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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 Crosley, Harry A., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2125 A Street N/A not for publication

city or town Forest Grove N/A 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 Hamish July 30, 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

~~entered in the~~
~~National Register~~

Date of Action

Delores Byers 9/9/93

Name of Property

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 2 buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total 2

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)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Queen Anne/Eastlake

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood: weatherboards shingles

roof asphalt: composition shingles

other

Narrative Description

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

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The Harry A. Crosley House is located at 2125 A Street in Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon. The building is specifically on section 9200 of Lot Part 3, Block 2 of Walker's Addition, Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon. The two-story wood building was built in 1895 by the owner's cousin, J. Matthews, in the LATE VICTORIAN--Queen Anne Style of Architecture. The house is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria "C" as one of the best remaining examples of Queen Anne architecture in Forest Grove.

It was included in the Forest Grove Local Inventory of Cultural Resources.

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SETTING

The Crosley House is located on the western edge of the Forest Grove business district and Pacific University. It is located in the middle of the block in the midst of other single family residences. Most of these homes are of similar materials and date to the first half of the 20th century.

Immediately next door to the south at 2117 A Street is the "Old Stage Coach Stop", formerly owned by the owner's father, William Crosley, and dating to the 1850's. The Old Stage Coach Stop is one of seven properties in the Forest Grove area listed on the National Register. Next door, at the corner of A and 21st Streets is a parking lot, the site of a demolished 1895 Queen Anne house also owned by William Crosley and listed on the Forest Grove Inventory of Cultural Resources.

To the north one block is the Dutch Colonial Revival Taylor House (2212 A Street), built in 1919. A little further to the north in the same block is the Greek Revival Stiles House (2240 A Street), built in 1905, and next door to that is the 1890 Queen Anne C. M. Russell House, built in 1890. Continuing north is the McGilvra House at 2314 A Street and the Oscar Brown House at 2325 A Street, built in 1900 in the Eastlake Stick Style. All are listed in the Forest Grove Inventory of Cultural Resources.

Some houses have been restored, but generally these owner-occupied homes have been moderately maintained. The remaining A Street streetscape is comprised of homes dating from the turn of the century to the 1950s, with a heavy emphasis of single family one and two story bungalows. As one heads westward, the blocks remain essentially the same, single-family dwellings with an emphasis on bungalows.

One block to the east is Main Street. Pacific University campus is located a second block east. The main town intersection is located one block south at Pacific and Main. Here the streetscape remains essentially intact with a large number of storefronts and campus buildings listed in the Inventory. At the same time, Copeland Lumber operates a relatively large lumber/hardware store on the north quarter of block which includes Main Street and the Crosley House.

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DESCRIPTION

The house at 2125 A Street is a one and a half story structure approximately 56 feet wide and 35 feet long. It is essentially rectangular, but gives the appearance of asymmetry through the use of bay windows, a cross-gable roof, multi-level gable and hipped roof lines, and porches. It sits at the west front center of an interior city lot, 214 feet long and 75 feet wide.

The principle axis of the house runs east-west, perpendicular to A street.

The house has a concrete foundation, wood balloon frame, wood siding exterior and asphalt shingle roof. The house is in predominately original condition. The foundation is modern. In 1971, the owners replaced a failing field stone/timber column system with a continuous concrete block wall. The gray asphalt roof also is modern.

The house faces west on A Street. The essential rectangular core of the house is one story tall, runs east and west. A full pitched (12/12) gable roof sits on the frame. The front (west) facade has an asymmetrical look, using a one story gingerbreaded porch and two story bay window.

The one story wraparound porch is at the northwest corner of the house, running one half the width of the front facade. This porch, which covers the main entryway, extends out approximately 8 feet to the north and to the west. It runs approximately 17 feet along the front and north facades. The porch features an elaborate spindelwork frieze and railing, lattice arches and banding and a faceted corner. The porch roof has a low-pitched hipped roof with asphalt singles. The porch is in original condition and one of the largest and most elaborate examples in Forest Grove.

The west bay on the front facade extends approximately 9 feet from the rectangular core and is two stories tall. It has horizontal wood siding on the first floor, parquetry paneling leading to the second and fish-scale siding to the roof line. On the first floor, the bay has a window assemblage consisting of two vertical double hung one over one sash windows flanking a large center window. This center window is divided into two sections, with the lower comprised of plate glass and the upper comprised of plate surrounded by multi-colored squares separated by wood mullions. On the second floor, the bay has a single one

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over one double hung sash window.

The bay is capped by a full pitched (12/12) gable roof which meets the primary roof line at the southwest corner. It breaks off perpendicular approximately at the midpoint of the larger gable roof.

The south facade also features a two story bay with a full pitched (12/12) gabled roof, mirroring the west bay window's gable. This roof line is also mirrored on the north, creating a cross-gable effect. The south facade has only three windows. The bay has a centered first floor and second floor, one over one, double hung sash windows. Centered in the entire facade on the first floor also is a third window.

The east facade, leading to the yard, has a one story extension with hipped roof. The hipped roof leads to the east end of the primary gable roof. On the first floor are two entry ways, one leading to storage on the northeast corner and to the sunroom at the southeast. Presently, the rear porch has been enclosed with corrugated translucent fiberglass and a metal storm door. On the second floor, the facade east features two windows, one over one, double sash, symmetrically spaced.

The north facade features the front porch at the west corner, a one story rear porch on the east corner, and a two story bay. The rear porch has an entryway that leads to the kitchen and has a one story hipped roof. The bay has windows on the first and second floors, these are one over one, double hung wood sash, centered. The roof line is gabled, the north end of the cross gable.

The floor plan is irregular, two rooms wide. The house is entered from west facade via the porch. To the left is a stairway leading to the second floor, to the right is the front parlor located in the bay, and straight ahead is the dining room. The parlor leads to a back parlor, located in the south bay and separated by a wide square arch opening. Off the parlor is a first floor bedroom, then bath and sunroom. Off the dining room is the kitchen and storage.

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The stairs lead to the second floor hall, which leads to each of three bedrooms and a bath, the latter located in the south bay.

The remainder of the lot, to the west of the house, features mature indigenous trees, fruit trees, English flower garden and complementary plantings.

To the rear and north of the house is a small wood gambrel-roofed structure, likely used as a carriage house/barn. The carriage house consists of a single space on the ground floor with a wide entryway. Presently, the doors are modern plywood. A planked stairway leads to a planked floor loft which has a familiar "hay" door. Sanborn maps indicate the carriage house dates to the post-1910 era. It is in essentially original condition.

