#### SURVEY-INVENTORY FORM

### COMMUNITY CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

1.	NAME Historic	Longview Community Church, St. Helen's Addition	
	and/or Common	Foursquare Gospel Church	
2.	LOCATION Street & Number	UTM References: Rainier, WA Zone 10 Easting 503180 Northing 5107660 - not for	A-OR Scale:1:24,0
	City, Town	Longview - vicinity of	
	State	Washington County	Cowlitz
3.	CLASSIFICATION Ownership: Status: Present Use:	public private both <u>occupied</u> unoccupied work in progress agriculture commercial educational entertainm industrial military museum park private res <u>religious</u> scientific transportation other:	5
4.	OWNER OF PROPE Name Street & Number	RTY Foursquare Gospel Church c/o Pastor Donald Mac[ P.O. Box 235	Donald
<del></del>	City, Town	Longview - vicinity of State	Washington
Lon	ine, Cora, Member March, 1985. gview City Directo 1946. Deposited er, Jane, Daughter	APHICAL REFERENCES of Foursquare Gospel since 1933. Personal Intervie ry. R.L. Polk & Co. Seattle. 1926, 1929, 1931, 193 in Longview Public Library. Longview. of Rev. E. H. Gebert. Charter Member of Longview ( , 1985.	33, 1936,
6.	FORM PREPARED	BY Michael L. Neuschwanger, Architectural Apprentice	
	Organization	City of Longview Date Urban Services & Permits Department	March 24, 1985
	Street & Number	1525 Broadway Telephone	577-3330
	City or Town	Longview State	Washington

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## 7. DESCRIPTION

Condition:	excellent good	fair	deteriorated	ruins	unexposed	
Circle one:	unaltered	altered	_			
Circle one:	original site	moved	date			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance attach photo

The church is located at the corner of Beech and Twentieth Avenue, fronting Beech Street to the southwest along its longer side. Beech Street is an arterial beltline, separating the St. Helen's and Highlands Residential Additions. The church is a singular, gabled form, with a continuous, dominant ridge. The vaulted nave is five bays in length, with a chancel on the southeast end, and an entrance vestibule and stairhall on the southwest end. A small salt-boxed addition abutts the chancel end, which was built circa 1940.

The building is constructed of wood frame walls, set on exposed concrete basement walls. The sanctuary walls are sheathed in horizontal shake siding. The roof is constructed of scissor trussed two by six inch rafters with collar ties. The church roof is hipped on the chancel end, intersecting a rear facing end gable. The cross axis of the side entry porch is marked by a lantern which is inset into the ridge. The lantern features a copper sheathed spire and stained glass, multi-paned windows. Scalloped, irregular clapboarding is exhibited in the vergeboarded entry porch and adjacent end gables. The northwest end elevation features a projecting transomed bay window. A dominant window type is the multi-paned wood casement. The nave of the sanctuary is expressed (see continuation sheet)

Verbal boundary description:	Lot #16, Block 16, St. Helens Addtn.#1 50' X120'
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Acreage; Less than One Acre

# 8. SIGNIFICANCE

Specific dates

es 1929<sup>1</sup>

Builder/Architect

Level of significance: local a. History

The St. Helen's Addition of the Longview Community Church was built by the funding of the parish, to serve as a satellite church for the main body. Located centrally within the housing neighborhoods, at the border of the St. Helen's and Highlands Residential Additions, the church was intended to provide services for the convenience of the workers. The smaller wood frame church was constructed only three years after the parish had struggled to fund the impressive Gothic Revival, brick church in the central West Side Addition. The West Side Addition was characterized by modest and prestigous homes, often constructed of brick or stucco. The lots in the addition, sold by the Longview Real Estate Company, a division of Long-Bell, were more expensive than those in the outlying areas. On the board of directors of the church during this period were many community leaders, including S. M. Morris, General Western Manager of Long-Bell, (see continuation sheet)

### b. Evaluation of Significance

The Longview Community Church, St. Helen's Addition, is significant, historically, as a satellite branch of the main church which was Longview's first charted religious institution. It is representative of the sociological aspects of planning which were prevalent in Longview during the settlement period. The board of directors of the Community Church which built the addition were community leaders, many of whom were executives or employees of the Long-Bell Lumber Company. The church is also architecturally significant, as it is the only surviving wood frame church dating from the settlement period. As such, it is the most important representative of the classically influenced wood frame structures which dominate the workers' housing neighborhoods of the planned city.

<sup>1</sup> A building permit dated March 7, 1929, indicates a church to be constructed by the Longview Community Church, 30 X 80 feet in size for \$21,000.

### SURVEY-INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

1. NAME

Longview Community Church, St. Helen's Addition

#### 7. DESCRIPTION - continued

on the exterior by the coupled windows of four bays in the side elevation. Three diminuitive gabled vents set in the roof mark the central bays of the nave.

The interior of the sanctuary is vaulted, with the plaster ceiling lining the underside of the scissored, collared trusses. The plaster vaults are articulated by show-beams, trimmed in wood, marking each bay. The sanctuary has hardwood floors, plaster walls, and a raised chancel floor, which has been altered. The plaster ceiling has also been altered in recent years. It has been sprayed with plaster. The entry porch foundation and walls have been reconstructed in concrete block, in the original position.

#### 8. SIGNIFICANCE

#### a. History

and Wesley Vandercook, Chief Engineer for Long-Bell.

The classically influenced St. Helen's Addition Church was consistent with the scale and style of the hundreds of one story frame bungalows developed by Long-Bell in the outlying additions. Another more Classicial, wood frame church, the St. Rose Catholic Church, was also built in the St. Helen's Addition along Lake Sacajawea. This church was demolished to allow construction of a modern church. Other larger structures in the community were typically constructed of masonry. Thus, the St. Helen's Church is the largest and most important surviving example of a wood frame structure dating from Longview's settlement period.

The Longview Community Church was chartered in 1923, as the first church in Longview, the Rev. E. H. Gebert, whose ministry in Longview began with the inception of the church, spanning 36 years, held evening services in the St. Helen's Addition. Sunday school classes were also held in the mornings at the church. The satellite concept, however, was not successful for the institution, due to a lack of attendance at the church. "Members were disappointed when the people in that part of the city - the lowest income area - did not want to attend services there, saying it implied that they weren't good enough for the main church in the more fashionable part of town."

By 1933, the Full Gospel Bethel Temple was holding services under the ministry of Rev. Chester Hoffman in the sanctuary. The Bethel Temple had previously met in the home of Rev. Hoffman and in the vacant side slot of the Longview Community Store, across the street from the St. Helen's Church. The Bethel Temple was re-organized in 1934, as a Foursquare Gospel Church. Courthouse records indicate that Foursquare Gospel eventually purchased the church from Longview Community Church in 1945. It has been the home of the church continuously since that time. Despite noted alterations, the church bears a high degree of integrity with respect to its original appearance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> John M. McClelland, Jr., <u>R.A. Long's Planned City, the Story of Longview</u>, Bicentennial Edition, Longview. Longview Publishing Co. 1976, p. 157