

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 in *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 CONGRESS APARTMENTS  
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW CONGRESS STREET not for publication N/A  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 X 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 X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. (X See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
[Signature] July 25, 2000  
Signature of certifying official / Deputy SHPO 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 of Keeper:    Date of Action:

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>  1  </u>	<u>          </u>
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
<u>  1  </u>	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing )           

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

  N/A  

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:           DOMESTIC            
 Sub:           MULTIPLE DWELLING          

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:           DOMESTIC            
 Sub:           MULTIPLE DWELLING          

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

          LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY            
          AMERICAN MOVEMENT            
          CRAFTSMAN          

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation           LAVA ROCK            
 roof           ASPHALT COMPOSITION            
 walls           BRICK            
          other          

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheet

**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.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

See Continuation Sheet

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

LAW

**Period of Significance**

1924

**Significant Dates**

1926

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

UNKNOWN

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 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 April 25, 2000

street & number 117 NW Lafayette Ave. telephone (541) 388-7927

city or town Bend state OR zip code 97701

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**Additional Documentation**

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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)

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**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_ TED & LYNN WOLFE \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ 2041 NW LAKESIDE PLACE \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_(541) 389-6780\_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ BEND \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_OR\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_97701\_\_\_\_\_

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**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

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**Section 7**

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**CONGRESS APARTMENTS  
DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON**

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**Narrative Description:**

**SETTING**

Located on the West Side of Congress Street in Park Addition, the Congress Apartments face due east on the corner of Congress Street and Hood Place in Bend, Oregon. Small- to mid-size single-family residences occupy the neighborhood. 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 eastern portion of lot 13, the apartment sits directly on the north property line facing Congress Street and lies 12' on the northern portion of lot 12. The site of the Congress Apartments is perfectly flat (see attached site plan). Landscaping on the site consists of flowerbeds around the perimeter of the apartment with 8 arborvitae bushes on the main façade clustered around the entrance porches and a privet hedge that runs along the sidewalk on Hood Place.

**EXTERIOR**

The Congress Apartments are a one story; multi-family dwelling built in the Craftsman style. The apartments retain their original character and charm, and have a high level of craftsmanship and detail. Built in 1924 for J.M. Perry, the apartment complex is rectangular in plan. The 36'6" x 61'6" footprint is broken by the outward projection of a bedroom in apartment # 5 (due to a remodel in 1926). The Craftsman style of the apartment is emphasized by the use of a variety of natural, local materials such as wood and brick. The exterior of the apartment was constructed using a common (stretcher) bond brick veneer over a wood frame and are devoid of decorative brickwork except for a row of header bond bricks at the cornice line and below the windows sills. The red brick walls were most likely purchased from the local Bend Brick Yard just west of town. The south wall of the apartment and the outward bedroom addition to apartment # 5 is clad with rolled asphalt siding in a brick pattern which has been placed over 2" x 10" wood planks. Breaking up the main façade is a small square brick chimney between apartment # 2 and # 3 which provides ventilation for the heating system in the basement space. Additionally between apartment # 4 and # 5, a small rectangular recess was designed into the façade for the placement of a sign reading "Congress Apartments".

The building sits on a basalt stone foundation, parged on the exterior with concrete. The building has a full basement accessed from exterior stairs at the rear of the apartment. The building is capped with a near flat roof sloping from front to rear, as evidenced by the stepped parapet walls as it falls from the east to the west. Typical Craftsman style details on the building include the large shed-roof-covered entry stoops. Here exposed rafter tails and oversize A-frame style eave brackets hold up the shed roofs. Other Craftsman details include the large 4' x 5' seven-over-one double hung windows on the main façade and the Craftsman style entry doors which boast a single light resting on a corbeled shelf.

Windows on the north and south facades consist of a variety of one-over-one double hung windows, three on each façade. At the rear of the apartment is a highly detailed enclosed porch, which may have been added after the explosion of apartment #5 in 1926. The five-foot-deep porch consists of nine-pane slider windows

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**Narrative Description: Cont'd**

grouped in sets of three, resting on vertical wood plank half walls. Each apartment has a separate porch, with apartments #1 and # 2, and # 3 and # 4 sharing a rear entry step. Apartment # 5 does not have a rear porch.

**INTERIOR**

The Congress Apartments consist of five separate units, four of which are identical in plan. Units # 1 and # 2 are mirror images of each other, as well as units # 3 and # 4. Unit # 5 was most likely remodeled after the explosion in 1926. All interior walls of the Congress Apartments are finished with their original lath and plaster. At the base of the walls are large 8" high baseboard moldings, which anchor the walls to the fir floors (now covered with carpet).

As studio units, apartments # 1- # 4 took advantage of the latest space-saving technology by installing disappearing "pull out" beds into each apartment. The full wall unit (most likely ordered as a single component) consists of several storage drawers, three sets of glass door cabinets, a mirror, a small fold-out desk, and a full size bed, which slides out flat from the wall. When closed, the unit functions as a highly detailed built-in cabinet for the large 15' x 12' living room. When open, the unit converts the apartment living room into a functional and practical bedroom.

The full size bed slides easily into a wooden box, which is created by a raised floor of the 4' x 8' walk-in closet behind the unit. Accessed through the closet is a small, but efficient 6' square bathroom. The bathroom consists of a clawfoot bathtub, an original wall mount sink, a toilet, and a built-in medicine cabinet.

At the rear of apartments # 1- # 4, are small L-shaped kitchens, which still contain original wall mounted sinks, and wooden cabinetry. In the kitchen, glass enclosed doors, hopper style bins and multiple drawers easily hold kitchen utensils, food and other items. Through each kitchen is a half-light door allowing access onto the rear porch.

Unlike apartments # 1- # 4, apartment # 5 is a one-bedroom unit. The apartment was most likely remodeled after the 1926 explosion, which destroyed the rear portion of the unit. Within the unit the disappearing "pull-out" bed has been removed as well as the walk-in closet, creating a large 22'x 12' living room. To the rear of the apartment, a 11'x 12' bedroom has been added, which extends approximately 5 feet beyond the porch. Secondary access to the exterior is via a door on the south façade leading to a concrete stoop.

**ALTERATIONS AND REHABILITATION PLANS**

Alterations to the Congress Apartments are minimal. On the exterior they include the addition of turned iron railings on the porches, and the rolled asphalt siding on apartment # 5. On the interior they include the addition of carpet to each of the units, the replacement of linoleum flooring in the kitchens and bathrooms, and the replacement of some of the kitchen countertops. All of the interior woodwork has been painted white.

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CONGRESS APARTMENTS  
DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

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**Narrative Statement of Significance:**

The Congress Apartments are historically significant for their high artistic value as classified under criterion "C" and for their association to the broad patterns of history as classified under criterion "A". Built in 1924, at the height of the Craftsman style, the Apartments boast numerous intact features typical of the Craftsman Bungalow style including: A-frame eave brackets, native natural materials, a front porch, and exposed rafter tails. The apartment is one of 21 historic apartment complexes in Deschutes County, and is one of just 10 built in the Craftsman style.

CRITERIA "A"

Under criterion "A" an incident at the Congress Apartments in the spring of 1926, is reflective of the high tensions that existed between the "wets" and the "drys" during prohibition in the 1920s. As a physical example of the era, the Congress Apartments have an important story to tell not only to the community, but also to the state.

Attempts to control alcohol consumption in the United States had been made since colonial times, and as early as 1808 formal temperance organizations were active across the nation. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, some states tried to outlaw alcohol use outright while others allowed for local option laws.

By the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, the ingredients necessary for passage of a national prohibition law were coming together. By then more than half of the states, led by the south and west were "dry." Congress outlawed the sale of liquor on Indian reservations and in the District of Columbia. With the outbreak of WWI, Congress forbade the sale of alcohol to sailors and soldiers, and put several restrictions on the making of alcohol under the claim that it diverted resources from the war effort.<sup>1</sup>

Finally in December of 1917, Congress passed the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, enacting Prohibition, which made the consumption of alcohol illegal. The constitutional amendment was soon adopted by all but two states, and in January of 1920, when enforcement began under the Volstead Act, the United States was officially dry. The new law however, was largely unenforceable and bootleggers were crossing the Mexican and Canadian borders with near immunity. Ocean going ships waited outside the three mile limit for high speed "rum runners" to carry contraband liquors through the hopelessly inadequate blockade by U.S. government agencies. Domestic stills turned out an ever-increasing supply of local varieties of "white lighting," and most cities had speakeasies with virtually open hospitality for patrons.