The house is currently being rehabilitated.

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

Period of Significance

1895

Significant Dates

1895

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Matthews, builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Crosley, Harry A., House

Washington County OR

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.37

Forest Grove, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 0 4 9 1 2 2 0 5 0 4 0 7 0 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.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Maren Bjork with assistance of Rob Mawson

organization N/A date March 1, 1993

street & number 1866 Montreal Avenue telephone 612/699-1172

city or town St. Paul state MN zip code 55116

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 Maren Bjork

street & number 1866 Montreal Avenue telephone 612/699-1172

city or town St. Paul state MN zip code 55116

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.

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SHPO SUMMARY

The commodious Queen Anne-Eastlake style house located at 2125 A Street a scant two blocks west of the campus of Pacific University at the heart of the historic Washington County community of Forest Grove was completed for studio photographer Harry A. Crosley and his wife, Flora, in 1895. It meets National Register Criterion C as an outstanding and notably well-preserved example of its architectural style locally.

This documentation points out that the Queen Anne style, introduced by the British exhibition buildings for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, dominated popular American residential architecture in the last two decades of the 19th century. In its collection of Queen Anne houses and cottages, Forest Grove offers a good demonstration of that trend, although most of its remaining examples are vernacular, or humble versions. The Crosley House is among the few to stand out for the range of its characteristic elements and decorative program.

The Crosley family entered the annals of Forest Grove in 1880 with the arrival of Illinois wagon-maker William Crosley, who was destined to prosper and become town councilman and post master. In 1895, he built a grand Queen Anne-style house that no longer stands. At the same time, Crosley's son, Harry, acquired the lot adjoining his father's on the north. Thereon, he built the house proposed for nomination, which is understood to be a slightly less elaborate version of the father's neighboring residence. It is thought that both Queen Anne houses were constructed by John Matthews, nephew of the elder Crosley.

The Harry Crosley House is a one-and-a-half-story, gabled-roofed rectilinear volume of balloon frame construction measuring 34 x 55 feet in plan. Its original pier foundation was replaced in recent years with a perimeter foundation of concrete. The house is oriented longitudinally on its lot with the gable-end front facing west onto A Street. A subordinate front parlor wing projects from the south side of the facade, and similar sections extend at a right angle to the main axis on north and south elevations. Offsetting the parlor wing with its window bay front, is a veranda

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which wraps around the northwest corner. The veranda, with its octagonal corner bay, originally was capped with a conical roof, which has been removed. Extending around the rear elevation is a single-story enclosed porch, utility and storage area, sunroom and bathroom.

In its asymmetrical massing of bays and projections, variegated siding, prominent corbelled brick chimney (which has been shortened), and in the use of small colored border lights in upper window sash, the Crosley House exhibits the essential characteristics of the picturesque Queen Anne house. Elements which reflect the concurrent taste for a kind of stylized repeating ornament identified as the Eastlake style included the ridge cresting of pierced work (missing since the shingle roof was replaced), the arcaded frieze and railing of lattice and spindle work that decorate the veranda, and the jig-sawn knee braces of over angled bays that are enriched with bosses and curvilinear pierced work.

Trim elements, such as waterskirt, corner boards, string courses, bed molding, and door and window surrounds with cornice moldings are conventional, as is the drop siding which covers most of the exterior. The facade, however, displays the building's most distinctive feature, the enrichment provided by as many as four strata of surface patterns including, in descending order from the gable peak, goffering, imbricated shingles, a vertical tongue and groove belt course, and raised paneling in a variation of basket weave. Windows, typically, are double-hung with one-over-one lights. Three part groupings light the interior space of projecting bays.

The interior of the Crosley House is organized on an offset entry stairhall plan with openings directly to the parlor and dining room from the compact circulation space. At the back of the ground story are the kitchen and a downstairs sitting room or bedchamber. Good quality standard millwork of the day is intact, including bases with crown moldings, picture molding, door and window surrounds with bull's-eye corner blocks, and a good dog-leg staircase with foliated composition ornament on the paneled newel post. The front door sustains the characteristic theme of variation with its raised panels both square and rectangular. Walls appear to have been overlaid with sheet rock. There has been

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some modification of upstairs bedroom space for modern conveniences.

Offset from the northeast corner of the house, at the back of the lot, stand a longitudinally-oriented, gambrel-roofed carriage house/barn that is well finished on the exterior with boxed cornice, corner and rake boards, and drop siding. The barn has a footprint of 16 x 24 feet. Along the south side is a metal lean-to addition of recent date. Openings are found at ground and loft levels at both east and west ends. Because this accessory building is clearly an early development on the lot, it is counted a separately contributing feature.

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QUEEN ANNE STYLE AND FOREST GROVE

The popularity of the Queen Anne Style dates from the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. For this exposition, the British Government erected two half-timbered buildings to provide living quarters and offices for the British Executive Commissioner and his staff. The architecture magazine, American Building, said they were "the most interesting and by far the most conspicuous and costly buildings erected by any foreign governments on the centennial grounds." The magazine continued to say that the style was wondrously adaptable to the United States. The Queen Anne style represented a reaction against the High Victorian style and a renewed interest in the picturesque qualities of buildings.

Though borrowing pieces from the Tudor, Jacobean and Elizabethan periods, the Queen Anne Style was not a formal "historic" style but rather a rich amalgam of forms that imposed far less discipline on the architect/builder than any true revival style.

The country as a whole had a growing interest in exotic architectural forms, dating back to the Civil War and fostered by travel accounts and illustrations of foreign lands. The Queen Anne Style tolerated an extravagant variety of roof forms and decorative motifs. In addition, its advocates touted the style as being more "honest" and "truthful" than any other type of building.

The style's success was also furthered by the fact that it could be applied equally well to mansions or cottages. With the final links of the transcontinental railway being forged, and with inexpensive lithography supplementing the laborious engraving techniques used to illustrate books and periodicals, the Queen Anne Style had an immediate exposure to the west, previously unavailable.

The Queen Anne style is noted by an irregularity of plan and massing, and by a variety of colors and textures. Several different wall surfaces may occur in one building, with several different planes on each facade. Patterned shingles, half-timbers, cutaway bay windows and other devices are used to avoid a smooth walled surface and to create an impression of irregularity. Upper stories may project beyond lower. Windows are found in many forms, either straight-topped or round-arched but never pointed-arched.

