

Naylor's, Walker's and West Park Additions Forest Grove, Oregon

Historic Context Statement

By

David Pinyerd
Richa Wilson
Sally Wright
Leslie Heald

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The City of Forest Grove
1924 Council Street
Forest Grove, Oregon 97116

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On the front cover: Shortly after the July 20, 1919 fire, the Forest Grove Women's Club put on a circus to raise funds for their activities. The side wall of the Taylor Brothers Palace Garage is visible in the background. The group is standing on Main Street north of 21st Avenue with their backs to the Pacific University campus.

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Introduction

The following historic context was developed for the City of Forest Grove. As a Certified Local Government, the City is required to inventory and evaluate historic resources within its jurisdiction. The information contained within this historic context will aid the City in decision-making concerning future development in Naylor's, Walker's, and West Park Additions.

Historic Context Themes

The study encompasses historic resources within the Naylor's, Walker's and West Park Additions. These three additions are comprised primarily of residential buildings and related ancillary structures. Some commercial and industrial development exists in the eastern edge of the survey area, primarily along Main Street and 21st Avenue. The Oregon Statewide Inventory Historic/Cultural Themes list is the basis of the thematic categories and chronological periods utilized in this study. These categories and periods were established by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the National Park Service. The broad themes characterizing the development and architectural features of the survey area include: Settlement, Education, Religion, Transportation and Communication, Commerce and Urban Development, and Manufacturing.

Temporal Boundaries (1841 -1948)

The temporal boundaries established for the Naylor's, Walker's and West Park Additions correlate with the chronological periods established by SHPO, although the time line is somewhat modified to correspond with the specific historical events that took place in the survey area. The study commences at the time of the earliest Anglo-American settlement within the greater Forest Grove area, and concludes at 1948, the date determined by the National Register of Historic Places' fifty-year-old evaluation criteria.

Native Peoples of Oregon (10,000 BP - 1855)

Native peoples inhabited the Pacific Northwest for thousands of years before the arrival of European explorers and settlers, as evidenced by archaeological sites dating to 10,000 years before the present. The Forest Grove area is believed to have been inhabited by the Tualatin band of the Kalapuya. The arrival of Europeans in the late 1700s destroyed their way of life. Within 50 years, native populations were decimated by disease, genocide, and settlement patterns that prevented their traditional food gathering practices. Following a war in 1855 between the natives and the U.S. Army, the remaining members of the Tualatin band were confined to the Grande Ronde reservation.

Exploration (1792 - 1811)

In 1792, Captain Robert Gray became the first Anglo-American to explore the coast of the Pacific Northwest. Years later, Lewis and Clark traveled down the Columbia River, spending the winter of 1805 mapping the territory and recording the people, plants and animals they encountered. Their report created great interest in the Pacific Northwest and prompted commercial exploration. Fur companies began arriving in Oregon, with Wilson Price Hunt founding Fort Astor in 1811 as a post for the Pacific Fur Company.

Fur Trade and Missions (1812 - 1847)

The fur trade continued to expand in the early 1800s by both American and British companies. In 1821, the powerful Hudson Bay Company took over the holdings and posts of other traders, and later established their headquarters at Fort Vancouver. About this time, American missionaries began arriving in the Pacific Northwest. In 1834, Jason Lee, a Methodist missionary, traveled through Fort Vancouver prior to establishing a mission for the Kalapuya in the Willamette Valley. Within the next decade, missions were founded at Oregon City, The Dalles, and Clatsop Plains. While the missions had mixed results in assimilating the Native Americans and converting them to Christianity, they were successful in creating enclaves of settled lands and encouraging western migration. The Great Migration in 1843 brought more than 800 people over the Oregon Trail, with another 3,000 following two years later.

Settlement and Statehood (1848 - 1859)

The earliest settlers in the Forest Grove area, Alvin T. and Abigail Smith, arrived in 1841, and claimed land south of the survey area. The Smiths were part of a group of independent missionaries led to Oregon by the Reverend Harvey Clark. On August 14, 1848, Congress passed the Oregon Territorial Organic Act, creating a U.S. Territory that included present-day Oregon, among other lands. Two years later, Congress passed an act providing for the donations to settlers of public lands, an action which legalized land claims made under the provisional government. In 1848, pioneer families in the Forest Grove area donated land for the establishment of the Tualatin Academy. 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.

Civic Growth (1860 - 1884)

In 1860, Forest Grove was still a rural settlement with dirt roads and animals roaming the streets. However, it soon witnessed the growth of a modest business and professional community and the arrival of many influential residents, despite its lack of direct access to a river or railroad line. Census records from 1870 illustrate the growth the community was experiencing, listing a population of 396. Only one-third of those employed claimed an occupation related to agriculture and farming, while the number of merchants in town increased. In 1872, the State Legislature granted a charter to the Town of Forest Grove, designating the size of the community

and its form of local government. In the next two decades, the community would witness the establishment of a local newspaper, a school for Native American children, and a police department.

Progressive Era (1885 - 1913)

This period was one of prosperity and development for Forest Grove, as evidenced by the construction of stately homes and new businesses. In 1888, the first telephone system was established. The community witnessed the founding of its first bank, library, and public school, and the establishment of fraternal organizations. Logging and dairying were becoming big influences in local economic development. The city undertook street improvements and beautification efforts, and an electric streetcar began serving residents in 1906.

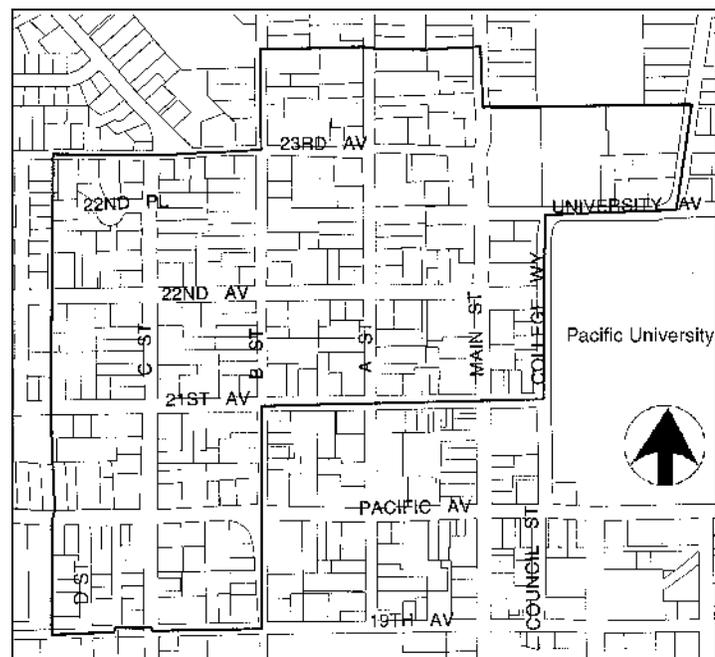
The Motor Age (1914 - 1948)

Automobiles supplanted wagons and electric transportation systems and provided new economic opportunities both locally and for those who could travel easily to other communities, such as Portland, for employment. The Great Depression substantially impacted the economy of the community; however, it fared better than many due its long growing season and with the forest and ocean providing additional sources of food. World War II helped revive Forest Grove with a boost to the agricultural sector and the sudden growth in shipbuilding and industry in Portland, which led to a large influx of commuters. Homes were constructed at a fast pace and new businesses were established. This all resulted in 1946 being declared a “banner business year” for Forest Grove.

Spatial Boundaries

The spatial boundaries for this context were determined by the City of Forest Grove and encompasses Naylor’s, Walker’s and West Park Additions. The area is irregularly shaped and defined geographically only by Pacific University on its eastern edge. The survey area is flat, moderately treed primarily with oaks, and defined by a rough grid system of streets laid out on a cardinal system.

The Naylor’s and Walker’s Additions were formed from the original Town Plat. The West Park Addition was formed from block 10 of Naylor’s Addition. The residential development



Current tax lot map with the survey area delineated by a heavy black line. The area encompasses the Naylor's, Walker's and West Park Additions to Forest Grove.

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in the area has followed a purchase-build-subdivide evolution. The original blocks were divided into four equal parts, houses were built, and then owners subdivided their property, selling off portions to build more houses.



Current tax lot map showing Naylor's, Walker's and West Park Additions.

Historical Overview

Native Peoples of Oregon (10,000 BP - 1855)

Native peoples inhabited the Pacific Northwest for many thousands of years before the arrival of European explorers and settlers. The oldest archaeological sites found in the Willamette Valley have been dated to 8,000 to 10,000 years ago. Native Americans made use of the abundant natural resources available in this area and developed complex cultural systems. The peoples living within the Willamette and Upper Umpqua Valleys belonged primarily to the Kalapuya tribe, part of the Penutian language group. They were related to the tribes of the coast and plateau but spoke distinct dialects. The Kalapuya were divided into several subgroups, or bands, generally based around river drainage areas and composed of groups of related families. The people believed to have inhabited the Forest Grove region was the Tualatin band (Atafaliti) of the Kalapuya.

The Tualatin band would have engaged in seasonal food gathering activities. During the summer they set up temporary camps and gathered seeds, berries, and roots. Hunting for large and small mammals and fishing also provided important foods. The Kalapuya managed the valley lands by lighting fires in the fall. These fires caused seed plants to grow abundantly and made hunting easier by keeping the underbrush down. In the winter, they would return to permanent villages composed of partially subterranean houses with bark or plank roofs. While it has been reported that the Kalapuya sometimes kept or traded captured slaves, their society is believed to have been largely egalitarian.

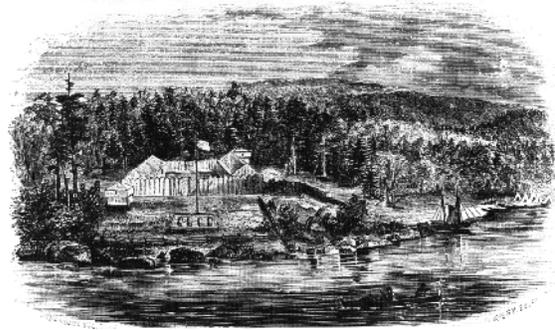
The arrival of Europeans in the late 1700s dramatically impacted the lives of the native peoples of Oregon. Within 50 years their populations were decimated by introduced European diseases and by outright genocide. With no immunity to diseases like influenza and malaria, the Native Americans rapidly fell victim to these sicknesses. While the fur trading companies that first came to Oregon maintained largely cordial relations with the Native Americans, the settlers who arrived shortly thereafter were primarily concerned with acquiring land for their own use with little regard for its native occupants. The Donation Land Claim Act did include provisions requiring that native land rights be respected; however, these provisions were largely ignored. Settlers arriving in the 1840s and '50s chose their claims as they saw fit, setting up fences and preventing Native Americans from pursuing their traditional food gathering practices. Conflicts naturally resulted, and in 1855 war broke out between the tribes in eastern Washington and the U.S. Army. The Army called upon settlers to join in the war, and eight companies were formed largely to kill what Native Americans they could. The remaining members of the Tualatin band were confined to the Grande Ronde reservation in 1855.

