United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
other names/site number N/A
Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 1 parcel north of 21st Ave, Ash St, 19th St, and A St
not for publication

2. Location

city or town Forest Grove

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 at the following level(s) of significance: __ national __ statewide __ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A __ B __ C __ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

__ entered in the National Register
__ determined eligible for the National Register
__ determined not eligible for the National Register
__ removed from the National Register
__ other (explain: )

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- X private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buildings</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/department store
- RELIGION/religious facility; church
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT/city hall
- RECREATION & CULTURE/theater
- FUNERARY/mortuary
- EDUCATION/library

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/specialty store
- RELIGION/religious facility; church
- RECREATION & CULTURE/theater
- SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
  Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY
- AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow
- MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: CONCRETE
- walls: BRICK
- STUCCO
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: WOOD/weatherboard
The Forest Grove Downtown Historic District is located at the heart of the City of Forest Grove in Washington County. The approximately 9.2-acre district is a commercial area composed of one-to-three-story buildings of primarily brick and concrete construction. At the heart of the irregularly shaped district is the intersection of Pacific Avenue (State Highway 8) and Main Street. The outside boundaries are one parcel north of 21st Avenue on the north, Ash Street on the east, two parcels south of Pacific Avenue on the south, and A Street on the west. Most properties face onto Pacific Avenue or Main Street within this urban grid. Of the 39 buildings in the district, 27 are contributing (69%) and 10 are non-contributing (26%). Two (5%) are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Woods & Caples General Store (2020 Main Street) and the First Church of Christ, Scientist (1904 Pacific Avenue), so they are not part of the total number of contributing buildings but are counted separately. The district comprises 39 properties constructed between circa 1890 and 1990, with the vast majority of the buildings having been constructed in the last decade of the 19th century and the first three decades of the 20th century. The largest number of buildings that are still extant today were constructed in the 1920s. The typical building in the district is located in back of the public sidewalk and is a partywall structure with neighboring buildings. There are very few vacant lots, or lots used for surface parking in the district. As a result, the district conveys a cohesive urban character with most buildings consisting of a one- or two-part blocks and traditional storefronts. Typical changes to the buildings include the removal of some details at the cornice; the insertion of a newer storefront; and/or newer windows. However, as a whole these changes do not predominate, and the district retains very good integrity. As a contiguous grouping of late 19th and early 20th century commercial resources, the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District retains its historic character and continues to convey its significance as the urban and historic heart of Forest Grove.
crosswalks at Pacific Avenue and Main Street. Street trees and decorative street lighting fixtures, both of which date to 2007, are also characteristic of the area.

Forest Grove is located at the intersection of four townships. Beginning in the northwest and traveling clockwise, they are: Township 1N, Range 4W; Township 1N, Range 3W; Township 1S, Range 3W; and Township 1S, Range 4W. This intersection occurs at Pacific Avenue between A and B Streets, just west of Pacific Avenue and Main Street. The Forest Grove Downtown Historic District is located solely within the original Town Plat for Forest Grove, which was platted in 1850. The city was incorporated in 1872.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND BUILDING TYPES

Most of the buildings in the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District are one- and two-part commercial blocks, which are building types that can also include architectural detailing that associates them with particular architectural styles. These commercial buildings display the archetypal components of what we think of as an American Main Street, with a storefront at the ground level and a parapet above that allows room to display the building name and/or signage. In the case of two or more story buildings, regularly spaced one-over-one-light, double-hung windows or paired, double-hung windows above the ground floor light interior spaces that are often offices (typical) or residential spaces (historically) or sometimes large open spaces, such as in fraternal halls. The typical components of a storefront include display windows, a recessed entry, and transom windows above.

The common "Main Street" building seen in Forest Grove's Downtown Historic District was described as follows in the 2018 historic context that preceded this National Register nomination. This is followed by a discussion of a typology of commercial buildings developed in Richard Longstreth's The Buildings of Main Street, A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, which is commonly used to identify these building types and forms.

Forest Grove’s typical "Main Street" commercial structure built before 1930 is one- to two-stories in height and has a flat roof. The top of the façade is often ornamented with a cornice, though these were often removed in later years due to maintenance and safety concerns. The primary cladding is brick, sometimes covered with stucco. The ground floors are defined by storefronts with large glazed openings. Second story windows are primarily double-hung. The buildings from the 1890s may show Italianate influences with arched second story windows, such as the Ingles and Porter Building (1892) at 2036 Main Street. The second story bay windows of the Caples & Thomas Building (1893) at 2020 Main Street show the influence of the Queen Anne style. Slightly later buildings show the influence of the Chicago style with its wider, three-part window openings, as well as the neoclassical influence of the Beaux-Arts. Both can be seen in the three-story First National Bank of Oregon building (1914) at 2004 Main Street, with its pedimented second-story windows.

The following is a description of the typical commercial buildings found in the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District.

1 This typology of commercial buildings is drawn from Richard Longstreth’s The Buildings of Main Street, A Guide to American Commercial Architecture (Updated Edition). Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press, 2000.
2 Also called Second Renaissance Revival when seen on commercial storefronts like these.
3 Note that square bays are most often associated with the Italianate style, which is consistent with the style noted for this building. Canted bays are more typically seen in Queen Anne buildings.
5 Note that the list of available architectural styles and building types in the Oregon Historic Sites Database lists most of these buildings as "Commercial (type)" without further differentiating the different form types. Modern, typically post-World War II commercial buildings are often called, "Commercial Modern (type) in the Database."
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District

One-Part Commercial Block

A One-Part Commercial Block is a one-story building, typically with a flat roof and tall parapet on the front. The buildings are commonly located in back of the public sidewalk and are often partywall structures with neighboring buildings, as is the case with the buildings along the heart of Main Street in Forest Grove. The front façade of the building is typically dominated by the storefront. Longstreth has noted this type as, “a simple box with a decorated façade and thoroughly urban in its urban overtones.” In the West, this type was first seen in the wood Western False Front. This building type continues to be built to this day. A typical One-Part Commercial Block is the circa 1890 Anderson building at 2008 Main Street, which houses Van Dyke Appliance today. A more recent building is the circa 1970 restaurant at 2007 21st Avenue. There are far fewer One-Part Commercial Block buildings in the Forest Grove historic district than Two-Part Commercial Blocks. The One-Park Blocks tend to be ‘background’ buildings with few overt stylistic details. When decorative features are present, they are often relatively subdued. An example is the building that houses Van Dyke Appliance.

Two-Part Commercial Block

A Two-Part Commercial Block is a two-to-four story building, typically with a flat roof and tall parapet on the front. A distinctive cornice is also a characteristic of this type. The buildings are usually located in back of the public sidewalk and are often partywall structures with neighboring buildings, although varying heights can change this factor. The lower level contains the storefront. The upper stories can be occupied by offices, residences, or hotel uses, or sometimes a large open space, as in the case of fraternal halls. This arrangement is expressed in distinct, horizontal “zones,” with the storefront at ground level and differing window types above, often single or paired double-hung or three-part windows. The windows are typically vertically aligned if the building has multiple stories. Brackets or paired brackets often supported an ornate cornice on early examples, as can be seen in the National Register-listed circa 1893 Caples and Thomas Building at 2020 Main Street. According to Longstreth, this building type was prevalent from the 1850s to the 1950s, having emerged as a distinctive type in the late 19th century.

A Two-Part Commercial Block can display a variety of architectural expressions. The 1893 Caples and Thomas Building is listed as Italianate in style. The three early 1890s buildings at 2030, 2032-2036, and 2038-2040 Main Street are also referred to as Italianate, although they may also be seen as the Second Renaissance Revival style because of the round or elliptical-arched windows at the second level and prominent window hoods. Other Two-Part Blocks may display details from other eras that nonetheless do not overtly speak to a particular architectural style. Examples here are the buildings at 2001-2003 Main Street (1917) and 2007-2011 Main Street (1926), which have simple geometrical details at the parapet. The overall form type, the presence of ground level storefront windows, with a symmetrical arrangement of windows above, and the common use of brick masonry construction and stucco finishes on these buildings ensure that they convey continuity and communicate an urban presence.

Art Deco

Forest Grove’s Art Deco theater, the Forest Theater, displays all the characteristics of this style as seen in a “Main Street” movie theater. Art Deco, which was popular in the 1920s and evolved into the Art Moderne style in the 1930s, was a popular style for theaters, in part because of the era in which they were built and in part because of the “showiness” of the style. The characteristics of the Forest Theater that display the elements of the Art Deco style are primarily the design of the blade sign with its vertical emphasis, the faceting on the front façade, and the angled ticket booth at the entry. In the commercial office wing of the building, which extends to the east, the vertical emphasis in the architectural detailing

6 Longstreth, 2000:54.
on the front façade affiliates it with the Art Deco style, while the curved, horizontal lines on the parapet are more closely aligned with the Streamlined Moderne (or Art Moderne) style. Note that similar details can be found on other commercial buildings in the downtown. The 1923 Paterson Building at 2013-2017 Main Street displays modest Art Deco details. The Theatre in the Grove at 2028 Pacific Avenue also has Art Deco details but because this theater was built in 1914, those details were probably added later.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival styles are closely related. The National Register nomination for the Tualatin Academy (Old College Hall, 2021 College Way) called the building “Colonial/Georgian.” Architectural historian Rosalind Clark, who authored Architecture, Oregon Style, includes a chapter on “Colonial and Georgian Styles 1910-1935” for this era. In discussing Georgian style residences, she notes, “Georgian houses typically have a two-story rectangular volume, bilateral symmetry, window shutters, and often a pedimented doorway.” This description also applies to Colonial Revival residences. She states that both the Colonial and Georgian styles were also seen in commercial, multi-family, and public buildings. The American Legion No. 2 building in the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District is referred to here as Colonial Revival in style, in contrast to the similar Georgian Revival First Church of Christ, Scientist, due primarily to its more rectilinear appearance, with the rather severe front entry portico, the presence of quoins on the front façade, and the port-hole style windows and multi-light sidelights framing the entry.

