

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 an 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 First Church of Christ Scientist

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1904 Pacific Avenue not for publication

city or town Forest Grove vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Washington code 067 zip code 97116

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

James Hamrick December 15, 1993
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the 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:)

for Signature of the Keeper Entered in the Date of Action
Gregory M. Lafferty National Register 11/21/94

First Church of Christ Scientist
Name of Property

Washington, Oregon
County and State

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	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religious structure/Church

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religious structure/Church

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
(Georgian Revival Style)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick

roof asphalt: composition shingle
other painted wood trim, concrete or
cast stone sills

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Summary: Wherever there is a Christian Science Church, it is one of the handsomest and best built buildings in the community. The Forest Grove Christian Science Society Church is no exception. It is representative of the high standards of architecture found in this denomination's buildings in Oregon. The church is a single story hipped roof building, Georgian Style, with Palladian windows. The red brick veneer is laid in common bond. Sash, doors, and all trim is wood painted white. The concrete foundation, watertable, and window sills are painted white. There have been no significant alterations made to the church since it was built. It is a 1916 antiquity which exhibits all of its original design and workmanship as well as many unusual items of building and furnishings technology.

Site: The plan is rectangular. The site is the southeast corner of the intersection of "A" Street and Pacific Avenue, almost completely filling the lot. The grade slopes down to the south, rear, of the property enabling a daylighted half-cellar classroom area. There is a slightly projecting front entrance bay facing Pacific Avenue. On the west side, "A" Street, there are two symmetrical projecting bays, the front one being an alcove at the end of the narthex and the rear bay being the side entrance to the Social Hall/Sunday School area and second or emergency exit from the Sanctuary with a short stairway to the sidewalk level.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2

Downtown Forest Grove has grown slowly and there have been few building changes in the downtown area. Pacific Avenue is the principal east-west street. The church is toward the west end of the downtown area where many earlier and later commercial buildings remain. Immediately to the east is a large residence converted to a funeral home; the parking lot for the funeral home is directly behind the church.

There is little landscaping. One overly large clipped boxwood grows on each side of the entrance. There are mature rhododendrons and other shrubs planted along the north and west sides where there are narrow beds. There is a tonsorial of lawn around the two sides and in the "A" Street side parking strip.

Exterior Architecture: The front elevation has symmetrical arch headed side windows in the narthex, 11/6-double hung sash. The entrance bay and hip roof projects forward approximately 20-inches. Attention on the entrance is focused by having a "keystone" ornament in the brick rowlock framed arched opening and a wrought-iron wall bracket light with opalescent glass globe. The entrance doors are a pair of 15-lite wood doors with a 17-pane fanlight above. The porch is concrete and has wrought-iron railings. There is a cast-stone cornerstone laid at the NW corner with pressed letters and a vermiculated face pattern.

An identification sign with times of services and a landmark date sign are fastened by the entrance doorway.

Brick masonry is uniform and in good condition. Running bond is used. Mortar joints are raked and are in good condition. The design details of the front are repeated on the other elevations, although the window patterns and door sizes and locations change.

The west elevation is the other principal side of the building, facing "A" Street. There is an arch headed 11/6 double hung window in the center of each projecting bay. The two bays have lower roof lines than the main building and flat roofs. Between the bays are the sanctuary windows, three Palladian Style windows with larger 11/6 double hung center sash and four lite flanking sash. A wood columnar-form mullion separates the sections. The door from the exit vestibule bay at the southwest corner opens onto a concrete porch with a wrought-iron railing.

Four of the single double hung arch headed windows light the rear social hall/class room, and there are smaller windows in the largely blank east wall. The rear south elevation has about a half story of the cellar wall exposed above grade with four plain rectangular windows centered under the larger windows above.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

There is a 15-lite rear door with an added aluminum combination screen/storm door. The door opens out from a landing in the rear stairway.

There is a single chimney in the southeast side for the heating system, and possibly for past heating stoves.

Architectural details are simple. The elevations are capped with a narrow architrave of painted wood set off from the brick below by two piece brick molding. There is crown molding under the eave soffit. The enclosed eaves have a T&G soffit. There was a fascia at the eaves consisting of a straight 1x8 fascia board and cyma recta cornice molding. The eaves troughs all around the building were built-in. The original eave fascia molding exists at the projecting bays; however, the main room has had the molding removed and replaced by a plain beveled face metal gutter, with the built-in troughs covered, similar in overall appearance to the original design.

The concrete foundation walls and cast-stone masonry units are in fair condition and do need some conservation work. The side porch stairs are badly weather damaged and have cracks.

The original wood shingle roofing has been replaced with mineral surfaced asphaltic shingles.

Interior Architecture: The plan of the church is not comprehensible from its exterior views. The axes of the principal rooms are normal to the apparent axis of the building from the front. The entry doors open into a shallow vestibule with a second pair of doors, then into the narthex. The narthex runs the length of the front and has a coat room at the east end and an alcove at the west. Facing you as you enter the building, is the sanctuary side wall divided into five panels, three fixed in the center and two with pairs of French doors opening into the narthex for entry into the sanctuary at its front and rear. The sanctuary's axis is east to west; therefore, you enter the sanctuary in either the front north or rear north corner.

Finishes in the narthex are light green painted walls and off-white trim and ceiling.

In the southeast corner of the narthex, a door in an angled wall opens into the first of two small reading cubicles separated by a partition with a door. The second cubicle has a door up a short flight of steps which opens out onto the sanctuary's platform. The reading cubicles are for the Readers' use to prepare for the service on Sunday. The floor in the narthex is carpeted.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 4

The sanctuary is a dignified space designed to present a speaker or the Reader to the congregation. The sanctuary ceiling is approximately four feet higher than the ceilings in the adjoining areas. At the east end is the lecture platform under a flattened arch proscenium. In the center of the front of the platform is the Reader's lectern or desk from which the service is given. The platform and desk have paneled fronts and are thrust out about two feet into the sanctuary. There is a small flight of steps at the south end of the platform down to the main floor by the organ.

There is an organ chamber in the southeast corner with organ chamber grills which match the Georgian windows. The organ is an Estey manufactured in Brattleboro, Vermont. Air for the organ was originally supplied by a water powered pump, now replaced with an "Orgoblow" electric motor driven blower. The water power pump mechanism remains installed on a rough framed partition in the cellar below.

The sanctuary has a molded band running around the room at door head height, broken at the west sanctuary windows which are higher. The five sections of wall on the south side have doors at the ends opening on into the social hall/class room; and, in addition there are three panels of folding doors so that the two areas can be joined. The sanctuary windows are glazed with translucent pebble textured glass. The arched window heads are squared within rectangular frame and casing inside. The walls have a 36-inch high dado defined by a wood cap molding and painted plaster panels.

The principal rooms have a handsome painted wood cornice 18-inches wide by 12-inches deep comprised of a cyma recta fascia, flat 10-inch wide soffit, and a combination of bead, cavetto, frieze, and picture moldings below on the wall.

Decoration in the sanctuary is simple. The walls are painted a light rose color. The white painted wood trim theme is continued. The ceiling has had 12x24-inch size cellulose fiber acoustic tile added. There is a greenish gray fabric in the organ chamber grills. The pews are Honduras mahogany, varnish finished. The aisles are carpeted with the remaining wood floor exposed. Painted or stenciled lettering in gilt paint or gold leaf is the only other ornament, with quotations from the Bible and from Mary Baker Eddy.

The social hall or class room extends across the rear of the building. Its decoration is basically the same as used in the narthex, with resilient floor tile over the original wood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

flooring. A low horizontal beam has been added about 3/5 of the way to the back for a folding room divider partition.

Windows in the narthex and sanctuary have drapery window coverings. Otherwise, roller blinds are used.

The southeast corner of the building area contains the back hall and stair, single toilet-lavatory room, and a wood lift---now containing the blower for the organ.

Cellar: There is a cellar under the south half of the building. A narrow stairway with winders goes down in the southeast corner, with a landing at the outside door, and then on down to the concrete cellar floor.