Exploration (1792 - 1811)

In 1792, Captain Robert Gray became the first Anglo-American to explore the coast of the Pacific Northwest. While Spanish explorer Bruno Heceta had sailed along the Oregon coast a few years earlier, Gray is believed to have been the first to discover the Columbia River, which he named after one of his ships. Gray's voyage produced a map of the river's mouth which made its way into the hands of Captain George Vancouver. Vancouver led an expedition of two ships to the Oregon coast and instructed his Lieutenant, William Broughton, to sail the smaller ship up the Columbia. Broughton journeyed for 120 miles up the Columbia to what is now Corbett. He named Mount Hood and produced improved maps for future explorers.

The most famed expedition to the Pacific Northwest was the voyage made by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their Corps of Discovery (1804-06). Lewis and Clark traveled down the Columbia and wintered on the Pacific Coast in 1805, mapping the territory and recording the peoples, plants and animals that they encountered. The publication of their reports in 1814 created great interest in the Pacific Northwest. The abundant water, lumber and fur bearing animals they described were considered to be extremely attractive resources, and their descriptions helped to bring about a new era of commercial exploration.

Fur companies were some of the first profit seekers to arrive in the Oregon territory. In 1811, Wilson Price Hunt founded Fort Astor, in what is now Astoria, as a post for the Pacific Fur Company. Hunt's expedition and the creation of a permanent outpost brought about the first regular visits by Anglo-Americans.



Fort Astor was established in 1811 by the men of John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company. Fort Astor was the first permanent settlement in the Oregon Territory. (Schwantes, 58)

The early explorers and fur traders mainly voyaged along the coast and major waterways. The inland areas remained largely unexplored during this time period.

Fur Trade and Missions (1812 - 1847)

The fur trade in the Oregon Territory continued to expand during the early 1800s. In addition to the Pacific Fur Company post at Fort Astor, the North West Company of Montreal founded two posts on the Upper Columbia in 1809 and 1810. These two companies competed until the War of 1812 disrupted American ownership of the Pacific Fur Company, and Fort Astor was taken over by the British and renamed Fort George. In 1821, the powerful Hudson's Bay Company took over the holdings of the North West Company, including Fort George.

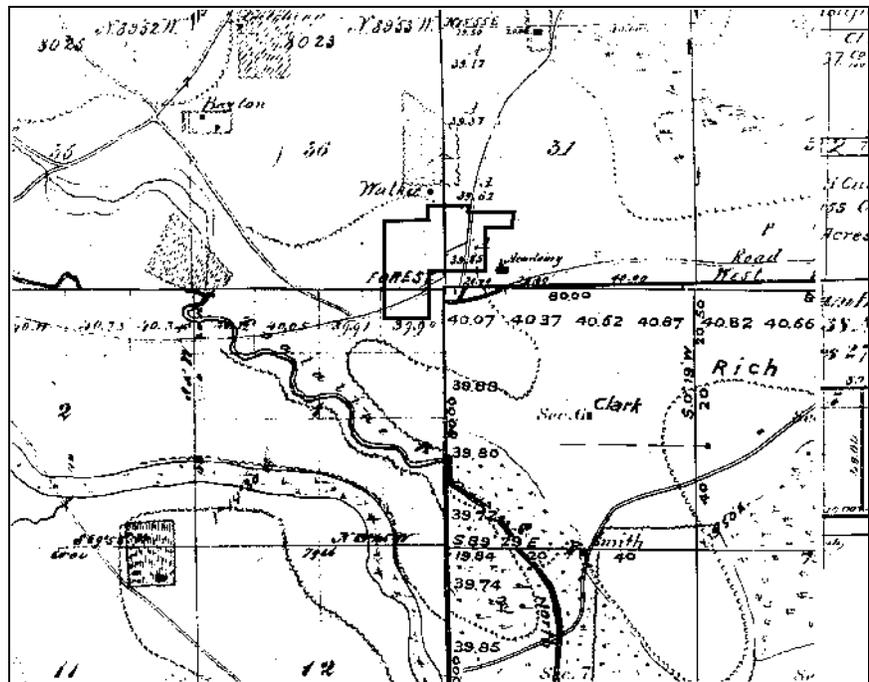
Fur posts generally relied on imported goods brought in by ship for their basic staples. However, a visit to Fort George by Hudson's Bay Company's Northern Department chief brought about a change in policy. The company's local headquarters was moved to a new location at Fort

Vancouver in 1825. This area was better suited to agriculture, allowing company employees to grow much of the food they needed rather than relying on imports. Local crafts were also encouraged, and Fort Vancouver developed a blacksmith shop and carpenter shop that produced much of the wood and metal goods needed for the Fort's operation. This transition occurred under the direction of John McLoughlin, chief factor for the Hudson's Bay Company. The founding of Fort Vancouver brought about the development of the extractive industries, furs and lumber, that would form the basis of Oregon's early economy. The policies of the Hudson's Bay Company also introduced a type of civil law to the area. Both of these developments helped to attract increasing numbers of immigrants to Oregon in the next decades.

At the same time the fur industry was establishing itself, American missionaries began to arrive in the Pacific Northwest. Jason Lee, a Methodist missionary, traveled through Fort Vancouver in 1834 to establish a mission for the Kalapuya Indians in the Willamette Valley. His reports of the fertile valley helped spur interest in immigration to this area. In 1840, he journeyed back to the East and returned with a group of 51 settlers. Other Methodist missions were soon founded at Oregon City, Clatsop Plains, The Dalles and Nisqually. While these missions had mixed results in assimilating the Native Americans and converting them to Christianity, they were successful in creating enclaves of settled lands and encouraging western migration.

Increasing numbers of settlers arrived in Oregon during the 1840s with the opening of the overland Oregon Trail route. Although the first small wagon train set out in 1841, the Great Migration of 800 people did not occur until 1843. Two years later, approximately 3,000 individuals made the journey over the Oregon Trail. The nearby Columbia and Tualatin River Valleys became popular settlement areas for many of these new arrivals.

The earliest settlers in the Forest Grove area, Alvin T. and Abigail Smith, came to Oregon as missionaries. They visited the famous Whitman Mission in Walla Walla, Washington, in 1841 on their way to the Forest Grove area. The Smiths settled a Donation Land Claim just south of the present Forest Grove late that year. Alvin T. Smith kept a diary of their daily activities during these early years that provides a revealing look at what life was like at this time. His first goal was to build a small cabin to provide

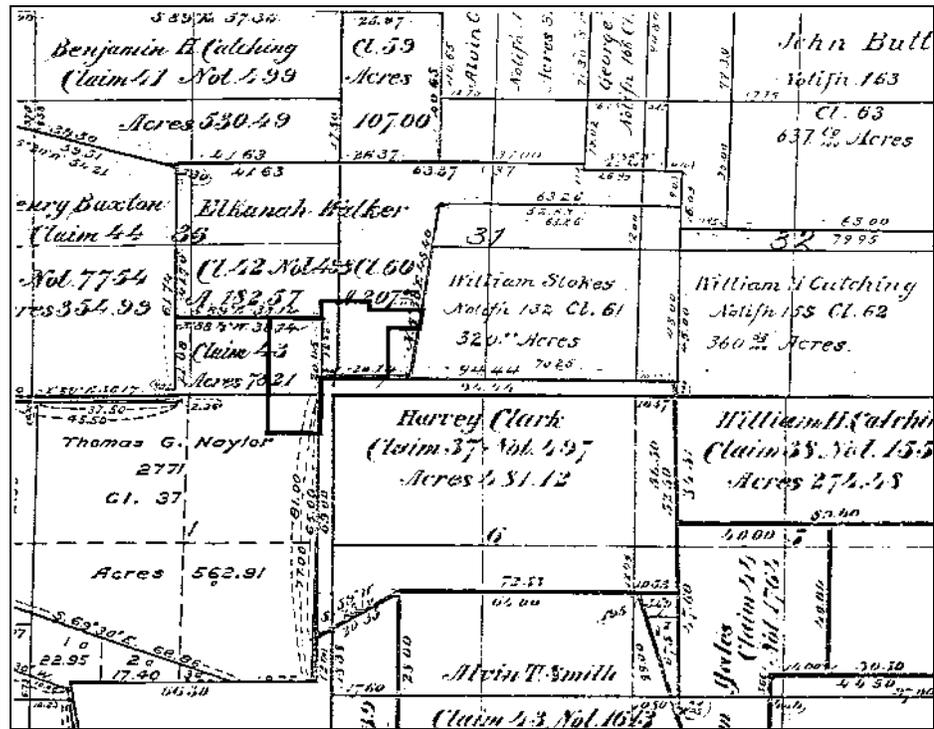


General Land Office (GLO) map, or cadastral map, of the Forest Grove area drawn in 1852. The survey area is delineated by a heavy black outline. Tualatin Academy (established 1848) is visible just east of the survey area. Walker's cultivated land is visible just north of the survey area; Clark's and Smith's homesteads are to the southeast. (Morelli Collection)

shelter for his family, then to furnish the cabin and to begin breaking land for a farm. Other settlers began arriving in the Forest Grove area shortly after Smith and provided for themselves in a similar way. Thomas G. and Sarah Naylor settled on 562 acres, much of what is now Naylor's Addition, on July 1, 1844. Harvey Clark settled a claim just east of the Naylors. Clark was the minister of the Congregational Church, which would become an important center for the new community.

Harvey Clark is also notable for having been sent as the Forest Grove representative to a gathering at Champoeg in 1843 to form a provisional government. Up until the time of this meeting, sovereignty of the Oregon area was still in question. The early American presence established by explorers like Gray, Broughton, and Lewis and Clark, and by fur companies like the Pacific Fur Company, helped to establish an American claim on the lands of the Pacific Northwest; however, there was still a strong British presence. In 1818 and again in 1828, Britain and the United States agreed to joint occupancy of the territory. The government created by the settlers formed a provisional American government based upon the code of laws for the state of Iowa. President Polk accepted the provisional government and signed a bill authorizing territorial organization in 1848.

The provisional government set up by the settlers included provisions for granting Donation Land Claims (DLC). Under these provisions, free, white adult males could apply to obtain up to 640 acres at very little or no cost. The geographic patterns created by the implementation of the DLCs strongly influenced the shape of early settlements like Forest Grove and in many ways created the landscape of grids and fences that we still see in Oregon today.



Cadastral map c.1860 showing the early Donation Land Claims surrounding the current survey area in Forest Grove. The survey area is delineated by a heavy black line. The size of the DLCs becomes apparent when viewed against the survey area. (Morelli Collection)

Settlement and Statehood (1848 - 1859)

Immigration continued to rise, with over 5,000 people coming over the Oregon Trail in 1847 with two-thirds of these pioneers settling in Oregon. The discovery of gold in California and the massacre at the Whitman Mission changed immigration patterns somewhat during the 1850s, but the population of Oregon continued to grow. On August 14, 1848, Congress passed the Oregon Territorial Organic Act. This act formed a U.S. territory stretching from the 42nd parallel to the 49th parallel and from the Pacific Coast to the continental divide. This area contained all of present day Washington, Oregon and Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming. The Organic Act brought increased federal services to the territory including mail service, libraries, railroad surveys and military roads. In addition, federal military support became available to the settlers in their efforts to subdue the Native Americans who were still in the area.