Ironically, the effect of Prohibition on society at large seemed to be the opposite of what had been intended. Drinking, alcohol abuse and lawlessness all increased during the 1920s. With great profits to be made, illicit businessmen formed crime organizations with links to law enforcement agents, and politicians. By the time the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment repealed the 18<sup>th</sup> in December of 1933, a social revolution had occurred, engendered by widespread violation of and disrespect for Prohibition.<sup>2</sup>

But before the end of Prohibition, hundreds of people were arrested or killed, and millions of dollars were

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<sup>1</sup> Schlesinger, Arthur M. The Almanac of American History. Greenwich, CT: Brompton Books Corp.:1993.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid



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**Narrative Statement of Significance: Cont'd**

spent trying to enforce the law. It has been said that no area in Oregon saw a more "revengeful action" as a result of Prohibition than the isolated plateau country just east of Bend. It was here that on a stormy evening a young man accused of making moonshine was fatally wounded by law enforcement agents. Two weeks later, one of the arresting officers home at the Congress Street Apartments was dynamiting in retaliation.

The incident began on February 17, 1926 when CC. McBride and A.F. Mariott, both State Prohibition Officers, and Fern Lowell had reached an alleged whiskey plant 45 miles northeast of Bend, on Bear Creek in Crook County, just over the Deschutes County line.<sup>3</sup>

Upon entering the dugout/ whiskey plant, the officers found 10 barrels of mash brewing but no sign of the moonshiners themselves. The officers then decided to wait for the owner of the stills to return and spent the next 18 ½ hours inside the dugout. Then shortly after 9:30 Thursday morning of the 18<sup>th</sup>, Vayle Taylor (alleged moonshiner) returned to the plant.<sup>4</sup> Taylor had apparently seen the tracks of the officers, and thinking they might be in the dugout, he blocked the door with a large plank. To see if anyone was in the dugout, Taylor peered inside an opening in the door with a lighted match. Much to his surprise Officer McBride grabbed Taylor's hands and told him he was under arrest. A scuffle followed with Taylor wrenching his hands loose, and McBride and Mariott breaking down the door with their guns drawn. It was when they broke through the door, according to testimony, that McBride's .38 automatic pistol discharged hitting Vayle Taylor.<sup>5</sup>

The bullet struck 25-year old Taylor on the left side of the neck, killing him instantly. After ascertaining that Taylor was dead, Mariott drove to Millican to telephone Crook and Deschutes County officials.<sup>6</sup> Upon hearing the news, residents from the area began to arrive and by the time the prohibition officers left Bear Creek, a small mob had formed. Some in the mob claimed that they would "get" Mariott and McBride for what they had done to Taylor. Apparently, most folks believed that Taylor came to his death because of his well-known inclination to play practical jokes, and that the officers were quick too draw their guns.<sup>7</sup>

By late Thursday, residents in the vicinity of Bear Creek had raised money to finance an investigation into the shooting, employing Bend attorneys Boylan & Ramsey.<sup>8</sup> Not wanting to appear on the side of the moonshiners, Boylan & Ramsey made it clear in a public statement that they had accepted the case on a purely monetary basis and had no desire to criticize the officers involved in the shooting. They stated that they only sought the truth about the shooting.

By the end of the month, life in Central Oregon was back to normal and most people forgot about the Taylor shooting. Then at 3AM on March 8, 1926 an explosion demolished the rear of the Congress Apartments. The blast was intended for prohibition officer, A.F. Mariott, presumably in retaliation for the Taylor shooting on Bear Creek.

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<sup>3</sup> "Life of State Officer Threatened Only Few Days Before Dynamiting: Planned to "Get Him" C.C. McBride was told after Taylor's Death." The Bend Bulletin 8 March 1926: 1.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> "Taylor Killing on Bear Creek Will Be Probed." The Bend Bulletin 25 February 1926: 1.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

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**Narrative Statement of Significance: Cont'd**

Mr. and Mrs. Mariott who were sleeping not more than 15 feet from the point of discharge of the explosives were not injured, but the rear of their apartment was gone and several surrounding homes had been damaged as part of the blast. Others in the apartment at the time of the bombing were, Miss Mayda Becker, Mrs. Mildred Seitz, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Guy and J.M. Perry (owner of the building) and his family.<sup>9</sup> The blast had also damaged the adjoining homes of R.H. Mansfield (25 NW Hood Place) and Alice Bush (215 NW Congress Street). News of the blast shocked the town and hundreds of people came by the apartment complex to see the damage. Rumors quickly spread that J.M. Perry, owner of the building, had been storing powder in the basement of the apartment complex, a rumor he flatly denied. A more popular belief was that the Bear Creek gang and friends of Vayle Taylor were out to get Mariott based on the threatening remarks made to Mariott at the scene of the Taylor shooting. Regardless of the cause of the bombing, the murder attempt quickly became front-page news.

In an investigative first, the local newspaper, the Bend Bulletin, boasted that it had a reporter on the scene within 10 minutes of the bombing. And by 5:15 AM, just two hours after the bombing, they had published a special "extra" in the paper to examine the Congress Apartment dynamiting.<sup>10</sup> Despite the Bend Bulletin's best efforts, people as close as Millican just 40 miles east of Bend, heard the news first via the radio broadcast from San Francisco and Portland.<sup>11</sup>

In the best tradition of reporting on such a newsworthy story, reporters looked to cover the story from all angles. One article noted how "Blaine" the barking dog had forewarned residents of a possible intruder earlier in the night and that the dog may have scared the bomber away, thus preventing more people from being hurt.<sup>12</sup> Another article noted R.B. Cross, an explosive expert, opined that the person who placed the explosive had "little to no knowledge" of explosives.<sup>13</sup>

The police were just as fast as the Bend Bulletin to take hold of the case. By the afternoon of the bombing they had arrested several suspects on suspicion but none proved to be the bomber. The day after the bombing on March 9<sup>th</sup>, the Deschutes County court offered a reward of \$750 for the arrest and conviction of any persons implicated in the dynamite outrage.<sup>14</sup> To this day, however, no one has ever been convicted of the bombings and the dynamiting has been all but forgotten by the citizens of Bend.

In an interesting side note, the day of the bombing McBride and Mariott had to appear in court to face charges of assault and false arrest. W.N. Egbert, a restaurant owner, had brought a \$5,000 suit against the officers for an incident back in January. The opening of the circuit court trial brought State Senator Jay H. Upton, candidate for republican nomination for governor, back to Bend to defend the State officers. Egbert claimed that on January 15<sup>th</sup>, Officers McBride and Mariott made an unprovoked attack upon him breaking his hands. While he was placed in jail for a few hours, no charges were brought against him at the time. Still Egbert was not satisfied and was suing

<sup>9</sup> "Five Families Homeless as Result of Explosion." The Bend Bulletin 8 March 1926: 3.

<sup>10</sup> "Bulletin Extra First to Tell of Dynamiting." The Bend Bulletin 8 March 1926: 3.

<sup>11</sup> "County Offers Reward for Dynamiters; Price of \$750 is Placed on the Head of Each." The Bend Bulletin 9 March 1926: 1.

<sup>12</sup> "Barking Dog Heard Before Dynamite Blast." The Bend Bulletin 10 March 1926: 3.

<sup>13</sup> "Powder Man Says Amateur Set Blast." The Bend Bulletin 8 March 1926: 3.