Georgian Revival

The First Church of Christ, Scientist at 1904 Pacific Avenue is one of Forest Grove’s most elegant buildings. This Georgian Revival building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993. The 1916 building was designed by Chicago architect Spencer S. Beman and built by Forest Grove builder James S. Loynes. The following description of the building, taken from the National Register nomination, notes many of the architectural characteristics of the style.

Exterior elevations are characterized by red face brick, 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 articulated 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.

---

10 Ibid.
12 Haynes and Staehli, 1984:Section 8, Page 1A.
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Italianate

The Italianate style was popular in Oregon from the late 1850s through about 1890.\(^{13}\) It can be seen in residential, commercial, and other building types. Characteristics include low-pitched or flat roofs (the latter are typical of commercial buildings); projecting eaves with single or paired decorative brackets; brick masonry construction, sometimes with cast iron details (again, primarily for commercial buildings); ornamentation that simulates stone or marble details, such as quoins; and tall, narrow windows, often with round or segmental arched windows. Bays tend to be square, in contrast to the Queen Anne Victorian style. In Western False Front buildings, paired brackets can be enough to associate this style with these vernacular commercial buildings.\(^{14}\)

Modern

The United Church of Christ, Congregational (originally the site of the First Congregational Church and also seen as the Forest Grove United Church of Christ) at 2032 College Way in Forest Grove displays two major periods of development today (it is historically the fourth Congregational church on the site).\(^{15}\) The building to the south was constructed in 1959 and displays aspects of the Northwest Regional Style, although it is clad in brick rather than the more typical wood. Aspects of the style that are present in this building are the post-and-beam construction and the extensive use of glass. The use of materials for decorative effect, as in the texture of the brick and the design of the muntins in the window, is a characteristic of the style. The overall form of the building, with its pitched roof with deep, overhanging eaves, is also indicative of the Northwest Regional Style. The 1976 addition to the north is Neo-Expressionist in style. Aspects of the building that convey this style is its expressive and unconventional form and overall asymmetry. Both are Modern styles and representative of their respective eras.\(^{16}\) The building may become eligible for listing in the National Register in the future for its association with Pacific University and the development of the town.

Temple Front Building

A Temple Front Building recalls Classical influences and Greek and Roman architecture, with columns along the frontage. The buildings are generally one- or two-stories in height and often take Greek architecture for their inspiration, as the 1923 Holbrook Masonic Lodge building at 2019 Main Street does. The form became popular in the 1820s and 1830s in older parts of the country, when the Greek Revival style was popular. When the style was revived in the early 19\(^{th}\) century, it was most often used for banks, to send the message of solidity and conservatism. Two versions of the type were popular, those that had a portico of four or more columns extending along the building frontage or facade, and those in which a recessed entrance was framed by twin columns set between sections of an enframing wall.\(^{17}\)

---

\(^{13}\) Clark, 1983:158.

\(^{14}\) Ibid.


\(^{16}\) According to the church’s website, it is the oldest mainland United Church of Christ congregation west of Missouri.

\(^{17}\) Ibid.

\(^{18}\) Longstreth, 2000:100. Note that the style of the Holbrook Masonic Lodge is referred to as "Exotic Revival" in the 2018 townsitc survey for Forest Grove.
INTEGRITY

The integrity of the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District is very good. The Period of Significance is circa 1890 to 1940, the date of the earliest buildings in the district to just before World War II. After this date, very little new construction occurred in the downtown. The district, which is composed of 39 properties, has a high percentage of contributing buildings at 69% (percent). Most of the buildings (33 out of 39 buildings) were constructed between 1890 and the 1920s and most are commercial buildings, ensuring that the district also displays a high level of visual cohesiveness. Typical changes to buildings in the district are the removal of the ornate cornice or aspects of the cornice and parapet; the insertion of a new storefront at the ground level; and window replacements. The removal of a cornice or cornice elements does not, in and of itself, render the building non-contributing to the district. The insertion of a new storefront typically rendered the building ineligible only if it was a one-story building. This is because in these instances, this new element makes up about half of the front façade, whereas in a multi-story building, this change would not be as visually dominant. The addition of replacement windows would only render a building ineligible if the windows were in new or enlarged openings, displayed a different type of sash (for example, sliding sash instead of double-hung sash), or were constructed of materials that were inconsistent with the style and era of the building.

Several studies over time have recommended that Forest Grove create a downtown historic district, which is one indicator of its integrity. A downtown historic district was first recommended in 1993, when the city hired Peter J. Edwards to prepare a historic context for the city as a whole. In 2006, a Determination of Eligibility was undertaken for the Forest Grove downtown area that resulted in a recommendation for a Multiple Property Submission for fifteen properties in the downtown, most of which are nominated as a part of this historic district. The intensive-level surveys undertaken for this study further confirmed the eligibility and significance of the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District.

The possibility of a downtown historic district was again discussed in the city’s 2016 Preservation Plan. A public opinion survey of the citizens of Forest Grove was undertaken at that time. The results of this survey showed that, of the 235 residents who responded to this question, 60% of residents were in favor of a downtown historic district, while 26% were unsure, and 14% did not favor a district at that time.

An architectural survey of the Original Town Plat and a comprehensive historic context for Forest Grove was undertaken in 2018. One of the goals for this project was to make recommendations for potential eligible historic districts. A recommendation was made for proposed boundaries for a downtown historic district, as well as the Areas of Significance (Commerce and Architecture), the Period of Significance (1890 to 1940) and Level of Significance (Local). This nomination is consistent with the recommendations made in this study, with the exception of a slight modification of the district boundary.

---

16 Note that no construction occurred in the 1930s. This is very common, as this era encompassed the Great Depression.
19 It is very common for cornices or cornice elements to have been removed from a commercial building of this era. They were typically removed for safety reasons.
22 Pinyerd, 2018.
23 Ibid.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form  
NPS Form 10-900  
OMB No. 1024-0018  
(Expires 5/31/2025)

Forest Grove Downtown Historic District  
Name of Property  
Washington Co., OR  
County and State

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1890-1940

Significant Dates

1890 – Estimated date of earliest buildings
1940 – Onset of World War II era

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Berman, Spencer S., architect
DeYoung, James S., architect
Loynes James S., builder
Mauger, Robert, builder
Redetzke, Albert, builder
Taylor, John, builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance extends from the estimated date of the first extant buildings in the district, 1890, to the beginning of the World War II era, 1940. After 1940, no new significant construction occurred in the district until 1959, when the United Church of Christ, Congregational, built a new education building. The Period of Significance encompasses the commercial building type, method of construction, fenestration patterns, and materials that lend the district its cohesive appearance, as well as reflecting the predominant commercial building types and styles found in the Period of Significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary):  
N/A
Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Forest Grove's downtown area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, as a cohesive commercial district that represents the business history of Forest Grove. The Area of Significance under this Criterion is Commerce. The Level of Significance is Local, meaning that the importance of the district is that it embodies the commercial history of Forest Grove. The Period of Significance is 1890, the estimated construction date of the first extant commercial buildings in the downtown, to 1940, the construction date of the last significant commercial building constructed in the district before World War II. The district represents a cross culture of individuals, both well-known and ordinary, whose skills and talents contributed to the development and growth of the city. Two buildings within the historic district, the 1916 First Church of Christ, Scientist and the 1893 Woods & Caples General Store, are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The district is eligible under Criterion C as an area that embodies the distinctive characteristics of commercial development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Forest Grove. The Area of Significance under Criterion C is Architecture. The Level of Significance is Local and the Period of Significance is 1890 to 1940. The district displays a cohesive and representative collection of commercial buildings that are typical of this era of development in small towns and neighborhoods in Oregon and beyond. The building types – one- and two-part blocks – are more important than any stylistic distinctions they may display. But that does not mean that the buildings are lacking in style. It means that the collective presence of these buildings are their most distinctive feature. The district displays a remarkable integrity, with 69% of the buildings contributing to the district.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following historic overview is drawn primarily from the historic context prepared for the City of Forest Grove as a whole in 2018. It is also drawn from a historic context developed for Forest Grove in 2006 for an evaluation of 15 properties in the downtown. Much of the discussion of the built environment is taken from the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for Forest Grove, which are available for the years 1884, 1888, 1892, 1902, 1912, and 1939. This context is focused on the development of the downtown as it reflects the city's economic growth and its social institutions. At the heart of the city and adjacent to the district's eastern boundary is Pacific University, originally Tualatin Academy, founded in 1849. Within the district is the Forest Grove United Church of Christ, originally called the First Congregational Church, which was founded by the same missionaries who founded the academy. The growth of downtown Forest Grove is inextricably linked with the founding and development of both of these institutions.

Native Peoples and Early Explorers - Pre-Contact to Early Settlement

The lands of the proposed historic district are fully within the homelands of the Tualatin Kalapuya people, who were part of the Penutian language group, and who signed the Willamette Valley Treaty of 1855. They lived

---

24 Twenty-seven out of the 39 buildings in the district are contributing to it. The two individually listed buildings are counted separately.
in as many as 15 winter villages, which were self-governing but shared common hunting territories. Beginning in the late 18th century, the native populations were decimated by disease, genocide, and settlement patterns that prevented their traditional food gathering practices in just a 50-year period.

The opening of what became the Oregon Territory and later the state of Oregon to Euro-American settlement began in the late 18th century. In 1792, Captain Robert Gray became the first Anglo-American to explore the coast of the Pacific Northwest. He was followed by Captain George Vancouver. Renowned explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and the Corps of Discovery traveled down the Columbia River in 1805. Their explorations were followed by the arrival of fur trade companies from Britain, Canada, and eventually the American east coast to Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. The tension between the British and American governments over their joint occupation of the Pacific Northwest was to come to an end in 1848 when the Oregon provisional government was accepted and the Oregon Territory authorized. The opening of the Pacific Northwest to the fur trade was followed by the arrival of missionaries. Jason Lee traveled through Fort Vancouver before establishing a Methodist mission in the Willamette Valley in 1834. Missions at Oregon City, The Dalles, and the Clatsop Plains followed. They were to pave the way for future settlement in what has become known as the Great Migration, which began in 1843 with more than 800 arriving in Oregon via the overland Oregon Trail route.

There are no known built environment resources in downtown Forest Grove that reflect this period in Forest Grove's development.

