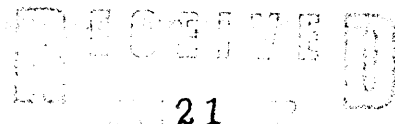


671

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stover, B. A. and Ruth, House
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 1 NW Rocklyn Road
city, town Bend
state Oregon code OR county Deschutes code 017 zip code 97701

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked)
Category of Property: building(s) (checked)
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing buildings 0, sites 0, structures 0, objects 0, Total 1

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: James Harvick
Date: January 1, 1992
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register (checked)
determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other, (explain:)

entered in the National Register
Signature of the Keeper: Alloua Byer
Date of Action: 2/20/92

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

20th Century Revivals:
Tudor (English Cottage)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete and tuff
walls stucco
Wood: weatherboard
roof asphalt: composition shingles
other decorative half timbering

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

At the corner of Rocklyn and Glen Road in the heart of Bend, across from the Drake Park nature reserve and on the banks of a stretch of the Deschutes River called Mirror Pond, stands a moderately-scaled but arresting English Cottage. Locals refer to it as the Stover House, One Rocklyn Road.

Setting

The setting has been described as "the best of all worlds". It was a former Indian campground reputed to be warm in the winter and cool in the summer. At only one foot above the hundred year flood plain and with a forty foot setback from the water the house appears, as if it just grew there.

The landscaping is a curious combination of an Old English Garden and Riparian Zone Associations. The planter areas are either marked by lava rocks or designated by spade cut borders. There are Alder and Birch trees surrounded by Snowberry and Oregon Grape shrubbery. The public-access paved driveway is delineated by large lava rock outcroppings which are covered with sedum. On the lot are also Juniper, Larch, Cedar, Pine and Maple trees. In the somewhat lawned yard is a magnificent sixty year old Crab Apple shade tree and many irreplaceable old rose bushes. The curving walkway up to the front door is encompassed in a natural microclimate created by the large Ponderosa Pine trees.

Common wildlife visitors to the site are swans, geese, ducks, grey squirrel, mink, otters, beaver, eagles, osprey and many other birds. Other visitors include cats, dogs, lost tourists, Jehova Witnesses and no elk.

Exterior

The Stover Tudor is a two story symmetric structure with a front facing gable, perpendicular gable and smaller rear facing gable. The roofline is steeply pitched with upper

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story single, a grouping of three single and shed dormers. Walls are made of natural timber and earthy stucco and classic Tudor decorative half timbers. It has a massive brick chimney, concrete and lava stone foundation. The windows are distinctive multiple square double hung, fixed and casement. The iron detailed doors are board-and-batten construction.

The doors, windows and half timbers have been repainted to match the original chocolate pudding brown. Unfortunately, the stucco walls had to be painted a sandy buff color to cover up a previous white out. A nontraditional foggy blue was applied to the bevel wood siding.

Exterior History

This Tudor House has never undergone any serious remodelling. In the 1950's, the house was painted white with green trim. Extensive New Orleans crafted wrought iron work was added. A canvas awning on the east porch directly below the master bedroom shed dormer was replaced with a fixed shake roof. It was also at that time that a dining room bay window was finally added.

A garage and a few storage rooms were added later by a builder who owed the owners money. The third chimney was needed with the installation of an oil burner furnace. This replaced the original wood hog furnace. The storage rooms and what became known as Dutch's office have been removed. The plans are to also remove the third chimney. This will help reemphasize the original three dormer grouping. The original roof had to be replaced in 1987. But the original full 1" X 12" clear pine sheeting is still in place.

It would be nice to remove the garage and wrought iron. But removal of the garage would be costly and reduce resale value. For many locals, the house is known by its wrought iron.

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Interior

Other than painting, wall paper, kitchen counter top, sink and new floor covering the interior of the house has never been remodeled. The plumbing, electrical wiring and heater ductwork are original with a few slight additions. All the interior walls are lathe & plaster. The painted white pine kitchen cabinets and blacksmith's style black hardware are still all original.