After making Oregon a territory, Congress passed “An Act to Create the Office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and to Provide for the Survey and to make Donations to the Settlers of Said Public Lands” in 1850. This act legalized all land claims made under the provisional government and provided for the continuation of this system of land acquisition. Settlers who were over the age of 18 and who had arrived in Oregon prior to December 1, 1850 were given 320 acres of land, and those arriving by December 1, 1853 were able to claim 160 acres.

Early Forest Grove had the dispersed population typical of areas settled under the donation land claim (DLC) system. In 1854, the 36 square miles surrounding the Forest Grove area contained only 25 to 30 landowners. Families lived on their individual farms, as the large acreage of these DLC lands made them quite isolated from their neighbors. Agriculture was the primary occupation of early Forest Grove residents.

This focus on farming began to change somewhat with the founding of the Tualatin Academy in 1848. An outgrowth of Tabitha Brown’s school for orphans, the Tualatin Academy grew to become a successful educational institution and to constitute in many ways the center of Forest Grove’s educational and civic life. Many of the town’s civic and religious leaders were also involved in founding and running the Academy, which was chartered in 1849. It was the Tualatin Academy board of directors that selected the name Forest Grove for the town in 1851. Reverend Harvey Clark, Elkanah Walker and William Stokes donated the land that formed the campus, and also gave the school additional lots in what is now the area of Naylor’s and Walker’s Additions. Tualatin Academy then sold these lots to raise money for the construction of College Hall, which was built in 1850 and still stands on the Pacific University campus, and to meet other expenses. Breaking large parcels into smaller lots and selling them to families and businesses helped to form a downtown core to Forest Grove. With the Academy and Clark’s Congregational Church providing a spatial and symbolic focus, and the sale of lots bringing more activity into this area, Forest Grove began to have a defined nucleus. While the blocks to the west of Pacific University that constitute the survey area have remained primarily residential, there is no doubt that this neighborhood has been largely defined by its close relationship to the Congregational Church and the Academy.

Forest Grove was fairly unique in having a school as its central focus. Most early Oregon towns were settled to take advantage of various means of transportation, siting along rivers, railway lines, or stage coach routes. Forest Grove had no such river or railroad connection in its early days, rather it was the presence of Tualatin Academy, also known by 1853 as Pacific University, that drew settlers to the area. As the school grew and the town built up around it, a residential pattern began to emerge. Many original Donation Land Claim owners built or bought small houses in Forest Grove for better access to educational opportunities. In some cases, “The settlement pattern was for the father of the family to remain on his donation land claim farm, while the mother and children lived in a modest but attractive house in town so that the children could attend Tualatin Academy and, later, Pacific University” (“Washington County Cultural History,” 1983). As such, it was not uncommon for many homes to have been temporarily owned or occupied by one or more of the early pioneers. Many families cited the presence of the Academy as the reason for moving to Forest Grove. For example, the Latourette family built their home at 2314 “A” Street so that their sons could live in town while attending the University.



Old Stagecoach Stop in 1895. Constructed in 1858-59. Still stands today at 2117 “A” Street. (Morelli Collection)



Latourette House (1873) at 2314 “A” Street.

Farming continued to be the primary means of support for most families, but between 1850 and 1860 Forest Grove saw a significant jump in the number of individuals engaged in non-farm jobs. The presence of the Academy drew teachers and professionals, and the initial growth of a downtown required craftspeople and service providers. While the changing demographics of the town created a larger community with a more centralized locus, early Forest Grove was hardly metropolitan. In the 1860s it was still very small, with unimproved roads and livestock roaming the town.

Civic Growth (1860 - 1884)

In the 1860s, Forest Grove was still an extremely rural community with a population that included less than 100 adults. Most families operated self-sufficiently on their individual land claims or on subdivided lots that generally ranged from 1 to 4 acres in size. Livestock, chickens, orchards and gardens were common sights on the properties. Streets were not yet named and were either dusty or muddy depending on the time of year. The few shops in town included a general merchandise store, a blacksmith, a realtor and a hardware store. They were accessed by boardwalks, which often sat a foot above street level. Most events in the village — speeches, debates, plays and musicals — were held at Tualatin Academy.

The decade of the 1860s witnessed the growth of a modest business and professional community and the arrival of many influential residents, including Alanson Hinman and Samuel Hughes. Hinman was a teacher, who bought a large farm and opened a mercantile business near campus at about Pacific Avenue and College Way. Hughes was a blacksmith prior to establishing a hardware and farm implement store in 1870. Existing residents were also prospering, which was often reflected in the residences they were constructing. Stephen Blank, a carpenter and farmer, owned a sash and door factory. In 1858-59, he constructed a stylish Classical Revival home at 2117 “A” Street, which later became known as the Old Stage Coach Stop.

“In 1867, the Tualatin Academy portion of Pacific University opened a public grade school for Forest Grove youth. The University built the companion building to College Hall, the Academy Building, located where the present University library now stands” (“Forest Grove History”). A few years later, a special school tax was initiated, to be levied on property each year to provide financial support for the Public School. Funds were used to purchase a two-room building from the Academy, which was moved to the block now occupied by Central School. “A town building, with wing and 2nd floor additions, was also used as extra classroom space until after 1900. When the school population outgrew this facility, the town would rent rooms at the Academy, until they could add rooms onto the schoolhouse” (“Forest Grove History”).

John R. Porter is credited with introducing the Sequoia, or California Big Tree, to the Northwest in 1869 following a trip to California. He returned with a number of cones, intent on creating a nursery stock. Several years later, Porter had more than 100 of the seedling trees. He kept approximately 40, and planted the remaining seedlings around town, including on the Hillsboro hospital and courthouse grounds.

While many communities were created by the presence of the railroad, Forest Grove was already a well-established town by the time the railroad attempted to come through. In 1869, the Willamette Valley Railroad requested a cash subsidy of \$30,000 for a train terminal to be sited in Forest Grove. After the town trustees refused to pay the fee, the railroad established their stop approximately one mile south of the town center, in what came to be called “Carnation”, but which was also known as “South Forest Grove.” The land for the depot was donated by A.T. Smith. While this left Forest Grove without direct access to the rail lines, by 1870, the community had daily stagecoach and mail service from Portland, thus reducing the impact from the lack of a rail stop. In addition, this created a business opportunity of providing transportation for goods and passengers to the terminal in Carnation.

“This failure to get a railroad station of its own eventually proved a benefit for Forest Grove, as the town was spared a railroad right-of-way bisecting the city and the heavy industrial development and warehouses that came with a railroad — the unsightly heritage of many growing towns” (Hunter, 1997).

In 1870, the population of Forest Grove had reached 396, comprised mostly of Caucasians. Half of these residents originated from within Oregon, and most from within the United States. The largest number of immigrants came from the Ohio and Mississippi River States, the places of origin for many of those crossing the Oregon Trail. “Of the few foreign born residents, nearly all came from Canada or Great Britain. The large scale emigration from Western Europe that started

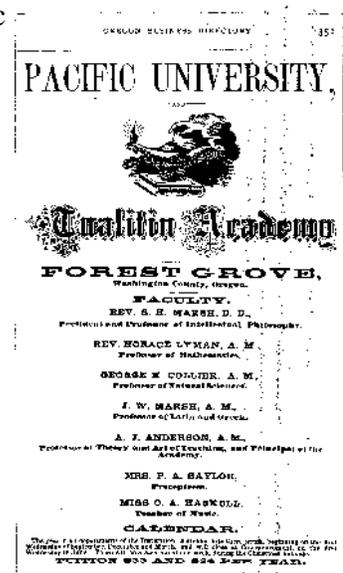
in the 1840s had not yet touched the Forest Grove area, as most of these immigrants settled in the urban areas of the eastern United States” (Edwards, 1993). Contributing to the increase of those born in Oregon was the fact that many local families had six to nine children and some of the offspring of the early settlers began having children of their own.

Census records from 1870 indicate that Forest Grove was not only growing, but also diversifying. Nearly one-third of those employed stated their occupation as farmer. This figure was down from the 81 percent who claimed this profession in 1860. This shift indicates that, while agricultural work continued to dominate the labor market in 1870, other opportunities were becoming available, largely due to the presence of the Academy and University and the growth of downtown businesses.

The number of merchants increased threefold by 1870, for a total of six, and included C.A. Reynolds, N.E. Goodell and J.N. Campbell. A number of the more recent professional categories, which total 23, did not appear on the 1860 census, which only identified 11. These occupations included two hotel keepers, one operated by Chester Sloan, and two physicians, William Geiger, Jr. and W.H. Saylor. Some of the other occupations noted on the 1870 census were saddler, schoolteacher, housekeeper, wagon maker and boot/shoe maker. The most notable entry was eight carpenters, or 9 percent of the working population. This high number is indicative of the growth, necessitating the increase in building construction, that Forest Grove was experiencing.

Substantial growth had also occurred at Tualatin Academy and Pacific University within this decade, as the number of instructors working under the supervision of President Sidney H. Marsh increased from one to four. Reverend Horace Lyman, Professor of Mathematics, was joined in the late 1860s by A.J. Anderson, Professor of Theory; E.H. Collier, Professor of Natural Science; and Joseph W. Marsh, who taught Foreign Languages.

The steady growth of the community due to local agriculture, the presence of the Academy and University, and the rail stop in Carnation led Forest Grove to incorporation. “In 1872, the State Legislature granted a charter to the Town of Forest Grove. The charter set the size of the town area at the land between the present “D” Street and Hawthorne Street, and between 24th and 16th Streets” (Gilbert, “19th Century Forest Grove History”). Local lore suggests that the community was officially named after the estate of J.Q. Thornton, an early resident who was a Trustee at the Academy and who sat on the town planning committee. Others contend that the name developed from the local geography of the community: a forest of firs meeting a grove of oaks.



From the 1873 Oregon Business Directory.

Local Government

The town charter designated that the local government was to be a six-man board of trustees, elected annually. This board could pass ordinances, assess property and levy annual taxes. The charter also provided for the hiring of both an assessor and a street superintendent, whose duty was to lay out and repair all streets. These provisions resulted in the first two city ordinances. The first provided for the collection and disbursement of revenue, and created the positions of Treasurer, Assessor, and Collector. City Ordinance No. 2 created the office of Street Commissioner, who provided for the protection and maintenance of all roads, sidewalks, shade trees and other street property. This ordinance prohibited any growing tree within jurisdiction of the street to be cut down or marred without the written permission of the Commissioner.

Forest Grove's reputation as "Piety Hill," based in part on the strong religious influences in the town, was firmly established following its passage of City Ordinance No. 4. This ordinance prevented the sale, barter or disposal of alcoholic liquor, other than for medicinal purposes, for the next 100 years. (It was not until the late 1970's that the first liquor permit was issued.) Additional ordinances were passed within the next few years to address other public concerns and behaviors. These included the prohibition of firing a gun or rifle within the town limits, riding a horse or mule within the city limits at a speed of over six miles per hour or on sidewalks, and resisting arrest or interfering with or refusing to assist an officer discharging his duties. In its attempts to become a bonafide city, the council passed Ordinance No. 6, which restrained sheep and swine from running at large. The Marshal was authorized to take possession of unrestrained animals and sell them at a public auction after five days, if they had not been claimed and the appropriate fines paid.