Early Settlers in Forest Grove – the 1840s to the 1860s

The Tuality District, as Washington County was first known, was one of Oregon's four original counties. It was created in 1843 and encompassed western Washington and northwest Oregon. In 1849, it became known as Washington County, with Hillsboro established as the county seat in 1850. Settlement began in the fertile Tualatin Plains, generally the location of Hillsboro and Forest Grove today, in the 1840s. The area where Forest Grove is located was generally known as the West Tualatin Plains, whereas Hillsboro occupied the East Tualatin Plains. Most early settlers farmed (many raising wheat or oats) or worked in the developing lumber industry. Farmers transported their crops to Portland and the Willamette Valley via boat and primitive wagon roads when weather allowed.

The earliest settlers in the Forest Grove area were Alvin T. and Abigail Smith, who arrived in 1841 and claimed land south of Forest Grove near today's Carnation (see Figure 11). The Smiths were part of the group of missionaries that were brought to Oregon by the Reverend Harvey Clark. Other settlers arrived and also took up Donation Land Claims after the Smiths. Thomas G. and Sarah Naylor settled on their claim of 562 acres in 1844. The Walkers established their Donation Land Claim of 389 acres in 1849. Today much of this land is located in what is now Naylor's Addition and the Walker-Naylor Historic District. Reverend Harvey Clark, who led the missionaries to Forest Grove, settled on a land claim east of the Naylor's and south of the University. He would become the minister of the First Congregational Church.

---


31 Pinyerd, 2018:10.

32 Pinyerd, 2018:2.

33 Marshner, 2008:251. Note that Carnation was also sometimes referred to as South Forest Grove.

34 Washington County cut a road through the hills in 1852 to give wheat farmers and stockmen on its northern edge an alternative route to the Willamette terminus, but the road fell out of use by the early 1879s. Abbott, 2011:24.

35 The Smith's home is near what would become Carnation, an industrial center that developed around the railroad about a mile south of Forest Grove.

36 Pinyerd, 2018:2.
After the Whitman Massacre of 1847, missionaries throughout the Pacific Northwest retreated to a safe location while they waited out the settling of Indian activity. The West Tualatin Plain was a safe place, and "as a result, the Forest Grove area had a significant density of well-educated, Christian people that were inclined to support an educational establishment." The land for the academy was donated by pioneer families. Its location near the Congregational Church, founded by Rev. Clark in 1845, provided a spatial and symbolic center for the emerging community. The focus began its shift from agricultural production on land claims to education, with new settlement occurring around the Church and Academy.

Forest Grove grew up around the Tualatin Academy, which was founded in 1848 by Reverend Harvey Clark, Reverend George H. Atkinson, and Tabitha Brown. Tabitha Moffatt Brown, who had arrived in Oregon in 1846, made arrangements for using a local meeting house as an orphan school "out of concern for the many children orphaned while traveling the Oregon Trail." It was established as a school for orphans and Indian children in the Congregational Church's log cabin (see Figure 12). Also in the summer of 1848, the Reverend George H. Atkinson came to Oregon. He had been commissioned by the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church Association to "found an academy that shall grow into a college....on the New England model." Atkinson drew up plans for a new educational institution based on the orphan school. In 1849, the Territorial Legislature gave its official sanction to the new school. By 1854, a new charter had been granted, establishing "Tualatin Academy and Pacific University." It was Oregon's second oldest college. The University awarded its first baccalaureate degree in 1863. The 1850 Tualatin Academy building (Old College Hall) is still standing on the west side of the Pacific University campus, adjacent to the east boundary of the historic district. It was recorded in the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1934 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

The Tualatin Academy in many ways set the tone for the future of Forest Grove. As historians David Pinyerd and Bernadette Niederer describe it, many of the town's civic and religious leaders were also involved in founding and running the Academy. They selected the name for the town in 1851. Three of these early settlers, Reverend Harvey Clark, Elkanah Walker, and William Stokes, donated the land on which the campus was developed. Additional lots that were donated were sold to raise money for the construction of College Hall in 1850. Subdividing large lots into smaller ones and selling them to families and businesses helped to form the downtown core of Forest Grove, which bounds Pacific University to the west and south. The sale of lots brought more activity into this area and Forest Grove began to have a defined nucleus.

The town gained additional population when farmers and their families created second homes in town to avail themselves of educational and business opportunities that were difficult to access from the large Donation Land Claims. Farming continued to be the main source of prosperity in the area, but between 1850 and 1860, growth in non-farm jobs "jumped" and other individuals were attracted to the growing opportunities in the town.

In the 1860s, Forest Grove still had a population of less than 100 adults. Subdivided lots were still sizable, containing one to four acres and many families were self-sufficient, whether living in town or on the Donation Land Claims. Shops in the downtown included a general merchandise store, a blacksmith, a realtor, and a hardware store. Most social events were held at the Tualatin Academy. The town was growing and attracting new businesses and residents were building attractive homes. In 1867, the Tualatin portion of Pacific University expanded to include a public grade school. Residents were eventually charged a property tax to support the school.

---

37 Ibid.
38 Ibid.
41 Pinyerd, 2018:11, quoting Edwards, 11-12.
42 Pinyerd, 2018:11.
The first settlers that arrived in Forest Grove and took out Donation Land Claims did so after the passage of the 1850 Oregon-Donation Land Law, which legitimized the 640-acre claims provided in 1843 under the Provisional Government. For citizens arriving after 1850, the acreage limitation was halved; a married couple could receive a total of 320 acres. To gain legal title to the property, claimants had to reside and make improvements on the land for four years. The irregular pattern of the Donation Land Claims in this area can be seen on historic maps, such as the General Land Office (GLO) map of T1S, R3W, Section 6, which shows land belonging to Alfred T. Smith and Harvey Clark, patented in 1852, and the GLO map of T1N, R3W, Section 31, which shows land belonging to William Stokes and Elkanah Walker, patented in 1860 (see Figures 8-10).

Settlement within the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District occurred in conjunction with the first settlers, but because of the size of the Donation Land Claims taken out by the earliest settlers, they did not necessarily build within the area now identified as the core of the downtown. Elkanah Walker was the first to build in proximity to what is the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District today as a private individual. His residence was located within Township 1N, Range 4W, Section 36 (see Figure 9). The land on which he settled, which was nearly 400 acres, was surveyed in 1856 and patented in 1860. He was one of three, which included William Stokes and Harvey Clark, to donate land to build the Pacific University campus, then the Tualatin Academy. Today, the Tualatin Academy (Old College Hall), which is to the immediate east of the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District boundary, is the oldest extant building in proximity to downtown (see Figure 30).

Review of the land grants taken up by early settlers and illustrated in the GLO maps show how quickly the area developed with small farms. Essentially, by the early 1860s what was presumably the best land was taken up by the early settlers.

There are no historic resources within the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District that were constructed in this era. The Tualatin Academy, which was constructed in 1850, is located on the east boundary of the district, however. Five houses from this era are located in the larger Forest Grove area.

Incorporation and Growth – the 1870s

In 1869, the Willamette Valley Railroad requested a subsidy of $30,000 to locate a terminal in Forest Grove. When the town refused to pay, the railroad located their terminal about one mile south of town, at what became known as Carnation. The townspeople also established a stage service to Portland, but industry was attracted to the rail terminal. In 1870, the town population was 396 people, of which about half were from Oregon and about half from elsewhere in the country, mainly from Ohio and the Mississippi River states. About one-third of the residents were farmers, down from the percentage in the 1860s. Others worked at the Academy, the University (a total of four), or in downtown businesses. Businesses that had located in Carnation also attracted employees. There were six merchants in Forest Grove in 1870. Some of the other occupations listed in the 1870 census were saddler, schoolteacher, housekeeper, wagon maker and boot/shoemaker. Nearly ten percent (10%) of residents were carpenters, pointing to a growing community.

A charter was issued to the city by the State Legislature in 1872. The city charter established the platting pattern for the city, which was to develop blocks containing four 200' by 200' lots each. On November 17, 1873, the Original Town Plat was filed with the county (see Figure 13). This was supplemented by Walker's Addition to the west, which was also platted in 1872. Naylor's Addition was platted in 1873. Much of this area is now in the Walker-Naylor Historic District. Local businesses were diversifying in this time frame, and included

---

45 Ibid.
a dry goods and grocery store, a jewelry and harness store, and a drug and bookstore combination that also sold paints and cutlery.

The City of Forest Grove was governed by a six-man board of trustees in the 1870s. They could pass ordinances, assess property, and levy taxes. They could also hire an assessor and a street superintendent to maintain streets and sidewalks. The trustees made provisions for hiring a Chief of Police and establishing a police department, which was co-located with the fire department and city hall. The city even passed an ordinance prohibiting the removal of any growing tree in the city. It also prohibited the "sale, barter, or disposal of alcoholic liquor" for 100 years, a prohibition that was to remain in place until 1970. Many other laws were passed to promote the orderly running of the town, including prohibiting sheep and swine from running at large.

There are no known built environment resources from this era in the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District, although the town still reflects the original platting pattern.

The 1880s and 1890s

The Indian Industrial and Training School. In addition to the other schools in place in Forest Grove, it was briefly home to an Indian School, called the "Normal and Industrial Training School." Developed in 1880, it was only the second in the country created to educate and house Native American children off the reservation, and was modeled on the 1879 Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, designed to encourage assimilation by separating children from their parents, their homes, their villages, their language, and their religious beliefs. During the period of 1879 to 1900 two dozen such schools were built across the country, primarily in the west.

---

49 Also seen as the Indian Industrial and Training School. U.S. Census, 1880.
50 For more information in the Indian School in Forest Grove, see Pinyerd, 2018:17.
51 Pinyerd, 2018:16.
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District

The school in Forest Grove was initially quite small. According to the 1880 U.S. census there were 25 students that year, all from the Washington Territory, and one teacher. Most of the students were from the Puyallup tribe and at least one student was Nisqually. From 1880 to 1883, students enrolled for a three-year term, with the option of staying for an additional two years. Starting in 1884, students were required to enroll for a five-year term.