The flowing floor plan is circular in design. The entry, livingroom, kitchen, breakfast room, mud room and dining room are downstairs. The three bedrooms and one bathroom are upstairs. Original red oak hardwood floors are displayed through out the house except for new vinyl flooring in the kitchen, breakfast room, mud room and bathroom. The entry, livingroom and stairway have the original stained pine wood work.

Downstairs

The entry (7 X 10) steps down to the livingroom and adjoins the breakfast room. The two windows are corner butted fixed pane 3 over 2.

The livingroom (21 X 17) has a ten foot ceiling height. It is two steps down from either the entry or stairway landing. Most noticeable is the massive brick fireplace flanked by built-in bookcases. There are twin double french doors which open up to the rear patio. The window is a triple casement with three over four panes.

The dining room (12 X 14) adjoins the kitchen by a solid swinging door and the stairway landing by an inside double french doors. There is a large bay window with built-in drawers below it. Mirror Pond, Drake Park, the wooden footbridge and Mt. Bachelor can be seen through this window. There are also twin fixed pane 3 over 2 windows on one wall.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

The kitchen (12 X 11) adjoins the breakfast room, mud room and dining room. There is only one window over the sink. It is a double hung 3 over 4 pane.

The break fast room (8 X 8) has a built in glass china cabinet with drawers. It has an opening into the kitchen and two doorways. One doorway is to the entry way and the other is down to the basement. The window is a 2 over 4 pane casement.

The mud room (10 X 6) has two partial glass pane doors. One leads into the garage and the other into the kitchen. The window is a 3 over 4 pane double hung. There are more built-in cabinets.

Basement

The house has a floating basement. Instead of the usual sump pump solution for water leakage, a different solution was inacted. Heavy gauge metal, the type usually used to construct water storage tanks was hauled downstairs. The metal was laid out but not attached along the walls and floor. It was welded together and painted green. So, instead of a water container on land, there is a basement container on water.

Upstairs

The stairway leads up to the hallway landing which returns back and along side the pine stained balustrade. There is a 3 over 4 double hung window at the stairway end which is directly above the breakfast room windows. There are built-in cabinets at the other end of the hallway.

The # 3 bedroom (9 X 10) has a single 3 over 2 pane double hung dormer window which is located directly above the side or mud room door. It also has a front facing 3 over 4 pane double hung window matching the hallway window in size height and front symetry which is directly above the mudroom window.

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The bath room (9 X 8) has a 3 over 2 pane double hung dormer window which is in line with the bedroom dormer and directly above and between the kitchen window and one of the dining room windows. The tub is the original tiled green.

The # 2 bedroom (9 X 13) has the third matching dormer arrangement. This dormer window is directly above and between the dining room windows. There is also a double 3 over 2 pane double hung window facing the river and directly above the dining room bay window.

The master bedroom (21 X 17) is ample. There are built-in closets and cabinets. There are two 3 over 4 pane double hung windows on different walls. One of which is a front facing dormer window. The third exterior wall has triple 3 over 3 pane casement shed dormer accentuated windows with a built-in window seat. This tripartite is directly above and between the livingroom paired French doors. There is a brick fireplace which utilizes the same chimney stack as the downstairs fireplace.

All the upstairs wall to ceiling transitions are concaved and squared off at the dormer window openings.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Social History

Period of Significance

1924
1924-1942

Significant Dates

1924
1933

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Byron A. "Dutch" Stover (1890-1984)

Architect/Builder

Thompson, Hugh, architect
Nelson, Henry, contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Harriet Langmas, conversations with Ruth Stover, c. 1986.
Pioneer Spirits of Bend, Gribbskov, 1980.
Bend in Central Oregon, Raymond R. Hatton, 1978.
A History of The Deschutes Country in Oregon, Deschutes County Historical Society, 1988.
Little Known Tales from Oregon History, Vol. II, Cascades East, Sun Publishing
Company, 1991.
Bend Title Company records.

