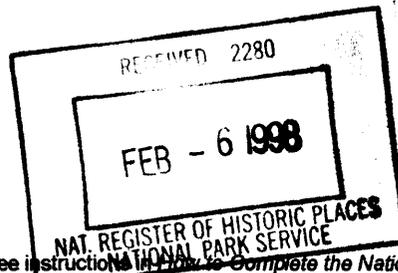


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name BYBERG, PETER, HOUSE
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 153 NW JEFFERSON PLACE not for publication N/A
city or town BEND vicinity N/A
state OREGON code OR county DESCHUTES code 017
zip code 97701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official Deputy SHPO

January 16, 1998
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper: Edson H. Beal Date of Action: 3-5-98

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 3 Page 1

BYBERG, PETER, HOUSE (1916)

153 NW Jefferson Place
Bend, Deschutes County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The economical mid-size bungalow built in 1916 for millwright Peter Byberg in the fashionable Park Addition of Bend in eastern Oregon is a documented example of bungalow architecture based on a mail order plan supplied by Sears and Roebuck Company. It is significant under Criterion C as a rare example of its type locally. The Peter Byberg House is well preserved and demonstrates a distinctive construction method in which the builder exercised the option of substituting local stone in place of the brick facing that was designed for the company's "Honor Bilt" Model House No. 240. The building stone is tuff and lava rock, both indigenous to the volcanic regions of the Pacific Northwest.

As is pointed out by the preparer, consolidated volcanic ash, known as tuff, was quarried in Bend at a site on the west bank of the Deschutes River, now Columbia Park, owned by the town promoters, the Bend Company, and leased to the Bend Stone Company for operation. The high point of use of the volcanic rock in central Oregon was 1910 to 1920. Tuff eventually went out of favor as a building stone because it is susceptible to decomposition from water and air-borne pollutants which cause the break-down of glass particles in the rock.

The Byberg House is one of the last buildings in Deschutes County to have been built substantially of tuff. There are fewer than a dozen buildings of tuff sill standing. Two of them, Reid School, 1914, and the New Taggart Hotel, 1912, were earlier listed in the National Register.

The point is made in this documentation that the house builder did not order precut materials that would have arrived by rail, but purchased the plans and specifications for the low price of \$1.00. The virtue of a Sears and Roebuck Company kit house was that materials that were available locally for a lower price could be used, and the plan could be tailored in small ways to suit the client. Sears and Roebuck Company is credited with offering as many as 450 mail order patterns for houses built across the country between 1908 and 1940. "The Corona," Modern House No. 240, was a new offering in 1916, and was available through 1922.

Peter Byberg, millwright at Bend's White Pine Sash Company, a subsidiary of the Shevlin-Hixon

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 3 Page 2

Lumber Company, occupied the house until 1921. He and his wife, Carrie, were Swedish immigrants of 1892 and became naturalized citizens of the United States. Bend's Park Addition was platted in 1905 by the Bend Company along the slackwater of Mirror Pond, created by a hydroelectric dam. With its contoured layout, it became a select neighborhood inhabited by "store owners, mill managers, bankers, and engineers," as the preparer states.

The site of the house stands above the grade of a neighboring lot to the north and is retained by a concrete wall in the northeast corner. A lava rock wall divides most of the back yard longitudinally. The house is oriented longitudinally on its 50 x 140-foot lot, facing east onto NW Jefferson Place. At the back of the lot, at the southwest corner, a 13 x 20-foot single-car garage constructed of lava rock rubble with a wood frame upper wall clad with drop siding stands with its long axis parallel with the alleyway which provides access. The garage has a gable roof in the Craftsman idiom, replete with overhanging eaves and gable-end brackets. In the north end, the entrance bay has what appear to be its original double-leaf doors with strap hinges, diagonal siding and cross bracing. Because it is an improvement designed to complement the house stylistically, the garage is counted a separately contributing building.

Briefly characterized, the house is a 1 1/2-story side gabled Craftsman-style bungalow, a rectangular volume measuring 26 x 49 feet in ground plan, not including an eight-foot deep porch which extends across the south half of the front elevation and returns along the south side elevation. A porch gable on the east facade marks the front entrance. At present, a pergola which extended across the north half of the facade is missing.

The bungalow displays all the characteristic elements of the Craftsman tradition, including broadly overhanging eaves on exposed rafters and triangular brackets, wide dormers, and battered pier bases supporting clustered square columns of the porch. The verge boards have notched ends. Windows are paired three-over-one double-hung sash or casement type windows arranged in banks with multi-light transoms. The uppermost story and dormers are clad with straight-butt shingles in alternating long and short courses. Predominately, however, exterior walls are faced with indigenous stone. The ground course of uncoursed, mortared lava rock provides a base for ground story facing of well-crafted random range ashlar in rock-faced tuff having rusticated joints.

The interior is well preserved and typical of its style, with fir flooring, dark-stained woodwork, brass-finished hardware, box beamed ceilings, and lath and plaster walls. Centered in the north end wall of the front living room is a brick-fronted chimneypiece with concrete mantel flanked by

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 3 Page 3

windows. The characteristic feature of this compact plan is the living room which extends the full width of the front, opening via a passage through built in bookcases into a dining room along the south side. The dining room, in turn, gives into the kitchen and a stairhall which provides access to upstairs bedrooms. A small bedroom and bath complete the ground story floorplan along the north side.

Alterations to the house over time are minimal, and the present owners plan a rehabilitation which includes reconstruction of the pergola that was called for by the mail-order pattern and is known to have been built according to specifications. The plywood which presently encloses a small kitchen portico on the south face will be removed, and the front porch will be rehabilitated. The cedar shingle roof was replaced with a composition shingle roof in 1996. New heating was installed with original ductwork in the current year. The kitchen and bath have been remodeled and will be reburished anew.