The school was staffed by Samuel and Levi Walker, sons of the Reverend Elkanah Walker, and provided academic instruction and vocational training, including carpentry, blacksmithing, shoe making, farming and home economics. Land for the school was rented from Pacific University and local farmers northwest of downtown. The school was only to remain in Forest Grove for five years, however. In 1885, a dormitory burned. At the same time they found that they had insufficient land area for farming. In 1885 the school was moved to Salem to become the Chemawa Indian School, which is still in operation and teaches Indian cultural subjects.

New Businesses. In the 1880s, the town gained a telephone exchange, a bank, a library and public school, and saw the establishment of fraternal organizations. Dairying and logging fueled the city's growth during the Progressive Era, while street improvements were made, and an electric streetcar established by 1906 (see Figure 21).

The majority of the businesses in downtown Forest Grove in the 1880s were largely located within the bounds of the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District. The South Park Addition was platted in 1891 and drew business south toward the rail station at Carnation. The growing town had increasingly diversified businesses and many carpenters, architects, and real estate salesmen reflecting this growth. A new city charter in 1891 incorporated the South Park Blocks and the name of the city was changed to the City of Forest Grove. The new charter also provided for an elected mayor and six city councilmen. The streets were renamed at this time; they would be renamed again in 1949 to reflect the names they have now.

In one of the most significant moves with respect to today's historic district, the city began to require that new commercial structures and business blocks be constructed of fireproof building materials in response to recent fires that had damaged wood buildings in town. A "fire control district" was established in the downtown in 1892 and residents were told to repair their chimneys. The former led to the appearance that the west side of Main Street has today. In the 1890s the city established an electrical and water system, the latter used primarily for fire protection and irrigation. Electricity was provided by a large generator. In 1898, merchant E. W. Haines began a bank; he was joined by a colleague in 1914. Together, they operated the First National Bank of Forest Grove, whose building is still extant at 2004 Main Street (see Figure 27).

Developmental History. The first Sanborn Fire Insurance map for Forest Grove is dated 1884 (see Figure 14). It shows that the commercial and civic heart of Forest Grove was already centered around the intersection of Pacific Avenue and Main Street. Businesses were beginning to line the west side of Main Street across from the First Congregational Church and town commons, which occupied the block bounded by what is Pacific Avenue, Main Street, 21st Avenue, and College Way today. In the northwest quadrant of Pacific and Main is an IOOF Hall and drug store, with a stationery and jewelry store behind it. The church is centered in the block to the northeast. A livery stable is located in the southeast quadrant, along with the Nucleus Hotel. In the southwest quadrant is a two-story public hall and masonic hall. Businesses along Main Street include a drug store, general merchandise store, a restaurant, an office, a grocery, a barbershop and jewelry store, a saloon and billiards hall, a cobbler, a blacksmith, and the post office. Most buildings are one story tall, but four are two stories in height. A large sash, door, and furniture factory and a lumber yard were located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Main Street and 19th Avenue.

52 Ibid.
53 Pinyerd, 2018:17.
55 Pinyerd, 2018:19.
56 Note that Forest Grove was a "dry" town at this time. Research did not reveal what type of business the saloon did.
The 1888 Sanborn map shows that conditions along Main Street were very similar to what they were four years earlier, with the exception that a large building was located north of Pacific Avenue and west of the businesses along Main Street.

The 1892 Sanborn Map of Forest Grove makes a point of mapping the industries and warehouses around the Oregon and California railroad line, which accessed a point about a mile south of the city. Businesses included the Boss and Heitzhausen's Grain Warehouse, McCloud's Grain Warehouse, the Forest Grove Mills (flour mill), J.E. Bailey and Company's hay barn, and the Forest Grove Fruit Cannery and Pickle Works. At the same time, businesses almost solidly lined Main Street between Pacific and 21st, while 21st between Main and College Way also shows a number of businesses (see Figures 15 and 16). They were also beginning to creep north on Main, north of 21st. In addition to the church and Tualatin Academy and Pacific University, the map index calls out a hay barn, a grain warehouse, the light works, a creamery, a fruit cannery, a mill, the sash and door manufacturer, along with its lumber yard, a public hall (in the same location as it was previously), a school, the Smith furniture manufacturer, the train depot, and two hotels. The buildings that still exist today from this era are the Anderson Building (2008 Main Street, ca 1890); the Buxton and Roe Building (2030 Main Street, 1892); the Ingles and Porter Building (2032-2036 Main Street, 1892); the Wagner Building (2038-2040 Main Street, ca 1890); and the Keep Building (2042 Main Street, ca 1890).

Demographics. In 1880, eight years after Forest Grove gained its charter, the following key demographics characterized the new town. There were over 100 households in the town. By far the largest number of men — at least 40 — were employed as farmers or farm laborers. Most women were keeping house. Children were either in school or at home. There were over 15 teachers teaching in the public schools. Residents that represented the professional class include an attorney, three physicians, a druggist, a civil engineer, an architect, a surveyor, a “capitalist” (typically a businessman), four ministers, one theology student, and two photographers. Professions that likely represented women were housekeepers, dressmakers, seamstresses, and a milliner. There were about ten merchants and clerks, one agricultural implement dealer and one lumber dealer. Services included three butchers, a barber, and a shoemaker. The building industry was represented by carpenters (at least five), house painters (approximately three), cabinet makers (approximately six) and a furniture maker. Professions that could support the farmers or townspeople include blacksmiths, a wagon maker, a harness maker, a horse trainer, and farriers. There was one Town Marshall. Three Chinese citizens worked in the laundry business and five worked for the railroad.

The majority of people in the town were from Oregon and other states. Children in particular tended to be born in Oregon; adults came from all over the U.S. The English-speaking foreign immigrants were represented by people from England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, and throughout Canada. Immigrants from throughout Europe include people from Germany, Prussia, Belgium, Switzerland, and Holland. All residents were white except for eight Chinese and the 25 Native American students already mentioned.

The 1900s and 1910s

At the end of the century the population of Forest Grove was 1,300 and the city had about 40 businesses. As recounted in the 2018 historic context for Forest Grove, “There were multiple stores, hotels, and mills, along with various individual businesses. The city had 15 miles of boardwalks, four different churches, four fraternal organizations, and an expanding public-school population. Pacific University was also growing.” Quoting historian Margaret Gilbert from “Forest Grove History,” the 2018 historic context notes that Pacific University “was no longer a frontier religious school, but a genuine college campus with a well-respected reputation throughout the Northwest.” As commercial development expanded in the first decade of the 20th century, residences were displaced by businesses but residential growth was occurring as well. By 1910 ten new plats

57 Note that the Forest Grove Precinct is larger than the Village of Forest Grove. This paragraph refers to the “Village of Forest Grove.”
59 Pinney quoting “Forest Grove History” by Margaret Gilbert.
60 This refers to the city as a whole. The commercial core of the downtown has been centered on Main Street and Pacific Avenue since at least 1884, the date of the earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance map for Forest Grove.
were recorded, including the Knob Hill plat of 1909. Infill development was also occurring, with larger lots subdivided and additional buildings constructed on one lot. In this decade, Forest Grove grew to become the largest community in Washington County.\(^{61}\)

The other phenomenon was the growth of the lumber business, which continued to develop with the construction of the railroads and improved roads that accessed the rich stands of timber in the Oregon Coast Range near Forest Grove. There were three sawmills in town by 1902.\(^{62}\) Dairy farming also had a strong presence. The Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, which produced Carnation milk, opened one of its largest factories just south of town in 1902 on the A.T. Smith Donation Land Claim near the train depot.\(^{63}\) It was considered a community-oriented business, supportive of farmers and the local community. It was the largest condenser in the state.\(^{64}\) Today the structure is the oldest industrial building in Forest Grove.

The first library was established in conjunction with a book and stationary store in 1905 by a Miss Rogers. The 1919 fire at this location burned the interior of the building, but it was rebuilt and continued to operate as a library until at least the 1940s. A new Carnegie Library would be built on the Pacific University campus in 1912, so for many years Forest Grove had two libraries. A new public library would be constructed in 1978 on Pacific Avenue.

In addition to the other improvements that Forest Grove undertook in the early 20\(^{th}\) century, the city granted a franchise to the Forest Grove Transportation Company in January, 1906 to operate streetcar service from the city center to the rail station south of the city. This supported business development in the city, evidenced by the construction of several new business blocks after this connection to the major rail line was made. F.W. Haines undertook the project. Operations ceased, however, when it could not compete with the Oregon Electric Railroad, which was established from Portland to Forest Grove in 1908. The rising popularity of the automobile also made the service obsolete and the tracks were removed in 1911.

\(^{61}\) Pinyerd, 2018:21.
\(^{62}\) Ibid.
\(^{63}\) The Carnation Company is a Pacific Northwest Company that got its start in Kent, Washington. The town of Carnation, located east of Redmond, Washington, is named for the company.
\(^{64}\) Pinyerd, 2018:21.
By 1912, the Southern Pacific Railroad began to electrify their line from Portland to Forest Grove, continuing down the western Willamette Valley. Traffic peaked in 1915 when the line ran 100 trains a day. This system was also in competition with the automobile, however, as well as improved roads in the 1920s. This decade saw significant developments in downtown Forest Grove in both buildings and improved roads. The downtown experienced the construction of several new significant buildings and by 1912, there were 27 blocks of paved streets with concrete sidewalks. By 1915, there were a total of 50 paved blocks in Forest Grove.65

Developmental History. The early 20th century was an era of healthy growth in industry that no doubt supported businesses in the downtown and residential development as well. The 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows that Main Street was solidly lined with businesses, extending across 21st Avenue to the north and beyond Pacific Avenue to the south. Commercial uses also solidly lined Pacific between Main and Ash. Buildings along Main Street were occupied by the full complement of commercial enterprises needed to support the town. Additionally, the backs of the lots were nearly filled with one-story sheds and small buildings that no doubt supported the businesses.