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.15 acres Bend, Oregon

UTM References

A

1	0
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6	3	4	7	7	0
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4	8	7	9	8	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in SE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ Section 32, Township 17S, Range 12E, Willamette Meridian, in Bend, Deschutes County, Oregon. It is legally described as Lots 1 and the west 10 feet of Lot 2 of Block 3, Pinelyn Park Addition to Bend and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 3200 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the entire urban tax lot associated with the house built for B.A. "Dutch" Stover and Ruth Cushing Stover in 1924.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Norman Remer
organization _____ date March 22, 1991
street & number 1 NW Rocklyn Road telephone (503) 388-2505
city or town Bend state Oregon zip code 97701

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The picturesque, two-story residence on the northerly littoral of Mirror Pond in Bend, Oregon that was built for Byron and Ruth Stover in 1927 is one of the noteworthy examples of period style architecture in the fashionable Pinelyn Park development. Its generous lot is enhanced by mature landscape plantings, including alder, birch, juniper, larch, cedar and pine trees. The house is a compact version of the English Cottage type and was designed by Hugh Thompson, one of Bend's early architects.

Briefly characterized, the house is a gable-roofed volume, T-shaped in plan, whose long axis is parallel with the shoreline. The most evocative elevation is the "private" front oriented to the southwest, overlooking the impoundment and public park on the opposite shore. On the south elevation the distinguishing characteristics of the modern English Cottage idiom are displayed in the gable with its close verges, the prominent brick flues, the use of contrasting materials (stucco and wide, lapped weatherboards) for first and second story cladding. Equally in character are the varied window openings, including a ground story oriel or cantilevered window bay, a bank of casements in a shed-roofed wall dormer, and a pair of double-hung windows--all with divided lights.

On the northerly elevation, which is approached from Rocklyn Road, the Tudor, or late medieval theme is most clearly expressed in the "half-timbering," or decorative stick work in stuccoed corners of the facade gable and in a wall dormer with steeply pitched gable that recalls the parapet gables of Jacobethan archetypes.

On the east end of the house, the slope of the north gable sweeps to the first story, where it is met by a shed addition used as a utility room adjoining the kitchen. A shouldered outside end chimney is centered on the west gable end. The fireplace it vents in the living room is one of the focal features of the interior, which is finished in the Arts and Crafts tradition. The chimneypiece is a novel combination of brick and vertical pine paneling with a bracketed mantel shelf. Pine cabinetry and hand-forged wrought-iron strap hardware is found in the dining room and kitchen.

In recent years, the whole of the exterior, including the brick chimneys, was painted white. It has since been re-painted by the present owners. The stucco is buff color, the weatherboards are a shade of pale blue-green, and the half-timbering and porch uprights are painted contrasting dark brown. In the 1950s, decorative wrought iron imported by the Stovers from New Orleans was used for

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uprights to support a shed-roofed porch in the southwest corner angle. The new porch was a replacement of a canvas awning shading the terrace that proved impractical under central Oregon snow loads. The dining room oriel was added at the same time, evidently in fulfillment of the original plans.

Mirror Pond holds special significance for the lumber town. It was created in 1909 when the Deschutes River was dammed for hydroelectric power. Byron A. "Dutch" Stover, a native of Ohio, was attracted to Bend by the lumber industry, but he moved from initial work in the Bend Company mill into sales, theater management and, ultimately, to clothing retail. He was married in 1924 to the former Ruth Cushing, and their house on the pond in Pinelyn Park was constructed soon after. The Stovers' contribution to local history was good citizenship. Dutch Stover was a legendary booster of Bend and support of youth. He was a sponsor of the Bend Amateur Athletic Club, which aimed to give millworkers and local young people an opportunity for healthful recreation.

He won the affection and appreciation of the townspeople not least for his kindness to children attending his movie theater. He offered free passes on important occasions. He was among those who, recognizing the potential of the hydroelectric impoundment as a focal point for community pride, inaugurated a Fourth of July tradition that is a part of the lore and history of Bend. Exercising his showmanship, Stover organized the first annual Bend Water Pageant in 1933.