A selling point of the kit house was its flexibility. The front upstairs room could be finished for a alcove, a sleeping area, or a sewing room or den. The Byberg House diverged from the model not only in its exterior facing. For example, a bathroom bay on the north elevation was dispensed with owing to site characteristics, and fireplace-flanking bookcases that are a Craftsman convention also were eliminated.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1916

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

SEARS & ROEBUCK COMPANY
(Stock Plans)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Deschutes County Historical Society _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than One Acre 0.16 acres (50 x 140') Bend, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 634590 4878930
 Zone Easting Northing

3 _____ _____ _____
 Zone Easting Northing

2 _____ _____ _____
 Zone Easting Northing

4 _____ _____ _____
 Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title MICHAEL HOUSER: Associate Planner, Historic and Cultural Resources

organization Deschutes County Community Development Department date JULY 18, 1997

street & number 1130 NW Harriman telephone (541) 388-7927

city or town Bend state OR zip code 97701

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7

Page 1

**PETER BYBERG HOUSE
DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON**

Narrative Description:

SETTING

The Peter Byberg House is located on the west side of Jefferson Place in Park Addition. The home faces due east and is six lots south of Delaware Avenue in Bend, Oregon. Jefferson Place dead-ends just south of the Byberg House. The neighborhood is occupied by small-to mid-size single-family residences, duplexes and apartment complexes. When Park Addition was platted in 1905, it was billed as Bend's upscale residential neighborhood. Close to the downtown core and two lumber mills, the neighborhood quickly became home to store owners, mill managers, bankers and engineers.

Within the 140' x 50' lot, the house sits directly on the north property line, ten feet above the lot next door with no direct access to the north facade. The relatively flat site of the Byberg House has been created by a four foot high concrete retaining wall on Jefferson Place, and a meandering lava rock wall that divides the backyard (see attached site plan). Landscaping on the site consists of a few flower beds, one large ponderosa pine, a medium-size elm tree in the side yard and a large Japanese maple tree in the front yard.

EXTERIOR

The Peter Byberg House is a one-and-a-half story, single-family residence in the Craftsman style. Retaining its original character and charm, a majority of the historic fabric in the house is intact. Built in 1916 for Peter Byberg and his family ("Home Building Boom"), the Byberg House is rectangular in plan. The 26'0" x 49'6" footprint is broken by the attachment of a large, 19'0" square open porch on the southeast corner. The Craftsman style of the home is emphasized by the use of natural, local materials: wood, tuff stone and lava rock; and is further complimented by the use of different materials at each floor level. The main floor is delineated using tuff stone laid in a coursed rubble pattern. Rough cut-stone quoins at the corners, cut-stone flat arches above the windows, concrete sills and a cut-stone water table line, add uniformity to the walls. The light brown tuff stone was laid using heavy, black beaded mortise joints. The second floor is emphasized by the use of coursed shingles, alternating between large and small exposures. The basement is constructed of lava rock. This porous rock, laid as uncoursed rubble, establishes a firm foundation for the house. Here, standard cement and lime mortar joints were used.

The house is capped with a side facing gable roof covered with composition asphalt shingles. Typical of the Craftsman style, the eaves are left open to expose the tails of the rafters. The raking trim, or bargeboard, has decorative round notching as it comes to the eave line. Five A-frame-style eave brackets support a large, two-foot roof overhang at the gable ends. These brackets also have decorative round notching on the ends and are further accentuated by the use of a diagonal mortise-and-tenon brace. Second floor dormers on the east and west facades boast similar details to the main roof. Piercing the roof are two brick chimneys with corbeled caps- one for the living room fireplace and the other for the furnace.

The main entrance porch to the house, at the southeast corner, is supported by three columns of complex design. Each column is made up of three individual square wooden posts, or shafts, which rest on battered pier

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PETER BYBERG HOUSE
DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

Narrative Description: Cont'd

bases of tuff stone. Each base is capped with black tuff 4" stone slabs. Between each column lies a simple porch railing with square handrails, balusters, and subrails. The cross-gable roof on the porch has coursed shingles on the gable ends to match the second floor cladding of the main house. The underside of the porch is boxed in with 2" tongue-and-groove beaded board painted to match the rest of the trim on the house. Flanking each side of the main entrance steps are two large black tuff stones. The stones have been carved into bowls for flowers. Modern 2" x 6" porch decking has raised the level of the porch slightly, as indicated by comparison with early photographs. The original decking probably remains underneath. An integral part of the original porch was an open pergola that stretched to the north across the entire street facade of the house. The pergola can be found in the original plans, as advertised by Sears & Roebuck, and is shown in an early photograph of the house. The pergola, now removed, is also evidenced by small notches cut into the stone walls of the house and two rafters which have been cut on the end of the existing porch. On the south facade, towards the rear of the house, is a small enclosed, gabled covered porch which allows direct access to the kitchen from the outside. Now covered with plywood, this porch was originally screened in. Some of the screening still remains under the plywood.

There are three basic window groupings in the Byberg House. All windows are original. The first grouping consists of 3-over-1 double-hung windows, either grouped as pairs or in sets of three. The second grouping is made up of nine-pane fixed windows in the hallways and closets and accent windows on either side of the fireplace. The muntin arrangement for this grouping type has a large center pane surrounded by eight smaller panes- typical of the Craftsman style. The final window grouping is composed of double or triple nine-pane fixed windows flanked by 2-over-1 double-hung windows. This entire configuration is capped with a row of small fixed transom windows. There are no window and door surrounds on the first floor or basement due to the stone walls. Instead, concrete sills and flat stone arches accent the window openings. On the second floor, window surrounds are simple milled boards, mounted over the shingled walls. Believed to be original, the front door is a flush solid core door with a half-light of single pane glass. Additionally, two fifteen-light French doors lead directly onto the main entrance porch from the living room. The side door into the kitchen space is single panel design. The exterior basement door has been replaced with a modern steel security door.