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Often, these may be glazed with plate glass, or sometimes with small panes set in lead or wooden sash. Bay windows are very common. Roofs are high and multiple, their ridges meeting at right angles. The A-roof is predominate, steeply pitched and often front-facing. Gables, often including a large porch, contribute much to the overall effect. Chimneys are treated as important features, frequently being panelled or otherwise modelled in a cut or molded brick. Detail is generally classic and tends to be small in scale.

The Queen Anne Style was the dominant domestic building style of the period 1880-1900 and persisted with decreasing popularity through the first decade of the twentieth century. Of outstanding examples of the Queen Anne Style in Oregon, the now demolished 1882 Richard B. Knapp House, was considered a "tour de force" with exquisite craftsmanship. Other fine and extant Oregon examples of the style include the 1883 Flavel House in Astoria, 1894 Deepwood Estate in Salem, and the 1893 Nunan House in Jacksonville.

The style was, and remains, relatively common in Forest Grove. The decade of the 1890's and 1900's saw considerable building with an emphasis first on Queen Anne and then on revival styles. The Inventory of Cultural Resources identified some two dozen homes as roughly Queen Anne in design. Generally, these are located to the west and south of Pacific University.

However, the image of Queen Anne homes is one of classic "Victoriana", with large meandering homes surrounded by elaborate gardens and grounds. This imagery does not fit Forest Grove. As a collection, the Forest Grove Queen Anne homes are humble and restrained. They are one and a half story, mostly L-shaped, mostly vernacular. Many gain their Queen Anne "style" through the application of gingerbread trim along the eaves and to the porch, and by the use of fishscale shingles.

Of the Queen Anne homes in Forest Grove, the Crosley House is probably the most elaborate. In size, it too is somewhat humble compared to the grand mansions located around the country. While only one and a half stories, it is not significantly smaller than any other in Forest Grove. The largest in town is probably the residence at 1504 Elm, which is two plus stories. Also noteworthy for size is the 1900 Oscar Brown Home at 2325 A, the 1902 Peterson Home at 2338 18th, and the 1905 Rasmussen Home at 1653 Birch. The latter two are a blending of Queen Anne and Classical Revival.

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The signature quality of the Crosley House is its wrap-around porch completed with extensive and varied gingerbreading. It is unique in the community, in being wrap-around, in its size, and in its visual impact. No other house in the community compares. Also rare is the parquetry paneling between the first and second floors on the west bay. The use of fishscale paneling is common, but the parquetry panel is not and the combination is unique. Only the homes at 2128 15th compares in terms of "gingerbreading" and 2325 A Street compare in terms of paneling.

Finally, despite its age, the Crosley House is in generally intact and good condition. Here particularly the Crosley House distinguishes itself from many of the other Queen Anne homes, particularly the Oscar Brown home also on A.

According to the Forest Grove Cultural Resources Inventory, "this residence is an impressive architectural resources in the city of Forest Grove, worthy of preservation and further investigation."

FOREST GROVE

The history of Forest Grove dates back to the mid-point of the 19th century. Then, on what was known as the Tualatin Plains in one of Oregon's original four counties, Twality, a missionary by the name of Reverend Harvey Clark, established a missionary school for Native Americans. During the 1820's to 1840's, a born-again evangelical movement swept the eastern United States, resulting in a great missionary thrust in the Oregon County.

A stone mason turned minister, Clark studied at Oberlin College in Ohio and taught in Independence, Missouri. In 1840, without aid from any missionary society, Clark crossed the plains to do God's work in Oregon. In doing so, he became one of the earliest pioneers in the territory. He established the first school on Tualatin Plains near Glencoe. In 1845, he moved to what is now Forest Grove to become pastor of the Congregational Church. There, he built a log church to hold services and in this building started the Tualatin Academy.

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At the same time, Massachusetts-born 66 year old Tabitha Brown moved to the Willamette Valley. The widow of a Missouri minister, she was invited by Reverend Clark to spend the winter of 1846-47 with him and his wife. During the winter, she expressed a desire to start an orphanage to take care of children whose parents had died crossing the plains. Reverend Clark endorsed the idea and allowed Mrs. Brown to use the log church. He also helped in building the orphanage.

Two years later, on September 3, 1849, Twality County changed its name to Washington County to honor the fiftieth anniversary of George Washington's death. The same year, the Tualatin Academy was formed under the auspices of the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations. Within a year, with the help of J. Quinn Thornton, a charter was secured from the Oregon legislature, providing that the Bible be used as the textbook and that prayers be held in the morning and evening. Reverend Clark donated a tract of land to be cut up into lots for sale to provide income for the academy.

The first actual school building was erected in 1851 at a cost of \$7,000. Three years later, the Academy extended to also become the Pacific University. Its first graduate was Harvey W. Scott, who received his A.B. degree in 1863. He subsequently became the editor of the Daily Oregonian.

The community surrounding first the church, then the academy and finally the university became known as Forest Grove. It first built on the lots given up by Reverend Clark and gradually spilled over. The federal government established a post office there on February 1, 1850. On January 10, 1851, the Trustees of Tualatin Academy took up the question of the community's name. The majority of them preferred Vernon, honoring George Washington, but Clark preferred Forest Grove for the stand of trees near the school. The trustees bent to accommodate Clark and adopted the name Forest Grove. Clark petitioned to have the post office name changed and on December 31, 1858, the new name of Forest Grove became official.

Twenty-five years later, on January 13, 1873, Forest Grove held its first election. Nine years after that, in 1882, the city incorporated. By 1900, Forest Grove was a town of some 1300 people and 40 businesses.

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WALKER'S ADDITION

The property is part of Walker's Addition, named after the early pioneer and missionary, Elkanah Walker, who deeded the land to the University. As was common, benefactors would give land to the school, which would then resell the property and use the proceeds.

Reverend Walker, born in North Yarmouth, Maine, graduated from the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1837. He came west with his wife the next year during the great evangelical movement. He came to be part of Reverend Marcus Whitman's and Reverend Henry Spalding's efforts to establish mission stations near Walla Walla and Lewiston, Washington to uplift the Indians. The Walkers worked in Spokane with the Spokane Indians. The family remained there until November 29, 1847, when the Cayuse Indians massacred Rev. Whitman and twelve of his party. That massacre broke up all the mission stations east of the Cascade Mountains.