Thus, it is in the context of social history, as well as locally distinguished residential architecture, that the Stover House meets criteria of the National Register. While the Stovers are widely remembered for their humanity, an important aspect of Dutch Stover's legacy to the high desert country of central Oregon resulted from his election to the state legislature in the post-war era. He represented Deschutes and Lake counties in the Oregon House of Representatives. As a member of the 1951 Legislative Assembly, he was appointed to the prestigious Interim Committee on Highways and Highway Revenues, thereby looking after the road system that was vital to the farming and ranching interests of his district. In conformance with the National Register's 50-year rule, however, the historic period of significance is presently drawn to end with the year that affected the lives of so many, the year of the nation's entry into world war.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

Historic Setting: Pinelvn Park and Mirror Pond

The founder of Bend, A. M. Drake, never built a home on his last parcel of property in Bend. That well treed property on the west bank of the Deschutes near downtown was platted by George Palmer Putnam, the prominent newspaperman. He developed the property as Pinelvn Park and sold the lots with building restrictions.

Mirror Pond was formed by the daming of the Deschutes in 1909 for a hydroelectric power plant. The nature reserve, Drake Park, was established on the east bank. Pond, park, downtown and surrounding neighborhoods together were the setting of Bend's once famous Fourth of July Water Pageant. A public access path to the river along side the Stover House was the launching path for the floats.

Pinelvn Park is associated with many of the founding fathers of Bend as the place where they lived.

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Owners: Stover, B. A. "Dutch" and Ruth (Cushing)

Criteria B.

The house on One Rocklyn Road is significant to Bend as the home of B.A. and Ruth Stover. It is the place most strongly associated with them.

The following article by Harriet Langmas can be found in A History of the Deschutes County in Oregon.

B. A. "Dutch" Stover, a pioneer theatre owner in Deschutes County, served the Bend Chamber of Commerce as director and president, and the county as a state legislator before retiring from business and politics in 1955.

Dutch came to Bend from Dayton, Ohio in 1914, where he received a degree in forestry and lettered twice in varsity football at Ohio State University. After graduation, he applied for a "position" with the Bend Company, an early sawmill. Owen Hunter answered: "We have no positions, but if you want a job, come along." He did! Dutch moved from the mill job to bank teller at the Independant First National Bank soon after. Leaving Bend during World War I to serve with the mounted field artillery unit in Chateau-Thierry, France.

After the war, Dutch became a salesman in various ventures until an opportunity for theater management came along. With help from some friends, he purchased the newly-completed theater on Wall Street from Dennis Carmody. He solved the problem of the letter "C" on the back of each seat by renaming the theater The Capitol. The same group of men purchased the Liberty Theater from Monty O'Donnell and the Grand Theater from Ward Cobel. For years, the doors were opened wide for all kids, the permanent high priority in his life. Win or lose, the high school athletes were treated to movies, and the movies were always chosen by Dutch as "proper for family entertainment". Working at the theaters was a great honor for many young people through the years.

An idea man and early promoter of many Fourth of July celebrations, Dutch participated in and WON the first event, a horse race, held south of town at what is now Vince Genna Stadium.

Dutch brought his bride Ruth Cushing to Bend in 1924. He met her after a performance of the Portland Symphony during which his sister Helen Stover of New York City, soloed. As the town grew, so did Dutch and Ruth's wide circle of friends. The Stover guest book, always in the entry of their gracious home

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at Number One Rocklyn, contained the names of the greats and near greats from the worlds of entertainment and politics.

Civic pride (and some prodding by friends) led him to serve in the state legislature 1951-53 under Governors Douglas McKay, Paul Patterson. After his retirement, his project was the formation of Stover-LeBlanc, a men's clothing store which is now owned and operated by Ray LeBlanc.