INTERIOR

Most of the interior walls of the Byberg House are clad with plaster and lath. A few places have been patched with sheetrock. The living room walls are covered in embossed wallpaper, while the dining room boasts several layers of patterned wallpaper. The kitchen walls, clad with 8" tongue-and-groove, vertical pine boards are most likely the result of a 1950s remodel. The living and dining room ceilings display a geometric grid of boxed-in ceiling beams, stained in a dark finish. Dividing the dining and living spaces are two built-in bookcases which lack the traditional Craftsman columns to support the opening. The fireplace has a brick surround with a large colored concrete mantel. Floors throughout the house are covered with 3" tongue-and-groove fir decking. All interior woodwork and the single panel doors are stained a dark color. All interior hardware is of a simple rectangular design finished in brass. No original light fixtures remain in the house. Upstairs, 1' high by 8" deep

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**PETER BYBERG HOUSE
DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON**

Narrative Description: Cont'd

trim boxes cover the tops of the stone walls as they transition to balloon-frame construction.

The 26'0" x 49'6" basement is unfinished. In the northeast corner is an enclosed cellar for the storage of canned goods. The lava rock walls are punctured by five, rectangular fixed windows. Each is divided into three lights. The dirt floor rises to the north face of the main facade. Here the basement space is roughly three feet high, while the south end of the basement is ten feet high.

OUTBUILDINGS

A single garage is located on the site. The 13'0" x 20'0" structure is located at the far southwest corner of the lot. The walls are built with lava rock laid in a rubble manner. The upper walls, constructed using balloon-frame construction, support a gable roof. These walls are clad with 6" horizontal drop clapboards. The gable roof, covered with cedar shingles, has exposed rafter tails and A-frame eave brackets at the gable ends. Two carriage doors, with original strap-hinge hardware, swing outward to allow access to the space. A single window on the east facade allows light into the garage. The opening has now been boarded over. Entrance to the garage is via the alleyway behind the property, which is accessed off of Delaware Avenue.

ALTERATIONS AND REHABILITATION PLANS

Alterations to the Byberg House are minimal. On the exterior they include the removal of the pergola on the main facade, the enclosure of the side porch with plywood, the removal of some porch balusters and the resurfacing of the front porch deck. On the interior, the only apparent changes are a reworking of the kitchen in the mid-1950s and an upgrade of the bathroom in the mid-1970s.

Rehabilitation work has begun using historic photos, physical evidence and investigation of other Craftsman Bungalows from around the county. The cedar shingle roof was replaced with asphalt composition shingles in 1996 and a new heating system was installed in the basement in 1997. The original duct work was utilized to prevent the destruction of the historic fabric of the building. Other planned modifications include returning the missing pergola to the north side of the porch, improving the landscaping and upgrading the kitchen to accommodate the needs of a modern family.

Narrative Statement of Significance:

The Peter Byberg House is historically significant for its distinctive method of construction and high artistic value as classified under criterion "C". Built in 1916, at the height of the Craftsman style, the Byberg House boasts numerous intact features typical of the Craftsman style including: A-frame eave brackets, native stone, a front porch, 1 ½ story, exposed rafter tails, and a pergola. Constructed of tuff stone the house also represents a once popular building material in the Central Oregon region. Additionally the Byberg House is also a verified example of a Sears & Roebuck kit house design, model #240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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**PETER BYBERG HOUSE
DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON**

Narrative Statement of Significance: Cont'd

In 1905 when Bend was incorporated the population was only 500 people and the downtown business district had wooden sidewalks, dirt streets and wooden western falsefront buildings. Fire in the downtown core was always a threat. The bucket brigades of the volunteer Bend Fire Department had a difficult time keeping an entire block from being consumed by flames. The need for fireproof buildings prompted the opening of a brick yard just west of Bend and the opening of a stone quarry on the west side of the Deschutes River. Some of the first permanent fireproof structures in the County were the Bend and Redmond railroad depots, both constructed of tuff stone. Within a span of five short years most of the wooden falsefront structures in Bend's downtown core had been replaced with more permanent fireproof buildings. The popularity and practicality of stone as a building material led many homeowners to construct their new residences of stone. Stone chimneys, foundations, and porch posts became to norm. More unusual was the use of stone for the walls of a residence. One such residence is the Peter Byberg House.

STONE CONSTRUCTION

The main floor of the Byberg House is constructed of a local building material called tuff stone. Tuff stone is scientifically identified as a consolidated volcanic ash, composed of fragments less than 0.2 inches (McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia...). The stone, produced directly by a volcanic eruption, is composed of fragmented materials of fine crystals and rocks (McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia...). Tuff stone is typically found at greater distances from the volcanic source. The color of the stone is dictated by the type compressed material. Stone made of basaltic glass is yellow to light brown in color. Glass shards clouded with black magnetite dust yield black stones (McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia...). Tuff stone in Central Oregon varies in color from light brown to black. Some historical accounts even describe pink tuff stone. The Byberg House uses a light brown stone and a few black stones as accent pieces.

In Bend, the main stone quarry was a large plot of land on the west side of the Deschutes River just south of the Galveston Street bridge, - known today as Columbia Park. The Bend Company owned the land on which the quarry operations sat. The Bend Stone Company, owner W.A. Beaver and W.A. Bates, leased the land and conducted quarry operations ("Building Stone is..."). Other quarries are reported in Tumalo, at the base of Awbrey Butte and at Smith Rock, however exact locations of those quarries are unknown.

In Central Oregon, tuff stone was used as a primary building material for only a short time from approximately 1910 to 1920. By 1917, a rumor had begun that the tuff was not a durable building material. Building contractors then turned to other materials such as brick and wood. Geologists now know that the rumors were warranted and that volcanic tuff is highly susceptible to decomposition. The glassy constituents of tuff eventually crystallize to extremely fine-grained aggregates of silica and feldspar. Air-borne pollutants and rock salts laid down in the winter are accelerating the deterioration of the stone on many buildings throughout the county. Other volcanic rock, such as basalt and lava rock, were used over a longer period by local contractors as foundations, chimneys and porch posts. In fact even today they are still being used as a decorative material on many structures.