Immediately at the bottom of the stair is the door into a Sunday School classroom with plain painted walls of concrete and concrete block masonry, no special trim (The date when this room was built is unclear, whether it was here originally and may have had a wooden partition which separated it from the furnace area, or whether it was excavated out later). There is a relatively recent concrete masonry partition which now separates the class room from the unfinished furnace area under the center of the building.

The furnace area is entered through a rough door in a board partition, north, under the stairway. The area is unfinished and only partially excavated. The north half of the building is over a crawl space. Around to the right inside the area is the old hydraulic organ pump machine and the windlass for the wood lift. There is no fireplace, so a wood lift would have been for one or more wood heating stoves, possibly one in the social hall.

Foundations and the main floor framing are sound with no apparent wood rot or insect damage.

The furnace lies in the cellar like a kiln or crematory oven, a humping brick structure with cast-iron doors built back into the earth embankment. Once wood fired, it now has an oil burner. This is a gravity warm air system which is used only during Sunday services or when needed for special activities. Warm air rises to warm the rooms above through large metal heating pipes with asbestos paper wrapping. Cooled air is returned to the bottom of the furnace jacket to be heated again.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

Structure: The building rests on an unreinforced concrete foundation. Floor framing is 2x10 wood joists. Walls are framed with 2x4 studs on 12-inch centers, brick masonry veneer on outside. The ceiling is framed with 2x8 and 2x10 joists on 16-inch centers. There is partial shiplap decking over the Sunday School room at the rear where the ceiling is lower.

The roof pitch is 5:12. 2x6 rafters on 16-inch centers are used. There are two major roof trusses supporting the roof and sanctuary ceiling, running longitudinal to the building, normal to the axis of the sanctuary, five X-panel double intersection Warren or lattice truss type with bolted triple laminated 2x10 chords. The roof space is clean and well ventilated. There is no thermal insulation.

Utilities: Heating is by an oil fired furnace and gravity warm air system, thermostat controlled. Water and sewer are from city services. The original 30-amp electric service remains in use. Branch wiring is knob and tube. Nearly all electric lighting fixtures are the original ones, plain opalescent globe ceiling fixtures in the narthex and social-class rooms. The reading rooms have bare bulb fixtures. The four hanging chandeliers in the sanctuary are especially representative of the direct-indirect type of luminaire which was designed to provide more uniform illumination with less glare.

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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or 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.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1916

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Rogers, Adeline Fisk (1832-1922)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Beman, Spencer S. - architect

Loynes, James S. - builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

see continuation sheet

First Church of Christ Scientist
Name of Property

Washington, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.094 acres

Forest Grove, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 0	4 9 1 2 1 0	5 0 4 0 4 7 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

See Continuation Sheet for #10, p. 1

Boundary Justification

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

See continuation sheet for #10, p. 1

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gladys L. Haynes with assistance of Alfred Staehli FAIA

organization Forest Grove Historic Landmarks Board date _____

street & number 2119 B Street telephone (503) 357-9356

city or town Forest Grove state Oregon zip code 97116

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Christian Science Society of Forest Grove, Oregon

street & number 1904 Pacific Avenue telephone (503) 359-4371

city or town Forest Grove state Oregon zip code 97116

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1A

SHPO SUMMARY

The single-story, hip-roofed Georgian-style First Church of Christ Scientist in Forest Grove, Oregon was erected in 1916 from plans supplied by Chicago architect Spencer S. Beman. The church is prominently sited on a 50 x 81-foot lot on Pacific Avenue, a main thoroughfare, at the intersection of A Street, one and a half blocks from the westerly edge of the Pacific University campus.

Exterior elevations are characterized by red face brick, a boxed cornice with unadorned frieze, tall Roman-arched windows and Palladian windows with divided lights. The taut, restrained scheme is relieved by a central entrance pavilion which modestly breaks out of the north wall plane and by projecting bays at either end of the longer A Street frontage. In the relatively small-scale building, dignity is conveyed by the generous arcuated window openings and a double-leaf, glass-paneled entryway with fanlight. The main entrance is crowned with a single projecting keystone. Simplicity and restraint are the keynotes throughout.

Forest Grove's Christian Science Church meets National Register Criterion C as an notably intact and outstanding local example of Georgian Revival architecture. As such, it satisfies National Register exception A relating to religious properties. The church is proposed for nomination also for its significance under Criterion B as the best-preserved place remaining that is importantly associated with community benefactress Adeline Fisk Rogers.

The church interior is organized conventionally on a basilican plan at the north end, which contains vestibule and narthex. The sanctuary, lighted by three Palladian windows in the west wall, follows the north-south axis of the building in its longer dimension but is functionally oriented toward the reader's platform on the east. A file of small accessory spaces extends along north and south sides of the lecture platform, which is centered on the east wall under a flat-arch proscenium. At the south end of the building, folding doors separate a social hall and classroom space from the sanctuary. Access to the heating plant and basement classroom is provided by stairs in the southeast corner and an exterior entrance on the A Street elevation. It is thought the half basement was excavated about 1950. The Georgian Revival style is sustained on the interior by a decorative program in the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2A

Classical tradition. Noteworthy features in the sanctuary are the extra four feet of ceiling height, an Estey organ of Vermont manufacture, pews of Honduras mahogany, and stenciled lettering quoting Biblical passages and the sayings of Church founder Mary Baker Eddy.

The Christian Science congregation was organized locally in 1901. Adeline Fisk Rogers (1832-1922), was a founding member and philanthropist whose activities extended to organizing the Forest Grove Woman's Club and donation of her residential property to the city for park purposes. Dr. G. O. and Adeline Rogers also were benefactors of Pacific University. Their fortune was based on profitable investments during ten years in China before their arrival in Oregon in 1891. The details of acquiring the property for construction of a church are carefully disclosed in the accompanying documentation. At the time the building was opened for use, in 1916, the congregation is thought to have numbered about 25 persons.

With regard to Criterion B, it has been considered carefully whether the church on Pacific Avenue or the old "Rogers" city library of 1902 is the more importantly associated with Adeline Fisk Rogers. The old library at 2019 21st Avenue was bequeathed to the city by Mrs. Rogers along with her residential property, which was to be used for park purposes after her death. The Rogers mansion was pulled down about 1942. The park still bears her name. The old library was damaged by fire in 1919, after it was superseded by the Carnegie Library of 1912 [located on the Pacific University campus]. Following the fire, the old library was remodeled for commercial use. It is presently owned by Pacific University. While newly refurbished and well-maintained, the altered library building does not convey the character of its historic period of use, 1902-1912. The First Church of Christ Scientist, then, is the remaining Forest Grove building that best exemplifies the exceptional, independent patronage of Mrs. Rogers from 1900, when she was widowed, to the time of her death in 1922.

Solon (d. 1914) and Spencer (d. 1952) Beman, father and son, centered their practice of architecture in Chicago. They were designers of Christian Science churches across the country, although there were no officially designated architects or pronouncements on design from church leadership. Solon S. Beman is remembered as the architect of the earlier-registered 1909 First Church of Christ Scientist in northwest Portland.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 8 Page 1

INTRODUCTION:

The first Church of Christ, Scientist, was built in 1916, to the design of the prominent Chicago architect, Spencer S. Beman. Its Georgian Revival style is significant for the type of church buildings Beman designed, as well as for the pre-World War I period in which it was built.

In communities which have a Christian Science Church, it is one of the town's handsomest and bestbuilt buildings. The Christian Science Church building in Forest Grove is no exception. The church is representative of the high standards of architecture found in this denomination's buildings in Oregon. The church is a single story hipped roof building, Georgian Revival style, with Palladian windows. The red brick veneer is laid in common bond. The sash, doors, and all wood trim is wood which is painted white. The foundation, water-table, and windowsills are also painted white. There have been no significant alterations made to the church since it was built in 1916. It is an early 20th Century building which exhibits all of its original design and workmanship, as well as many unusual items of building and furnishings technology.

Downtown Forest Grove grew slowly after the 1920s. There have been few building changes in the downtown area. The church is located on Pacific Avenue, the principal east-west street. The church is almost at the west end of the business/commercial development in Forest Grove. Most of the late 1890s brick buildings on Main Street, as well as the others built until about 1940 remain. The church is an integral part of the historic downtown core area.