The ten-year gap between the 1902 and 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for Forest Grove illustrates the significant period of growth which occurred in the city in this time frame. Businesses extended east and west from Main Street along 21st Avenue and Pacific Avenue (see Figure 25). The latest version of the First Congregational Church (there have been four versions of this church over time) was located at the north end of the block on which the commons was located, and a band stand was placed toward the center of the resulting open space (see Figure 18). The Pacific University campus was expanded with additional buildings. The elegant Forest Grove Hotel had been constructed south of Pacific between A and Main Streets. The Southern Pacific Depot was located on 19th, a block south of Pacific and Main. Businesses also lined Main between Pacific and 19th, which had not been the case in the past. The Oregon Pacific Railroad depot was located at about 19th and Ash, which no doubt also spurred the commercial development south of Pacific Avenue at this time. Forest Grove now had three railroads, two with stations in proximity to downtown, and one – the Portland, Eugene and Eastern Railroad depot – south of town. Here the new Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company was a significant addition to the area.68

World War I was a major event at this time and the Washington County News-Times newspaper kept the public informed of happenings in Europe and boosted morale by publishing the letters of local men on the front. The local chapter of the Red Cross became active and people were encouraged to buy War Saving Stamps to support the federal government in its war efforts. In 1918, the citizens of Forest Grove celebrated the war's end with great jubilation, conducting a parade that went through town, "back and forth for hours, creating such a scene as the old town never before witnessed and never will again."67 As historians Pinyerd and Niederer note, however, spirits were dampened by the threat of the 1919 influenza epidemic, which caused the public schools to be closed.

This decade closed with another disastrous occurrence, a major fire (see Figure 29). In July 20, 1919, a massive fire had a lasting impact on Forest Grove. The impact of this fire was not as devastating as it might have been, but it had a lasting effect. The fire burned the buildings on the west side of Main Street north of 21st Avenue and on the north side of 21st Avenue between Main Street and College Way, and included the First Congregational Church, Rogers Library, Taylor Brothers Palace Garage, and the M.S. Allen & Company Hardware in the International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall.68 The fire, which was believed to have started due to a bonfire close to a wood building, burned 15 buildings and did $75,000 worth of damage.69 Three of the buildings were rebuilt by 1921. An additional building was reconstructed in 1943.

---

65 Pinyerd, 2018:25.
66 Note that this plant would close in 1929.
68 Pinyerd, 2018:30.
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

Washington Co., OR

### The 1920s and 1930s

The city of Forest Grove grew steadily in the early decades of the 20th century, a factor attributed to the presence of water, power, and public transport (infrastructure). Growth in the downtown is reflected in the number of buildings constructed in the 1920s, which accounts for 37% of the extant building stock in the downtown today. Between 1930 and 1940, the population grew rapidly, increasing by 31.7 percent. This was not reflected in corresponding growth in the downtown, which saw no new development in the 1930s after the growth spurt in the 1920s. By the end of the 1930s, however, the downtown displayed a full range of businesses and the town had a hospital and two libraries (one in the downtown), in addition to the Tualatin Academy and Pacific University. The industrial sector was infused with resources from agricultural and timber resources. One building, the Forest Theater and associated office building, was constructed in 1940.

Forest Grove was served by a robust public transit system in the 1920s but was slowly beginning to accommodate the automobile. The Red Electric line competed with the Oregon Electric commuter line. The line, a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Railroad, traveled from Beaverton to Forest Grove, then continued south through Gaston and Carlton. It ran until 1929 before it “succumbed to the popularity of the automobile.” The Oregon Electric ran its line until 1933. At the same time, the road system was being improved and bus transit (Oregon Motor Stages) was also growing in popularity. Auto camps came into vogue and travelers enjoyed the increasing freedom that the roads offered for vacationing and access to such scenic destinations as the Oregon Coast.

Another piece of evidence that the automobile was growing in popularity was the fact that residences were beginning to be built with garages on the lots. Finally, commercial garages and related businesses began to be more prevalent. The Palace Garage at 2017 21st is an example. It burned in 1919 but was rebuilt. Other auto-oriented businesses were gas stations, service stations, and auto repair businesses. In 1928, the Forest Grove Directory identified three motor vehicle sales businesses and nine garages or service stations.

The major industries in Forest Grove into the 1920s and 1930s continued to be timber harvesting and agriculture, although the city and nearby Carnation saw their share of other small industries. By the mid-point of the Great Depression of the 1930s, farmers were feeling the crunch from lowered prices and the community as a whole suffered when growth at the Tualatin Academy and Pacific University slowed. However, the city continued to benefit from its rich agricultural setting. Dairy was the primary agricultural activity for many years, evidenced by the presence of the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company factory. As previously noted, the Forest Grove Creamery at 2017 21st Avenue (the building is still extant) provided 2,000 pounds of butter a day for Yamhill, Tillamook, Washington, and Multnomah Counties in the 1930s.

Other agricultural industries in the early 20th century included the Forest Grove Cannery, a flour mill, and J.N. Hoffman’s fruit evaporator. The Forest Grove Fruit Growers’ Association had been established in 1912. The Chamber of Commerce also promoted Forest Grove’s agricultural industries, including flour and feed mills, a fruit and vegetable cannery, a cooperative packing plant, and an independent fruit packing plant. Flower bulbs were also grown in the region.

Logging also grew as an industry in the early 20th century. The first lumber mill in town – Schramel and Davies Lumber – was established in 1902. The second was Forest Grove Planing Mill, founded in 1914. By the end of the 1920s, there were two retail lumber yards as well as several tie mills and six sawmills within a 12-mile radius of Forest Grove. In the early 1930s, the Carnation Lumber Company resumed construction on its new mill to replace the one lost to fire. From 1932 to 1952, the Stimson Lumber Company operated 18 miles of logging railroad from Forest Grove to the Coast Range. After the first of the Tillamook Burns in 1933, the

---

70 Pinyerd, 2018:23.
71 The new Palace Garage is still extant at Pacific Avenue and College Way.
73 Pinyerd, 2018:28.
74 World War II brought increased health to the agricultural sector, as several factories opened to support the war effort.
company capitalized on salvage operations, but it would eventually be negatively impacted by these fires. In addition to its major industries, Forest Grove hosted the full range of businesses and services that are necessary for a small town to thrive.

The name “Tualatin Academy and Pacific University” had been formally changed to Pacific University in 1919. At this time, the city had four additional schools, which served its 800 children, the High School, the Central School, Lincoln Elementary School, and the Advent school. In 1930, the Central School (1885) was demolished and a new building constructed. At the same time, 17 districts were consolidated with the formation of the Forest Grove Union High School District. The New Deal era-Works Progress Administration (WPA) program also benefited Forest Grove when it built the second Lincoln Elementary School in 1938 (this was lost to fire in 1970).

Developmental History. The last Sanborn Fire Insurance map for Forest Grove is dated 1939 (1912 updated to 1939), over 25 years after the previous maps were published. This map was developed just before World War II, close to the end of the Period of Significance for the historic district. A significant event that affected the downtown is reflected in these maps, which is the July, 1919 fire that destroyed the buildings on 21st Avenue between Main and College Way, including the First Congregational Church, and buildings north of 21st on Main (see Figure 29). The 1939 map shows that the American Legion Hall (2003 21st), the Creamery (2017 21st), and Rogers Library (2019 21st) had been rebuilt to replace buildings that burned. The businesses to the north, however, were not rebuilt by 1939 and the land today serves primarily as a parking lot for the University. A new First Congregational Church had also been built at about the center of the north half of its block. The south half of the block, which in 1912 had still been used as the town commons, was now developed and contained several business blocks facing onto Main Street, the garage at Pacific and College Way, and the telephone office (all buildings are still extant).

Other changes that occurred between 1912 and 1939 included the construction of the Forest Grove Undertaking Company (Forest Grove Community School today) and its two accompanying residences, at 1910, 1914, and 1920 Pacific Avenue. The entire block of Main south of Pacific Avenue, between Pacific and 19th Avenue was developed, but the former train station, still on the rail line, was vacant (this building is still extant and now houses the Friends of Forest Grove History Museum and Library). The east side of the street in this location was largely fully developed as well. At the corner of Main and 19th was the Southern Pacific Railroad freight depot, with the tracks directly to the south. The tracks were lined to the north and south with hay and grain warehouses, a feed mill, and similar businesses. Lumber yards and canneries and dehydrators were also important industries. Auto repair, garages, and service stations had become prominent uses in general, particularly on Pacific Avenue.

A full range of services and infrastructure was within walking distance of downtown, including the Forest Grove General Hospital and Gymon Hospital; several schools, in addition to the University; two libraries (one on the university grounds); two post offices; and multiple churches. Utility and infrastructure needs, also within blocks of downtown, were served by the Forest Grove Ice Plant, the Forest Grove Municipal Power Plant (on a county road), and the Telephone Office on College Way. Government services were provided in three different buildings in town, which housed City Hall, the Fire Department, and the Water Department. Additional transportation and transport needs were served by the Oregon & California Railroad and the Southern Pacific Railroad, which had depots south of town in Carnation.

The New Era - The 1940s and Post-war Era

A shortage of housing in Portland during World War II led to the development of temporary housing and increased commercial activities in Forest Grove, as commuters were able to live in Forest Grove and commute to defense industry work in the Portland area. Life returned to normal after the war and many workers returned
to Portland. The demand for housing was still a factor however, as it was needed to accommodate returning veterans and their growing families. Enrollment in the schools increased 70 percent between 1940 and 1970, due to growth in Forest Grove in this time frame and the number of new families.\textsuperscript{77}

After World War II Forest Grove, like many West Coast cities, experienced significant growth. Pacific University was also expanding. At the same time the city was expanding. A new boundary was established in 1946, which included part of Carnation and doubled the size of the city. Five additional suburban tracts were annexed in 1948 and 48 more to the east were added in 1957.\textsuperscript{78} This caused the city's land area to expand from 406 acres in 1948 to 2,000 in 1985.\textsuperscript{79} Rail service was much diminished, but roadway improvements continued. US 26, the Sunset Highway, which was initiated in 1932 as the Wolf Creek Highway, opened in 1948 to connect Portland to the coast. As has been seen, this new growth and expansion of the city had a tremendous effect on Forest Grove as a whole but did not significantly affect the area of the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District, which remains little changed and largely reflects its pre-World War II appearance.