Tuff stone is a unique material, found only in volcanic regions such as Central Oregon. Tuff buildings can be found in Central and Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington, Southern Idaho and Northern California. Documentary

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PETER BYBERG HOUSE
DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

Narrative Statement of Significance: Cont'd

work to survey, inventory and rehabilitate lava rock structures has just begun. Ms. Marian Posey-Ploss in Lava Rock Structures in South Central Idaho identified 100 lava rock buildings as part of a National Register thematic nomination. Here in Deschutes County, two tuff buildings have been previously listed on the National Register.

The Byberg House is one of the last tuff buildings constructed in Deschutes County. By date other buildings constructed of tuff include the Bend and Redmond Railroad depots (1911), the J.I. West Building (1911), the New Taggart Hotel (1912), the demolished Boyd Building (1912), the Irvin Furniture Store (1912), the J.H. Bean Building (1912), the A.L. French House (1913), the First Presbyterian Church (1913), the W.C. McCuiston House (1913), the demolished Wiest Homestead (1914), the Reid School (1914), and the Ralph Barlett House (1920). Numerous other buildings use tuff stone for chimneys, foundations and porch posts.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & COMPANY

The Byberg House facade design and interior floor plan is one of 450 different designs offered by Sears, Roebuck & Company as a kit house. The Sears & Roebuck Company offered kit house designs from 1908 to 1940 (Schweitzer). Ordered by mail and sent by rail, an entire house was shipped ready to assemble in one or two boxcars. Paint, hardware, windows, fixtures and precut and labeled lumber came with a complete set of working plans and instructions. Most families ordered an entire house. Others, like Peter Byberg, just bought a complete set of working drawings, specifications and a list of needed materials for one dollar (Hodgson). This allowed people to acquire an architect-designed house at a low price and to take advantage of the lower price of local building materials.

The Byberg House, Sears model 240, is commonly referred to as "The Corona". The home was advertised as "giving a true bungalow effect." The front bedroom (bedroom 6) on the second floor was originally boasted as an alcove which could be turned into a bedroom, sewing room or den. The model was offered numerous years: 1916 (264P240); 1917 (C240); 1918 (240); 1921 (1240); 1922 (1240) (Stevenson 125). According to Katherine Stevenson and Ward Jandl in their book House By Mail, other known locations of the design include Stanford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Arlington Heights, Mass.; and Waterford, Mich.

The Byberg House plan is slightly different than the plan offered by Sears (see attached plans). Due to the use of tuff stone for the walls, interior room sizes are slightly smaller. Site restrictions caused the removal of a rectangular projecting bay in the downstairs bathroom. Inside, the built-in bookcases on either side of the fireplace apparently were never constructed. In order to enlarge the dining room, the back wall of the dining was moved six feet towards the rear of the home. A doorway was punched in this wall which resulted in the elimination of a built-in buffet, as specified on the plans and a slight change in traffic flow throughout the house. Walking from the living room into the kitchen is a direct route. Moving the wall also unintentionally increased the slope of the staircase and created the need for winder stairs to turn the corner.

RESIDENTIAL HISTORY

The first owners of the house were Peter N. (1873-?) and Carrie Byberg (1870-?). Peter was a Millwright at

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**PETER BYBERG HOUSE
DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON**

the Bend White Pine Sash Company a subsidiary of the Brooks-Scanlon Company. Peter and his wife were both naturalized citizens of the United States having immigrated from Sweden in 1892. The Byberg's had two children, Nelson (1900-?) and Inetta E. Nelson, like his father was also employed at Shevlin-Hixon. He acted as their clerk. The Byberg's owned the house until 1921 when they sold to John Brick for \$3,000.00. Although John H. Brick (1903-?) purchased the house, telephone directories from the time period show that along with John his brother George R. (1893-?) and his two sisters, Linnie R. (1915-?) and Hilah R. (1901-?) also lived in the house. John was a welder at Barrett's Welding Shop and George was an electrician for Shevlin Hixon. Hilah worked as a stenographer for the Bend, Water, Light & Power Company and Linnie was employed at the Brooks-Scanlon Mill. John's father and mother, Edmond C. (1862-?) and Sophia (1870-?), are not listed as residents of the house however they most likely lived there.

In 1944 John Brick sold the house to Herman and Edna Larson. They in turn sold the house just four years later to Lorn and Agnes Gilbert. The Gilberts also owned the house for four years selling out to Leslie and Edna Kribs in 1952. The Kribs sold the home in 1954 to its sixth owners Wiley and Mamie Ellis who lived in the home until 1989.

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McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf: 1992.

Posey-Ploss, Marian. Lava Rock Structures in South Central Idaho. Idaho State Historic Preservation Office: 1983.

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Schweitzer, Robert and Michael W.R. Davis. America's Favorite Homes. Detroit: Wayne State University Press: 1990.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____ **KARLA HAYES & MARK RUSSELL** _____

street & number _____ **153 NW JEFFERSON PLACE** _____ telephone **(541) 382-6743** _____

city or town _____ **BEND** _____ state **OR** zip code **97701** _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10