The Walkers then relocated to Forest Grove. Their son, Cyrus H. Walker, ten years old, first attended the Tualatin Academy and then Pacific University. Both the Reverend and his wife remained active in educational and religious work throughout their life. Rev. Walker died on November 21, 1877 and is buried next to his wife at Mt. View Cemetery.

In January, 1860, the school sold the entire block to John Strowbridge, who then sold it to Stephen Blank. Harry and Flora Belle Crosley purchased the property in February, 1895. Shortly thereafter, Harry's uncle, J. Matthews began construction of the house.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

In the original Cultural Resources Inventory for Forest Grove, the house was listed as the C. V. B. Russell House. Russell was a local shoe merchant, but the inventory offered only secondary evidence connecting Russell to the house. A title search completed by the owner in preparing this nomination has not found any connection between Russell and the property.

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The house was built by John Matthews in 1895 for his nephew, Harry Crosley and his wife, Flora.

By the turn of the century, the Crosley family has already become well-established in the community. Harry Crosley's father, William, moved to Forest Grove from Illinois around 1880. A wagon-maker by trade, his shop was apparently located at the northeast corner of Pine (now Main) and Walnut (now 21st). By 1882, William is listed also as a trustee (i.e., councilman) for Forest Grove. In 1889, William was appointed postmaster. His office was located in a building on Stephen Blank's property at A and Walnut (21st). His son, Harry, set up shop as a photographer on the second floor of that building.

In 1892, Stephen Blank built a new house on A Street and sold the corner lot to William Crosley. By 1895, Blank also subdivided the lot directly north into halves and sold the southern portion to the senior Crosley. William thereupon moved the "Old Stage Coach House" 40 feet north and built a grand (for Forest Grove) Queen Anne home at that site one block from the town's main intersection. The next year, he retired as the Forest Grove postmaster. (In the 1984 Cultural Resources Inventory, the house was identified as being virtually intact; regrettably, in the intervening decade, it has been demolished and replaced with a parking lot.)

At the same time, William Crosley's son, Harry, with wife, Flora, the daughter of George Willis Hines, purchased the northern half of Blank's lot. Harry Crosley's cousin (William's nephew), John Matthews, then built the one and one-half story Queen Anne house, a slightly smaller and more restrained version of the father's home. (In all likelihood, Matthews also built the father's home.)

It is likely that during this time the Old Stage Coach House served as a coach house and that Harry's only other brother, Jesse, lived on a second extant dwelling on his father's property.

In 1898, William Crosley died. After the father's death, Harry sold the house and moved to Washington state. They sold the house to Nellie Adams, the niece of a former territorial governor.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

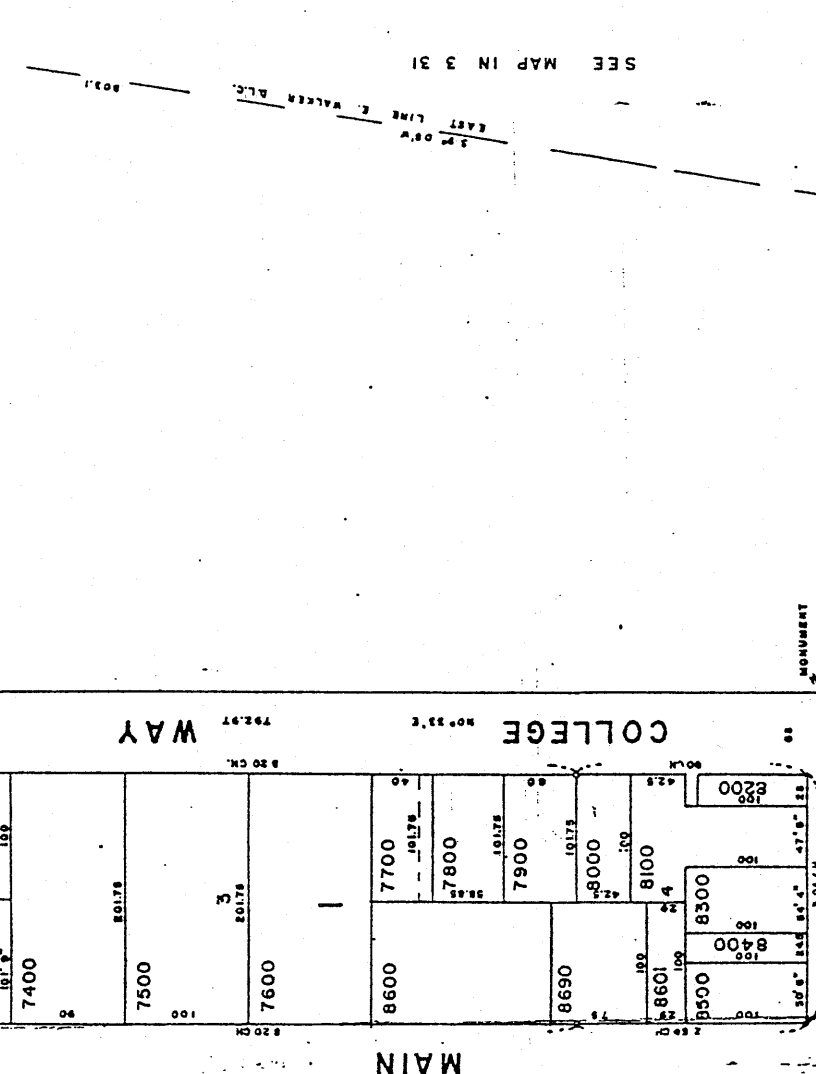
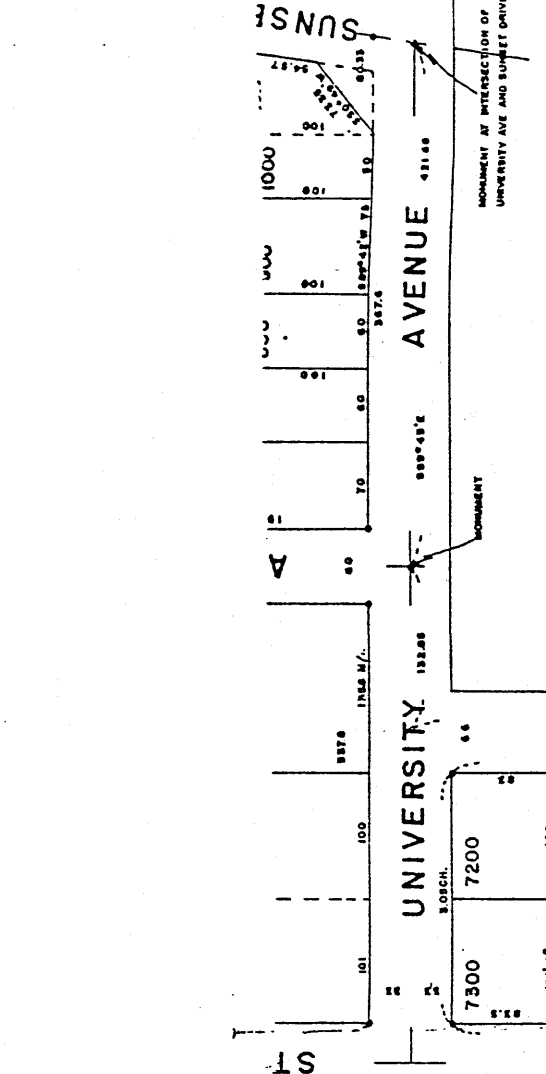
Verbal boundary description