The Georgian Revival style of the Christian Science Church is unique in Forest Grove. No other building, either business or private home, emulates this handsome style. The famous architectural firm of S.S. Beman in Chicago was engaged to design this distinctive building. Both the father, Solon Spencer Beman, and his son, Spencer S. Beman, designed Christian Science churches throughout the United States. This church building exhibits beauty and grace which adds to Forest Grove's image of an historic Oregon town.

The church building, as well as the history of the congregation in Forest Grove, has significant inter-relationships within the context of the social history of Forest Grove. A number of first members (1901) were prominent in Forest Grove's business and professional life. Its most prominent first member was Adeline Fisk Rogers.

Adeline Fisk Rogers was a major benefactor and social activist in Forest Grove, beginning about 1891 to her death in 1922. She and her husband, Dr. G.O. Rogers were world travellers who made other bequests, not just in Forest Grove. Mrs. Rogers started Forest Grove's first library, bequeathed it to the City, and at her death, also bequeathed her home to the City for a future park. The terms of the wills of Dr. and Mrs. Rogers included bequests to Pacific Univer-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 8 Page 2

sity, the City library, the Forest Grove Woman's Club, and the Christian Science Society.

Christian Science had its beginnings in Forest Grove about 1896 with a healer named Mrs. H.D. Jones. The H.D. Jones House (1910 - 16th Avenue) is on Forest Grove's Inventory of Cultural Resources. Another early member was Mrs. John Bailey. The John E. Bailey House (2422 - 15th Avenue) is also on the Cultural Inventory. The building which housed the Old Rogers City Library (2019 - 21st Avenue) is now owned by Pacific University and is on the Inventory. Several other houses owned by earliest members are still standing in Forest Grove. Forest Grove has at least three large 1902 - 1906 houses designed by another first member, the architect E.A. Jerome. One of those houses, The Rasmussen - Price House (1653 Birch Street) is on Forest Grove's Cultural Inventory.

An object of major significance in the church is the Estey organ, donated by Adeline Fisk Rogers in 1916. The original organ is still in use in the church. The original water power mechanism is stored in the basement. The organ was converted to electric power, probably when the south half of the basement was excavated and finished. (The date is not known, but it was possibly about 1950, though the oldest members of the congregation do not recall the date for the remodeling.)

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, is a distinguished building, not changed except for expanding into the basement. The church represents a singular example of its architectural style in Forest Grove. Its earliest members were important contributors to Forest Grove's cultural and business life. The Estey organ is a cherished example of an early 20th Century pipe organ made by the Estey Organ Company of Brattleboro, Vermont. The company began operation in 1847 and operated until 1959. The fourth generation of the Estey family sold the company about 1949.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 8 Page 3

SPENCER S. BEMAN, ARCHITECT:

The Minutes of the Christian Science Society Building Committee stated that they engaged the architect, S.S. Beman of Chicago. The fall, 1992, issue of Historic Preservation discussed S.S. Beman's work to build the company town, Pullman, Illinois, for George Pullman (Pullman Palace Car Company for railway sleeping cars.) In the spring, 1993, issue of the same magazine, Beman's work on two buildings for the 1893 Chicago Columbian World Exposition was discussed. This researcher sent several letters to possible archives requesting information on Solon S. Beman's work.

At first this researcher assumed Solon S. Beman designed the church in Forest Grove until learning the date of his death was 1914. The church was built in 1916, so a search began on how S.S. Beman of Chicago was engaged in 1916 for a church in Forest Grove. Inquiry at the Mother Church in Boston gave no information on this dilemma. The Christian Science Church is not heirarchical. All individual branch records are lodged with the different branches (congregations). While the Trustees for the Mary Baker Eddy Trust gave the money to build the church in Forest Grove, they never suggested architects or furnished plans for church buildings.

Information was returned from The Art Institute, Burnham Library of Architecture archivist, in Chicago, that there were two S.S. Bemans. One was the father, Solon Spencer Beman; while the son was Spencer S. Beman. Both were distinguished architects and both designed Christian Science church buildings.

Every indication based on design characteristics and the 1916 date leads to the assumption that the son, Spencer S. Beman, was the architect of the church in Forest Grove. The son continued his father's architectural practice in Chicago and was a sought-after designer of Christian Science churches, as well. Spencer S. Beman studied architecture at Oxford University in England. While there he had a special interest in English church architecture. On his return to the United States, his work consisted primarily of churches and residences. Most of his church buildings were for Christian Scientists. Spencer S. Beman designed about one-hundred church buildings in Georgian and Neo-Classical Revival styles in more than twenty states. His English training is recognizable in the exteriors and interiors of the churches he designed. Spencer S. Beman died in 1952.

Solon Spencer Beman is considered the more important architect of the two. He studied architecture under Richard Upjohn in New York, who was considered a "noted master of church design." Beman left New York for Chicago in 1879 to design Pullman, Illinois. He designed some eighteen hundred homes as well as the public buildings on a fifty-two acre site. Later, Solon Spencer Beman was the architect for Ivorydale, near Cincinnati, Ohio, for the Proctor and Gamble Company. Solon Spencer Beman designed many of the major commercial and business

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFirst Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon
Section number 8 Page 4

buildings in Chicago, including Grand Central Station.

Solon Spencer Beman was a major architect in Chicago in the 1880s and his was one of the five Chicago architectural firms commissioned to design the buildings for the 1893 Columbian World Exposition in Chicago. He designed the Mines and Mining Building as well as the smaller Merchants' Tailors Building. The Merchants' Tailors Building became the prototype of many Christian Science churches built in this country.

S.S. Beman, the father, was also the architectural consultant and advisor for the plans and erection of the extension to the Mother Church in Boston in 1906. That extension allowed for a seating capacity of 5,000 persons. The extension was attached to an 1890s Gothic Revival style building. Santa Sophia in Constantinople provided some inspiration, while the very large dome is reminiscent of St. Peter's in Rome.

The question of which S.S. Beman designed the church being nominated appears to be answered. Spencer S. Beman designed primarily in Georgian and Neo-Classical Revival styles, of which the church in Forest Grove is a Georgian Revival example.

Solon S. Beman, the father designed more ornate commercial and business buildings with late Victorian era style preferences. Solon S. Beman's extension of the Mother Church in Boston is an example of ornate late 19th and early 20th Century Renaissance Revival with a massive dome.

One of the first questions this researcher asked was how members of the Society here in Forest Grove could have learned of S.S. Beman of Chicago. It is not difficult to understand when one knows of his work on the Mother Church in Boston in 1906. Solon S. Beman also designed the First Church of Christ, Scientist, (1813 N.W. Everett) in Portland, Oregon, in 1909. That church is on Portland's Historic Landmarks Inventory. Therefore, it is quite understandable how educated people in Forest Grove would have known of the firm's work. Both the father and son designed many Christian Science churches in the United States.

While the father's influence on his son can be surmised, there is no proof of how much that connection influenced Spencer S. Beman. However, both architects were interested in church architecture at an early age.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove is a distinguished building with an honorable lineage. Spencer S. Beman designed a functional interior, as well as a handsome exterior. Built before the days of air conditioning, the interior of the church is cool on the warmest summer days. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFirst Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon
Section number 8 Page 5

large folding doors can be opened on both the north and south sides of the sanctuary. The distinguished Palladian-style windows add a classic aura to a relatively small church. A Palladian-style screen covers the pipes of the Estey organ, which complements other features of the interior. The Honduran mahogany pews are another distinctive feature in the sanctuary. Spencer S. Beman's work is an architectural treasure in Forest Grove.

JAMES S. LOYNES, BUILDER:

James S. Loynes was the builder of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in 1916. Several of his handwritten bills are among the church documents. Loynes was a major builder in Forest Grove for quite a long time. He and his partner, Enoch Moore, also owned the Loynes and Moore Planing Mill in Forest Grove.

Among buildings James S. Loynes is known to have built were the old Lincoln Junior High School (of wood construction). He also was the builder for the 1912 Pacific University gymnasium. At the time it was considered a state-of-the-art gym, with an indoor swimming pool. In 1932 he built the present brick Central Grade School. This handsome school building suffered damage in the March, 1993, earthquake and is being vacated.