<sup>14</sup> "County Offers Reward for Dynamiters; Price of \$750 is Placed on the Head of Each." The Bend Bulletin 9 March 1926: 1.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance: Cont'd**

McBride and Mariott for \$5,000 in damages.<sup>15</sup> Questioning Egbert's credibility, within 15 minutes of the hearing, the jury ruled in favor of Mariott and McBride and the case was dropped.<sup>16</sup>

Despite the bombing of the Congress Apartments and the attempted murder of State Prohibition officers, lawlessness continued in Deschutes County centered around prohibition. On December 24, 1930 Deschutes County Sheriff Claude L. McCauley made the biggest liquor raid in Deschutes County history and seized 46 ten-gallon kegs. The stills were found on the Ted Povey ranch on the old Bend-Deschutes Road.<sup>17</sup>

CRITERIA "C"

The Congress Apartments are also historically significant for their high artistic value as classified under criterion "C". Built in 1924, the apartments have numerous intact features typical of the Craftsman style. They include A-frame style eave brackets, native natural materials such as brick and stone, large entry porches, and exposed rafter tails. When the Congress Apartments were built, the Craftsman style was at its height in Deschutes County. And while just 21 historic apartment complexes have been surveyed in Deschutes County, the Congress Apartments are just one of eleven built in the Craftsman style. Due to the Congress Apartments simple form however, the building perhaps has the least amount of Craftsman details on the exterior of the 21 Craftsman apartment structures. Unique to the structure is the exterior surface material of brick. The Congress Apartments are just one of four historic brick apartment complexes. And while there was a fully operation brick yard on the outskirts of Bend, brick as a building material for residential construction never caught on, most likely due to the low cost of wood products. The other brick apartment complexes found in Deschutes County are: the Winslow, Henkle and Davis apartments which are scattered throughout the historic core of Bend. Those three apartments have an "L" or "U" shape plan, while the Congress Apartments have a rectangular plan.

The Congress Apartments also are distinctive for their employment of the space-saving feature of the disappearing "pull-out" beds. The Congress Apartments are the only known structure to have such a feature in Deschutes County and research shows that such a device is rare among Craftsman buildings in the state. The beds were intended to look like part of the built-in drawer and cabinet units. Attached to a wood panel, a heavy metal frame supports a mattress and bedding, resting on heavy-duty rollers which slide easily flat out from the wall. Pushed in, the room serves as a living room, while pulled out the room converts to a bedroom. The disappearing bed was one of just many innovative and space saving features incorporated into the newly invented bungalow form. The bed was marketed for rooms that might have dual uses and for hotel and apartment complexes.

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<sup>15</sup> "State Agents Win in Damage Action: W.N. Egbert Denied Judgement for Alleged Wrongs." The Bend Bulletin 10 March 1926: 4.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid

<sup>17</sup> "Holiday Moon In Huge Cache Under Eclipse: Officers Seize 458 Gallons and Plant." The Bend Bulletin 24 December 1930: 1.

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\_\_\_\_\_ "Bulletin Extra First to Tell of Dynamiting." The Bend Bulletin 8 March 1926: 3.

\_\_\_\_\_ "County gets \$1,263.06 From Prohibition Fund." The Bend Bulletin 8 January 1932: 1.

\_\_\_\_\_ "County Offers Reward for Dynamiters; Price of \$750 is Placed on the Head of Each." The Bend Bulletin 9 March 1926: 1.

\_\_\_\_\_ "Cowardly Criminalism." The Bend Bulletin 8 March 1926: 2.

\_\_\_\_\_ "Dry Officer Kills Moonshining Suspect in Raid on Booze Plant in High Desert." The Bend Bulletin 18 Feb 1926: 1

\_\_\_\_\_ "Five Families Homeless as Result of Explosion." The Bend Bulletin 8 March 1926: 3.

\_\_\_\_\_ "Here Is Your Opportunity To Vote Upon Prohibition." The Bend Bulletin 18 March 1926: 1.

\_\_\_\_\_ "Holiday Moon In Huge Cache Under Eclipse: Officers Seize 458 Gallons and Plant." The Bend Bulletin 24 December 1930: 1.

\_\_\_\_\_ "Life of State Officer Threatened Only Few Days Before Dynamiting: Planned to "Get Him" C.C. McBride was told after Taylor's Death." The Bend Bulletin 8 March 1926: 1.

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\_\_\_\_\_ "Near Victims of Big Explosion Quietly Salvage Their Effects." The Bend Bulletin 8 March 1926: 1.

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\_\_\_\_\_ "Powder Man Says Amateur Set Blast." The Bend Bulletin 8 March 1926: 3.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section 9**

**Page** 2 of 2

CONGRESS APARTMENTS  
DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

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**Bibliography:** (continued)

Schlesinger, Arthur M. **The Almanac of American History**. Greenwich, CT: Brompton Books Corp.:1993.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ "She Escaped Death by Miracle." The Bend Bulletin 8 March 1926: 1.

\_\_\_\_\_ "State Agents Win in Damage Action: W.N. Egbert Denied Judgement for Alleged Wrongs." The Bend Bulletin 10 March 1926: 4.

\_\_\_\_\_ "State Officer is Exonerated After Killing." The Bend Bulletin 19 February 1926: 1.

\_\_\_\_\_ "Taylor Killing on Bear Creek Will Be Probed." The Bend Bulletin 25 February 1926: 1.

\_\_\_\_\_ "The Moonshine Epoch." The Bend Bulletin 13 April 1957: 2.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section 10**

**Page 1 of 1**

**CONGRESS APARTMENTS  
DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON**

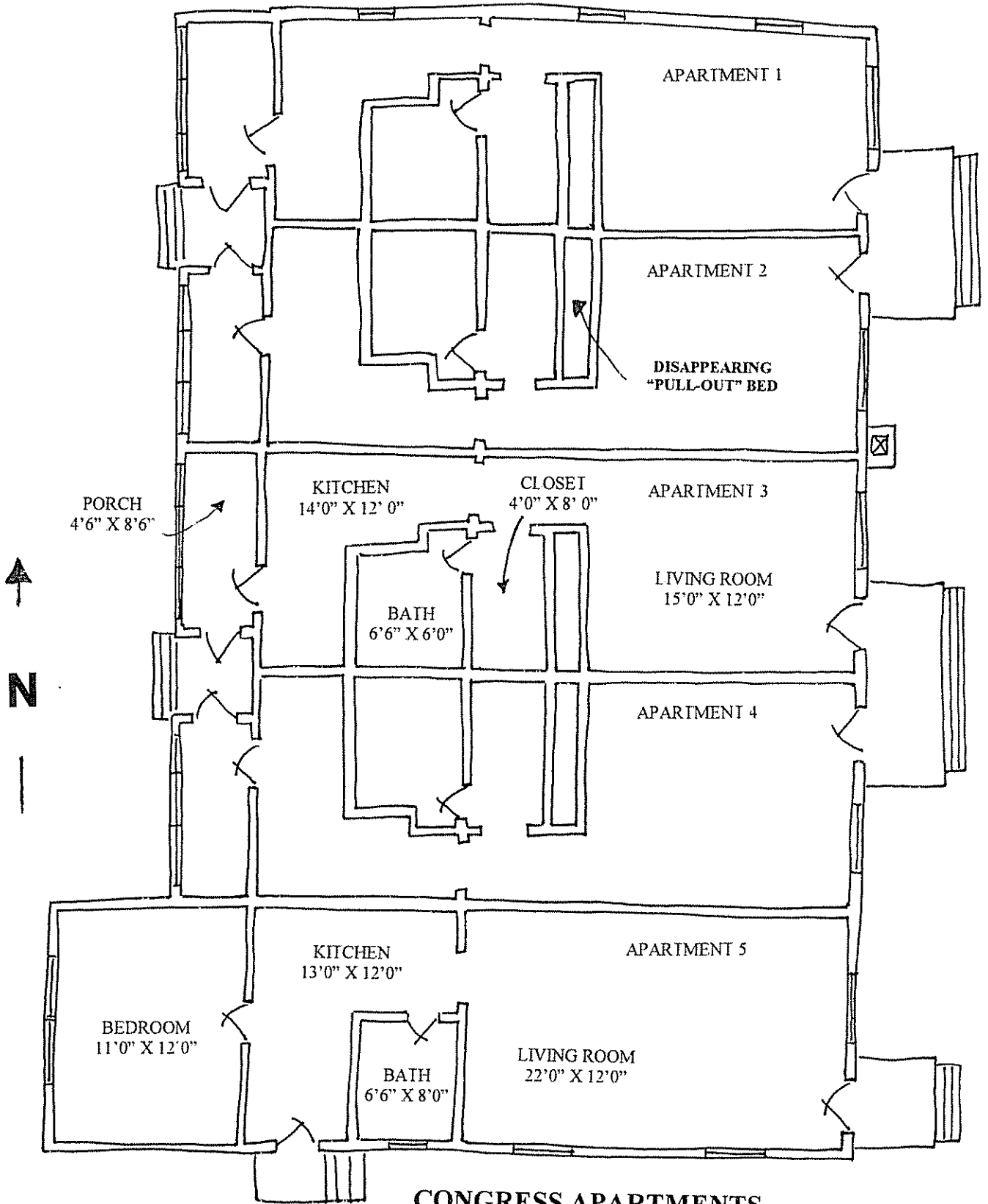
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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Township 17S, Range 12E, Section 32, Park Addition, part of Lot 12 & 13 of Block 5.