One significant building was constructed in the downtown in 1940, the end date of the Period of Significance for this nomination. This is the Forest Theater (1911-1923 Pacific Avenue), which is a theater and attached, two-story commercial building. After 1940, two buildings were developed in the downtown. The small office building at 1927 Pacific Avenue, occupied by Heaton and Company, CPA was developed, circa 1941, as well as the Frye Building at 2011 21st Avenue, circa 1943.

In 1948, two food markets – a grocery store and adjacent meat market – burned.\textsuperscript{80} No grocery stores in the downtown replaced these markets. Safeway developed on the east edge of downtown on Pacific Avenue in 1956, where there was adequate parking. A Tradewell grocery store also opened that anchored the new Forest Grove Shopping Center, which located directly east of the Pacific University campus. The opening of the Forest Grove Shopping Center did not have the devastating effect on the downtown that it did in some cities in this era. This was explained in an article written by Hugh McGilvra, a newspaper publisher in Forest Grove, in 1962.\textsuperscript{81} He reported that the downtown merchants staged a midnight sale in conjunction with the opening of the Forest Grove Shopping Center. McGilvra thought this was a brilliant marketing move, concluding that, "The result is rated as one of the most successful merchandising events in recent years sponsored by the retail merchants of the Forest Grove Chamber of Commerce." He explained:

\textit{Normally the opening of the shopping center might have been considered as another competitive factor. Instead the opening was capitalized upon to present the Forest Grove shopping center as a whole. ... Competition is not so much the man down the street as it is the attractions offered by nearby towns or a metropolitan center. The small city which can offer variety in its stock coupled with proper pricing and a little merchandising showmanship can forge ahead as a trading center.}\textsuperscript{82}

The region as a whole was changing with significant population increases and a shift from resource-based industries to light manufacturing and "high tech."\textsuperscript{83} Washington County was considered the epicenter of this change, particularly the cities of Beaverton, Hillsboro, Tigard and Tualatin.\textsuperscript{84} Traditional businesses in the Forest Grove area, however, like lumber yards and manufacturers, remained or were revitalized. Roadways improved with the completion of Interstate 5. Of particular note to Forest Grove was the completion of State Highway 26 in 1948, which extended from Portland to the coast, bypassing the Forest Grove's Highway 8 route to Tillamook in the process. In the post-war era, Forest Grove gained in population, developing multiple new tracts of housing but also annexing outlying areas. In 1946, it doubled in size by expanding its boundaries, in

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{77} Pinyerd, 2018:30.
\item \textsuperscript{78} Pinyerd, 2018:42.
\item \textsuperscript{79} Pinyerd, 2018:43.
\item \textsuperscript{80} "Forest Grove Markets Burn," \textit{The Capital Journal}, December 20, 1948:5. The businesses were the Fred Kuenzi Meat Market and the Hardy Food Center. Two neighboring buildings were also damaged.
\item \textsuperscript{81} McGilvra, Hugh, "Statewide ...", \textit{The Lebanon Express}, September 13, 1962:4.
\item \textsuperscript{82} Ibid.
\item \textsuperscript{83} Niederer, 2018:35.
\item \textsuperscript{84} Abbott, 2011:168.
\end{itemize}
part to capture industries. In 1947, three times the number of building permits were issued than in the earlier
record year of 1938.\textsuperscript{85} Pacific University also expanded dramatically in this era.

Summary

Downtown Forest Grove has continued to be vital and the focus of the community since it was established.
Religion and education, which were the reasons why the town was founded, continue to be a driving force in
the city. Pacific University, which was founded in 1849, is still in the location it was historically and the 1850
Tualatin Academy building, which is located on the east boundary of the historic district, has been preserved
and rehabilitated. Pacific University is a thriving institution serving nearly 4,000 students, with 350 academics
and staff.\textsuperscript{86} The United Church of Christ, Congregational, historically the First Congregational Church, while not
in its historical building, is in the same location that it was historically and has a healthy congregation. It is
located within the historic district. Forest Grove's downtown commercial buildings continue to serve much of
the same purposes that they did historically. A full complement of businesses that support the community are
still located in the downtown. A slight shift has occurred in that the businesses now tend to be specialty stores
and restaurants, rather than the full range of services that were there in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
But other businesses, such as banks, remain. A lumber company is still located in the downtown, just north of
the historic district (a location that it has occupied since before 1912) and an appliance store is located on Main
Street just north of Pacific Avenue. Downtown Forest Grove is a remarkable and intact collection of historic
commercial buildings in their historic location, adjacent to the church and academy that were the reasons for
the town's founding in 1850.\textsuperscript{87}

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

Spencer S. Beman (1887-1952), architect
Chicagoan Beman was the architect for the First Church of Christ, Scientist. Beman was the son of Solon S.
Spencer Beman, also a Chicago architect. The elder Beman was best known for his work for the company
town of Pullman, Illinois, for two buildings for the 1893 Chicago Columbian World Exposition, and for his design
of Ivydale near Cincinnati for Proctor and Gamble. Both the son and the father designed churches for the
Christian Scientists, an organization that is particularly known for the quality of its commissioned architecture.
The son, who studied architecture in England at Oxford, designed about 100 churches in the Georgian and
Neo-Classical Revival styles in more than twenty states.\textsuperscript{88}

James De Young (1885-1968), architect
De Young was in partnership with Knud A. Roaldo of Portland in the early 20th century. One of their specialties
was the design of schools. They were known for the design of the Paramount Theater in Portland and the New
 Heathman Hotel.\textsuperscript{89} They also designed the Children's Farm Home School in Corvallis. He designed the Forest
Theater in Forest Grove.

James Shore Lloynes (1851-1940), builder
Lloynes arrived in Oregon in 1909. He constructed the first Lincoln School, an earlier Congregational Church,
and the Central School. He also reconstructed the Rogers City Library and the American Legion Memorial Hall
after the 1919 fire. Along with his partner Enoch Moore, he built the 1914 meat market and grocery that was
destroyed by fire in 1948. As well as being a well-known and prolific builder in Forest Grove, he also built many
buildings in Hillsboro and Yamhill.\textsuperscript{90}

\textsuperscript{85} Niederer, 2018:32.
\textsuperscript{87} The city was settled in the 1840s. It was platted in 1850 and incorporated in 1872.
\textsuperscript{88} Haynes and Staehli, 1994:Section 8, Page 3.
\textsuperscript{90} Pinyerd, 2018:32.
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Albert Redetzke (1880-1962), builder
Redetzke is credited with building the Miller, Walker, Chowning and Holroyd Buildings. He also constructed over 100 homes in the area, as well as many farm buildings, including the Parson Prune Dryer, before he retired in 1942.91

John Taylor, (1858-1931), builder and inventor
John Taylor of Forest Grove invented the Taylor Process hollow concrete block and developed the Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall construction method.92 This was a method of construction using concrete blocks formed in Taylor's molds that consisted of double walls and a continuous air space between them that extended all the way around the building. Reinforcing ties could be installed in the hollow space and then the walls capped and clad with the desirable material. Several buildings in Forest Grove were built using this method. In the historic district, at least two buildings were constructed using this method. The Forest Grove Memorial Chapel at 1914 Pacific Avenue was constructed for Harley Prickett using the hollow concrete block method and the associated house at 1920 Pacific was constructed for the former business owner, J.S. Buxton.93

91 Ibid.
93 Dennis, 2004:E-19.
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)


City of Forest Grove, “Cultural Resources,” *Forest Grove Comprehensive Plan, Volume 1*. Forest Grove Community Development Department, January 27, 2014.


Forest Grove Downtown Historic District, Washington Co., OR


Gilbert, Margaret, binder containing typed “Forest Grove History” timeline and excerpts from “Recorder Records,” Morelli Collection.


Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Name of Property


• Gilman, Elias, “Forest Grove”
• Jette, Melinda, “Kalapuya Treaty of 1855”
• Mahoney, Barbara, “Provisional Government”
• Robbins, William G., “Oregon Donation Land Act”


Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1902, 1912, 1912 updated to 1939.


Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Washington Co., OR
County and State

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 #
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: City of Forest Grove; Washington County Museum
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Washington Co., OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.2
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 45.521344° -123.113955°
   Latitude   Longitude
2 45.519102° -123.110162°
   Latitude   Longitude
3 45.519102° -123.110162°
   Latitude   Longitude
4 45.521344° -123.113955°
   Latitude   Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The district boundary extends from one parcel north of 21st Avenue between Main Street and College Way on the north; to College Way (north) and Ash Street (south) on the east; to one parcel south of Pacific Avenue on
the south; to one-and-two parcels deep on the west side of Main Street (north) and A Street just south of Pacific on the west. See Figure 3 Historic district boundary map, for a precise delineation of the boundary for the historic district.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary for the district takes in the earliest extant and largest collection of commercial buildings in downtown Forest Grove that also retain integrity. This collection of buildings reflects the city’s earliest commercial building patterns, which focused on Main Street and Pacific Avenue, and the buildings that continue to convey the full range of resources needed by the young city.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Diana J. Painter, Principal Architectural Historian
date January 20, 2020
organization Painter Preservation
telephone (707) 763-6500
email dianajpainter@gmail.com

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Regional Location Map
- Local Location Map
- Tax Lot Map
- Site Plan
- Floor Plans (As Applicable)
- Photo Location Map (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Photographs:
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
City or Vicinity: Forest Grove
County: Washington
State: Oregon
Photographer: Diana Painter
Date Photographed: October 22, 2019; January 22, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0001
Main Street, east side, looking north

Photo 2 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0002
Main Street, east side, looking west

Photo 3 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0003
Main Street, east side, looking southwest

Photo 4 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0004
21st Street, north side, looking west

Photo 5 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0005
Pacific Avenue, south side, looking south

Photo 6 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0006
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1904 Pacific Ave, looking south

Photo 7 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0007
Forest Theater, 1911-1923 Pacific Ave, looking north

Photo 8 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0008
Prickett House, 1920 Pacific Ave, looking south

Photo 9 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0009
Knights of Pythias Building, 1924-1926 Pacific Ave, looking southeast

Photo 10 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0010
First National Bank of Oregon Building, 2004 Main Street, looking northwest

Photo 11 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0011
Johnson & Son Livery Building, 2000-2002 Pacific Ave, looking southeast