The 1872 charter also stated that a Chief of Police would be hired and a police department created. The first department office was located at 1920 Council Street in a building that would be shared with the fire department and the city hall. The first city jail was an old horse box stall at the corner of Pacific and Main, one block from the police department. It was not until the 1920s, when Mickey "Cold Trail" McGuire was police chief, that the community hired its first deputy and the department issued the first uniforms for the policemen.

Plats

Much of the land delineated in the 1872 charter, or south of the town commons, was platted into blocks containing four 200' x 200' lots each. Many of these lots were still owned by Tualatin Academy and Pacific University and the Congregational Church, which were authorized to sell the lots to raise. This Original Town Plat was supplemented by Walker's Addition, just to the west, also platted in 1872. Many of Walker's blocks were also quartered, though a number were irregular in size. The following year, these plats were joined by Naylor's Addition. These lots, considered affordable, were sold to either families or speculators. The availability of individual lots near town and the business district spurred building activity in Forest Grove, as non-farm residences could be constructed in convenient locations.

Builders

Assistance in constructing residential and commercial buildings was readily available. In 1873, H. McDonald advertised his services as an architect and builder for all building types. Accepting cash or produce, he would also provide designs and plans for stairs and furniture. McDonald maintained an office in Johnson's Planing Mill, owned by another architect and builder, A.L. Johnson. A third builder was Edward A. Jerome (1850-1922), who designed and constructed many buildings in town including the Laughlin Hotel and residences for W.W. McEldowney at 2240 "A" Street, and Mrs. E.H. Marsh at 2204 College Way.



From the Forest Grove Independent, November 29, 1873.

Newspapers

The first newspaper in the community was *The Forest Grove Independent*, a Thursday weekly, launched by Wheeler & Myers in March 1873. By the middle of its second year, the paper was renamed *The Washington Independent* and was relocated to Hillsboro. This move was said to be influenced by the lack of advertising support received by the paper in Forest Grove ("Forest Grove History"). Indeed, a review of issues of *The Forest Grove Independent* from 1873-74 confirms that most of the advertising was for businesses located in Portland and the surrounding communities. Local ads that did appear included a dry goods and grocery store "in a new building at Oak and Elm, opposite the Congregational Church," owned by A. Hinman; a jewelry and harness store operated by Wm. McCready; and Dr. Saylor's drug and book store, which also offered paints and cutlery.

The newspaper changed owners and names a number of times in the following years. By 1887, *The Forest Grove Times* was published locally by the Forest Grove Publishing Company. After 21 years in Hillsboro, the *Washington County Democrat* moved to Forest Grove and was absorbed by *The Times*, under the sole ownership of A. Rogers. "In 1895, Austin Craig, son of an Oregon pioneer, started the *Washington County Hatchet* in Forest Grove. After two years, it was merged with *The Times* under the lengthy title of *Washington County Hatchet and Times*. When Craig retired in 1899, the new publishers, G.H. Hines and R.H. Pratt, buried the hatchet and called the newspaper *The Times*" ("Second 100 Begins..." *News-Times*, 28 January 1987). Subsequent publications were ultimately absorbed by *The Times*. In 1910, a period of stability arrived with the appearance of A.E. Scott, who brought previous newspaper publishing experience.

Indian School

In 1880, Lieutenant Melville C. Wilkinson of the U.S. Army founded the "Normal and Industrial Training School" in Forest Grove. This school was only the second in the country created to educate and house Native American children off the reservation. Both the first Indian school, which began in Carlisle, Pennsylvania in 1879, and the Forest Grove Normal and Industrial Training School, were based on the principle of assimilation.

According to Margaret Szasz, a leading historian of Native American education, the goal of assimilationist policy was to remold the Indian's conception of life. To achieve this transformation federal officials aimed to eradicate Native cultures, values, ideas and methods and to replace them with those of the dominant American Society. Much of this resocialization was expected to occur in boarding schools where, with minimal interference, federal personnel would carry out the government's program (Collins, 392).

Indian Schools, like the one at Forest Grove, removed Native American children from their family context and separated them both geographically and culturally from their homes and traditions. In most schools they were expected to learn and speak only in English; children caught speaking in their native tongues could be punished. In addition to teaching English, Indian Schools focused on teaching students skills that were supposed to better adapt them to Anglo-American society. The curriculum consisted of a "half and half" approach that emphasized both vocational and academic skills.

Teachers were naturally Anglo-Americans and many followed the beliefs of Robert Pratt, head of the Carlisle Indian School. Pratt wrote, "I do not believe that amongst his people an Indian can be made to feel all the advantages of a civilized life nor the manhood of supporting himself and of standing out alone and battling for life as an American citizen." Rather, Pratt believed that the Indian could only become assimilated by being "removed" from his people and educated in the "personal isolation" of the boarding schools (Collins, 400). During the period from 1879 to 1900, two dozen large residential boarding schools were built across the United States, primarily in the West, to carry out the federal government's assimilation policies.

The school in Forest Grove was initially quite small. While one account suggests that there were originally 75 students, the majority of reports seem to agree that the number was around 18. Most of the students were from the Puyallup tribe and at least one student was Nisqually; both these tribes lived in the Puget Sound area near what is now Tacoma. Federal Indian agents stationed throughout the Northwest would select eligible children from the tribes they administered to be sent to the school. Students may have come from as far away as Alaska ("The History of Forest Grove"). 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.

Staff members included Samuel and Levi Walker, sons of the Reverend Elkanah Walker (*Sunday Oregonian*, 14 June 1953). Although the school was founded by the U.S. Army, administration seems to have passed to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Pacific University shortly after the school's founding. The curriculum was typical of other Indian Schools, including academic instruction and vocational training in carpentry, blacksmithing, shoe making, farming for the boys and sewing and home economics for the



Students at the Indian Industrial Training School in the early 1880s making shoes. The military-run boarding school enrolled students who studied homemaking, carpentry, blacksmithing, and shoemaking. (Beckham, 159)

girls (*Old College Hall Pacific University Messenger*). A reporter visiting the school around 1883 wrote:

Of course we went to see the Indian School. Here are sixty-three pupils, forty boys and twenty-three girls from thirteen different tribes. Captain Wilkenson tells us that the boys drove every nail in one of the buildings; thirty by sixty feet, as well as aided in the erection of the other of the same size. They have also recently painted both of them and have made about twenty-five good bedsteads. Six of them are apprentices in a boot and shoe shop where they have repaired ninety-one pairs of shoes, the work being valued at more than one hundred and fifty dollars. Six of them are also learning the blacksmith trade with good success. In the schoolroom they have likewise done well. An air of energy, life and neatness is everywhere apparent about the school (Mooberry, "Grove Indian School...").

Land for the school was rented from Pacific University and local farmers. The school was located northwest of downtown Forest Grove, almost certainly within the block now bordered by "C" and "D" Streets on the east and west and 22nd and 23rd Avenues on the north and south. At the time it was constructed in 1880, the school grounds consisted of three simple wood buildings, reportedly built for a cost of \$5,000, and some acreage for farming and teaching agriculture to the students ("The History of Forest Grove"). According to a period newspaper account:

The main building is two stories high, sixty feet long by thirty-two feet wide, with an ell twenty feet square for a kitchen. It is a simple box structure, the walls consisting of planks set on end and battened. It is designed, however, to put on rustic and paint it next summer. The lower story of the main building is twelve feet high and is divided into first, schoolroom 18 x 32 on the east, for both sexes; next two study rooms each 16 x 16, one for the males and the other for the females; next the dining room 12 x 32 and at last the matron's rooms at the west end; which adjoins the kitchen. The upper story is designed for sleeping apartments and is divided into fourteen bedrooms. A hall runs through the middle and a stairway runs from the study room for the females to their dormitory, as does a stairway from the study room of the males to theirs (Mooberry, "Grove Indian School...").

The Indian School remained in Forest Grove for only five years. Racial animosity toward the students by Forest Grove neighbors may have been partly responsible for the school's departure. The destruction of a dormitory building by fire in 1885 and inadequate land for farming may have also contributed to the decision to move the school from Forest Grove (Collins, 392). When the school was moved to Salem in 1885, it became known as the Chemawa Indian School, and is still in operation. The school buildings were acquired by the City of Forest Grove for use as a school ("The History of Forest Grove"). None of the structures associated with the Normal and Industrial Training School are still standing today.

Progressive Era (1885 - 1913)

According to the 1888 Sanborn Map, businesses were concentrated along Main Street, south of present day 21st Avenue. There were a few businesses in the survey area clustered around the intersection of Main and 21st. These included a general merchandise store, with a tin shop on the upper floor, and a storage facility. Only two residences appear on College Way near Tualatin Academy at this time. One was the home at 2142 College Way, constructed in the 1860s for S.H. Marsh, the first president of Tualatin Academy. A smaller residence located to the south had the only identified outhouse in the area.

Samuel G. Hughes established the first telephone system in Forest Grove about 1888. It was first known as the S.G. Hughes Telephone Company, and later the Forest Grove Independent Telephone Company. The first switchboard connected 12 customers and was located in the rear of the Hughes hardware store (the first to open in Forest Grove in 1873). The first lines were grounded, requiring only one wire. Little or no effort was made to limit the number of parties on these lines and it was common practice to listen in. Hughes ultimately built toll lines to Gales Creek, Glenwood and Hillsboro. In 1920, he sold his company to George A. Bauman and W.S. Moreland, who operated it as Western Oregon Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The platting of South Park Addition in 1891, by Edward W. Haines and partners, was another sign that the community was growing. This addition was likely influenced by the location of the rail stop in Carnation, which was drawing residential development south of the downtown area, and in turn boosted the local construction industry. Oregon State Directories from this period reflect the presence of a number of contractors, architects, real estate offices and carpenters. The directories also reflect the increasing number and variety of businesses in Forest Grove, a handful of which were owned or operated by women. Occupations they held went beyond the traditional role of teaching and included carpet weaver, hotel proprietor (Mrs. S.A. Sloan), dressmaker (Mrs. Robert Nixon), and millinery owners.

City Council

In 1891, the State granted a new charter that enlarged the area of the community to include the South Park Blocks and changed its name to the “City of Forest Grove.” In addition, the charter designated a change in the form of government from a board of trustees to an elected mayor and six city councilmen. “The primary rationale for the new charter seems to have been to secure a proper legal and political framework with which to pursue needed civic improvements” (“Forest Grove History”). Attention was needed for the development of fire protection, street improvements and utilities. Sam Hughes was the first mayor of Forest Grove, while L.E. Smith, J.S. Clark and W.W. Breedan served as three of the first city councilors.

New Street Names

One of the first actions by the new council was to rename the roadways in Forest Grove, originally designated with the names of tree species. The north-south streets took on a letter or simple numerical designation, such as “D” Street and First Street. The east-west routes became

directional and numerical Avenues, such as “N. Third Avenue.” Elm Avenue became known as Pacific Avenue, which was the dividing line between north and south. Only two streets, Oak Avenue and North Avenue, retained their original names in this process. Supposedly this action was intended to bring the old and new plats of the city grid into some semblance of logical order.