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

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Congress Apartments, the eastern portion of Lot 13 and the northeast 12 feet of Lot 12.



**CONGRESS APARTMENTS**

221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW CONGRESS STREET  
BEND, OR 97701

**FIRST FLOOR**  
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

HOOD PLACE

80'0"

50'0"

REAR PORCH

APARTMENT

53'6"

CONGRESS STREET

PROPERTY LINE

70'0"

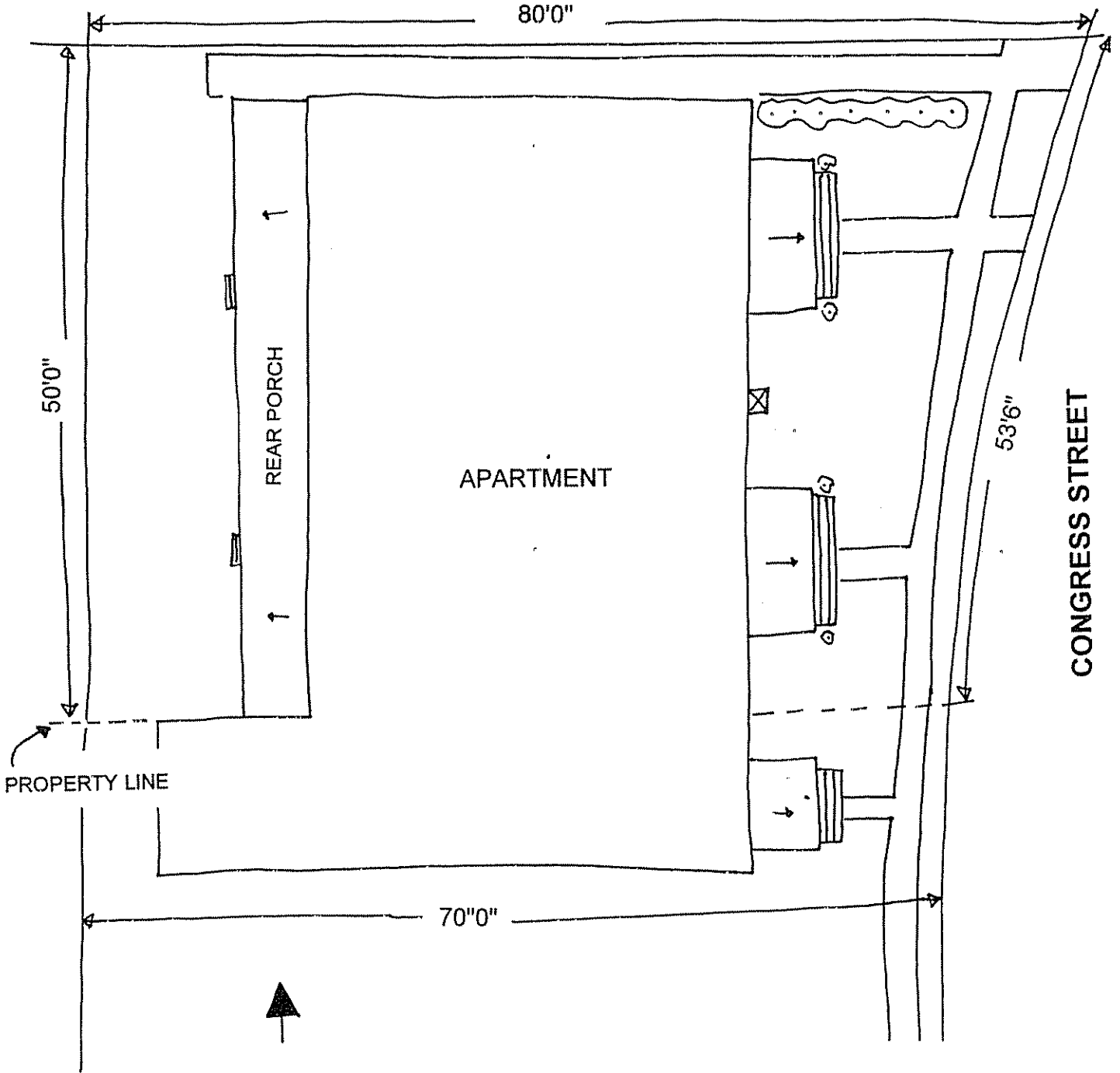


**CONGRESS APARTMENTS**

221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW Congress Street  
BEND, OR 97701