Photo 12 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0020
J.N. Hoffman Building, 2026 Pacific Ave, looking southeast
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Photo 13 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0013
Theatre in the Grove, 2028 Pacific Ave, looking south

Photo 14 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0014
American Legion Post No. 2 Building, 2003 21st Ave, looking northeast

Photo 15 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0015
United Church of Christ, 2032 College Way, looking east

Photo 16 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0016
Masonic Holbrook Lodge No. 30, 2019 Main St, looking east

Photo 17 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0017
Good Building, 2011-2019 Main St, looking east

Photo 18 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0018
Nixon Building, 2012-2016 Main St, looking west

Photo 19 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0019
Anderson/Chowning Building, 2007-2011 Main St, looking east

Photo 20 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0020
Old College Hall, 2021 College Way, looking northeast
List of Figures
(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

Figure 1: Regional location map
Figure 2: Local location map
Figure 3: Historic district boundary map
Figure 4: Contributing and Non-contributing Map
Figure 5: List of properties in historic district
Figure 6: Geographical context
Figure 7: Birds-eye aerial of geographic context
Figure 8: General Land Office map
Figure 9: General Land Office map
Figure 10: General Land Office map
Figure 11: Home of Alvin T. and Abigail Smith
Figure 12: Sketch of earliest building on Pacific University campus
Figure 13: Plat of the Forest Grove Original Townsite
Figure 14: Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1884
Figure 15: Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1892
Figure 16: First Congregational Church, ca 1890
Figure 17: Johnson & Son Livery, Pacific Avenue, 1898
Figure 18: Looking east on 21st Avenue, ca 1900
Figure 19: Pacific Avenue looking west, ca 1900
Figure 20: Woods & Caples General Store, 1905
Figure 21: Forest Grove streetcar, 1906
Figure 22: Forest Grove National Bank in 1909
Figure 23: Main Street looking north, ca 1910
Figure 24: Main Street looking south, ca 1910
Figure 25: Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1912
Figure 26: City Hall and Forest Grove fire truck, ca 1910
Figure 27: First National Bank and Main Street, looking north, ca 1915
Figure 28: First Congregational Church, ca 1917
Figure 29: 21st Avenue looking northeast after July 1919 fire
Figure 30: 1850 Tualatin Academy in 1934
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number  Additional Documentation  Page

Figure 31:  First Church of Christ, Scientist, ca 1940
Figure 32:  Forest Grove National Bank and Pacific Avenue, looking northeast, ca 1940
Figure 33:  Rogers Library as rebuilt after 1919 fire
Figure 34:  South side of Pacific Avenue, 1942
Figure 35:  Parade on Pacific Avenue, 1949
Figure 36:  Pacific and Main, 1963, looking west
Figure 37:  Pacific University campus and Main Street, 1969
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District

Name of Property
Washington Co., OR

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 1: Regional location map
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Name of Property
Washington Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 2: Regional location map

Local Location Map

Legend
- Forest Grove Downtown HD

Google Earth
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District

Name of Property: Washington Co., OR

County and State: N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable): 

Figure 3: Historic district boundary map

NW corner: 45.521344°, -123.113955°; NE corner 45.521344°, -123.110162°;
SE corner 45.519102°, -123.110162°; SW corner 45.519102°, -123.113955°

Source of base map: Google Maps
Figure 4: Contributing and Non-contributing Map

Source: City of Forest Grove
### Properties in the Forest Grove Downtown Historic District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address (address range, street name, street type)</th>
<th>Historic Name (where available)</th>
<th>Built</th>
<th>C/NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003 21st Ave</td>
<td>American Legion Post No. 2</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 21st Ave</td>
<td>Bella Donna's Bistro</td>
<td>ca 1970</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 21st Ave</td>
<td>Frye Building</td>
<td>ca 1943</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 21st Ave</td>
<td>Creamery Building</td>
<td>ca 1920</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 21st Ave</td>
<td>Rogers Building</td>
<td>ca 1921</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 College Way</td>
<td>Western Oregon Telephone &amp; Telephone</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2032 College Way</td>
<td>United Church of Christ</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2003 Main St</td>
<td>Anderson Building</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 Main St</td>
<td>First National Bank of Oregon Building</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011 Main St</td>
<td>Anderson/Chowning Building</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2010 Main St</td>
<td>Anderson Building</td>
<td>ca 1890</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016 Main St</td>
<td>Nixon Building</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2017 Main St</td>
<td>Paterson Building</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 Main St</td>
<td>Masonic Holbrook Lodge #30</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 Main St</td>
<td>Caples and Thomas Building</td>
<td>ca 1893</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 Main St</td>
<td>Valley Art</td>
<td>ca 1920</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026 Main St</td>
<td>Adelante Mujeres</td>
<td>ca 1990</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030 Main St</td>
<td>Buxton and Roe Building</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2032-2036 Main St</td>
<td>Ingles and Porter Building</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2038-2040 Main St</td>
<td>Wagner Building</td>
<td>ca 1890</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2042 Main St</td>
<td>Keep Building</td>
<td>ca 1890</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>First Church of Christ Scientist</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Prickett House</td>
<td>ca 1920</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911-1923 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Forest Theater</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address (address range, street name, street type)</td>
<td>Historic name</td>
<td>Built</td>
<td>C/NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Forest Grove Memorial Chapel</td>
<td>ca 1925</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Prickett House</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924-1926 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Knights of Pythias Building</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Heaton and Company CPA</td>
<td>ca 1941</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-1936 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Timmerick and McNichol Building</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-1937 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Holroyd Building</td>
<td>ca 1905</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Forest Grove National Bank</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2002 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Johnson &amp; Son Livery Building</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2019 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Good Building</td>
<td>ca 1919</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Hoffman Building</td>
<td>ca 1912</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>J.N. Hoffman Building</td>
<td>ca 1912</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Star Theater</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2032 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>FoGo</td>
<td>ca 1920</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2036 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>Katz Billiards</td>
<td>ca 1920</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2038 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>News-Times Building</td>
<td>ca 1920</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 6: Geographical context

Source of base map: Google Maps
Figure 7: Birds-eye aerial of geographic context, Pacific University in foreground, downtown in circled area, 1980

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section number</th>
<th>Additional Documentation</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Figure 8: General Land Office Map showing the claims of Harvey Clark and Alvin T. Smith, T1S, R3W

Source: Bureau of Land Management Government Land Office

Harvey Clark's cabin (n.d.)

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Name of Property: Washington Co., OR
County and State: N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable):

Figure 9: General Land Office Map showing the claim of Elkanah Walker, T1N, R4W, ca 1853

Source: Bureau of Land Management Government Land Office
Figure 10: General Land Office Map showing the claim of Elkanah Walker, T1N, R4W, ca 1860

Source: Bureau of Land Management Government Land Office
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Name of Property
Washington Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 11: Home of Alvin T. and Abigail Smith, 1854, photo from 1934 (HABS documentation)

Figure 12: Sketch of earliest building on Pacific University campus (n.d.)

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 13: Plat of the Forest Grove townsite (1872) and Naylor and Walker Additions (1873)

Source: Forest Grove, Oregon: Historic Context
Figure 14: Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1884

Main Street & Pacific Ave

Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance map
Figure 15: Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1892
Figure 16: First Congregational Church, ca 1890

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 17: Johnson & Son Livery, Pacific Avenue, 1898

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 18: Looking east on 21st Avenue, ca 1900 (First Congregational Church on right)

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 19: Pacific Avenue looking east, ca 1900 (Forest Grove National Bank to rear)

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 20: Woods & Caples General Store, 1905

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
### Forest Grove Downtown Historic District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Washington Co., OR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County and State</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section number</th>
<th>Additional Documentation</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 21: Forest Grove streetcar, 1906

![Image of Forest Grove streetcar, 1906](image)

**FOREST GROVE CARS RUNNING**

Probably the first published photo of street car in *Sunday Oregon Journal* August 12, 1906

One of the New Cars at Forest Grove.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Forest Grove, Or., Aug. 11.—The Forest Grove Transportation company cars are now running again after a delay of a week, caused by the burning out of the transformers at the plant up Gales Creek. The plant formerly owned by the town will also be used and a new generator will be installed soon. The accompanying picture is of the passenger car at the intersection of Main street and First avenue, north.

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 22: Forest Grove National Bank in 1909, streetcar to right

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 23: Main Street looking north, ca 1910

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Name of Property: Washington Co., OR
County and State: N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 24: Main Street looking south toward Pacific, ca 1910

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 25: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1912
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Name of Property: Washington Co., OR
County and State: N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable):

---

**Figure 26: City Hall and Forest Grove fire truck, ca 1915**

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 27: First National Bank and Main Street, looking north, ca 1915

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 62

Figure 28: First Congregational Church, ca 1917

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 29: 21st Avenue looking northeast after July 1919 fire

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section number</th>
<th>Additional Documentation</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Figure 30: 1850 Tualatin Academy in 1934 (HABS documentation)

Figure 31: 1916 First Church of Christ, Scientist, ca 1940

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Name of Property
Washington Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 32: Forest Grove National Bank and Pacific Avenue looking northeast, ca 1940

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 33: Rogers Library as rebuilt after 1919 fire, 1941

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 34: South side of Pacific Avenue, 1942

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 35: Parade on Pacific Avenue, 1949, looking east from A Street

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
Figure 36: Pacific and Main, 1963, looking west
Figure 37: Pacific University campus and Main Street (far right), 1969, looking south

Source: Washington County Heritage, Five Oaks Museum
### Evaluation Counts - 2018 Forest Grove Historic District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eligible/contributing</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eligible/significant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not eligible/non-contributing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not eligible/out of period</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Original Use Counts - 2018 Forest Grove Historic District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Use</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCE / TRADE</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMESTIC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNERARY</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECREATION &amp; CULTURE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIGION</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Construction Date Decade Counts - 2018 Forest Grove Historic District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890s</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900s</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910s</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920s</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940s</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990s</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>:</td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Material Counts - 2018 Forest Grove Historic District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRICK</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUCCO</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOOD</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>:</td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic Building Report/Counts

(All Properties Inventoried)