The nominated area is located in the SW 1/4 Sec. 31, T. 1N., R. 3W., Willamette Meridian, in Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon. The parcel is defined as a portion of Lot 3, Block 2, Walker's Addition to the City of Forest Grove and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 9200. It is more particularly described as follows.

Beginning at a point 208.5 feet North of the Southwest corner of said Block 2, thence North 75 feet, then 214 feet to the Western boundary of land being held by A. C. Brown in said Block 2; thence South 75 feet; then 214 to the place of beginning.

Boundary justification

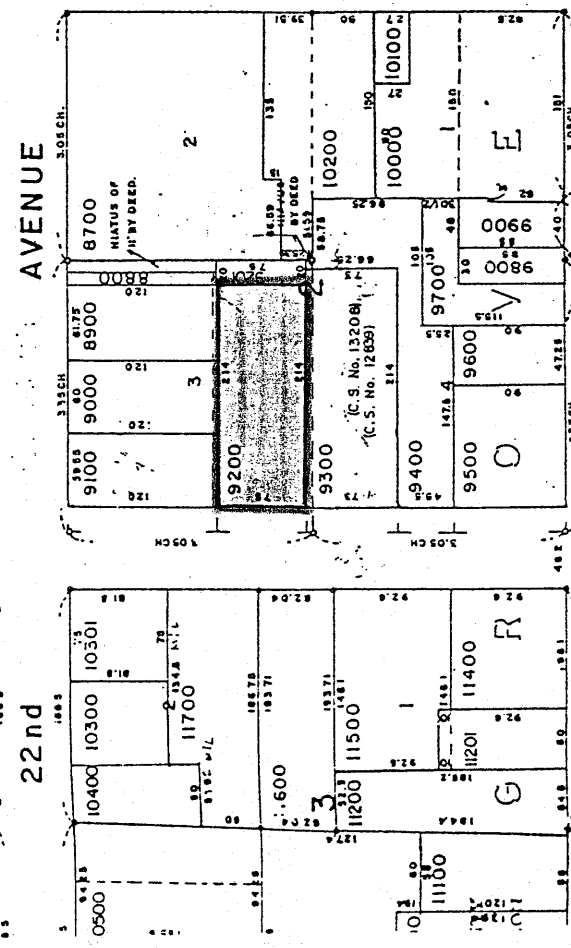
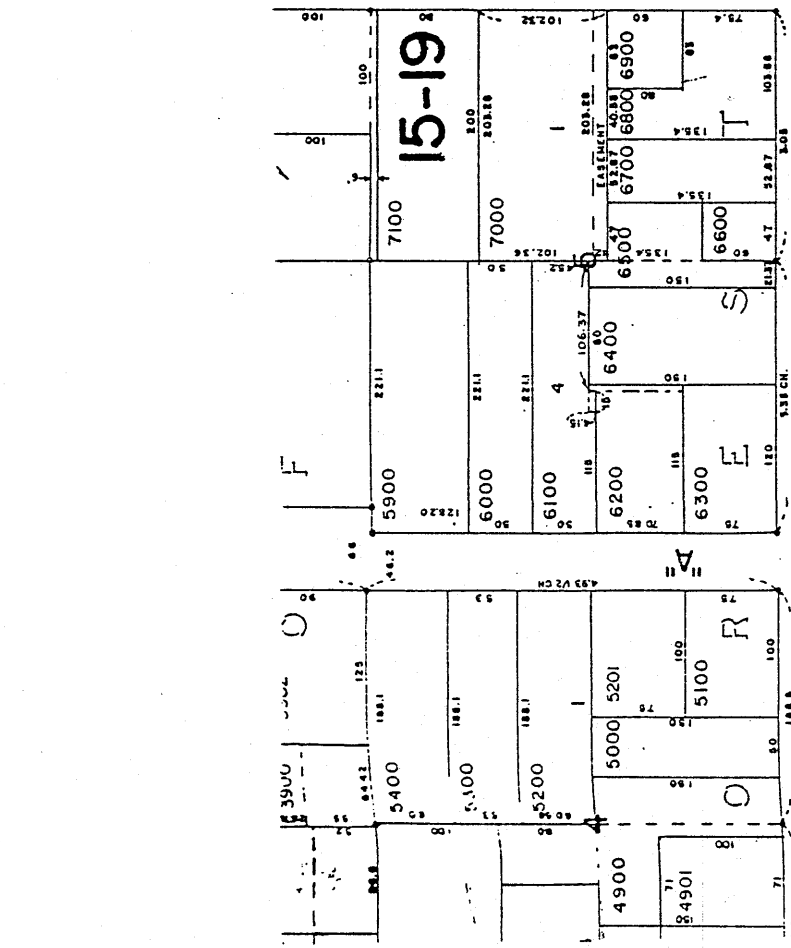
The boundary is the legally recorded lot lines of the nominated property of approximately a third of an acre.



SEE MAP IN 3 31

EAST LINE E. WALKER D.L.C.

3/4\"/>



SEE MAP IN 3 31

EAST LINE E. WALKER D.L.C.