Loynes built many homes in Forest Grove as well as schools in Banks, Hillsboro, and Yamhill. The building where the local newspaper is now located was built by Loynes in 1914 as a meat market and grocery store. Loynes was a respected builder in Forest Grove for many years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 8 Page 6

BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN FOREST GROVE:

The Christian Science Society in Forest Grove maintains interesting information on the earliest beginnings of their branch. About 1896 Mrs. H.D. Jones went to a Christian Science service in Cornelius and became convinced of their teachings on healing. She met a few other people in Forest Grove who began meeting in her home. Speakers also came out from Portland. Among the early members were a Mr. Westfall and Adeline Fisk Rogers. Mr. Westfall was healed of stomach problems while Mrs. Rogers was healed of consumption. The early members began reading Christian Science materials as a group in members' homes.

In 1901 the group organized formally as a Society. The first records with membership rolls date from February 25, 1901, to September, 1914. The record stated that their first articles were lost. New By-Laws and Articles of Incorporation were adopted September 8, 1914. The early Minute book noted that on May 2, 1906, the members of the Society from Forest Grove sent \$21.00 to the Relief Committee of San Francisco following the devastating 1906 earthquake. After an Ohio River flood, members sent relief money on April 2, 1913.

Income and expenditures were small in the early years, rising from the low \$100s in 1901 to the low \$200s by 1914. Most of their expenditures were for the Christian Science Monitor and the Christian Science Sentinel which were placed in reading rooms. They even sent the publications to the Washington County jail one year. The Christian Scientists began operating a reading room very early in Forest Grove. One is still open four days a week across Pacific Avenue from the church building.

Members began thinking about a church home in July, 1913, and began a building fund in February, 1914. At a meeting in Adeline F. Rogers' home, the committee was instructed to communicate with the Trustees of the will of Mary Baker Eddy, "...pursuant to the article in the Sentinel of July 25, 1914." The Sentinel had informed members that money for churches in towns of less than 20,000 population would be available from the Trustees of the Mary Baker Eddy Trust established by her will. Mrs. Baker had died in 1910. The members in Forest Grove acted on that announcement immediately.

Members had begun collecting money for a church building the year before. They negotiated the purchase of the lot where the church is located from Dr. Joseph Walker Marsh and his wife, Mary Marsh. Dr. Marsh was the half-brother of Dr. Sidney Harper Marsh, the first president of Pacific University. Dr. J.W. Marsh had been a professor at Pacific for many years. The members organized as a church and bought the lot within two days in September, 1914.

The ground-breaking took place on July 5 and the cornerstone was laid August 9, 1916. The building was completed in the fall and the first service was held October, 29, 1916. The dedication service was conducted March 4, 1917,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFirst Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon
Section number 8 Page 7

and the Estey organ, a gift of Mrs. Rogers, was mentioned.

Members told this researcher that the church had about twenty-five members when the church was built. A later separation of members occurred when some members built a church in Hillsboro. Christian Scientists do not make a practice of publishing membership figures.

Correspondence with the archivist of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, (the Mother Church) in Boston clarified the financial arrangements made to the church in Forest Grove. The Declaration of Trust document in the branch files was a grant, not a mortgage. Repayment was not required unless the church was sold. Oregon required such a legal step. Declarations of Trust were renewed every ten years. On March 21, 1985, the policy was changed about leins and a Release of Declaration of Trust was executed.

A copy of a document in the Mother Church Archives for the Forest Grove church shows that in 1916 there was a land valuation of \$1,000.000, value of the building at \$6,340.25, furnishings estimated at \$381.00, while the organ showed a contract value of \$2,025.00. Three officers of the church signed the application form: Emily Anderson, Laura B. Sears, and Mrs. John E. Bailey. On a document from the Mother Church dated April 20, 1927, the statement was made that the grant for the building had been \$4,768.65. A later letter dated November 13, 1984, stated that the members of the church had voluntarily made repayments on the original grant, though it was not required. The repayment, however, had assisted other churches to build.

A copy of another letter from the Mother Church Archives indicated that church members wrote in April, 1927, about expanding the basement so it could be used as a Sunday School room. Members asked if they could qualify for any assistance. The basement when the church was built was only a half excavated cellar which housed the original furnace. They needed to remove the dirt from the south half. The Mother Church files have no record that any other funds were ever expended for an expansion in the basement. The basement was expanded and is now used as a Sunday School room. However, no present member recalls when it was expanded. The expansion probably occurred by about 1950, based on celotex in the ceiling and the concrete block walls.

There are interesting parallels between the founding of the Christian Science Church in Boston by Mary Baker Eddy in 1879 and the beginnings of Christian Science meetings in homes in Forest Grove in 1896. Only seventeen years had elapsed before the movement reached a small town on the west coast. Only twenty-two years separated the organization of the Mother Church and the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon
Section number 8 Page 8

formal organization of one in Forest Grove in 1901. Forest Grove's population in 1900 was approximately 600 residents. That population means total households numbered only about 100 to 110. Christian Scientists responded generously to appeals for assistance in emergencies and for war relief. They sponsor no missionaries. They sponsor lectures in communities where they are located, which are always free to the public. As it was explained to this researcher, the difference between a "church" and a "society" is that a church has a Christian Science Journal listed practitioner while the society does not.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 8 Page 9

ADELINE FISK ROGERS:

Adeline Fisk Rogers is probably the most generous individual benefactor to Forest Grove in its long history, except for the grant of two-hundred acres from their Donation Land Claim by the Congregational missionaries, the Rev. Harvey Clark and his wife, Emeline, to found Pacific University. Mrs. Rogers' gifts embodied ideas, too, as well as money. She was instrumental in organizing a small subscription lending library in the late 1890s. Her obituary stated that she made the monthly collections herself.

About the turn of the century, she bought the building at the corner of College Way and 21st Avenue and gave it to the City. That building is called the "Old Rogers Library" and is on Forest Grove's Inventory of Cultural Resources. That early library was a definite social advance in Oregon. It was a community center for rest and relaxation, as well as for reading and borrowing books. The reading area had a sofa where weary shoppers and mothers could rest. There were tables where working people could come to read and to eat their lunches. The library's most historic first was a lavatory, thought to be the first public lavatory in Oregon. Mrs. Rogers gave many books to the first library. In response to the gift of the building and the books, Forest Grove levied a one mill tax for its upkeep.

The present Forest Grove Library was built with federal grant money in 1978. The new library contains a memorial to Mrs. Rogers known as "The Rogers Room," a very commodious public meeting room for residents of the City.

Mrs. Rogers also bequeathed her home to the City of Forest Grove at her death in 1922. The Rogers mansion was located on a full city block in a beautiful, mature oak grove. Native white oaks still stand in the park, which the block became. There is some indication in a newspaper article of that period that Mrs. Rogers may have intended for the house to become the library and the surrounding grounds the park. However, the library remained downtown, across College Way from the campus of Pacific University. It was in constant use as the City library until the new one was built two blocks away on Pacific Avenue.

The Rogers mansion became sadly deteriorated and vandalized. During World War II, it was demolished and emergency trailer house accommodations were allowed on the block. After the war, the park was formally established. Rogers Park is Forest Grove's first park, located on the south side of town in the area often referred to as "Old Town." Rogers Park is a busy place year round with play equipment, picnic tables, rest rooms, a craft house, and tennis courts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFirst Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon
Section number 8 Page 10

Dr. G.O. Rogers had died in 1900. His obituary stated that his estate was valued between \$90,000.00 and \$100,000.00. He had had a highly successful dentistry practice in Hong Kong from about 1874 to 1884. He owned stock in Hong Kong and Shanghai banks and stock in the Chinese Navigation Company. The Rogers were generous benefactors to museums, libraries, and to Pacific University long before the days of liberal tax write-offs for charitable gifts.

When Dr. and Mrs. Rogers returned to New England from China, they presented their \$30,000.00 collection of Imperial Chinese porcelain to the Boston Art Museum. That collection is called "The Rogers Collection." The couple also purchased a building in Lancaster, New Hampshire, and gave it with their collection of books to the town where they had first lived. They moved to Hillsboro about 1888, and then moved to Forest Grove about 1891 and built their home.