Page 7

**PETER BYBERG HOUSE
DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON**

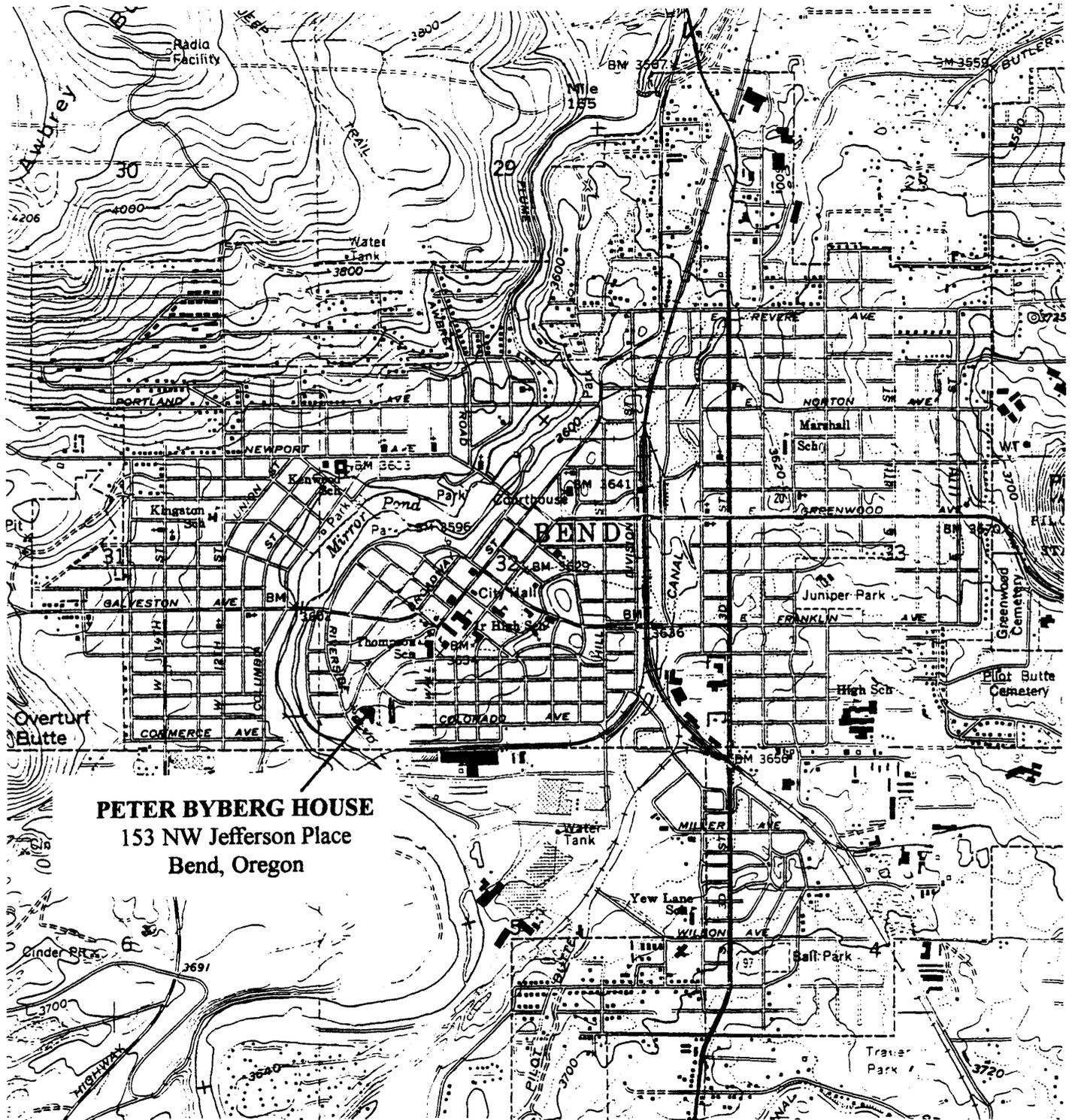
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Township 17S, Range 12E, Section 32, Park Addition, Lot 19 of Block 15 , Bend, Deschutes County, Oregon
The property is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 13700 at said location.

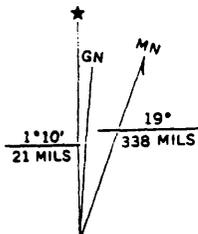
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Peter Byberg House.

BEND QUADRANGLE
 OREGON-DESCHUTES CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