Decades later, in 1949, the city changed the street names a second time to their present designations. It was presumed to have caused confusion with such similar titles as Third Street, N. Third Avenue and Third Avenue. Directional designations were completely eliminated from the Avenues and they were renumbered from the north, beginning with 23rd Avenue. Pacific Avenue was not renamed and takes the place of 20th Avenue, while North Avenue became University Avenue. The north-south streets kept the lettered designations applied in 1892, while Oak Avenue became known as College Way. The numbered streets were again provided names of tree species, and some overlap occurred in the process. As such, Forest Grove has had two Ash and two Elm Streets, running in opposite directions. This has proven a source of confusion in looking at historic documents and publications.

Municipal Services

Forest Grove’s commercial district was transformed by an 1892 City Ordinance. A series of fires had damaged the downtown area, and wooden buildings placed adjacent to each other increased the chance for catastrophic fires. Therefore, the City Council appointed a Fire Prevention Committee, which required residents to repair the chimneys on their houses. A fire control district was established in the downtown area, requiring all future buildings to be constructed of brick. “Within a few years, many of the buildings on the west side of Main Street were replaced with brick structures. The investments made in these new buildings were substantial and reflected strength in the growing community. Most of the buildings remain a century later” (Edwards, 1993). In addition, the committee identified the need for a volunteer fire department. By 1894, the Alert Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was available for service, following the purchase of a fire truck from the fire department in Salem.

In the early 1890s, electric power was provided by the Forest Grove Canning Company from the excess capacity of its boilers and generators. After the company experienced financial problems in 1895, the citizens voted to construct an electric and water system, which the City has since continuously operated. E.W. Haines operated the first pressured water system, which pumped water from Gales Creek to a tower which was located on “A” Street, between Pacific and 21st Avenues. This water was used primarily for fire protection and irrigation, as most families had wells for domestic use. In 1908, steps were taken to acquire an ample supply of pure water, as existing wells were being contaminated by septic tanks. The City acquired land in Clear Creek Canyon, obtained water rights, and then arranged for the construction of a reservoir.

Electricity was provided by a large generator located at the City light plant at the far end of South “B” Street. Two wood-fired furnaces provided steam to turn the generators. The first electric service was available from sundown to midnight and in the early morning hours until daylight. By 1912, the demand for electricity required the operation of generators during the day to accommodate household appliances. W.H. Crosley was constructing a residence about this time

and had S.G. Hughes wire it for electric lights—one of the first houses in the community to do so.

In 1898, E.W. Haines was urged by his friends to enter the banking business. He sold his interest in Haines and Bailey, a partnership that owned and operated a general merchandise store at 2008 Main Street, and opened the E.W Haines Bank. In 1914, with John Templeton, Haines established the First National Bank of Forest Grove, of which he was president for 20 years.

At the end of the century, the population of Forest Grove was approximately 1300 and the city boasted some 40 businesses. 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. College Hall and the Academy Building had been joined by Marsh Hall and Herrick Hall, a women's dormitory. "It was no longer a frontier religious school, but a genuine college campus with a well respected reputation throughout the Northwest" ("Forest Grove History").



From the water tower looking northeast towards 21st Avenue, circa 1910. Just left of center is the prominent brick I.O.O.F. Lodge. (Morelli Collection)

The 1900s were a time of business and residential expansion in the survey area. The 1902 Sanborn Map indicates the addition of a stationery store, a jeweler, a gymnasium and the I.O.O.F. Lodge on the 2000 block of 21st Street. Schramel and Davies Lumber was sited on the southwest corner of Main and 22nd Streets. Within the next ten years appeared the Rogers Library, a post office, music store, curios shop, and a bookstore. Just outside the survey area were a stone cutter, tailor, photographer, and fish market. Period maps indicate that as the downtown area expanded, homes were displaced by businesses.



Looking east on 21st Avenue towards the Pacific University Campus. The building on the extreme left was owned by C.L. Large and occupied by Staehr's Music Store on the lower floor and Archie Bryant's photography gallery on the upper floor. The Congregational Church is on the right. This picture was taken around 1906 just prior to the introduction of the streetcar system. The 1919 fire destroyed all of the buildings pictured here. (Morelli Collection)

Residential growth kept pace with commercial development, with ten new plats recorded by 1910, including South Park

Addition in 1909. Additional lots were being created in existing plats, and lots were being subdivided and sold off. Some properties had more than one residence constructed on them, the infill fostering development of the core area. According to a brochure produced by the Forest Grove Board of Trade, of which E.W. Haines was president, 100 new homes were built in 1904, while school enrollment increased by 30 percent. The population was approximately 2000, making Forest Grove the largest community in Washington County.



Blow up of the c.1910 panorama from the water tower. 21st Avenue runs across the foreground. From left to right along 21st is the Jane Smith House (2104 “B” Street), the Porter House (2119 “B” Street), the Mary Strickland House still under construction (1815 21st), and 1823 21st on the end. The Porter House was moved around the corner to make room for the two McEldowney houses (1805 and 1811 21st). All the houses listed still exist. (Morelli Collection)

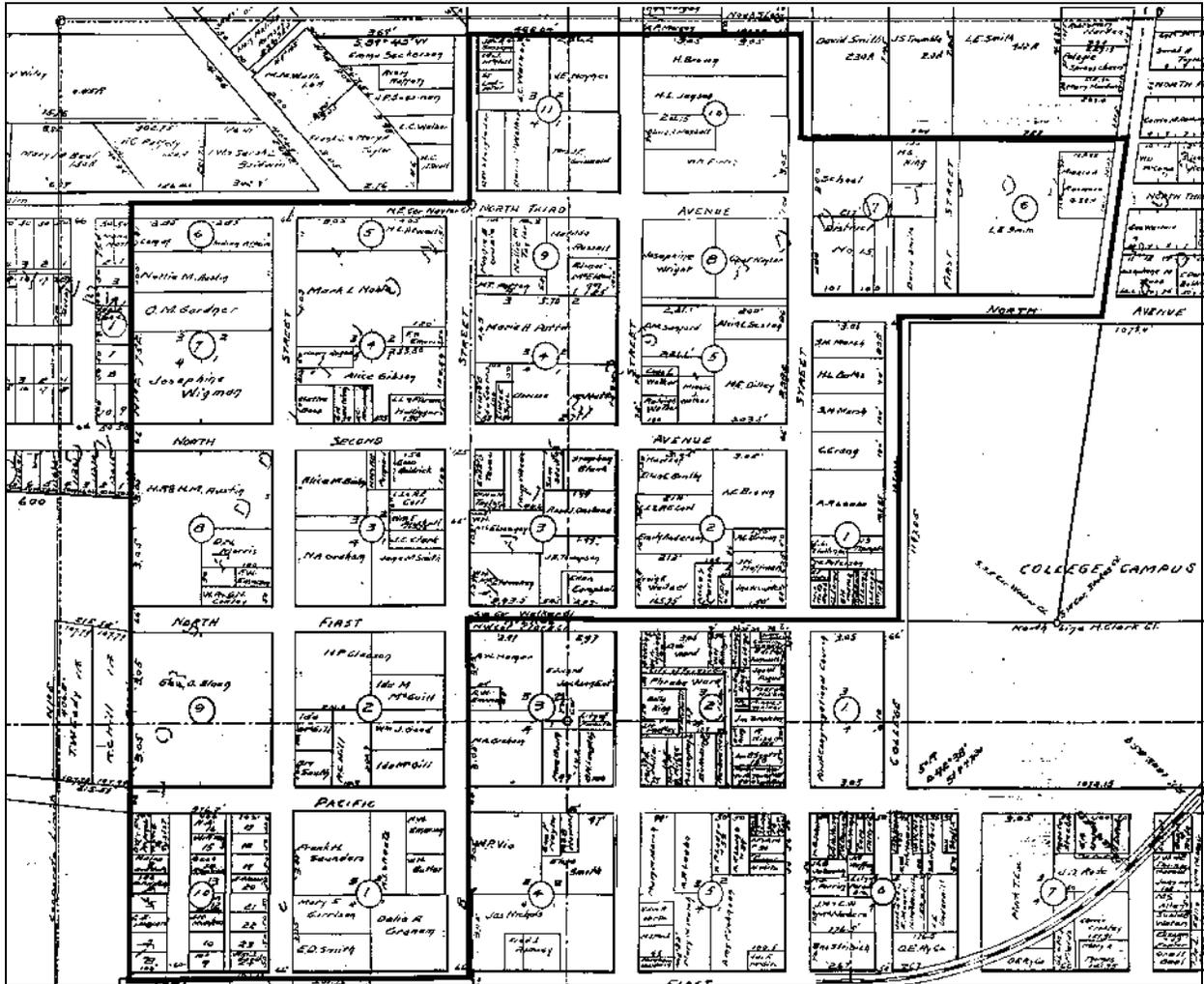
Logging

Economic development, long centered around the University and surrounding farms, began to be influenced by another source: logging. The rich stands of timber in the Oregon Coast Range near Forest Grove had not been tapped during the 19th century. By 1902, there were three sawmills in town. While still a seasonal operation, logging was to become an even larger economic force during the Motor Age with the construction of railroads and roads into the Coast Range (Edwards, 1993).

Dairy

At this time, dairying was also receiving much attention. The Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co. opened one of its largest factories just south of town in 1902, on A.T. Smith’s old DLC near the train depot (“Washington County Cultural History,” 1983). Within a few years, it had to double its capacity to handle all the milk being received. “This company ships out an average of almost one carload of its famous Carnation Cream everyday” (Board of Trade, 1905 publication). The company was known for paying fair prices to local farmers and contributing to the welfare of the community. Their structure is the oldest industrial building in Forest Grove and the largest condensery in the state.

In 1903, the City initiated a beautification campaign, which included a flower show, the creation of a city band, and a city resolution against profane language and smoking. Several old barns within the city were demolished, weeds cleaned up, and the streets were graded. About this time, a horse-draw trolley was created to carry rail passengers to the Southern Pacific stop at Carnation (Forest Grove History).



Wilkes Brothers Map 1911 showing ownership of the property in the survey area. The survey area is delineated by a heavy black line. Many of the family names are associated with businesses in the commercial areas of Forest Grove and are still represented in town today. (Morelli Collection)

Library

The origins of the first library began with Emma Penfield, who opened a book and stationery business in 1905. It was located in a store owned by the Burdans at the northwest corner of College Way and 21st Avenue. Penfield sold and lent her own books and borrowed books from others. The first Library Board was appointed in January 1906, and Penfield was hired as the first city librarian. Original board members included Prof. Joseph



Looking east on 21st Avenue from the corner of College Way and 21st. The beginnings of the Forest Grove Library are visible in Penfield's Book Store on the right. This picture was taken around 1906 just prior to the introduction of the streetcar system, as the overhead cable arms have been installed but no track has been laid. (WCHM #9961)

Marsh and Mrs. G.O. Rogers. In December 1908, the council levied the first library tax to raise funds for a library building (Gilbert, “History of the Forest Grove Library”).