During Dutch's seventy years in Bend, he served as charter member of the Bend Emblem Club, the Bend Golf Club, Bend Elks, Bend Chamber, Bend Water Pagent, Bend Community Concert Associations, the Parks board, and City Beautification Committee.

He continued to boost Bend any way he could until his death in 1984 at the age of ninety-four. It was because of his interest in young people that his friends decided to set up the Dutch Stover Trust Fund to provide yearly scholarships to the outstanding scholar-athlete of each Bend High School. The large number of contributions to the fund proved something already known--Dutch Stover had many friends. Phil Brogan of The Bulletin called him "Mr. Bend: not the man of the year, but of the decades."

Ruth (Cushing) Stover, wife of B. A. "Dutch" Stover, was born in Spokane, Washington in 1894 to pioneer parents. She moved to Portland, Oregon at age ten, and was the first four-year graduate to receive a diploma at Jefferson High School in 1913. She attended Eastern Washington Normal School in Cheney, and taught school in Riperia, Washington and Salem, Oregon before her marriage. She also worked as a dental assistant.

For over twenty-five years, Ruth served on the Deschutes County Welfare Board in many capacities. A charter member of the Allied Arts Study Club, founded in 1924, Ruth has added greatly to the benevolent and cultural aspects of Bend. A wonderful cook and hostess, Ruth also is noted for her beautiful gardens along the Deschutes River.

Together through the years, Dutch and Ruth opened their home to countless young people, including their many nieces and nephews from all over the United States. But, it was never a prerequisite that you had to be "related" to call them "Uncle Dutch" and "Aunt Ruth". They belonged to everybody. They have unwittingly and unknowingly left a legacy of love which cannot be matched.

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Section number 8 Page 6

Dutch was also a supporting member of the Bend Amateur Athletic Club, listed in the National Register. Stover Park in Bend is named after Dutch. There is a plaque at Brandis Square in downtown Bend which says: BYRON STOVER FROM YOUTH TO GOVERNMENT, "DUTCH" CARED. From KGRL/KXIQ.

Artistic Values: Architect, Builder, Style and Era
Criteria C.

Architect

Hugh Thompson was the first architect to live and work in Bend. He was a brilliant, young and arrogant man who was a personal friend of the Stovers. He insisted on the Tudor. Except, Ruth Stover really wanted a Cape Cod. Hugh Thompson also designed the Capital Theater and former Cascade Junior High. The Stover House represents the best of his residential work because of its prominence on the riverfront and the fine proportions of its south-facing, riverfront facade, so visible from many points around Mirror Pond.