Mrs. Rogers was her husband's executor, and only family bequests were announced in his 1900 will. However, at her death their generosity became very evident. According to her will there were four specific bequests in Forest Grove. These four, in 1924, were to receive forty per cent of their total bequests at that time. The remaining sixty per cent was to be paid later. Pacific University was the recipient of the largest sum, \$4,000.00. The total bequest was to be \$10,000.00. The check went to John E. Bailey, a trustee of the University. Rogers City Library received \$2,000.00, with the balance of \$3,000.00 to be paid later. The Forest Grove Woman's Club and the Christian Science Church of Forest Grove were each willed \$1,200.00, with the balance of \$1,800.00 to be paid later. Those bequests were very generous sums for that period.

Before Mrs. Rogers' death she had also made generous contributions to the building of the Christian Science Church, and especially the gift of the Estey organ, which is still in its original location in the church. According to records in the Archives of the Mother Church, the organ was valued at \$2,025.00. Estey Organ Company records show that she was the "contact person" in November, 1916.

Adeline Fisk Rogers was a major social activist in civic affairs in Forest Grove after she moved here. She was active in bringing a higher level of cultural endeavor, through the establishment of the library and her gift of books to our community, as well as bequests to Pacific University. She was socially aware of the needs of women, mothers, and working people for a place to rest and to read near the center of the business district and the University. The library was located in the heart of Forest Grove's cultural life.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 8 Page 11

The Congregational Church (United Church of Christ) was across 21st Avenue to the south. The Congregational Church and its members in Forest Grove were instrumental in founding Tualatin Academy and Pacific University, as well as creating the town of Forest Grove by 1850.

Residents of Forest Grove esteem highly the many contributions Mrs. Rogers made to our social history and community improvement. While the park was created some twenty-three years after her death, there was always its promise to the residents of Forest Grove. Her legacy to the City, to Pacific University, and to her church are prized.

In addition to her contributions to the University and to the City, she was a major social force in the creation of the first Christian Science Society in Forest Grove. She was a major benefactor to the building of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove. The church building is a handsome example of church architecture which passers-by can still enjoy. Mrs. Rogers' foresight was remarkable, and she laid the financial foundations for her dreams to come true.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 8 Page 11

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFirst Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon
Section number 8 Page 12

ESTEY ORGAN:

The Estey organ in the sanctuary of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, is still used regularly during services. The organ is in its original condition, not having been rebuilt. However, the original water powered motor was replaced with electric power, possibly about the same time as the extension of the basement. That date has not been determined, but a calculated guess can place the expansion of the basement and the change to electric power for the organ sometime shortly after World War II. The original water power motor is still in the basement.

According to the records of the Estey Organ Company of Brattleboro, Vermont, the organ's number is #1510. The contract stipulated that the organ be installed in November, 1916. The blower was included. Mrs. Rogers is listed as the contact person.

Shop specifications were as follows: "A harmonic flute stop on the great was a replacement for a 4 foot traverse flute on the original contract. The organ was furnished with square feeders which indicates the organ could be hand-pumped and it says to prepare for a water motor instead of an Orgoblo, the name for a brand of electric blower. The console was to be eighteen inches lower than the floor, so I assume it is/was recessed into the floor." That quotation provided by Laurence W. Leonard was from the original company records. The book could not be taken apart to be copied.

The Estey Organ Company was founded in 1847. They manufactured reed organs until 1901 when they began their pipe organ division. Their organ builder, William Haskell, was well-known for his organ patents. He discovered how to put resonating tubes down into organ pipes, which allowed him to cut the lengths of the pipes by about half. The company manufactured some 3,200 pipe organs, of which this one is #1510, and almost one million reed organs. The Estey family, in the fourth generation, sold the company in the late 1940s. The company went out of business in 1959. Everything was sold at auction.

It is rare to have an original instrument in such good condition from a famous organ company in the United States. The organ is played during services and still gives pleasure to the congregation and audiences alike.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon
Section number 8 Page 13

LANDSCAPING:

The landscaping around the First Church of Christ, Scientist, is very limited. The building almost completely fills the 50 foot by 81.5 foot city lot. On the rear, south, side of the building there is a narrow concrete walk the width of the lot with a high coping which separates the church property from the mortuary parking lot. There is a very narrow band of bark dust on the east side (facing the mortuary building). The front entrance landscaping is somewhat deeper with a balanced planting of yews, rhododendrons, and a fernlike evergreen shrub beside the entrance to the church. There are also a few ferns at the front and west side of the church. The west side landscaping contains two large rhododendrons.

In the spring, violets and a few other spring-blooming bulbs blossom. In the summer and fall, a few chrysanthemums bloom. The church building dominates the lot, and there is very little space for plants. All of the beds are dressed with bark dust.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 8 Page 14

CONCLUSION:

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove is representative of a number of areas of significance. The church is a distinguished example of Georgian Revival style, with complete exterior and interior integrity. The original half-cellar was expanded to include a half-basement Sunday School room, but that change did not affect the exterior appearance.

The church was designed by the well-known Chicago architect, Spencer S. Beman in 1916. In his own right, he designed over one-hundred churches, mainly Christian Science ones, in this country. He was educated at Oxford University in England and his church buildings reflect English architectural influences. Spencer S. Beman's father, Solon S. Beman, also designed many outstanding commercial buildings, especially in Chicago, as well as supervising the work for the extension of the Mother Church in Boston in 1906. In addition, Solon S. Beman designed the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Portland, Oregon, in 1909. That church is on Portland's Landmarks Inventory. The two architects represent distinguished histories in church design in the United States.

The Christian Science Church has played an important part in the social history of Forest Grove. Many of its first members were important business and cultural leaders in our community. The most important first member was Adeline Fisk Rogers. In addition to her monetary contributions to her church and the Estey organ in the church sanctuary, she also contributed importantly to the social fabric of Forest Grove in other ways. She began the first library and gave it to the City. She gave her home and the city block on which it was located to the City for a public park, which it is today. She also contributed a generous sum to Pacific University and to the Woman's Club. She was a major social activist from the early 1890s until her death in 1922.

Forest Grove reveres the memory of Adeline Fisk Rogers. She left many significant reminders of her years in Forest Grove. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, is a highly visible and distinctive reminder of her legacy to Forest Grove, as well as to her fellow church members. The church building represents many of the most enduring values Americans treasure in small communities. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, embodies the elements worth recognizing and protecting in our national heritage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

First Church of Christ, Scientist in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 9 Page 1

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Art Institute of Chicago, Burnham Architecture Library, Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Illinois .

Christian Science Society, Forest Grove, Oregon

First Church of Christ, Scientist (Mother Church), Boston, Massachusetts

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield, Illinois

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

CHURCH DOCUMENTS/MANUSCRIPTS: Christian Science Society, Forest Grove, Oregon

1. Wilkes Abstract of Title Papers (1904 Pacific Avenue, Forest Grove, Oregon)
2. Record Book including By-Laws, Articles of Incorporation, Minutes and membership rolls between February, 1901, and September, 1914
3. Letter dated May 10, 1934, from Mrs. Maude E. Guilliand on the first beginnings of the Christian Science Church in Forest Grove
4. Copies of three bills from James S. Loynes, builder
5. Copy of a four-page historical sketch of the First Church of Christ, Scientist in Forest Grove
6. Copy of a three-page article prepared for the Christian Science Sentinel, June 4, 1932, about the history of Christian Science in Forest Grove and the building of the church edifice in 1916
7. Minutes of the Building Committee to build the church, 1914-1916
8. Contents of a lock box included appraisal for land in 1916 (\$1,000.00); Declaration of Deed of Trust, 1916 (loan from Mary Baker Eddy Trustees); Oregon Articles of Incorporation, 1914; packets of correspondence; three promissory notes to Forest Grove National Bank, 1916
9. Washington County tax receipts; copies of notices to members and others;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFirst Church of Christ, Scientist in Forest Grove, Oregon
Section number 9 Page 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY, continued

a list of documents from H.C. Atwell concerning legal documents on the church; several later Deeds of Trust (including one in 1950 granting money but no stated amount or reason for it); and the record of the church dedication on March 17, 1917. There were other financial records for investments owned by the church (in the 1920s).