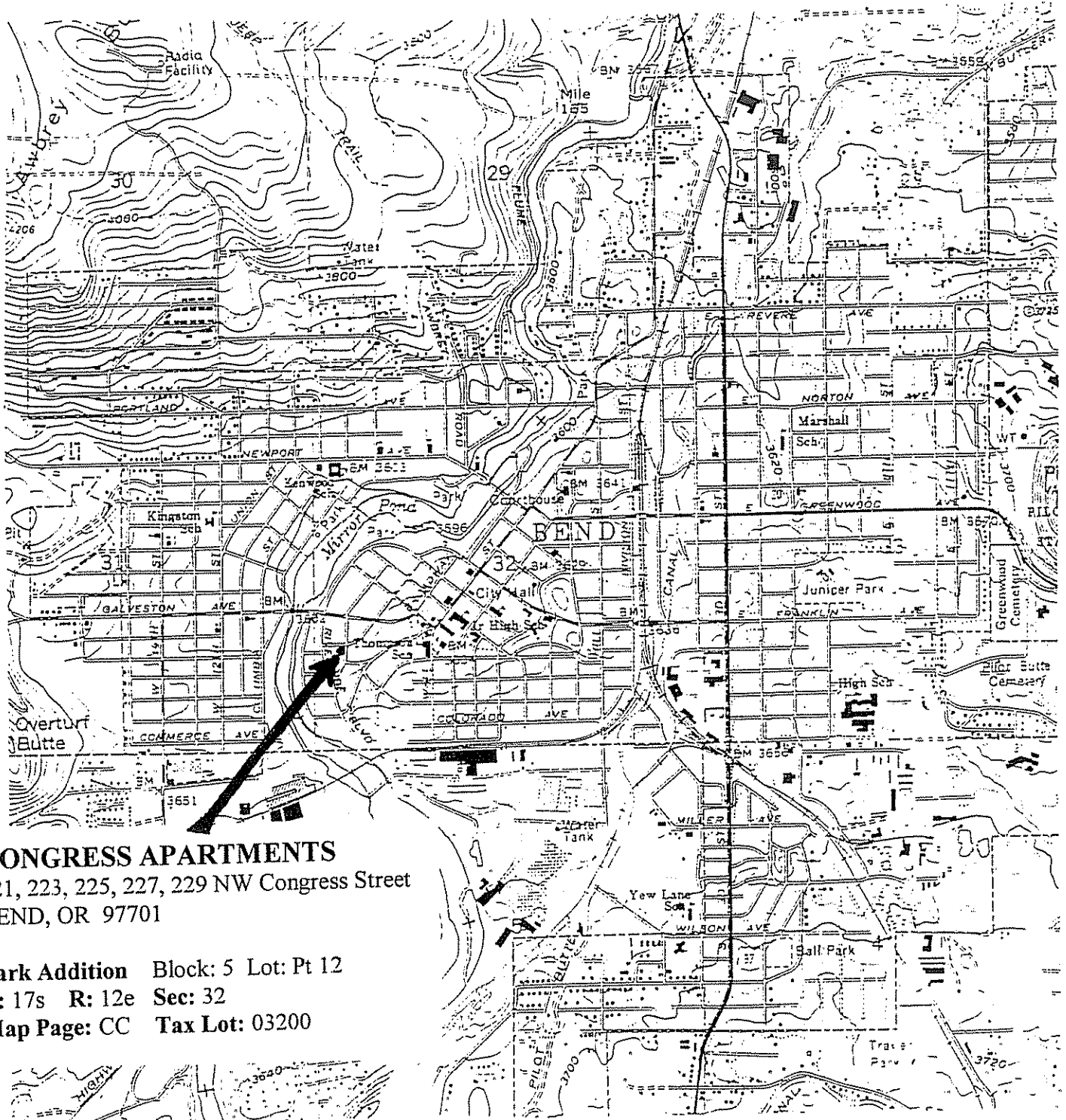
**SITE PLAN**

Not Drawn to Scale



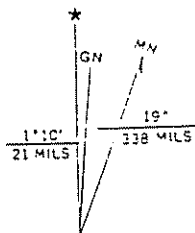


BEND QUADRANGLE  
 OREGON-DESCHUTES CO  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

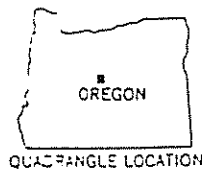


**CONGRESS APARTMENTS**  
 221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW Congress Street  
 BEND, OR 97701

**Park Addition** Block: 5 Lot: Pt 12  
**T: 17s R: 12e Sec: 32**  
**Map Page: CC Tax Lot: 03200**



UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH  
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

**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

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

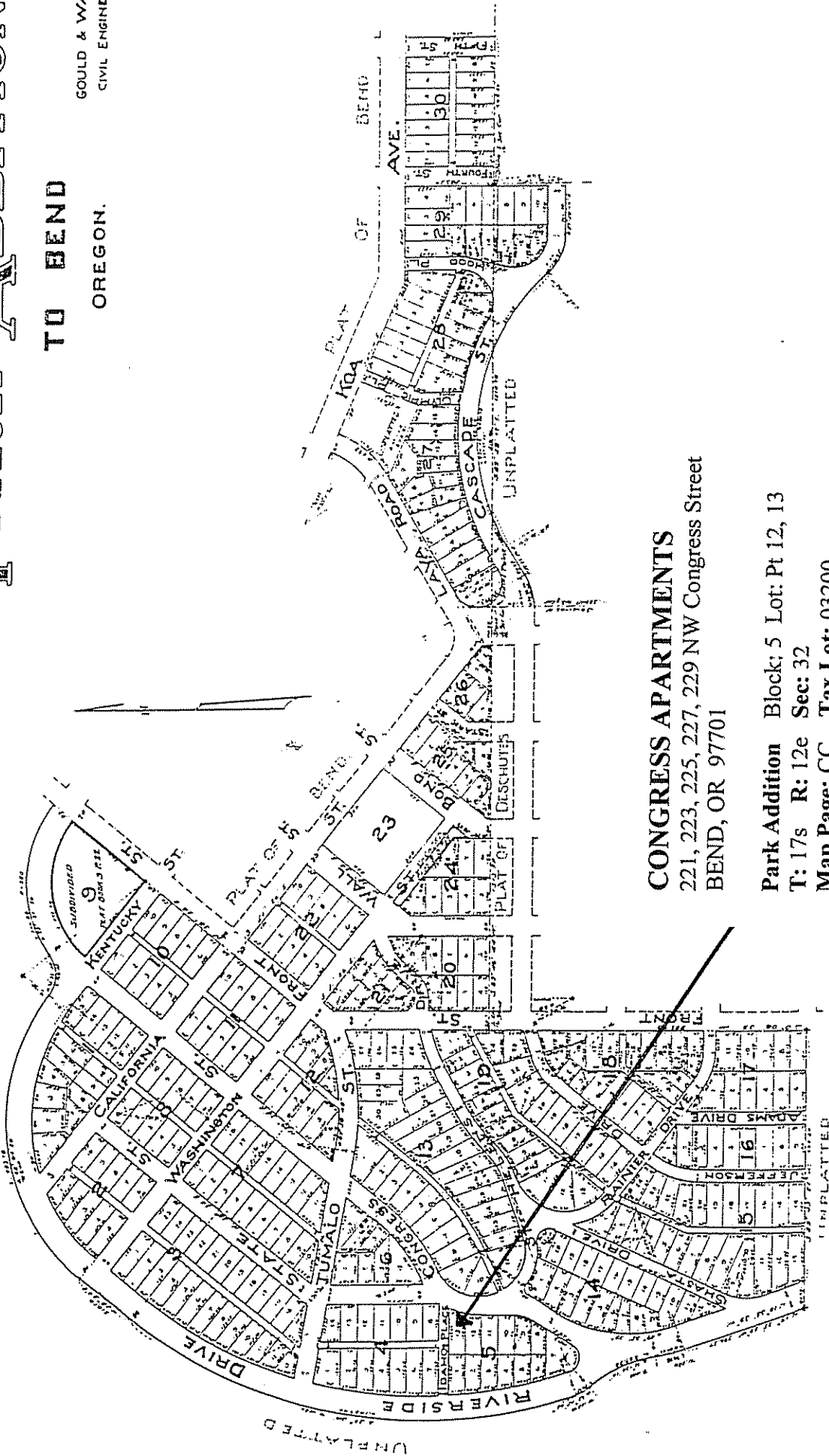
1962  
 PHOTOREVISED 1981  
 DMA 1772 III SE-SERIES V892

# PARK ADDITION

TO BEND

OREGON.

GOULD & WARD  
CIVIL ENGINEERS.



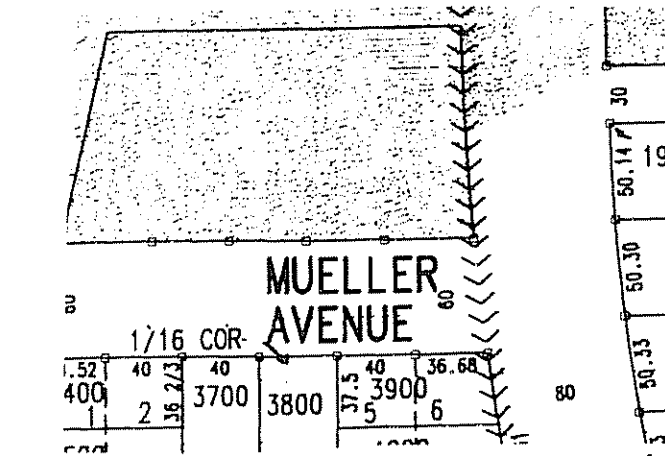
## CONGRESS APARTMENTS

221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW Congress Street  
BEND, OR 97701