3/4\"/>

UNIVERSITY AVENUE

COLLEGE WAY

MONUMENT

MONUMENT AT INTERSECTION OF UNIVERSITY AVE AND SUNSET DRIVE

UNIVERSITY AVENUE

MAIN STREET

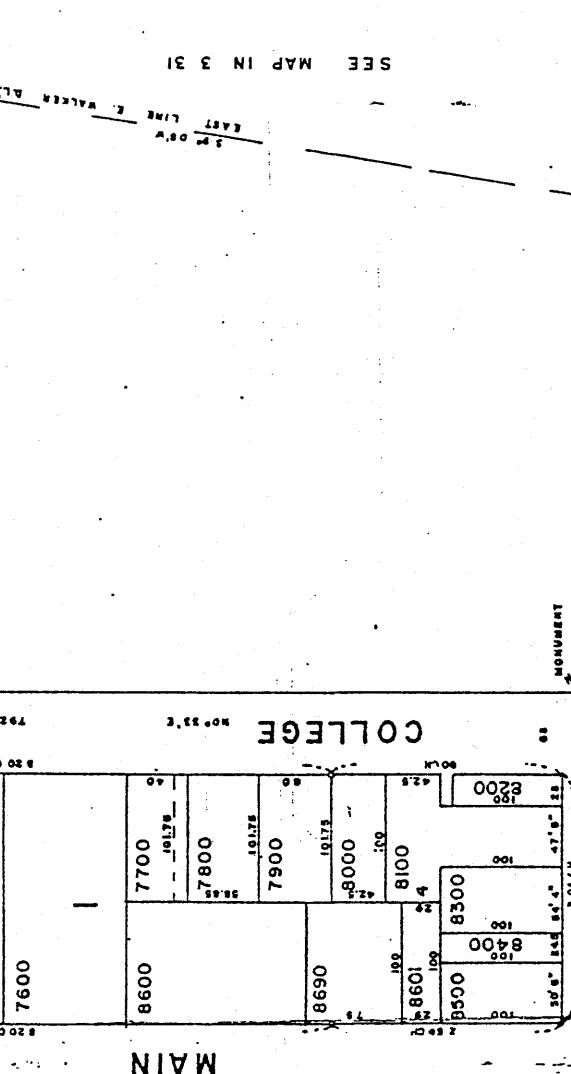
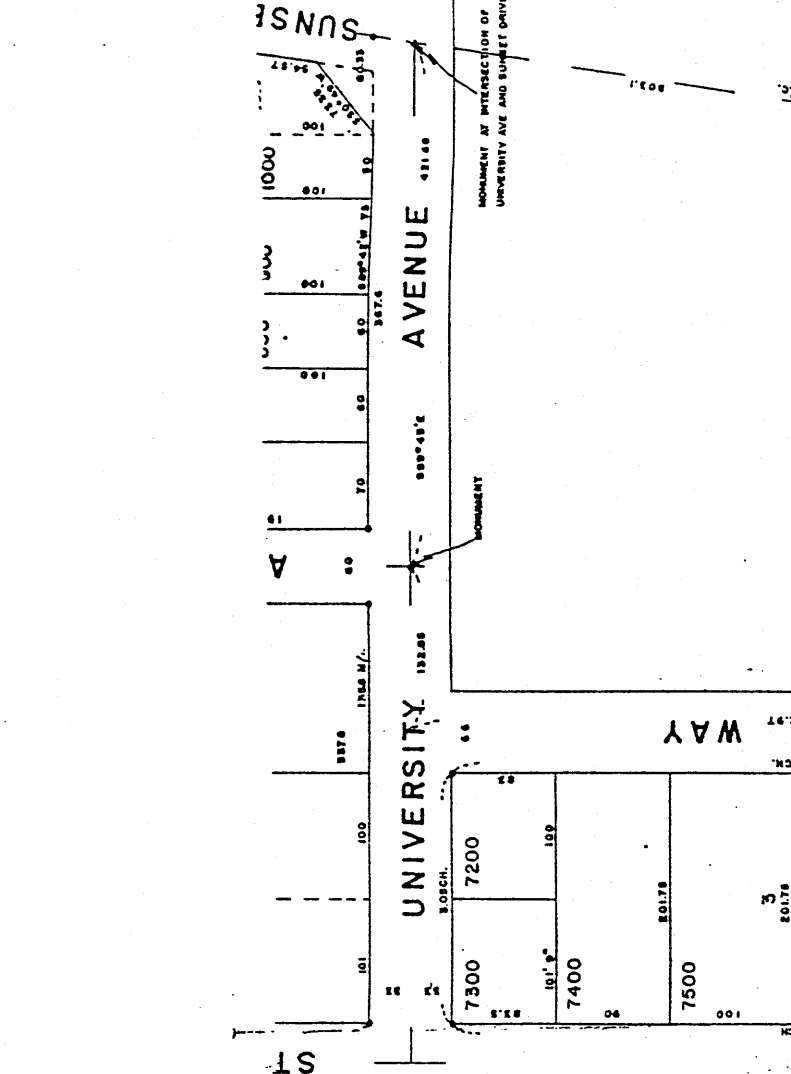
MONUMENT

MONUMENT AT INTERSECTION OF UNIVERSITY AVE AND SUNSET DRIVE

SEE MAP IN 3 31

EAST LINE E. WALKER D.L.C.