On April 15, 1909, Adeline Rogers, widow of Dr. G.O. Rogers, went before a notary and donated the millinery store to the City for use as a library. The City paid Mrs. Rogers a warrant of \$4,000 and promised “that it will perpetually maintain a free reading room and rest room and to that end will annually levy a sufficient tax to perpetuate and maintain said Free Reading Room and Rest Room in the said City of Forest Grove” (Gilbert, “History of the Forest Grove Library”). In 1922, Rogers bequeathed an additional \$6,000, with provision that \$200 be spent annually to purchase books. The interior of this structure was destroyed in the 1919 fire, but the books were saved and the library promptly rebuilt. The library remained in this location until a federal grant allowed for the construction of a new facility on Pacific Avenue in 1978.

Streetcar

“In January 1906, the town of Forest Grove optimistically granted a 25-year franchise to the privately capitalized Forest Grove Transportation Company for streetcar service from the city center to the Southern Pacific depot a mile away” (Buan, 1989). The owner of this company was E.W. Haines who began building the streetcar line in the spring. Delays occurred when necessary equipment was unable to be shipped from San Francisco due to an earthquake. Service began on July 5, 1906 and connected passengers to the railroad station in Carnation for a nickel fare. John Bellinger was the engineer and conductor and Frank Bear was the brakeman.

The streetcar line ran from the intersection of College Way and 21st Avenue, west along 21st to “A,” south on “A” to Pacific, east on Pacific to Elm, and south on Elm to the depot at 9th Avenue. Forest Grove was the only city of its size to have its own transportation system (Buan, 1989). Unfortunately, service was short-lived. When the Oregon Electric Railroad began service to the city center in 1908, the street car began to lose business. Further decline was attributed to the automobile, as drivers wanted paved streets with no trolley tracks. In 1911, the tracks were torn up and the streets paved over.

New Construction

The Oregon Electric Railroad was built from Portland to Forest Grove in 1908. Its depot was located at 19th Avenue and Ash Street, and provided direct service to Portland. By 1912, Southern Pacific Railroad began to electrify their line from Portland to Forest Grove and down the western Willamette Valley. Residents could travel all over the Valley within a few hours.



Electric street car prior to 1911 at the end of the line at 21st and Main Street. The street car line ran from the Southern Pacific depot at 9th and Elm to this point on the edge of Pacific University campus. (Morelli Collection)

Traffic reached a peak in 1915 when 100 trains a day moved over the Oregon Electric system. Just as the streetcar was affected by the train, so the train was by the automobile. The improvement of country roads and the increasing use of automobiles in the 1920s reduced dependence on the electric trains.

This decade witnessed much construction in the downtown, including the Knights of Pythias Hall (1909) at 1926 Pacific, the Nixon Building (1911) at 2012 Main Street, and the Forest Grove National Bank (1912) at the southwest corner of Pacific and Main. A new elementary school, Lincoln School (1909-10) was constructed at University and Main along with a Carnegie Library (1912) on the Pacific University campus.

By 1912, there were 27 blocks of paved streets with concrete sidewalks. “While the paving was carried out to accommodate the new automobile, it also abated dust, and resulted in a great deal of street-level display fenestration in commercial structures. Pacific Avenue became a new growth area during this period, as banks and other commercial buildings went up” (“Forest Grove History”).



Looking east on 21st Avenue towards the Pacific University Campus. The new (and very modern) I.O.O.F. Lodge is to the left on the corner of 21st and Main. The Congregational Church is just visible to the right. This picture was taken around 1911 after the streetcar rails were torn up and the street paved. The 1919 fire destroyed all of the buildings pictured here. (Morelli Collection)



First Lincoln School prior to 1910. Demolished, mid-1930s. Located NE corner of University and Main. (Morelli Collection)

The Motor Age (1914 - 1948)

The development of Forest Grove in this century’s early decades was affected by several factors. Encouraged by the availability of water, power, and public transport, the population grew steadily between 1910 and 1930. After that time, growth occurred quite rapidly. Between 1930 and 1940, the population increased by 31.7 percent, while the next decade experienced an even higher growth rate at 77 percent. As such, between 1930 and 1950, the number of residents in Forest Grove more than doubled (“What You Should Know,” 6).

Population of Forest Grove:

1910	1,772
1920	1,915
1930	1,859
1940	2,449
1950	4,343

From “What You Should Know,” p.6

The commercial and industrial sectors experienced some growth with the latter consisting primarily of agricultural and timber activities. Pacific University, known as “Tualatin Academy and Pacific University” prior to 1914, continued to be a significant presence and elevated Forest

Grove's status as the county seat of education. Townsfolk enjoyed the services of a wide range of businesses, a hospital, and two libraries.



Headline on the 14 February 1918 News-Times.

World War I was a major event during this time and the *News-Times* 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.

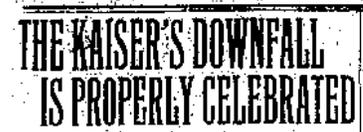
In 1918, the citizens of Forest Grove celebrated the war's end with great jubilation, conducting a parade that went through town, "back and forth for hours, creating such a scene as the old town never before witnessed and never will again" ("The Kaiser's Downfall," 14 November

1918). Spirits were dampened, however, by the threat of the 1919 influenza epidemic, which caused the public schools to be closed.

In November of 1929, despite of the recent crash on Wall Street, it was reported that Forest Grove's industries were expected to grow in the coming year of 1930 ("Forest Grove Industries," 21 November 1929). During the early months of the Depression, the local paper made little of the crash, but in the coming years there was an increasing number of articles about "slumps," price drops and other indicators of the national economic situation. By the mid-1930s, the citizens of Forest Grove, particularly farmers, were quite aware of the Depression and were bearing the full brunt of it. Development of Pacific University and the downtown slowed dramatically or ceased altogether (Edwards, 26). However, people in this area fared better than most as Oregon's climate permitted a longer growing season while the forest and ocean provided sources of food (Heisler, "Livery Stable").

Forest Grove also benefitted from and participated in relief efforts such as the Work Projects Administration which built the new Lincoln School on the northeast corner of Main and University. Some residential construction also occurred but the frugality of the times was reflected in the popularity of smaller houses. Budget-conscious homeowners gravitated toward simpler designs such as the one-story Cape Cod style, leaving off elaborate ornamentation, basements and garages (Edwards, 26).

World War II played a large part in reviving Forest Grove after the Depression. The sudden growth of the shipbuilding and other industries in Portland, combined with a lack of housing there, led to an influx of commuters to the town. The increased population led to construction of



Headline on the 14 November 1918 Washington County News-Times.

Some people imagined that because the signing of the peace treaty, Forest Grove took a little while to bring the populace to the business celebrating the signing of the peace treaty of the city where genuine sentiment about four days before it formed and marched and counted.

Headline on the 14 November 1918 Washington County News-Times.



The second Lincoln School built on the site of the first Lincoln School at the NE corner of 21st and Main. Built in 1938 as a WPA project, the school was sold to Pacific University in 1968. Burned June 18, 1970.

temporary housing and an increase of commercial activity. The Forest Grove community focused on the war effort by growing victory gardens, eating more fruits and vegetables while scrimping on grains and meats, and salvaging metal.

After the war, the commuter population diminished quickly and by 1950 less than five percent worked in Portland. Another 15 percent were employed in nearby towns or outlying lumber mills (“What You Should Know,” 11-12). Housing continued to be a problem, however, as veterans returned and the number of Forest Grove residents increased.

Transportation

An early form of transportation for Forest Grove commuters was unique in that it converted an existing steam railroad branch to electric service. The train was started in 1914 by the “Red Electric” subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Leaving Beaverton, the red Pullman cars traveled to Forest Grove along the Tualatin Valley Highway, where the train headed south through Gaston and Carlton. The Red Electric competed with the Oregon Electric commuter service, which was already operating in Forest Grove. Both railroads made nine round trips a day, with each run taking 75 to 90 minutes (Bennett, 1914). In 1929, the Red Electric succumbed to the popularity of the automobile, while the Oregon Electric ran its last train four years later (Buan 1989, 21).

With the advent of the automobile, good roads and highways were constructed throughout the state. This, coupled with increased ownership of motor vehicles following the introduction of the Model-T in 1907, contributed to the decline of the railways as a major transportation system while introducing the population to highway travel. The bus system operated by Oregon Motor Stages also played a part in the popularity of highway travel. The company operated routes through Forest Grove which, until Highway 26 opened, included the route to the coast (Spang, “FG Bus Stop,” 3 May 1995). These methods of transportation were promoted by a c.1930 Chamber of Commerce publication, stating that commuters could reach Portland by “half-hour bus service or private automobile over a paved highway within sixty minutes.” Travelers to Forest Grove could also enjoy a “natural auto camp and picnic grounds” (Chamber of Commerce, c.1930, 2-3).

Popularity of the automobile was evidenced by the vast amount of street paving, which totaled 50 blocks by 1915. Another indicator was the appearance of garages on residential lots for storing these vehicles. “19th century homes in Forest Grove often added a garage with Craftsman detailing, as clapboard siding and exposed rafters were *de rigueur* just as automobiles became popular” (Edwards).

Increased Interest Shown In Victory Gardens in '43

A victory garden conference to coordinate the launching of the program for 1943 in Washington January 9th, reports Palmer S. Townsend, county agent. Evidences that more carrying information ab gardens to those people who are interested in the growing of the great variety of the great unions, and garden that

Headline on the 14 January 1943
Washington County News-Times.

MAXWELL

\$1195
F. O. B. DETROIT

There is inflexible logic in the fixing of that price for the Maxwell closed car. The purpose of the Maxwell builders was to strike the MIDDLE LINE of absolute value.

They have done so with scientific accuracy.

The Maxwell closed cars have grace, beauty, comfort, efficiency, durability, economy and standard equipment.

But, if built to sell for less than \$1195 one or the other of these would be lacking.

On the other hand, for a higher price you could get only larger size or fancier furnishings--not any greater VALUE or finer "class."

That is what was meant by "the Middle Line."

Max. Passenger Sedan, \$1195. Six Passenger-Tourer Car, \$1195. Touring Car with 211 Wheel, \$1225. Delivery Car, \$121.50. Dealer, \$121.50. All prices F.O.B. Detroit.

M. S. Allen & Co.
FOREST GROVE, OREGON

Advertisement from the 11 February 1918 Washington County News-Times.

Not surprisingly, commercial garages soon began to appear in town. The Palace Garage at 2017 21st Avenue was operated by the Taylor Brothers. The garage burned down in 1919, but was rebuilt shortly afterward and still stands today.

Within the next ten years, a number of other automotive facilities would appear. The Union Oil Station at Pacific Avenue and First Street was constructed entirely of metal, containing gasoline pumps and a washing and greasing rack. On Pacific Avenue East, L.B. Drake constructed a service station; two sides of the building were concrete and the other two of corrugated iron to facilitate future expansion. The garage included an office, repair department, and tire room (“Business Change,” 21 November 1929). The 1928 Forest Grove Directory identifies no less than three motor vehicle sales businesses and nine garages or service stations.