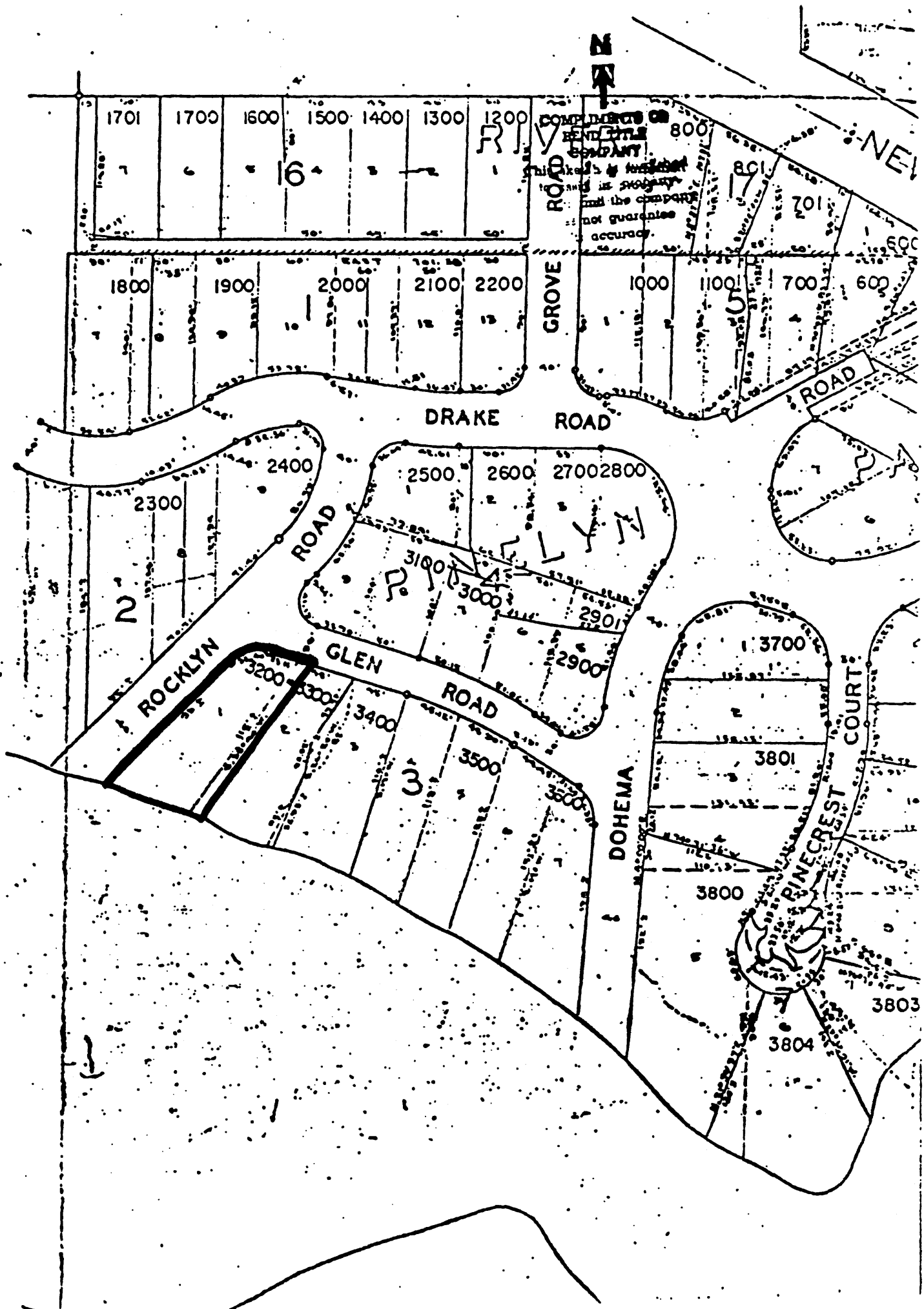
Builder

Henry Nelson was a respected and sought after master builder. He was a perfectionist and known as "not an easy man to work with". He is credited with such other works as the Pine Tavern and Sawyer House. The Stover Tudor is a best example of his work because of his care with material quality and workmanship.

Architectural Style

The Stover House is among the fine examples of 20th Century period style residences that grew up in the fashionable subdivisions arrayed around Mirror Pond to form a distinct focal point of the community. The house is clearly the most arresting of its period and style defining the river's edge.

See Map 17 12 328C



1701 1700 1600 1500 1400 1300 1200
RIVER ROAD
16
COMPLIANCE OF REND TITLE COMPANY
not guarantee accuracy.