10. Sanborn maps for church site and Rogers City Park for 1912, with a 1957 overlay for the church and showing the demolition of the Rogers Mansion - from Eric Stewart of Forest Grove, Oregon

BOOKS:

1. Condit, Carl W. The Chicago School of Architecture: A History of Commercial and Public Buildings in the Chicago Area, 1875 - 1925. pp. 143-145 (the copy of pages from David Newton, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency)
2. Encyclopedia Americana. New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C.: Americana Corporation, 1960.

Volume 6, pp. 612-613, on Christian Science

Volume 9, pp. 577-578, on Mary Baker Eddy
3. Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1903. pp. 339-340 - a sketch on Dr. G.O. Rogers with portrait on facing page
4. Withey, Henry F. (A.I.A.) and Withey, Elsie Rathburn. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970. p. 49

(Please see Addendum, p. 6)

MAGAZINES:

1. Historic Preservation, published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. "Singular By Design," September - October, 1992, pp. 62-69, 97-99. On p. 62 there is a reference to Solon S. Beman.
2. Historic Preservation, published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. "Revisiting the White City," March - April, 1993, pp.42-49, 97-98. Has references to Solon S. Beman on pp.46, 49.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist in Forest Grove, Oregon
Section number 9 Page 3

BIBLIOGRAPHY, continued

CORRESPONDENCE:

1. Art Institute of Chicago, Michigan Avenue at Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60603

Letter from Mary K. Woolever, Architecture Archivist, dated April 20, 1993, saying there were two S.S. Bemans: Solon Spencer Beman, father, and Spencer S. Beman, son, both of whom designed Christian Science churches.

2. Chicago Historical Society, Clark Street at North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60614

Letter from Anna Holian, Murphy Architectural Study Center archivist, dated June 3, 1993, with a copy of printed material on Spencer S. Beman and his father, Solon S. Beman (face page of book not included).

3. Chicago Historical Society, Clark Street at North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60614-6099

Letter from Emily Clark, Assistant Librarian, dated June 1, 1993, with a copy of printed material on Solon S. Beman from the Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) by Henry and Elsie Withey.

4. Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois. 62701

Letter from David Newton, National Register Assistant, dated March 8, 1993, with copies of information on Solon S. Beman and copies of pictures of some 55 buildings designed by Solon S. Beman, including about six Christian Science churches in the Chicago area.

5. The First Church of Christ, Scientist (Mother Church), 175 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, 02115

Letter from Yvonne C. Fettweis, Manager, Church History, dated May 3, 1993, and copies of materials in their archives related to correspondence with the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, beginning in 1916.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 9 Page 4

CORRESPONDENCE, continued

6. Laurence W. Leonard, 17 Winnecooash Street, Laconia, New Hampshire,
03246-3040

Letter from Laurence W. Leonard dated June 5, 1993, stating his records on the Estey organ in the Christian Science church in Forest Grove, as well as information on the Estey Organ Company in Brattleboro, Vermont.

7. Barbara Owen, 28 Jefferson Street, Newburyport, Massachusetts, 01950

Letter dated May 16, 1993, referring me to Laurence Leonard the expert on 20th Century Estey organs. Her specialty is 19th Century Estey reed organs.

NEWSPAPERS: (in chronological order)

1. Hillsboro Argus, Hillsboro, Oregon, January 11, 1900. About Dr. G.O. Rogers' will (estate valued between \$90,000.00 and \$100,000.00).
2. Washington County News, Forest Grove, Oregon, April, 1908 supplement - article on Dr. and Mrs. Rogers with picture of Rogers mansion and their bequest to the City for the library and a park.
3. Forest Grove Express, March 8, 1917 - article about Christian Science church dedication and other details.
4. Washington County News-Times, Forest Grove, Oregon, June 29, 1922 - Adeline Fisk Rogers' obituary - born 1832, died June 23, 1922.
5. Washington County News-Times, Forest Grove, Oregon, September 24, 1924 - article on bequests by Adeline F. Rogers' will.
6. Washington County News-Times, Forest Grove, Oregon, March 7, 1984 - a history of the Forest Grove library with pictures of Adeline F. Rogers, and of Mrs. Sanford, the first librarian.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 9 Page 5

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS/CONVERSATION:

1. Mildred Burk 357-6546 May, 1993
2. Yvonne Fettweis, 2 calls Mother Church May, 1993
3. Pamela Myers 357-6338 January, 1993
4. Helen Propstra 357-6484 May, 1993
5. James Reitz 357-3227 City staff member
(tax lot maps, U.S.G.S. maps, anth other staff assistance)
6. Christie Roe 357-8910 January - June, 1993
7. June Schultz 357-1186 June, 1993
8. Alfred Staehli, A.I.A. 230-0807 December, 1992 - June, 1993
9. Eric Stewart 357-5056 February, 1993
(furnished copies of newspaper articles on the Rogers and Sanborn maps)
10. Marianna Wilcox 16 Hancox Street April 20, 1993
Stonington, Conn.
(for Barbara Owens' address)
11. Sally Jo Wilcox 357-6338 January, 1993
(opened church for Al Staehli and Gladys Haynes)
12. Edith Watrous 357-6066 June, 1993
(supplied information on father's business partner, James S. Loynes)

Please see Addendum to Bibliography, page 6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 9 Page 6

ADDENDUM TO BIBLIOGRAPHY:

5. Armstrong, Joseph and Williamson, Margaret. Building of the Mother Church.
Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, date ?.
pp.9, 10, 110, 111, 112,140, 141, 147.
6. Placzek, Adolf K., ed. Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects, V. 1. New
York: The Free Press, 1982. pp. 175 and 176.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS/CONVERSATIONS:

13. Janet Lamb 359-4814
(Mrs. Lamb brought the Placzek reference to my attention)
14. Edgar Waehrer 823-7700
(Mr. Waehrer is on the Portland Landmarks Commission staff and provided
the information that Solon S. Beman designed the First Church of Christ,
Scientist, (1813 N.W. Everett) in Portland)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Forest Grove, Oregon

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Taken from Wilkes Abstract of Title document in possession of the Christian Science Society of Forest Grove.

Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot 3 in Block 5 (of Forest Grove, Oregon), running south on the western boundary 81.5 feet; then east parallel with north boundary 50 feet; then north 81.5 feet; then west along north boundary 50 feet to the beginning.

This deed was recorded in Book 103, page 322, in Washington County deed records, Hillsboro, Oregon.

The land was sold September 11, 1914, for \$1,000.00.
ReCORded September 15, 1914

The Forest Grove tax lot number is: 7000.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

This size lot in the recorded location is where the First Church of Christ, Scientist is located in Forest Grove. The church has always stood on this northwest corner of Lot 3, Block 5, and is so identified on the Forest Grove tax lot map. See attached.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

First Church of Christ Scientist (1916)
1904 Pacific Avenue
Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon

Historic views courtesy of Eric Stewart, 2214 16th Avenue, Forest Grove OR 97116.

1 of 11 North and west elevations, c. 1917-1920

2 of 11 Rogers Mansion, Block 32, Plat of Forest Grove, now Rogers Park, c. 1905 [before 1908]

Current views, June 1993, courtesy of Dr. Harold M. Haynes, 2119 B Street, Forest Grove OR 97116. Negatives held by photographer.