By the late 1940s, 77 percent of Forest Grove families owned a car, and 4 percent of these owned more than one (“What You Should Know,” 12). With ownership becoming so widespread, additional service facilities were required. The service station at 1929 23rd Avenue was constructed in 1941 and featured three bays. It is located on a small spot zoned for commercial use north of the downtown core and still features today three automobile-related properties. Automobile-related services and businesses became so abundant by the end of the decade that providers became “specialized.” The local business directory includes the following headings: Body Repair; Dealers - New & Used Cars; Parts and Supplies; and Repair. Numerous opportunities were available for those seeking employment in the automobile industry.

Utilities

The availability of water and power are major factors in any settlement and Forest Grove is no different. An early Chamber of Commerce publication boasted,

The water system, which is municipally owned, originates in the free flowing mountain springs some ten miles to the west and ample water is obtained at all times. A large concrete storage reservoir is located near the city limits at an altitude of 150 feet above the business and residential sections (Chamber of Commerce, c.1930, 3).

A series of improvements to the 1908 water supply system began in the 1920s, when the 10-inch bored log pipe from the watershed to the reservoir was replaced with a 12-inch wood stave pipe. In 1933, the water line from the reservoir to the city was also replaced with a 12-inch wood stave pipe. More improvements were made shortly after World War II, starting with the 1946 construction of a pump station to increase the flow of water to the reservoir. A five million gallon reservoir was constructed in 1947 by the Howard Halvorson Construction Company. The following year, the same company built a water filtration plant. These facilities were overseen by the water commissioner. From 1916-20 a “three quarter breed Indian named Rainwater” filled the position. He was followed by J.N. “Jap” Munkres who served from 1920 to 1946 (“Rototeller Annual,” 1958, 24-26).

In 1917, the City of Forest Grove assumed control of the local, privately owned electric plant as its owners were experiencing financial troubles. Later in the year, a cordwood-fired steam plant was installed near the old Light and Power Buildings on South “B” Street. This plant was

subsequently modified with sawdust fired boilers. The City purchased Fairbanks Morse diesel generators to serve the electrical needs of the community between 1931 and 1939. Resources through the years to 1939 included a hydro-electric plant on Scoggins Creek with a power line, patrolled on horseback, directly over the hills to Forest Grove.

In 1939, Forest Grove entered into its first contract with the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to provide residential customers with electricity at 3/4¢ per kwh. Initially, power was delivered over lines owned by Portland General Electric Company to the Weber substation on the south end of Council Street. However, by 1946, loads had grown to a point that it was necessary for BPA to provide the town with a direct delivery point. The Forest Grove Substation was energized at its present site on north Maple Street in December 1946. A second transformer, doubling the capacity of the substation, was installed in December 1951. As demand continued to grow, “BPA energized a second point of delivery at Thatcher Junction in November 1959...” (“Summary of Power Resources of the City of Forest Grove”).

The demand for electricity in the 1930s and 1940s was indeed great. Between 1933 and 1942, usage jumped from 926,800 kwh to 3,724,480 kwh. In 1940, there were 978 electric meters in Forest Grove. This number increased to 1055 by the following year and to 1510 in 1947. Electricity supplied heat to 20 percent of the area’s structures, while oil heating was the chosen method for 40 percent. Of the remainder, 20 percent of the homes used wood, 12 percent gas, and 7 percent burned sawdust. Coal was still used by a few people (“What You Should Know,” 7). By 1943, gas was available in all homes from a private utility, the Portland Gas & Coke Company. This business was established in January 1859 and was supplying 96,500 customers by 1943.

Communications

Early communications were possible with the delivery of mail, even to rural areas. Originally using a horse and carriage, the postal carriers eventually switched to automobiles. In 1970 long-time resident John W. Guyer recalled that mail delivery in the 1920s was dictated by the seasons. Mail was delivered by a horse-drawn carriage in the winter and a model-T in the summer (Guyer, 1970). Several important individuals in the survey area were associated with the mail system. Forest Grove’s second postmaster was Joseph C. Raffety, W.H. Crosley was postmaster from 1889 to 1896, and William B. Haines was postmaster in the 1910s and 1920s.

Citizens kept up with local happenings through the newspapers. In 1914, the owner of the *Washington County News-Times*, A.E. Scott, took on James P. Hurley as his partner. The other local paper, *The Express*, moved to Seattle four years later, leaving its subscription list with the *News-Times*. Hurley eventually left the partnership, leaving Scott to run the paper until 1924 when Earl E. Brownlee took it over. In 1928, C.J. Gillette and Hugh McGilvra acquired the paper, with McGilvra managing it alone from 1930, until he was joined by Victor Spaulding (“Fifty Years In Review,” 16 September 1937). The *New-Times* operated in offices on South Main Street from 1912 to 1947, when it moved to a new building on “A” Street (Senior Writing Research Projects, 1966). McGilvra served as owner and editor of the *News-Times* and later, after it was sold, became the publisher. He retired in 1983 after 55 years on the newspaper (“Hugh McGilvra”).

A relatively new form of communication, the telephone, continued to gain popularity. In 1920, Samuel Grant Hughes sold his telephone company to the Western Oregon Telephone and Telegraph Company, operated by George A. Bauman and W.S. Moreland. In 1927, the company was bought and merged with eight others to form the Oregon Telephone Company. This new venture was purchased by the Puget Sound Telephone Company, along with other exchanges, and resulted in a new, larger conglomerate. Known as the West Coast Telephone Company, it served Oregon, Washington and Northern California with 60 exchanges and 35,000 stations (“GTE Northwest,” 1988). Between 1934 and 1940, the number of telephone subscribers increased from 909 to 1909 (Pierson, 1948). Demand increased after World War II and eventually led to the merger of West Coast with the General Telephone Company (GTE) in 1964.

Industry

Forest Grove was the home of numerous small industries in the first half of this century. By 1914, a brick and tile factory, steam laundry and ice plant were located here (“Made in Forest Grove”). W.C. Emmerson’s gopher trap factory gained national notoriety with the production of two types of traps, the Raymond gopher trap and the “Cinch.”

While these smaller businesses and industries contributed to Forest Grove’s economic health, agriculture and timber were far more significant. For many years, dairying was the primary agricultural activity, as reflected in the success of the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company factory, which served as a substantial source of income to the community (Bennett, 1914). The Forest Grove Creamery, located in the survey area at 2017 21st Avenue, also established quite a reputation, producing over 2,000 pounds of butter per day for Yamhill, Washington, Tillamook, and Multnomah counties (Chamber of Commerce publication, c.1930, 5).

The climate and soil nurtured bountiful yields of crops, particularly fruits and vegetables. This led to the establishment of related industries and, by 1914, Forest Grove was home to the Forest Grove (fruit) Cannery, a flour mill, and J. N. Hoffman’s fruit evaporator. The fruit growing industry gained representation with the establishment of the Forest Grove Fruit Growers’ Association in 1912. Under the leadership of president J.F. Forbis and manager H.C. Atwell, the Association operated a factory three blocks from downtown (Bennett, 1914). As late as 1930, the Chamber of Commerce promoted the City by discussing the success of local flour and feed mills, a fruit and vegetable cannery, a cooperative packing plant, and an independent fruit packing plant. The Chamber also declared that Forest Grove was known as “Daffodil Town” for the 3,000,000 narcissus bulbs that were grown commercially (Chamber of Commerce, c.1930).

As noted previously, farmers suffered during the Great Depression as prices dropped. However, World War II stimulated the agricultural sector and 1946 was declared “a banner business year.” Several factories opened that year, including the Hudson-Duncan Cannery and Freezing plant (“Forest Grove History”). Local manufacturers of agricultural products included the Forest Grove Creamery (butter and eggs), Guyton’s Dairy (retail and wholesale milk), Hudson House, Inc. and Gray and Co. (both of which canned fruits, vegetables, frozen foods, toppings, preserves and olives), Olsen Poultry Farm (processed poultry), Portland Canning Company (frozen berries,

canned beans, prunes, apples, processed cherries), E. F. Burlingham and Sons (wholesale seeds), and Carlton Nursery Company, Inc. (nursery stock) (Bell, Planned Industrial Development, 14).

The other major economic activity capitalized on the nearby forests. After a slow start, the logging industry grew as transportation improved with the introduction of the railways and better roads. The 1902 Sanborn Insurance Map shows Schramel and Davies Lumber located at the corner of Main and 22nd Avenue. This was the first lumber company to operate in town, and was followed in 1914 by the Forest Grove Planing Mill (“Made in Forest Grove”). 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 (Chamber of Commerce, c.1930, 12). Shortly after the Wall Street crash, the Carnation Lumber Company resumed construction on its new mill to replace the old one that was destroyed by fire (“Forest Grove Industries”).



From the 1926 phone directory.

From 1932 to 1952, the Stimson Lumber Company alone operated 18 miles of logging railroad from Forest Grove into the Coast Range (Edwards). Initially capitalizing on salvage timber from the Tillamook Burns, the first of which occurred in 1933, Stimson’s and other lumber companies were negatively impacted by these Tillamook fires. An increase in lumber prices during the 1940s, along with the development of new equipment, led to a change in lumber practices. Smaller stands were sought out and more attention was paid to conservation methods as an alternative to “complete denudation.” The timber industry surpassed agriculture as the main economic activity and, in the “banner business year” of 1946, several new mills, including Stimson’s hardboard plant, opened (“What You Should Know,” Forest Grove History).

Commerce

Not all economic activity was directly related to agriculture and timber. Forest Grove enjoyed a vibrant downtown with a variety of services and retail businesses. These included two banks, the Star Theater (later known as The Grove Theater), garages, hotels, and stores selling furniture, hardware, pharmaceuticals, paint, ironwork, and groceries.

Two prominent citizens who lived in the survey area were responsible for the establishment of two local banks. Former state senator Edward W. Haines (1861-1936), previously of 2218 College Way (Knight Hall), founded the First National Bank of Oregon in partnership with John Templeton. Haines had been involved with a variety of ventures including a merchandise store with John E. Bailey, a grain elevator and warehouse, and the Gales Peak Water Company. Bailey (1845-1936), a former schoolteacher and merchant, was a founder and Vice President of the Forest Grove National Bank.

Historical Overview

Long-term resident John W. Guyer recalled the stores lining Main Street in the 1920s. Those in our survey area included M.S. Allen Hardware, at the northeast corner of Main and 21st Avenue. The shop was located on the first floor of the old I.O.O.F. building, which was destroyed in the 1919 fire. Just north of 21st, on the west side of Main, were A.B. Caples store and Sanford's Agate and Tinware (Guyer, 1970).

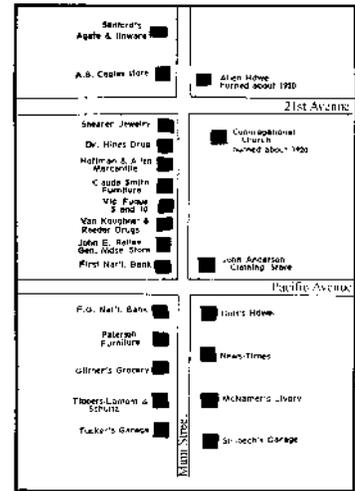
The availability of residential plots and existing housing in both Walker's and Naylor's Additions was ideal for local merchants and professionals. Not only was the area close to Pacific University, but it was also easily accessible to the City's core. Numerous businesspeople chose to live here. One was John Ray Giltner, owner of Giltner Grocery on Main Street. His house at 1824 22nd Avenue was reportedly built in 1932 by John Anderson, a prominent local merchant and owner of a men's clothing store. With his brother Harry, Ray Giltner founded Giltner Grocery store and operated it for over half a century. Mr. Giltner was also a charter member of the Forest Grove Chamber of Commerce.