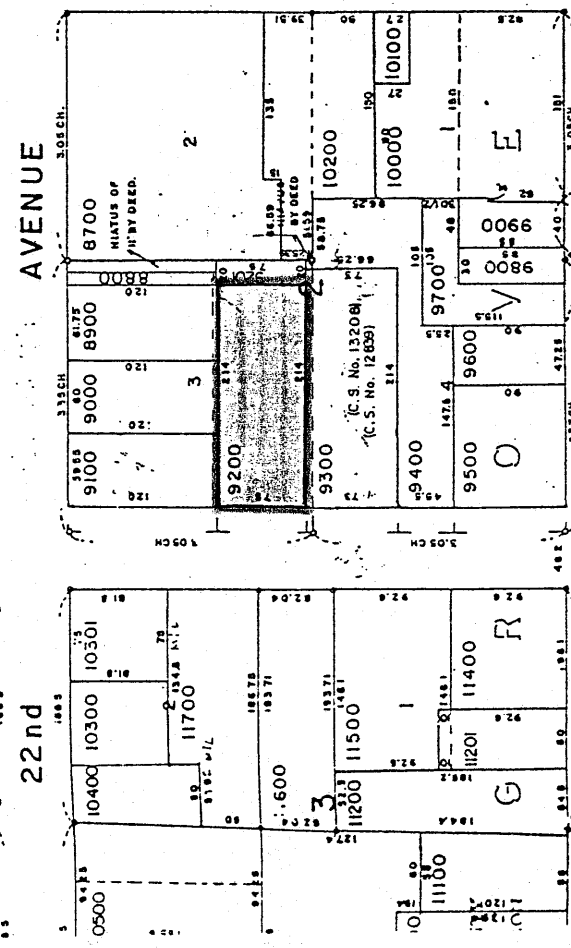
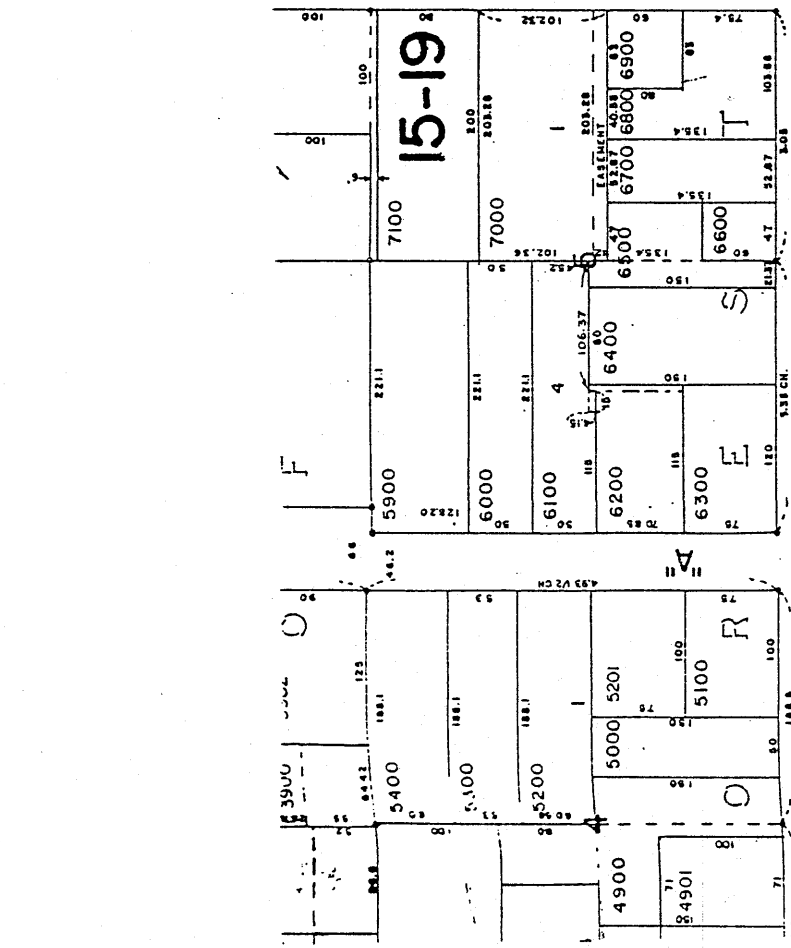
3/4\"/>



SEE MAP IN 3 31

EAST LINE E. WALKER D.L.C.

3/4\"/>



SEE MAP IN 3 31

EAST LINE E. WALKER D.L.C.

3/4\"/>

UNIVERSITY AVENUE

COLLEGE WAY

MONUMENT

MONUMENT AT INTERSECTION OF UNIVERSITY AVE AND SUNSET DRIVE

UNIVERSITY AVENUE

MAIN STREET

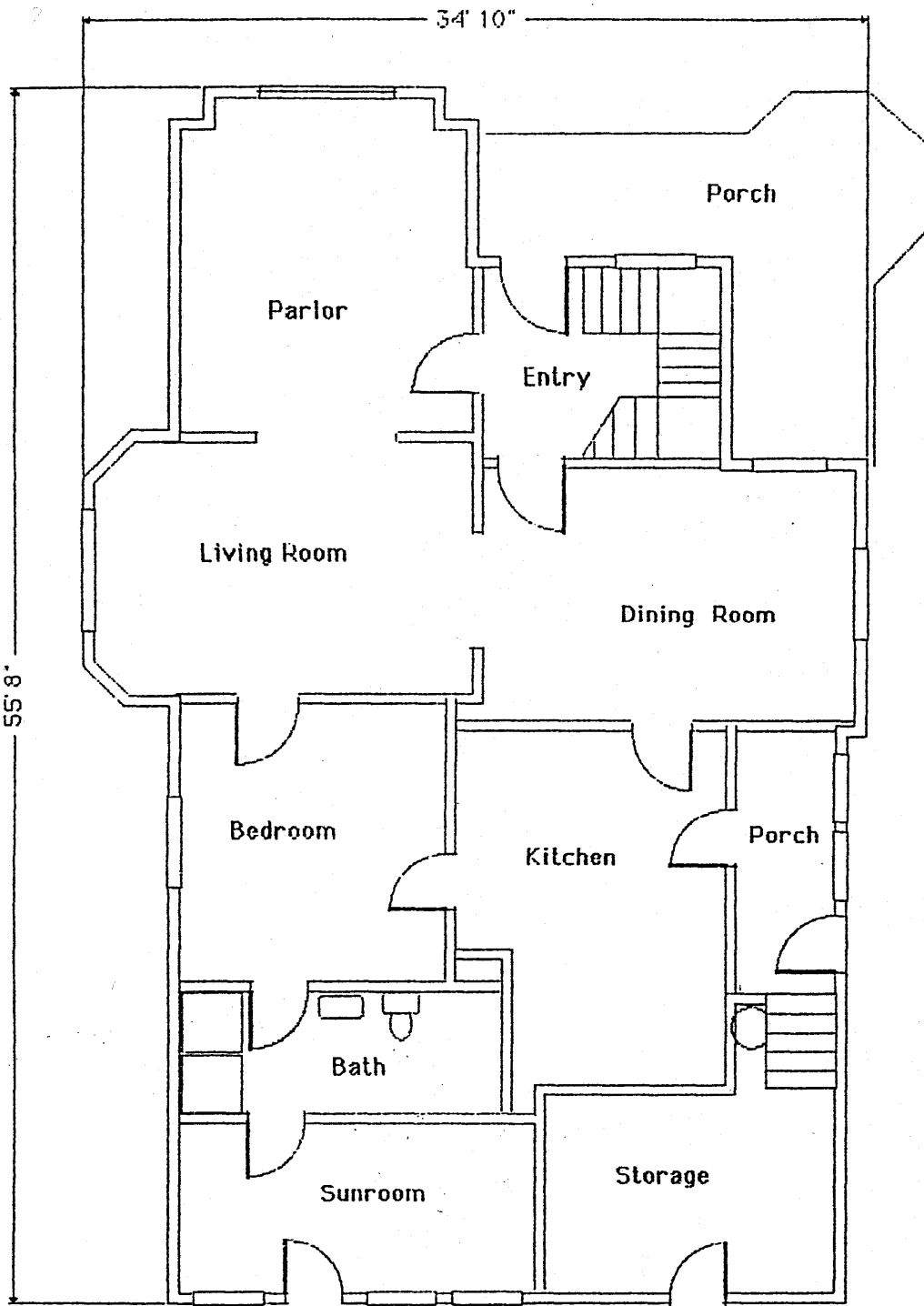
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MONUMENT AT INTERSECTION OF UNIVERSITY AVE AND SUNSET DRIVE