3 of 11 North and west elevations

4 of 11 North (front) elevation

5 of 11 West elevation

6 of 11 South elevation and east elevation

7 of 11 Interior of narthex, looking west

8 of 11 Sanctuary interior, looking west to the reader's stand

9 of 11 Sanctuary interior, looking south to Sunday School partition

10 of 11 Sunday School interior, looking east

11 of 11 Sunday School interior, looking west

SEE MAP
IN 3 31C

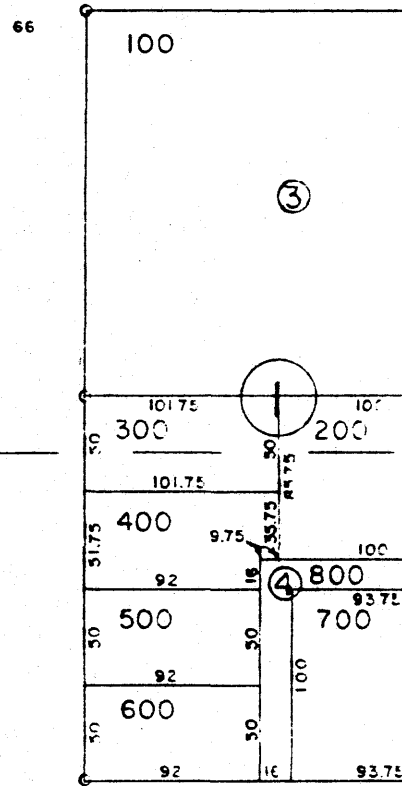
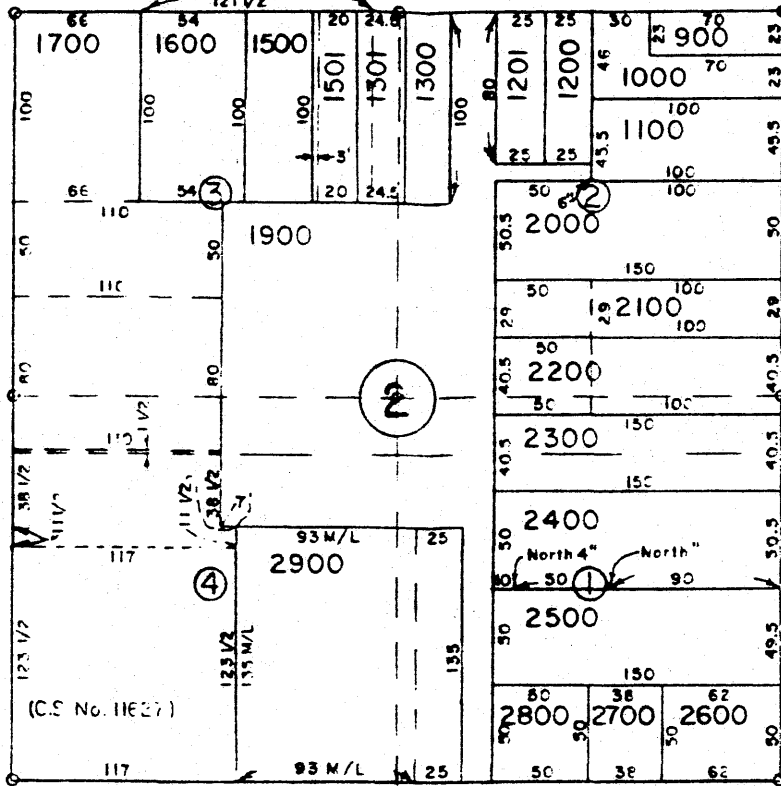
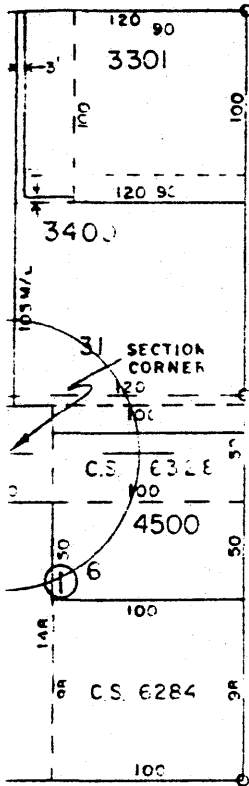
SOUTH LINE ELKANAH WALKER D.L.C. NO 60

NORTH LINE HARVEY CLARK D.L.C.

21st.

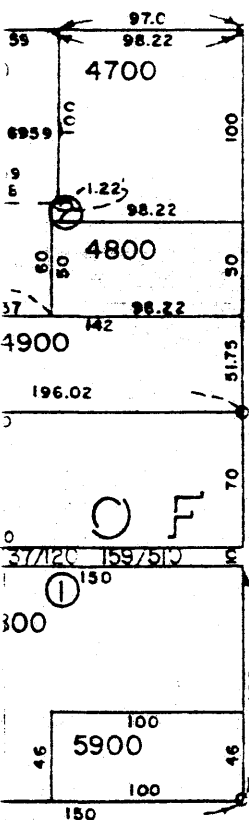
AVENUE

(NORTH FIRST AVENUE)