PETER BYBERG HOUSE
 153 NW Jefferson Place
 Bend, Oregon



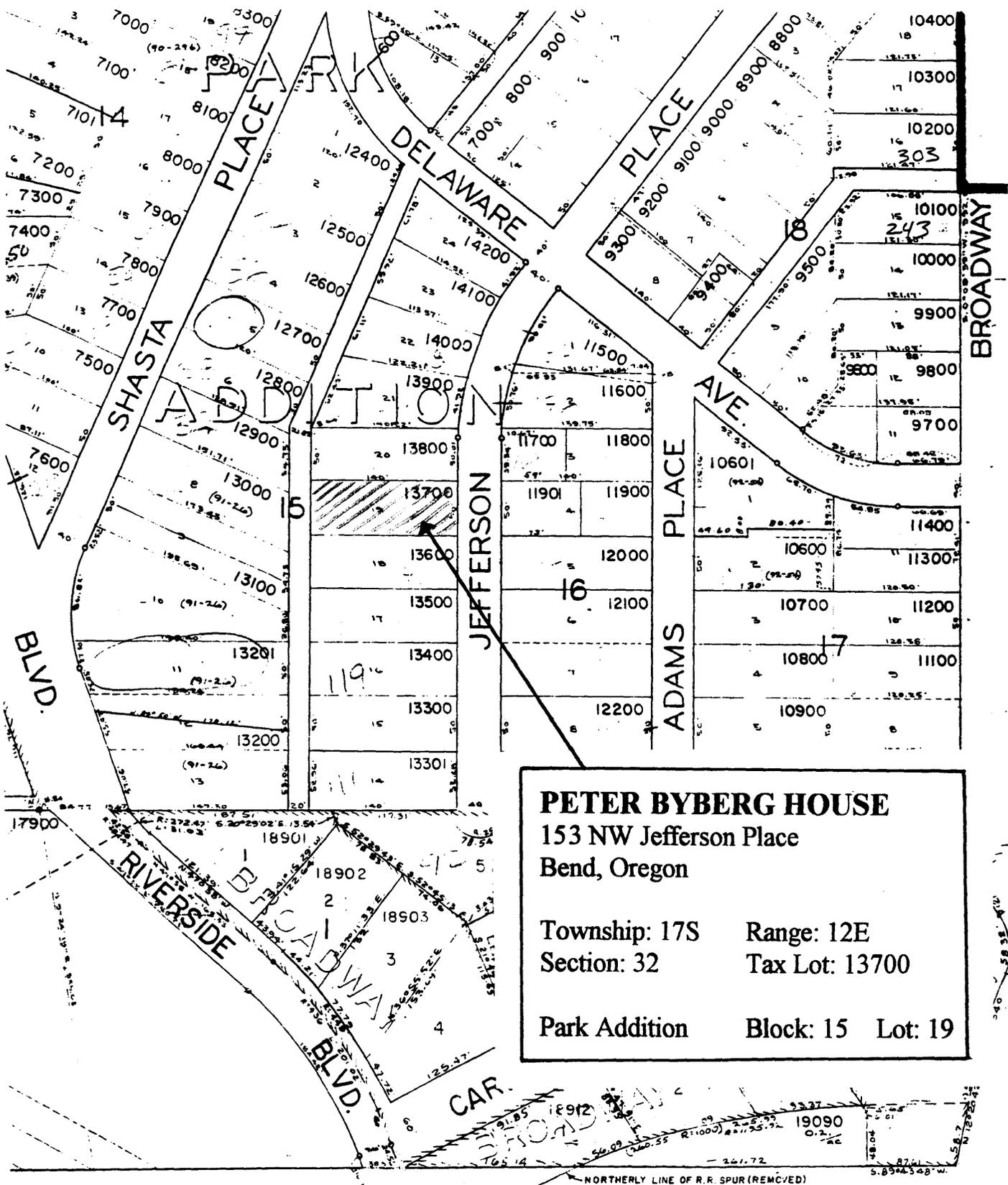
BEND, OREG.
 44121-A3-TF-024

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1979 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