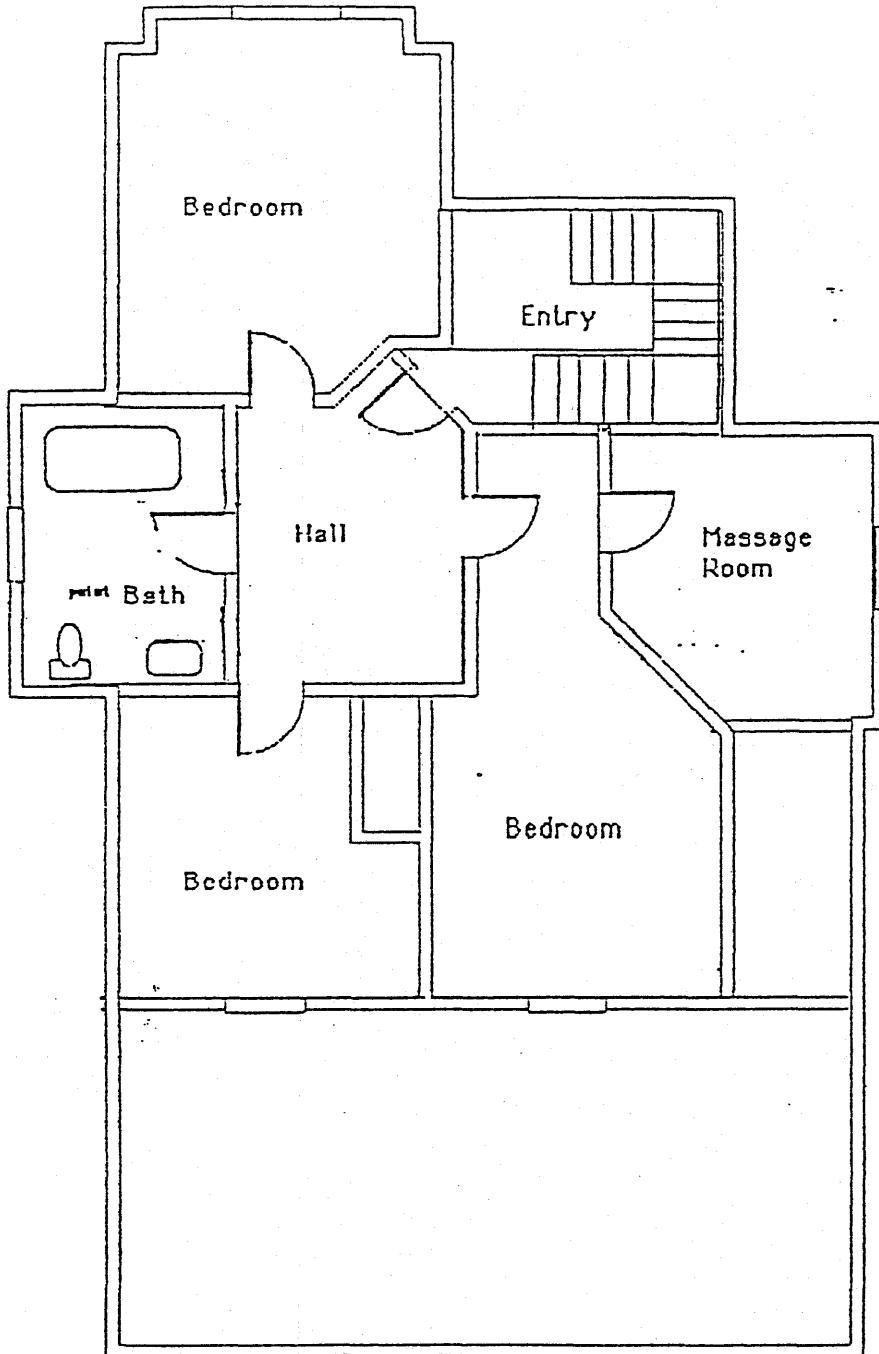
SEE MAP IN 3 31

EAST LINE E. WALKER D.L.C.

3/4\"/>



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

The Harry Crosley house
2125 A Street
Forest Grove, WA Co., OR
Owner: Maren Bjork

1. Principal facade
1910
Mrs. Henry Beitelspach and Maren Bjork
Box 433 1866 Montreal Avenue
Cornelius, OR 97113 St. Paul, MN 55116
#TMX-1
2. Principal facade
1992
Eric Stewart
2214 16th Avenue
Forest Grove, OR 97116
#BX-9
3. Northern elevation
1992
Eric Stewart
2214 16th Avenue
Forest Grove, OR 97116
#BX-7
4. Southern elevation
1992
Eric Stewart
2214 16th Avenue
Forest Grove, OR 97116
BX-2
5. Southern elevation
1992
Eric Stewart
2214 16th Avenue
Forest Grove, OR 97116
BX-3
6. Eastern elevation
1992
Eric Stewart
2214 16th Avenue
Forest Grove, OR 97116
AM-14

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National Park Service**

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Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 2

7. Front door
1989
Maren Bjork
1866 Montreal Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55116
#9
8. Upstairs landing
1993
Maren Bjork
1866 Montreal Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55116
#14A
9. Stairpost and midstair landing window
1989
Maren Bjork
1866 Montreal Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55116
#10
10. Front parlor window, western exposure (interior)
1993
Maren Bjork
1866 Montreal Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55116
#9A
11. Archway between front barlor and living room
1993
Maren Bjork
1866 Montreal Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55116
#11A
12. Stairway landing
1989
Maren Bjork
1866 Montreal Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55116
#14

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 3

13. Carriage House, 2125 A Street, Forest Grove, WA County, OR
Western facade
1993
Maren Bjork
1866 Montreal Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55116
CF-19

14. Carriage House, 2125 A Street, Forest Grove, WA County, OR
Eastern facade
1993
Maren Bjork
1866 Montreal Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55116
CF-21