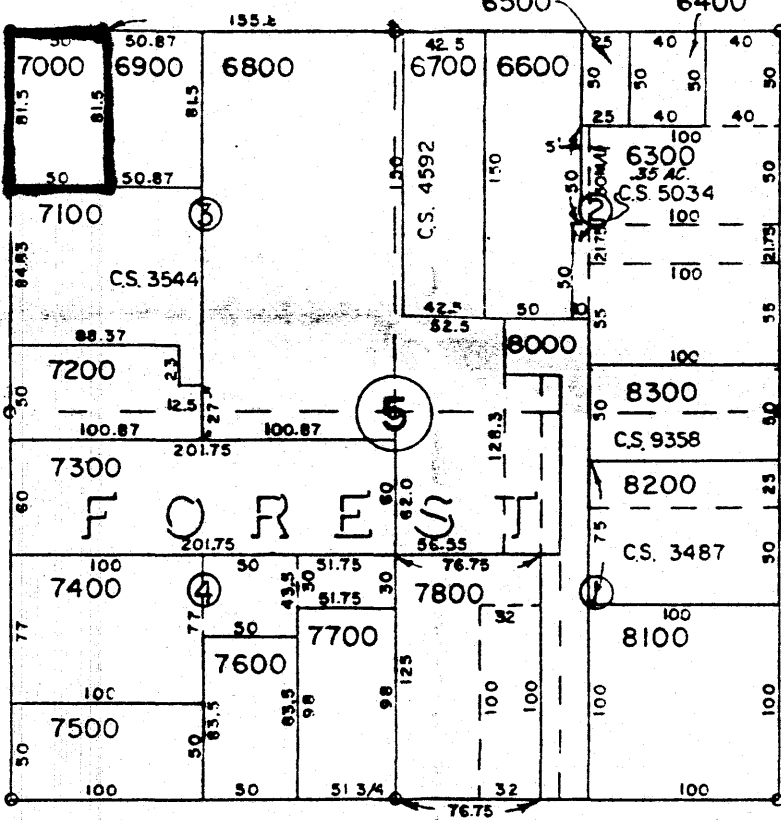


PACIFIC 15-19

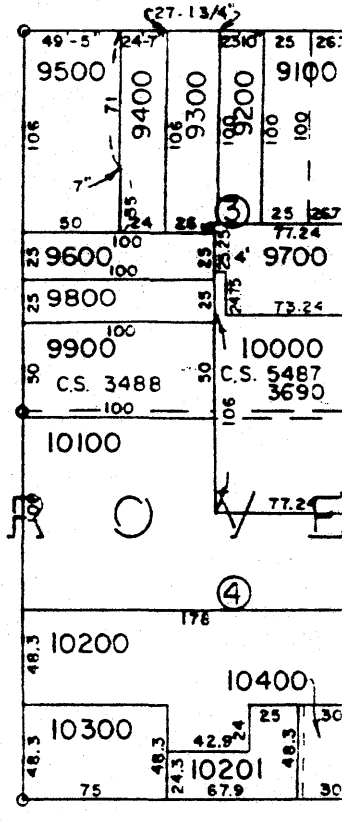
AVENUE



STREET



STREET



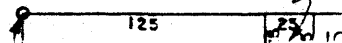
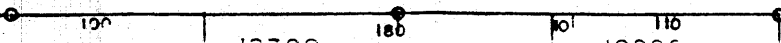
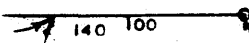
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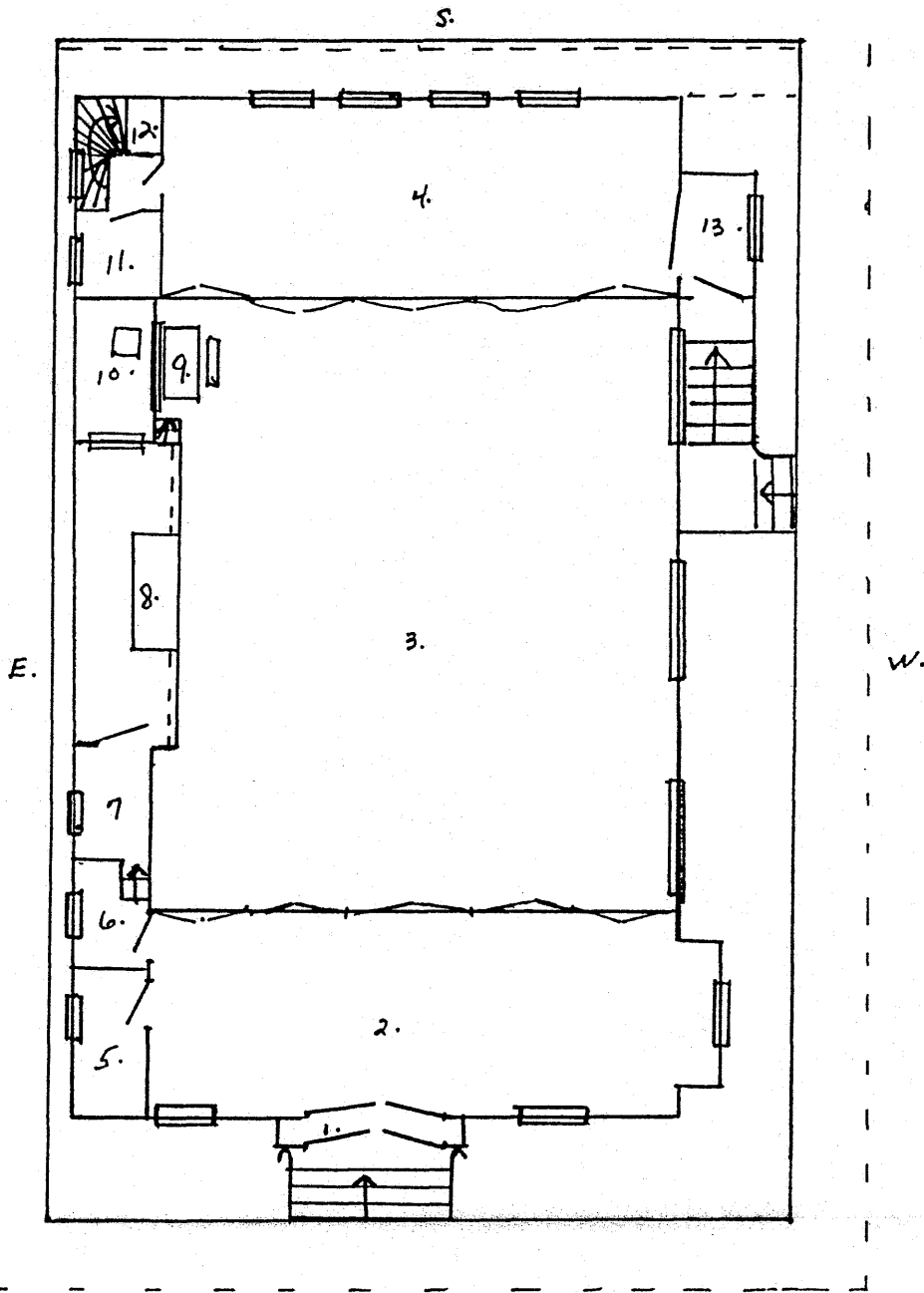
MAIN

19th.

(FIRST AVENUE)

AVENUE



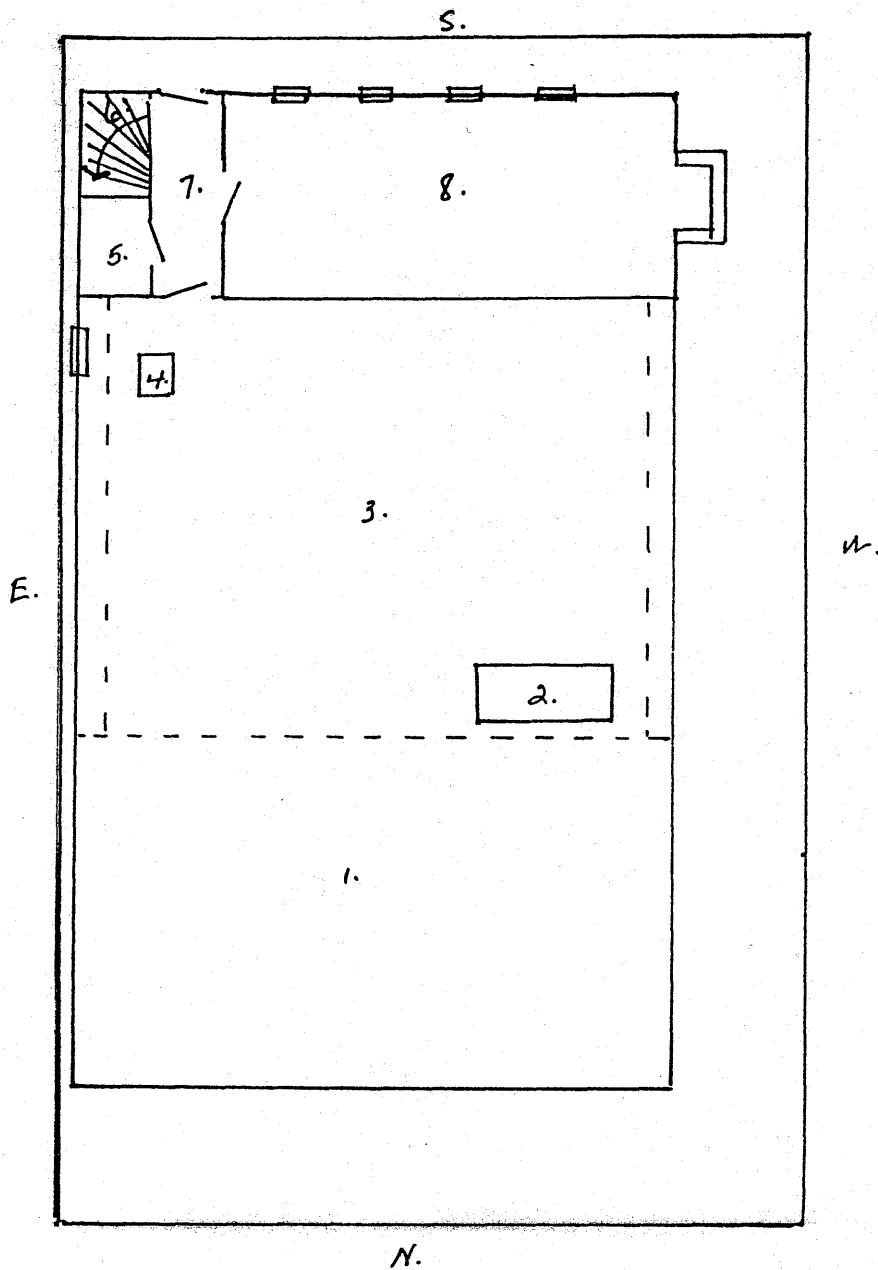


1" = 10' 1 sq. = 2'
 Lot size = 50' x 80.5'

N. 1st floor plan

Building size:
 41' x 68' with two projections on west facade

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Vestibule | 9. Estey organ |
| 2. Narthex | 10. Behind organ/chimney |
| 3. Sanctuary | 11. Lavatory |
| 4. Sunday School room | 12. Stairwell |
| 5. Coat closet | 13. Rear vestibule |
| 6. Reader's room | |
| 7. Reader's room | |
| 8. Desk on raised platform | |



1" = 10' 1 sq. = 2'
 Lot size → 50' X 80.5'

Building size:
 41' X 68'

Basement plan

- 1. Unexcavated
- 2. Furnace
- 3. Furnace room
- 4. Chimney
- 5. Closet
- 6. Stairwell
- 7. Hall
- 8. Sunday School room

N

6

NORTH AVENUE

COLLEGE CAMPUS

ASH AVENUE

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WILLOW STREET

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WILLOW STREET

1. Christian Science Church

2. Old Rogers Library

3. Rogers City Park

(Streets renamed ca. 1949)

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