1962
 PHOTOREVISED 1981
 DMA 1772 III SE-SERIES V892

UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

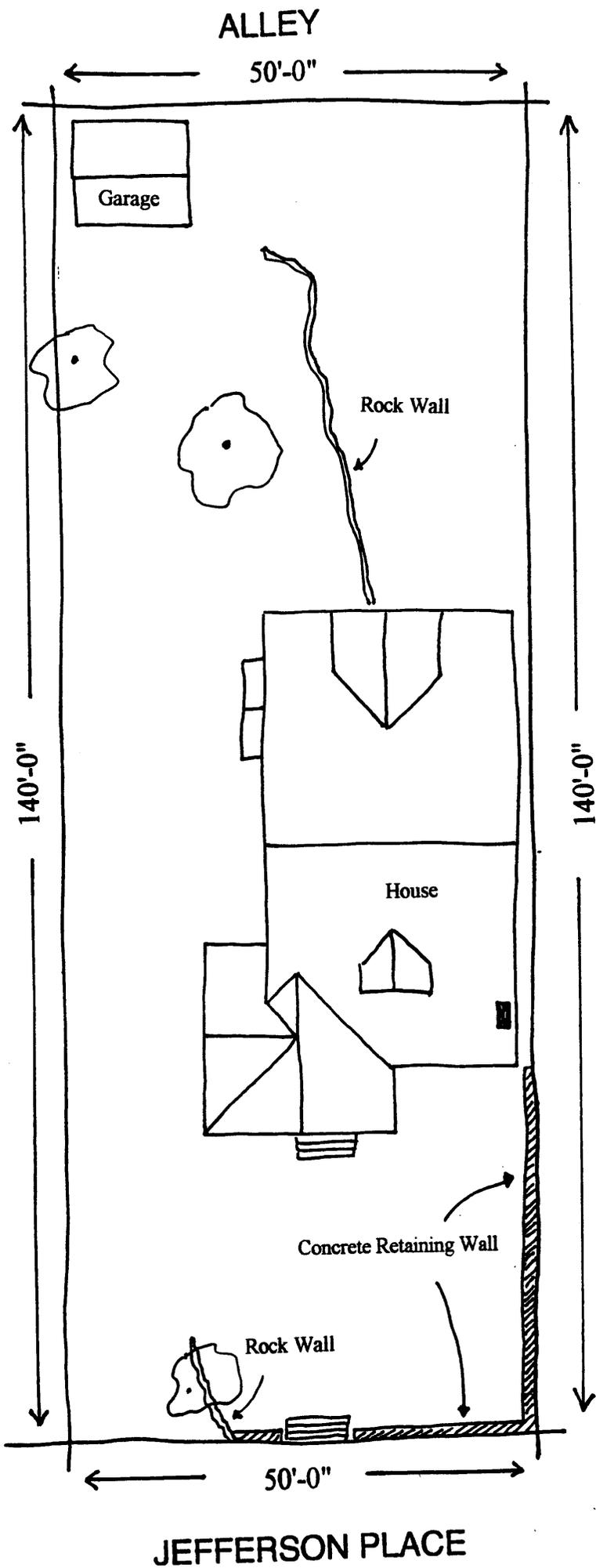


PETER BYBERG HOUSE
 153 NW Jefferson Place
 Bend, Oregon

Township: 17S Range: 12E
 Section: 32 Tax Lot: 13700

Park Addition Block: 15 Lot: 19

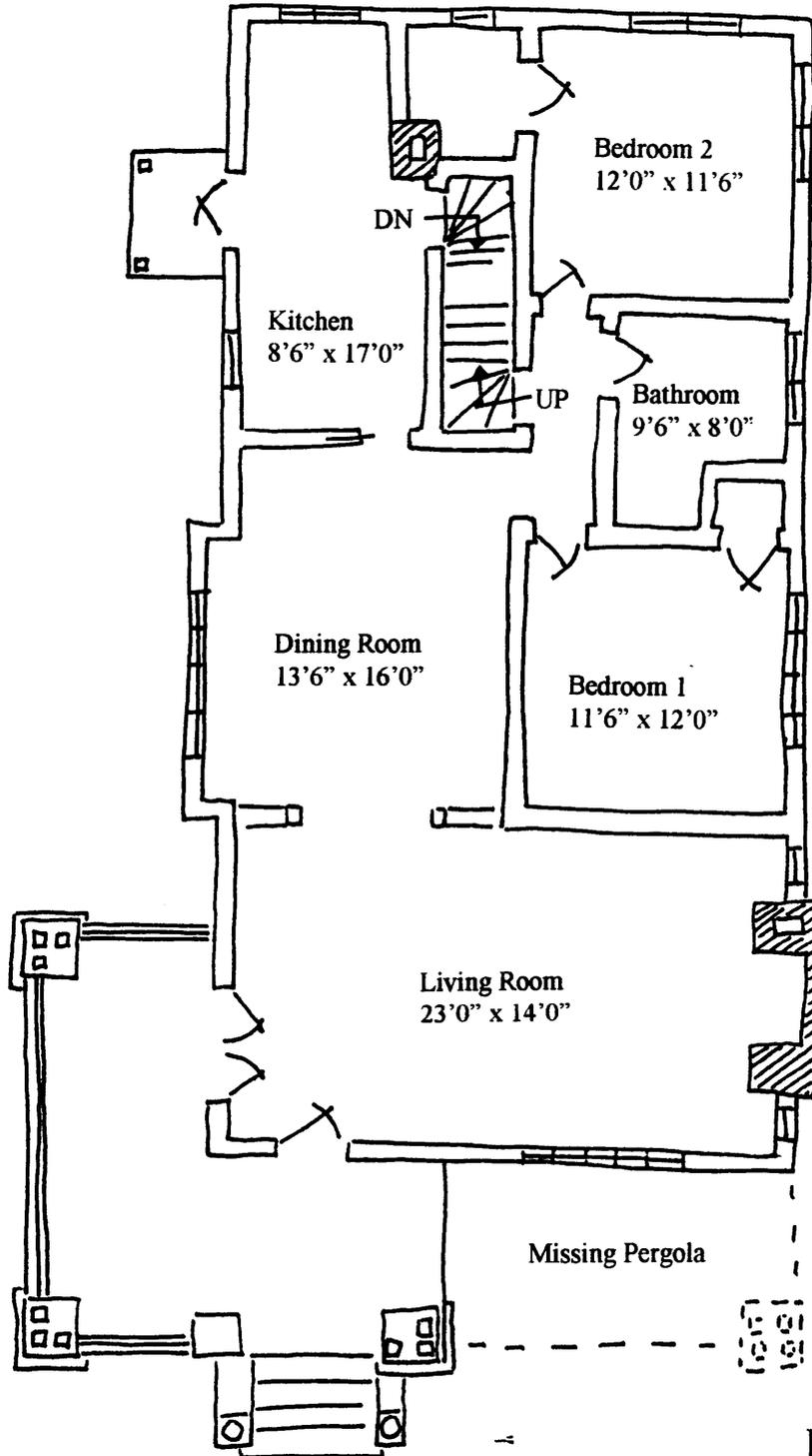
17 12 32CC



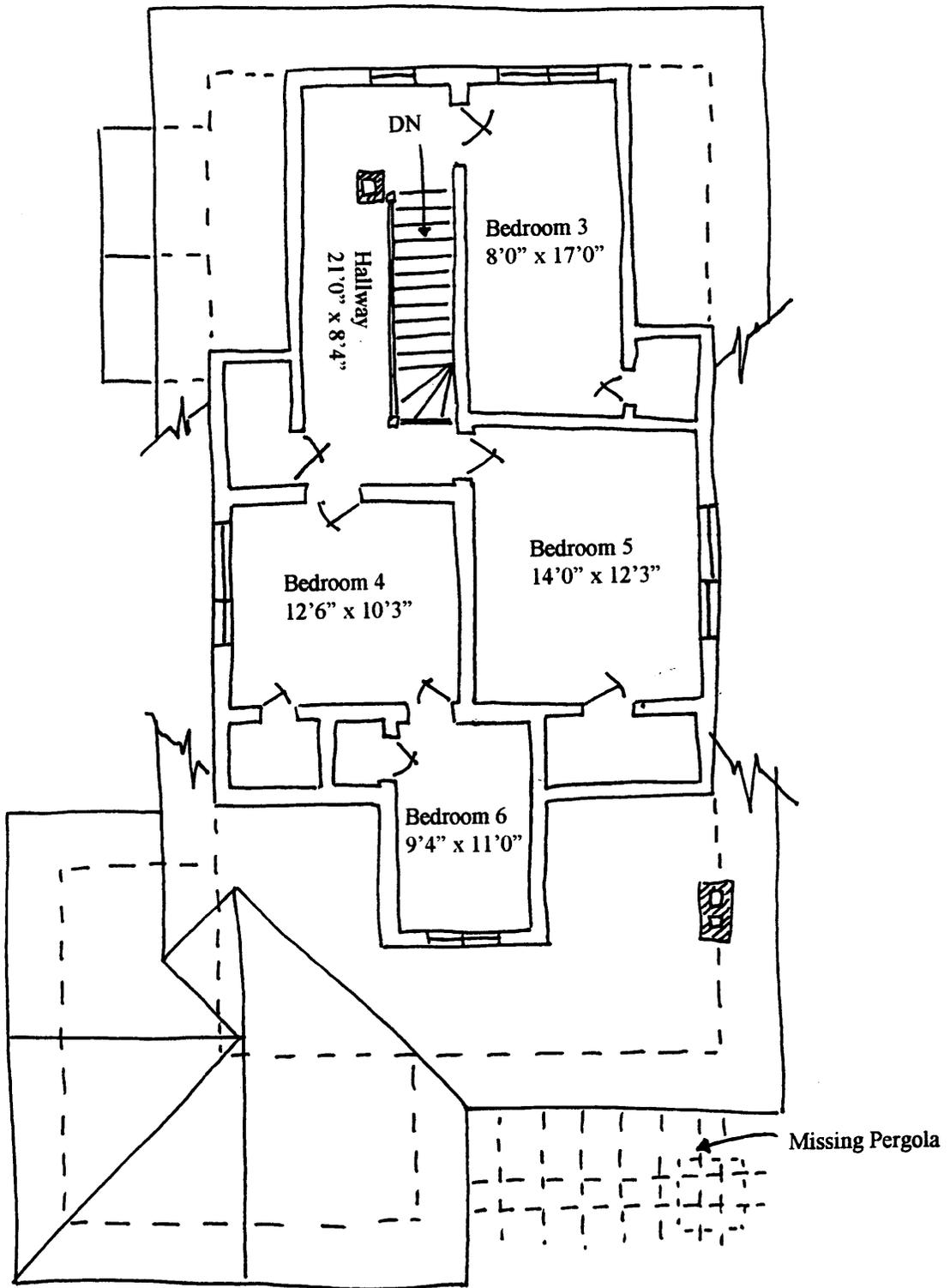
SITE PLAN Not to scale



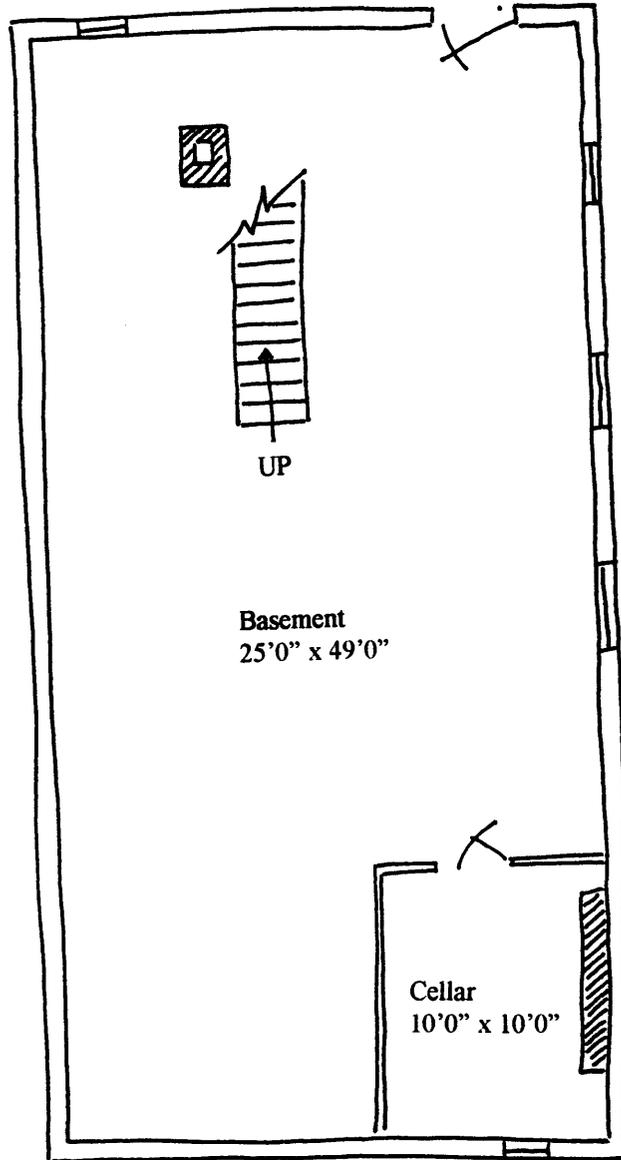
**PETER BYBERG
HOUSE**
153 NW Jefferson Place



**PETER BYBERG
HOUSE**
153 NW Jefferson Place
FIRST FLOOR
Not to Scale



**PETER BYBERG
HOUSE**