1800 1900 2000 2100 2200
GROVE ROAD
1000 1100 700 600

2400 2300
ROCKLYN ROAD
2500 2600 2700 2800
2900 3000 3100
GLEN ROAD
2900

3200 3300 3400 3500 3600
DOHEMA ROAD
3700 3801 3800 3803 3804

800
701
600
600

PINECREST COURT
3803
3804

STOVER HOUSE 1ST FLOOR

$\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$

LIVING ROOM

21 x 17

ENTRY

7 x 10

STAIRWAY

BREAKFAST

8 x 8

DINING

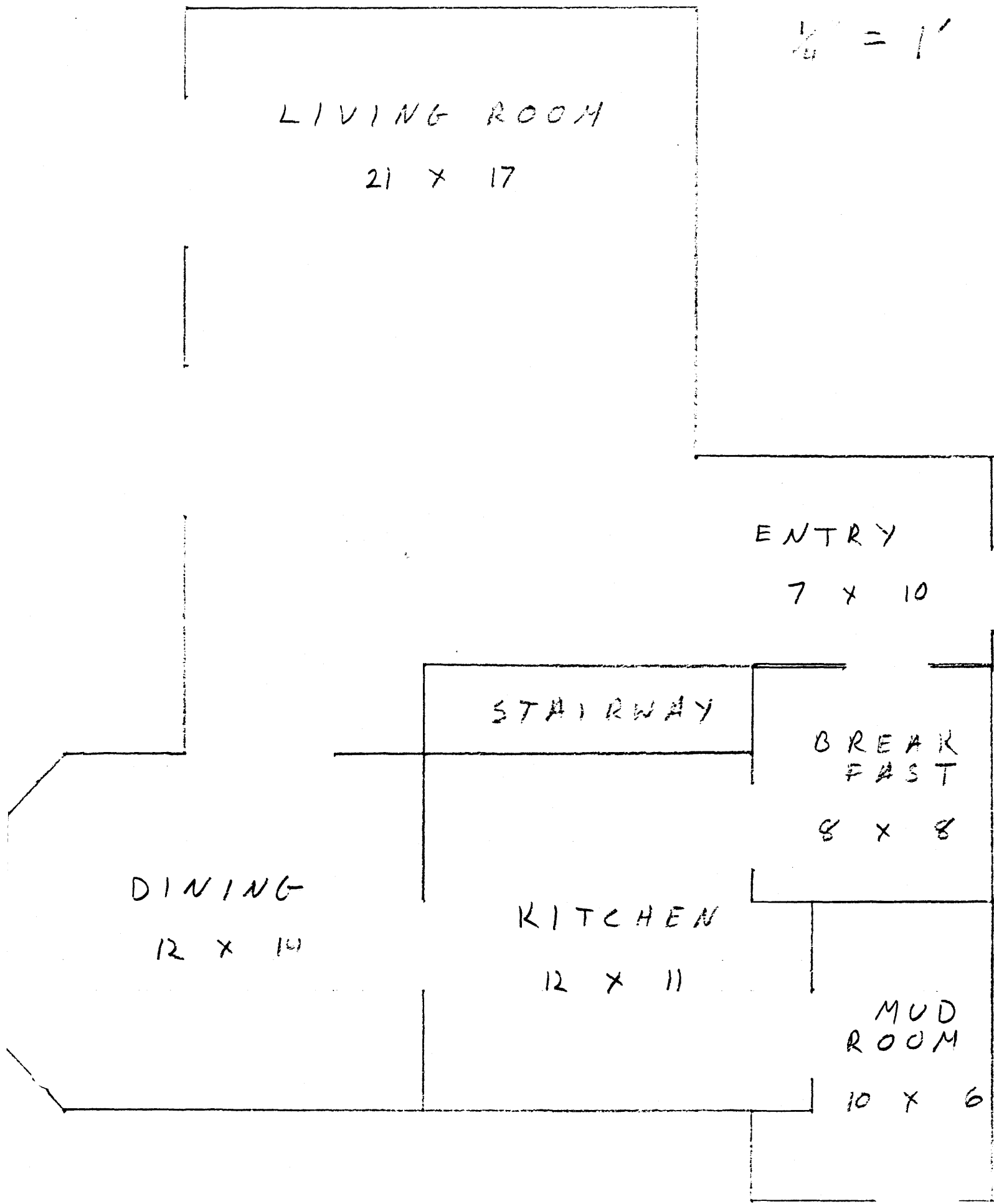
12 x 14

KITCHEN

12 x 11

MUD ROOM

10 x 6



STOVER HOUSE 2nd FLOOR

$$\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$$

MASTER BEDROOM

21 x 17

STAIRWAY

HALLWAY

#2

BEDROOM

9 x 13

BATH
ROOM

9 x 8

#3

BEDROOM

9 x 10