#### Style Category Counts - 2018 Forest Grove Historic District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style Categories</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VICTORIAN ERA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Total:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MODERN PERIOD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Deco</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Period: Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Total:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LATE 20TH CENTURY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late 20th Century: Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Modern</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Total:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LATE 19TH/20TH CENT. PERIOD REVIVALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exotic Revival</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean Revival</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Total:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LATE 19TH/20TH CENT. AMER. MOVEMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungalow (Type)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Total:</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address/Property Name</td>
<td>Eval/Year/Built</td>
<td>Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Legion Post No. 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frye Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Grove Creamery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palace Garage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 21st Ave</td>
<td>1 EC c.1920</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Grove Creamery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palace Garage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 21st Ave</td>
<td>1 EC c.1921</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old City Library</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 College Way</td>
<td>1 EC 1928</td>
<td>Standard Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Oregon Telephone and Telegraph</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2032 College Way</td>
<td>1 NP 1959</td>
<td>Horizontal Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Congregational Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2003 Main St</td>
<td>2 EC 1917</td>
<td>Standard Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller-Anderson Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 Main St</td>
<td>3 EC 1914</td>
<td>Standard Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First National Bank Of Forest Grove</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First National Bank of Oregon Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011 Main St</td>
<td>2 EC 1926</td>
<td>Standard Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson-Chowning Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vansycle-Chowning Bldg; Anderson, John</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluation Codes: ES=eligible/significant EC=eligible/contributing NC=not eligible/not-contributing NP=not eligible/out of period UN=undetermined/lack of info XD=demolished NR Status Codes: NRU=individually listed NHD=listed in Hist Dist NRB=listed individually and w/ Hist Dist NHL=listed as National Hist Landmark NS=listed as part of an NRH
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address/Property Name</th>
<th>Eval/Yr(Built)</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Arch Class/Styles</th>
<th>Orig. Use/Plan (Type)</th>
<th>RLS/ILS Dates</th>
<th>Listed Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-2010 Main St.</td>
<td>1 EC 1890</td>
<td>Standard Brick</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>Specialty Store</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rock-Faced Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haines &amp; Bailey Merchanise Store</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016 Main St.</td>
<td>2 EC 1912</td>
<td>Standard Brick</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nixon Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-Part Block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2017 Main St.</td>
<td>2 EC 1923</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>Art Deco</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-Part Block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson's Furniture Store</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 Main St.</td>
<td>2 EC 1923</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>Exotic Revival</td>
<td>Meeting Hall</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonic Holbrook Lodge #30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Temple-Front Commercial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 Main St.</td>
<td>2 ES c.1893</td>
<td>Brick/Oth/Und</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>Department Store</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td>12/2/1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods &amp; Caples General Store</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-Part Block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove Furniture Store</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 Main St.</td>
<td>1 NC c.1920</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Art.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-Part Block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024 Main St.</td>
<td>2 NF c.1990</td>
<td>Multi-Color Brick</td>
<td>Post-Modern</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelante Mujeres</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Commercial/Public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030 Main St.</td>
<td>2 EC 1892</td>
<td>Standard Brick</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxton and Roe Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-Part Block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broderon Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2032-2036 Main St.</td>
<td>2 EC 1892</td>
<td>Standard Brick</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingers and Porter Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wood Sheet</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>2-Part Block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2038-2040 Main St.</td>
<td>2 EC c.1890</td>
<td>Standard Brick</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>2-Part Block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2042 Main St.</td>
<td>1 EC c.1890</td>
<td>Standard Brick</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-Part Block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluation Codes: ES=eligible/significant EC=eligible/contributing NC=not eligible/non-contributing NP=not eligible/out of period UN=undetermined/lack of info XT=demolished NR Status Codes: NRI=individually listed NHD=listed in Hist Dist NRB=listed individually and w/ Hist Dist NHL=listed as National Hist Landmark NS=listed as part of an NRI
# Architectural Survey Data for 2018 Forest Grove Historic District

**Oregon State Historic Preservation Office**

**Address/Property Name** | **Ht** | **Eval** | **Yr(s) Built** | **Materials** | **Arch Class/Styles** | **Orig. Use/Plan (Type)** | **RLS/ILS Dates** | **Listed Date** |
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
1904 Pacific Ave  
First Church of Christ, Scientist  
*Forest Theater Building* | 1 | ES | 1916 | Standard Brick | Colonial Revival | Religious Facility  
Church/Meetinghouse | 8/29/2017 | 1/21/1994 |
1910 Pacific Ave  
Pickett House | 1.5 | NC | c.1920  
Horizontal Board  
Vertical Board | Bungalow (Type) | Single Dwelling | Bungalow | 8/29/2017 |
1911-1923 Pacific Ave  
Forest Theater  
*Forest Theater Building* | 1 | EC | 1940 | Stucco | Art Deco | Theater | 8/29/2017 |
1914 Pacific Ave  
Forest Grove Memorial Chapel | 2 | EC | c.1925 | Stucco  
Standard Brick | Mediterranean Revival | Mortuary  
Other Commercial/Public | 8/29/2017 |
1920 Pacific Ave  
Pickett House | 1.5 | NC | 1921 | Stucco  
Horizontal Board | Bungalow (Type) | Single Dwelling  
Bungalow | 8/29/2017 |
1924-1926 Pacific Ave  
Knights of Pythias Building  
*Abbott-Thornburg-Bailey Building* | 3 | EC | 1909 | Standard Brick | Commercial (Type) | COMMERCIAL: General  
2-Part Block | 8/29/2017 |
1927 Pacific Ave  
Heaton and Company CPA | 1 | NP | c.1941 | Standard Brick | Commercial (Type) | Professional  
1-Part Block | 8/29/2017 |
1930-1936 Pacific Ave  
Timmerick and McNichol Building  
*Abbott-Thornburg-Bailey Building* | 2 | EC | 1909  
c.1975 | Standard Brick | Commercial (Type) | COMMERCIAL: General  
2-Part Block | 8/29/2017 |
1933-1937 Pacific Ave  
Holroyd Building | 2 | EC | c.1905 | Stucco | Commercial (Type) | COMMERCIAL: General  
2-Part Block | 8/29/2017 |
1940 Pacific Ave  
Forest Grove National Bank  
*Comments:* Altered in 1940s, 1950s  
*Abbott-Thornburg-Bailey Building* | 2 | EC | 1907  
c.1940 | Glazed Terra-Cotta  
Vault | Commercial (Type) | Financial Institution  
Vault | 8/29/2017 |

**Evaluation Codes:**  
ES=eligible/significant  
EC=eligible/contributing  
NC=not eligible/non-contributing  
NP=not eligible/out of period  
UN=undetermined/lack of info  
XD=demolished  

**NR Status Codes:**  
NR1=individually listed  
NHD=listed in Hist Dist  
NRB=listed individually and w/ Hist Dist  
NHL=listed as National Hist Landmark  
NS=listed as part of an NRI
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address/Property Name</th>
<th>Lit</th>
<th>Eval/Year</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Arch Class/Styles</th>
<th>Orig. Use/Plan Type</th>
<th>RLS/ILS Dates</th>
<th>Listed Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2002 Pacific Ave Johnson &amp; Son Livery Building</td>
<td>2 EC</td>
<td>1895 Standard Brick</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2019 Pacific Ave Good Building</td>
<td>1 EC</td>
<td>c.1919 Stucco</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 Pacific Ave Hoffman Building</td>
<td>1 EC</td>
<td>c.1912 Stucco, Standard Brick</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026 Pacific Ave J.N. Hoffman Building</td>
<td>2 EC</td>
<td>c.1912 Stucco, Cast Stone</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028 Pacific Ave Star Theater</td>
<td>2 EC</td>
<td>1914 Stucco</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>Theater</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2032 Pacific Ave</td>
<td>1 NC</td>
<td>c.1920 Multi-Color Brick</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2036 Pacific Ave Kate Billiards</td>
<td>1 NC</td>
<td>c.1920 Stucco, Roman Brick</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2038 Pacific Ave News-Times Building</td>
<td>2 EC</td>
<td>c.1920 Stucco, Wood Sheet</td>
<td>Commercial (Type)</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL: General</td>
<td>8/29/2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Resources Identified:** 39

Evaluation Codes: ES=eligible/significant, EC=eligible/contributing, NC=non-eligible/non-contributing, NP=not eligible/out of period, UN=undetermined/lack of info, XD=demolished

NR Status Codes: NRI=individually listed, NLD=listed in Hist Dist, NDE=listed individually and w/ Hist Dist, NRE=listed as National Hist Landmark, NS=listed as part of an NRI
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Washington County, OR

Photo 1 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0001
Main Street, east side, looking northwest

Photo 2 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0002
Main Street, east side, looking west
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Washington County, OR

Photo 3 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0003
Main Street, east side, looking southwest

Photo 4 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0004
21st Street, north side, looking west
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Washington County, OR

Photo 7 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0007
Forest Theater, 1911-1923 Pacific Ave, looking north

Photo 8 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0008
Prickett House, 1920 Pacific Ave, looking south
Photo 9 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0009
Knights of Pythias Building, 1924-1926 Pacific Ave, looking southeast

Photo 10 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_00010
First National Bank of Oregon Building, 2004 Main Street, looking northwest
Photo 11 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0011
Johnson & Son Livery Building, 2000-2002 Pacific Ave, looking southeast

Photo 12 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0020
J.N. Hoffman Building, 2026 Pacific Ave, looking southeast
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Washington County, OR

Photo 13 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0013
Theatre in the Grove, 2028 Pacific Ave, looking south

Photo 14 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0014
American Legion Post No. 2 Building, 2003 21st Ave, looking northeast
United Church of Christ, 2032 College Way, looking east

Masonic Holbrook Lodge No. 30, 2019 Main St, looking east
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Washington County, OR

Photo 17 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0017
Good Building, 2011-2019 Main St, looking east

Photo 18 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0018
Nixon Building, 2012-2016 Main St, looking west
Forest Grove Downtown Historic District
Washington County, OR

Photo 19 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0019
Anderson/Chowning Building, 2007-2011 Main St, looking east

Photo 20 of 20: OR_WashingtonCounty_ForestGroveDowntownHD_0020
Old College Hall, 2021 College Way, looking northeast