Park Addition Block; 5 Lot: Pt 12, 13

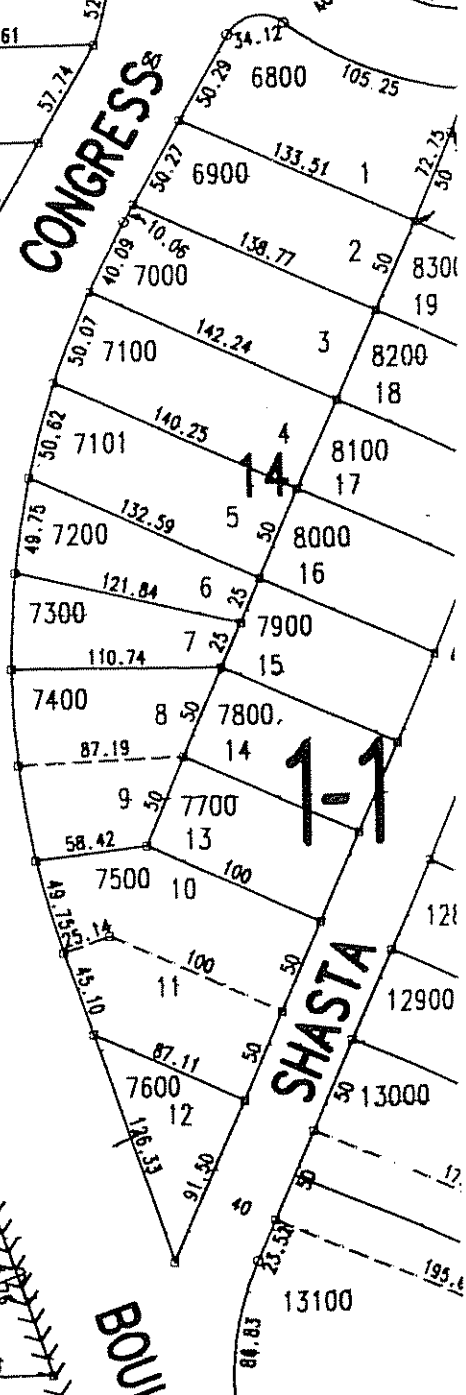
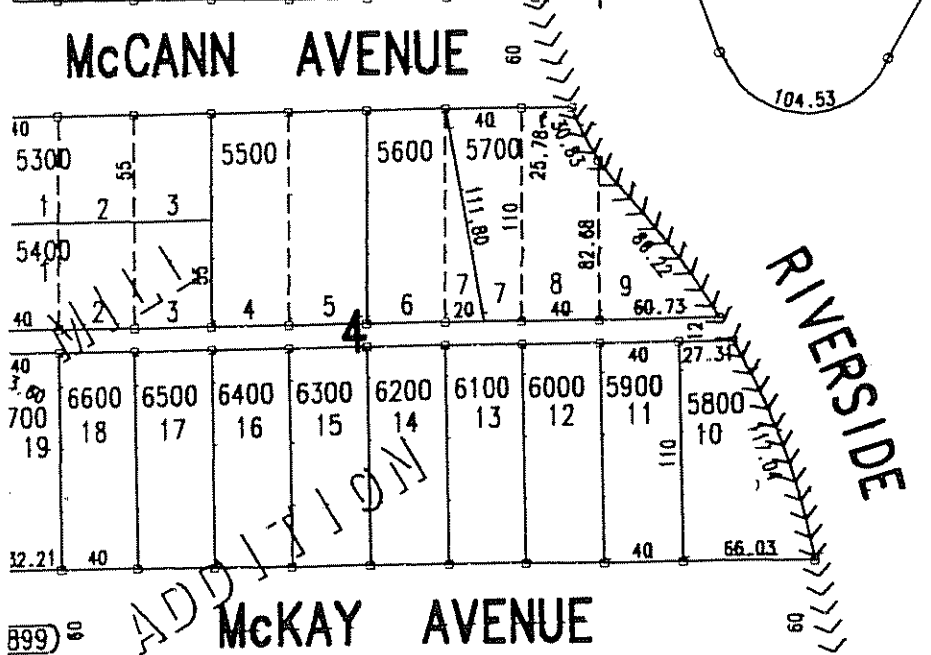
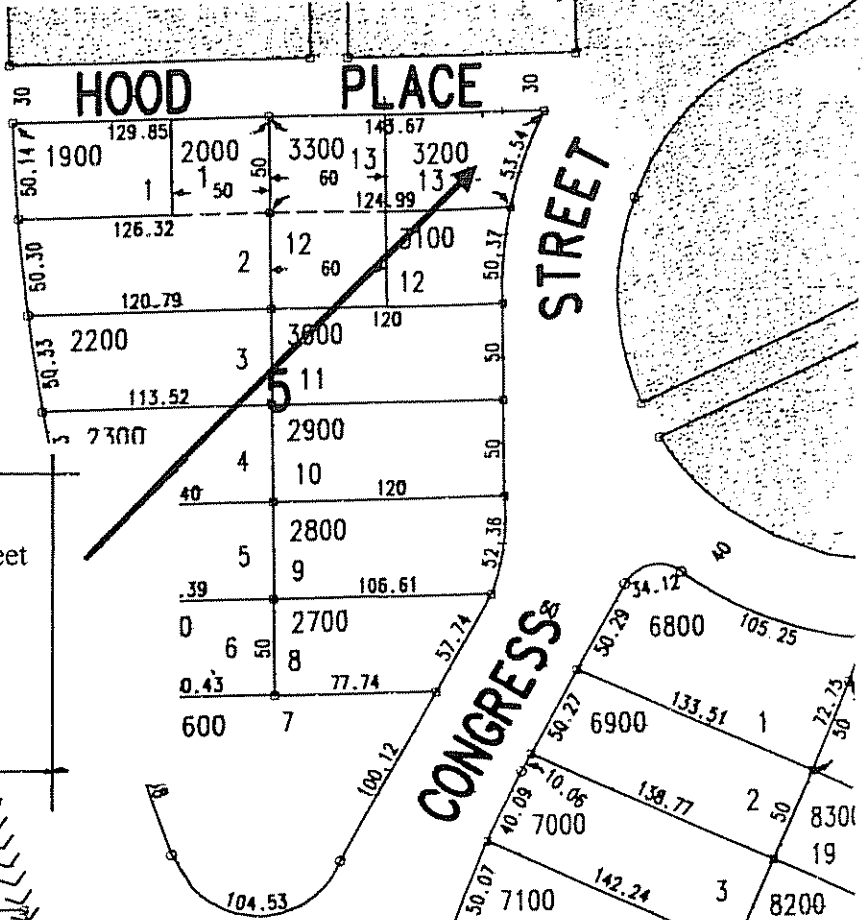
T: 17s R: 12e Sec: 32

Map Page: CC Tax Lot: 03200



**CONGRESS APARTMENTS**  
221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW Congress Street  
BEND, OR 97701

Park Addition Block: 5 Lot: Pt 12, 13  
T: 17s R: 12e Sec: 32  
Map Page: CC Tax Lot: 03200





09/08/11 2:33

CONGRESS APARTMENTS  
221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW CONGRESS ST.  
BEND, OR - DESCHUTES CO.

MICHAEL HOUSSER  
NOV. 1999  
117 NW LAFAYETTE AVE  
BEND, OR 97701

" MAIN FACADE "