153 NW Jefferson Place
SECOND FLOOR
Not to Scale

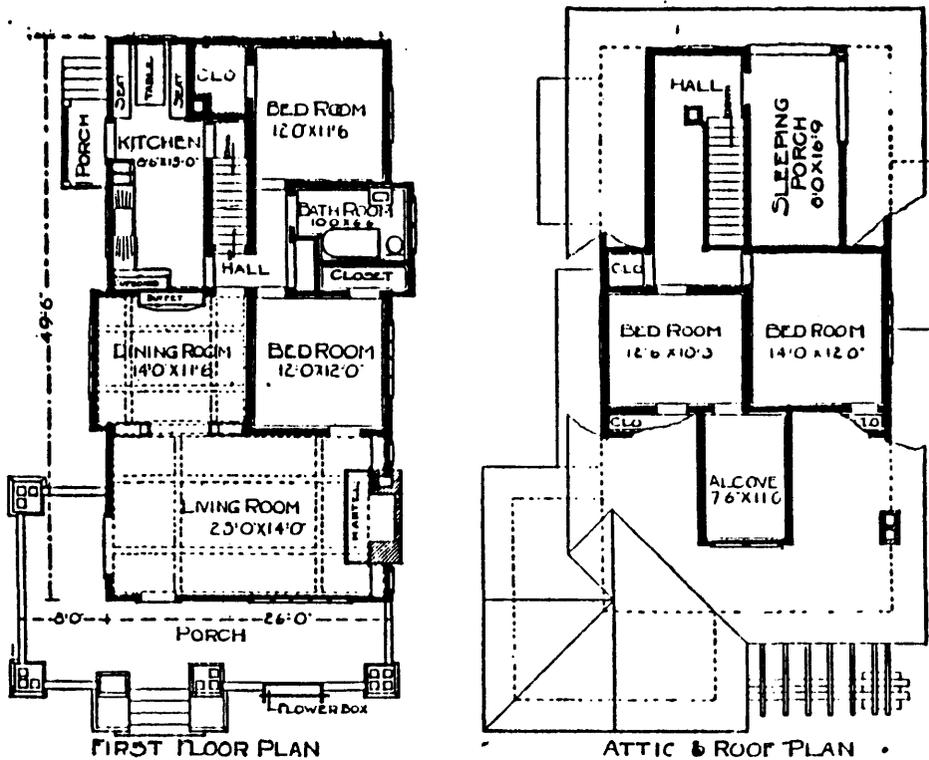


**PETER BYBERG
HOUSE**
153 NW Jefferson Place
BASEMENT FLOOR
Not to Scale

\$2,299⁰⁰



"HONOR BILT" MODERN HOME No. 240
 Not Ready Cut or Fitted.



\$1.00 buys the complete plans, specifications and bill of material for this house. \$2,299.00 pays for all of the material, with the exception of cement, brick and plaster, for this house, when purchased from us.

**SEARS, ROEBUCK
 AND CO.**



**CHICAGO,
 ILLINOIS**

2071

FROM

Hodgson, Fred T. Modern Carpentry, Vol 1. Chicago: Sears, Roebuck & Co., 1918.