1 OF 9

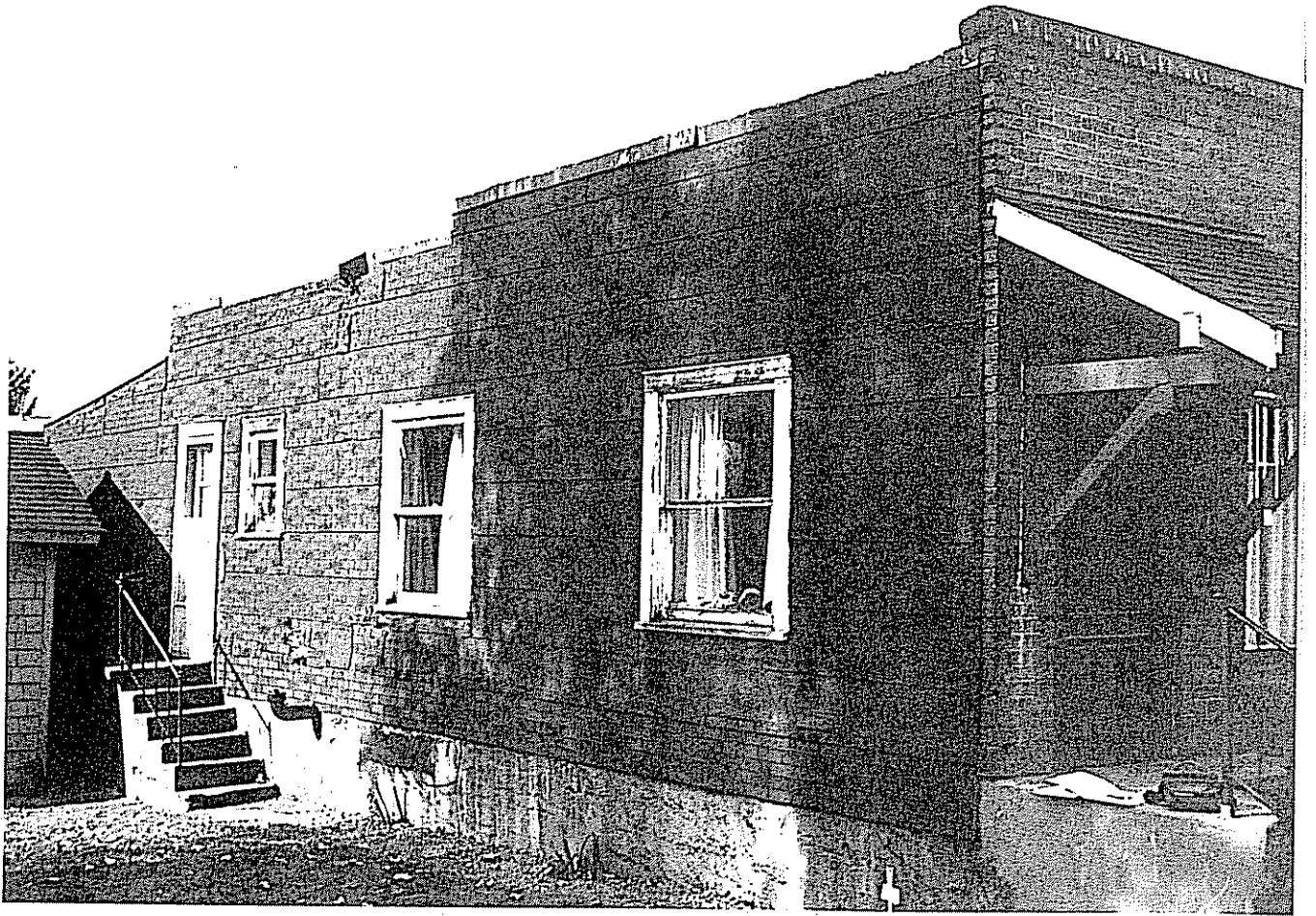
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BEND, OR - DESCHUTES CO.

MICHAEL HOUSSER  
NOV. 1999  
117 NW LAFAYETTE AVE.  
BEND, OR 97701

" REAR FACADE "

2 OF 9





CONGRESS APARTMENTS  
221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW CONGRESS ST.  
BEND, OR • DESCHUTES CO.

MICHAEL HOUSER  
NOV 1999  
117 NW LAFAYETTE AVE  
BEND, OR 97701

0111150927

"SOUTH FACADE"

3 OF 9

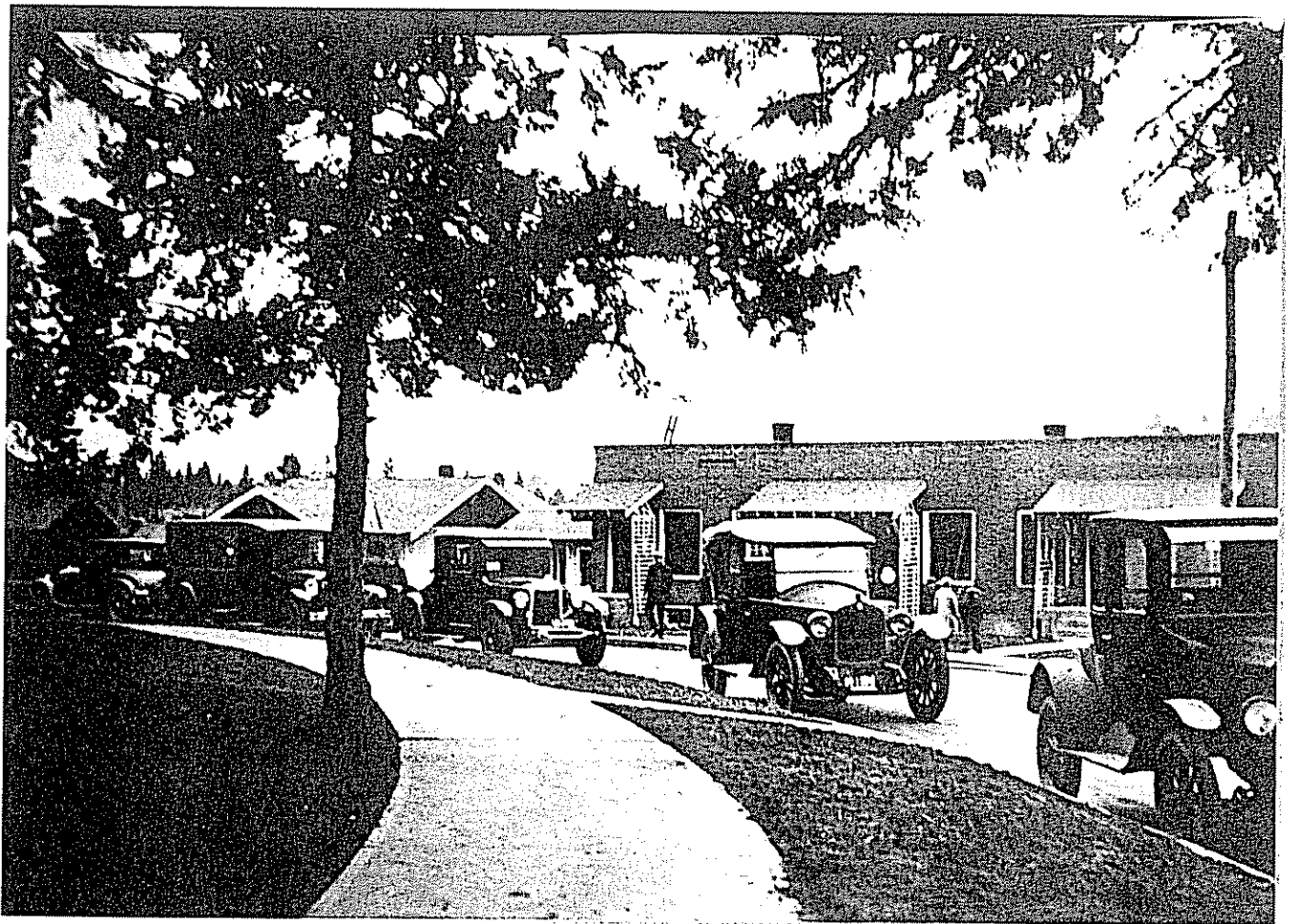
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221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW CONGRESS ST.  
BEND, OR • DESCHUTES CO.

MICHAEL HOUSER  
NOV. 1999  
117 NW LAFAYETTE AVE.  
BEND, OR 97701

0111150927

"NORTH FACADE"

4 OF 9





5051 37

CONGRESS APARTMENTS  
221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW CONGRESS ST.  
BEND, OR • DESCHUTES CO.

PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN  
MARCH 1926  
117 NW LAFAYETTE AVE  
BEND, OR 97701

"Historical Photo"  
SOF 9

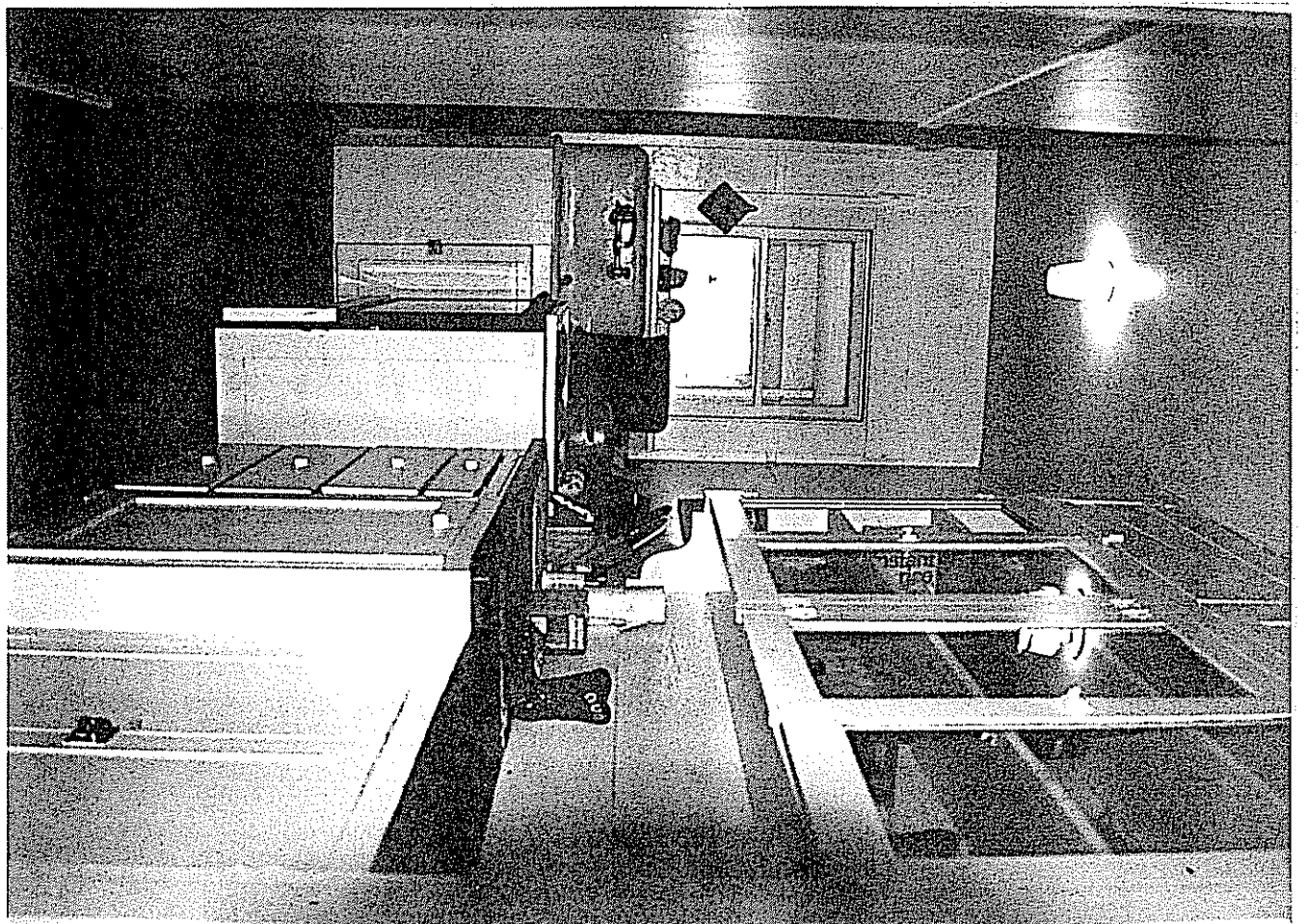
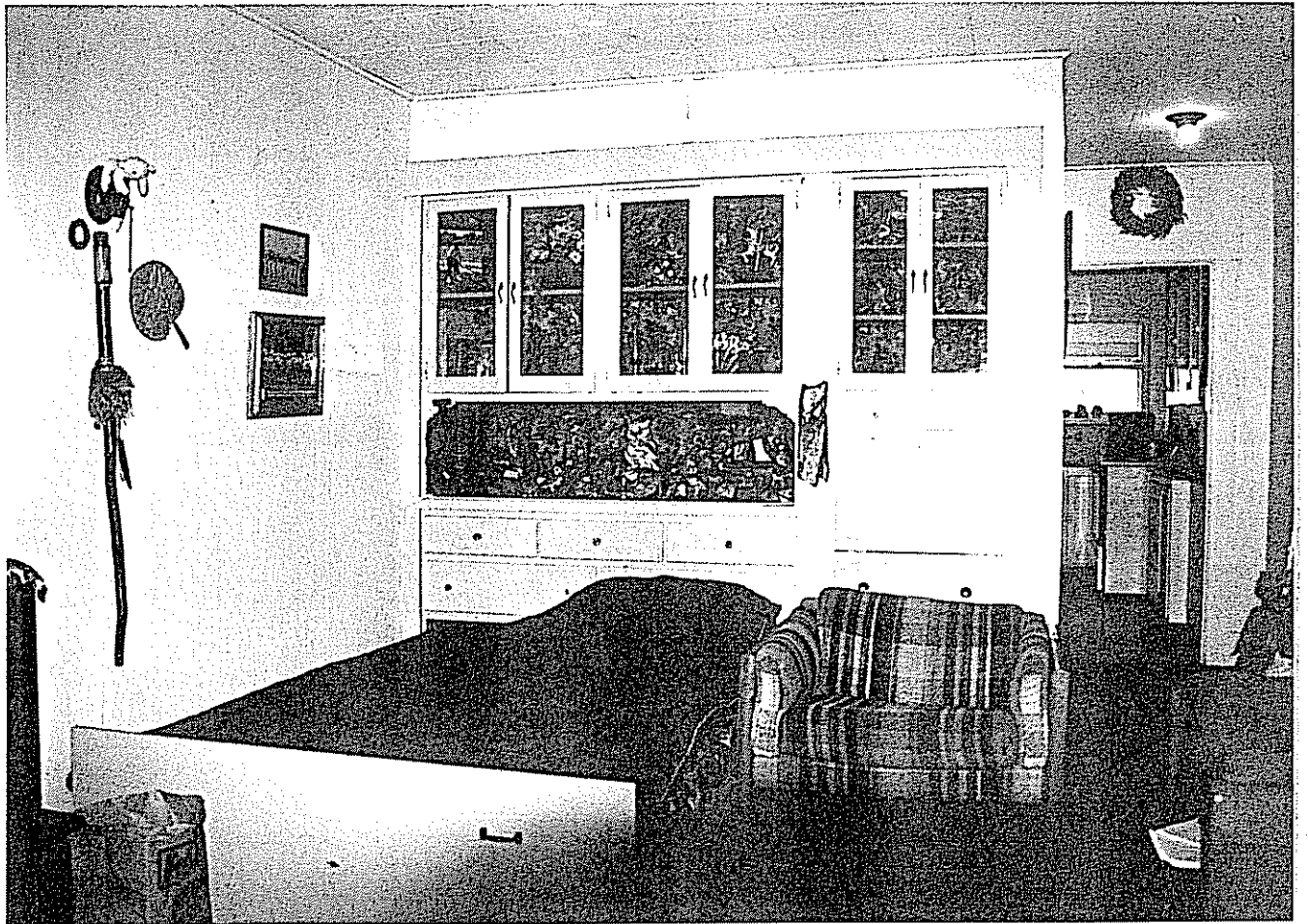
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CONGRESS APARTMENTS  
221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW CONGRESS ST.  
BEND, OR • DESCHUTES CO.

PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN  
MARCH 1926  
117 NW LAFAYETTE AVE.  
BEND, OR 97701

"Historical Photo - REAR"  
GOF 9



CONGRESS APARTMENTS

221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW CONGRESS ST.

BEND, OR

• DESCHUTES CO.

MICHAEL HOUSE

NOV 1999

117 NW LAFAYETTE AVE.

BEND, OR

97701

" TYPICAL  
LIVING ROOM "

7 OF 9

CONGRESS APARTMENTS

221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW CONGRESS ST.

BEND, OR

• DESCHUTES CO.

MICHAEL HOUSE

NOV 1999

117 NW LAFAYETTE AVE.

BEND, OR

97701

" TYPICAL KITCHEN "

8 OF 9

CONGRESS APARTMENTS  
221, 223, 225, 227, 229 NW CONGRESS ST.  
BEND, OR

• DESCHUTES CO.

MICHAEL HAUSEN  
NOV 1999  
117 NW LAFAYETTE AVE.  
BEND, OR 97701

" TYPICAL BATHROOM "

90F9