Another prominent resident was Hal Franklin Bailey of 2218 "B" Street. Bailey was the former owner of Haines and Bailey General Merchandise Store, which was constructed in 1890 and located at 2008-2100 Main Street. Bailey was a businessman, whose other investments included a hay barn west of Elm Street, which became the Albers Mill in 1912.

1919 Fire

Perhaps the most significant event affecting Forest Grove's businesses in the survey area was a fire on July 20, 1919. The situation was described with great drama in the *Washington County News-Times*:

On Sunday afternoon at about one o'clock, occurred the most disastrous fire in the History of Forest Grove. At the hour when the streets of the city were more nearly deserted than at any other time, Sunday afternoon, the fire demon chose an opportune time to spread his deadly ravages over a goodly portion of the city's business district, and in less time than it takes to write the story of the disaster, the devouring element had wiped out thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property, perhaps totaling \$75,000 ("Holocaust").



Map of businesses along Main Street in 1920 based on the recollections of John Guyer in a 1970 *News-Times* article.



Remains of the 2100 block of 21st Avenue after the July 20, 1919 fire, as seen from College Way looking northwest. The chimney stack to the left is the ruins of the Congregational Church. Behind the telephone pole is the shell of the I.O.O.F. Lodge where the American Legion Hall stands today.

The fire started in O.M. Sanford's secondhand store on the westside of Main Street just north of 21st Avenue, and by the time it was over, numerous buildings along 21st Avenue were gutted or destroyed. These included the First Congregational Church, Rogers City Library, the Taylor Brothers' Palace Garage, Valley Realty Company, C. H. Adams Millinery, K. N. Staehr's Music Store, Archie Bryant's photo gallery, and M.S. Allen & Co. Hardware (in the I.O.O.F. Lodge) ("Holocaust").

Education

In 1914, the name "Tualatin Academy and Pacific University" was formally changed to Pacific University. In addition to this educational facility, Forest Grove had four other schools to accommodate its 800 schoolchildren: the High School, Central School, Lincoln Elementary School, and the Advent school ("Made in Forest Grove"). In 1930, Forest Grove schools underwent some major changes. The old Central School (1885) was demolished and a new building constructed. More significantly, 17 districts were consolidated with the formation of the Forest Grove Union High School District. Prior to the consolidation, the educational facility was known as the South Park High School.

By 1937, Forest Grove was participating in the WPA program, with the construction of a new grade school to replace the old Lincoln School. At this time, school enrollment was on the rise, in part to the enlargement of the district. The most drastic enlargement in the school-age population occurred between 1940 and 1950. The 70 percent increase was attributed to the migration of residents into Forest Grove and the high incidence of war babies.

Religion

Religion played a dominant role in Forest Grove, as proven by its history of being a dry town long before Prohibition was implemented in the United States. The Seventh Day Adventists made an early appearance, holding camp meetings in Naylor's Grove as early as 1911. A newspaper article about their 1914 camp meeting described two hundred family tents, arranged in rows on lighted streets that were named and lettered. The encampment included a telephone, post office, sanitarium tent with two doctors, book tent and a cafeteria to feed the vegetarians. Services were held in German and Scandinavian as well as English in a 1500-person pavilion tent ("Seventh Day Adventists Enjoy Camp Meeting," 1914).

The last of the 'tented city' which has housed the Western Oregon Conference of Seventh Day Adventists in the city park for the past four years was hauled to Gladstone Friday. The conference meetings covering two weeks in August has grown to be a huge thing occupying practically the entire park. Permanent buildings were added each year until quite a group remained last year following the removal of the XXX living, office, store and auditorium tents ("Adventists Move Park Buildings").

By 1950, the four most-established churches with the largest congregations were the Roman Catholic, First Methodist, First Congregational and First Christian churches. Other active organized churches in Forest Grove included the Apostolic Faith, Assembly of God, Baptist,

Christian Science, Gospel Hall, Jehovah's Witnesses, Latter Day Saints, and Lutheran churches ("What You Should Know," 20-21).

Recreation and Culture

By the late 1920s, many groups enhanced Forest Grove's sense of community and civic duty. In addition to an active Chamber of Commerce, there were numerous organizations such as the Rotary Club, an American Legion post, the Women's Club and fraternal groups including the Knights of Pythias and the Masons (Chamber of Commerce publication, c.1930, 4).

By the late 1940s, Forest Grove enjoyed cultural activities such as plays, lectures, music and sports, many of which stemmed from the schools or Pacific University. The Rogers City Library and the Carnegie library on the Pacific University campus were open to the public. Rogers Park, the City swimming pool, and theaters also provided recreational opportunities. From 1945-49, a city park board was active, building a swimming pool and a baseball field with night lights, while improving parks and encouraging a Little League program (Forest Grove History).

Building Activities

Early builders in the survey area included James Shore Loynes, Albert Redetzke and Lee Sparks. Loynes (1851-1940) established himself after coming to Oregon in 1909. He constructed the first Lincoln School, the Congregational Church, and Central School. He also reconstructed the Rogers City Library and the American Legion Memorial Hall after the 1919 fire. Al Redetzke (1880-1962) is credited with building the Miller, Walker, Chowning and Holroyd Buildings. Redetzke's company constructed over 100 homes in the area as well as many farm buildings, including the Parson Prune Dryer, before he retired in 1942.

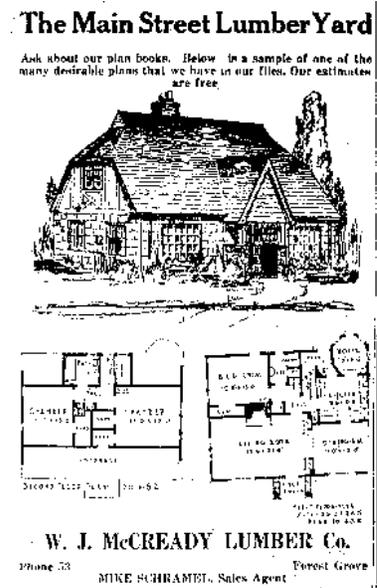
Lee M. Sparks is credited with building several houses in Forest Grove, including 2032 "B" Street, 2342 Sunset Drive, and 2352 Sunset Drive. He was also the builder, contractor and foreman of construction crews for the Laughlin Hotel which was operated by Bedford Laughlin. It is not clear if he was the same person known as Levi Sparks who reportedly built McCormick Hall at Pacific University. According to a 1959 Forest Grove city directory, members of the Sparks family were living in the house Lee Sparks built at 2352 Sunset Drive.

One entrepreneur developed an interesting building technique that was used in the construction of numerous buildings around town. Through the Thormost Building Corporation, John Taylor promoted a patented system known as the "Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall." Taylor's system, which he reportedly used in Ohio and Florida before coming to Forest Grove, relied on two three-inch walls of concrete separated by a one-inch air space. Taylor passed away in 1932 but his company carried on under the auspices of William B. Taylor, A. Herbert and Walter Taylor. This building process was used on the home constructed for Dr. W.R. Taylor (no relation) at 2212 "A" Street in 1919.

On the eve of the Great Depression, Forest Grove was experiencing significant building activity. The year 1928 saw the construction of the West Coast Telephone Company's building on

College Way, as well as a new plant for the Carnation Lumber Company. Two department stores, J.C. Penney's and Miller's, constructed new buildings, while other businesses, such as Shearer Jewelry, remodeled their existing facilities. New homes in that year included O.U. Roberts' on 23rd Avenue, Lloyd McNutt's on 22nd Avenue, and Mr. Hall's on West Pacific Avenue ("Summary of Building"). The following year, the American Legion's building was opened after years of sponsorship by various groups. The commencement of construction in September 1929 was followed by a dedication on Armistice Day (November 11) and the official opening on December 19, 1929 ("Public Will Use Legion Building").

As with the rest of the country, Forest Grove's economy was affected by the Great Depression but stimulated by World War II. The population increased, primarily with industrial workers commuting to Portland, and subsequently additional housing was constructed. In response, temporary federal housing units were constructed. Many migrant workers, most of whom were from Mexico, moved to the area to work in the fields as locals went toward the higher paying industry jobs (Edwards, 27).



Advertisement in the Washington County News-Times from 10 October 1929. McCready Lumber eventually evolved into today's Copeland Lumber.

There was a housing shortage during the war, even with increased housing developments. To fill some of the demand, a government trailer park was created in Rogers Grove (now Rogers Park) in 1943. These twenty-five small house trailers huddled together in the clearing and housed approximately fifty persons. The trailer park occupied the east side of the site where water, electricity and comfort facilities were provided. After housing many persons over a period of seven years, the trailers were auctioned off to the highest bidders at a government close-out (Senior Writing Research Projects, 1966, 21-22).

In 1947, the number of building permits issued was three times the earlier record high in 1938, as additions, such as West Park, continued to be platted. In keeping with the times, homes constructed during this time were for the most part small and compact, corresponding to both current financial situations and the decreased size of the modern family. Nearly all (over 96 percent) were frame structures, despite concrete blocks having been a popular construction material in 1945.

As of 1950, the majority (85 percent) of residences in Forest Grove were single family homes. Duplexes and tri-plexes comprised an additional ten percent of the housing stock, with the remainder one large apartment building and a handful of four- to six-family units. Over 40 percent of the housing units were constructed after 1930 and 30 percent after 1940. Only 22 percent of the housing stock was 50 years or older. "Although some modernity is lacking which might be due to the older type homes, about one fifth of these Forest Grove houses report some major alteration of remodeling since the war..." ("What You Should Know," 8).

Resource Identification

This section describes the identification of cultural resources by both theme and resource type. The two components of this project were the development of this context statement and the simultaneous survey of Naylor's, Walker's and West Park Additions. The statement on methodology details how the consultants carried out the survey in Naylor's, Walker's and West Park Additions.

Methodology

The Naylor's, Walker's and West Park Additions Historic Context and Resource Inventory was prepared by David Pinyerd, along with major contributions from associates, Richa Wilson, Sally Wright, and Leslie Heald.

Previous Surveys

There have been several surveys that touched upon this survey area. In 1976, Stephen Dow Beckham performed a county-by-county inventory of Oregon. Beckham surveyed approximately five properties in the survey area, concentrating only on the renowned properties, such as the Old Stage Coach Stop. From 1983 to 1985, the Forest Grove Community Development Department and the Forest Grove Historic Landmarks Board performed a city-wide inventory and evaluation. Using volunteers, the inventory recorded approximately 60 properties within the survey area. The survey uncovered much information; however, it was not comprehensive or uniform, as some volunteers were more experienced and/or detailed than others.

At the present seven buildings in the survey area are listed on the local register. Two of those properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Literature Search

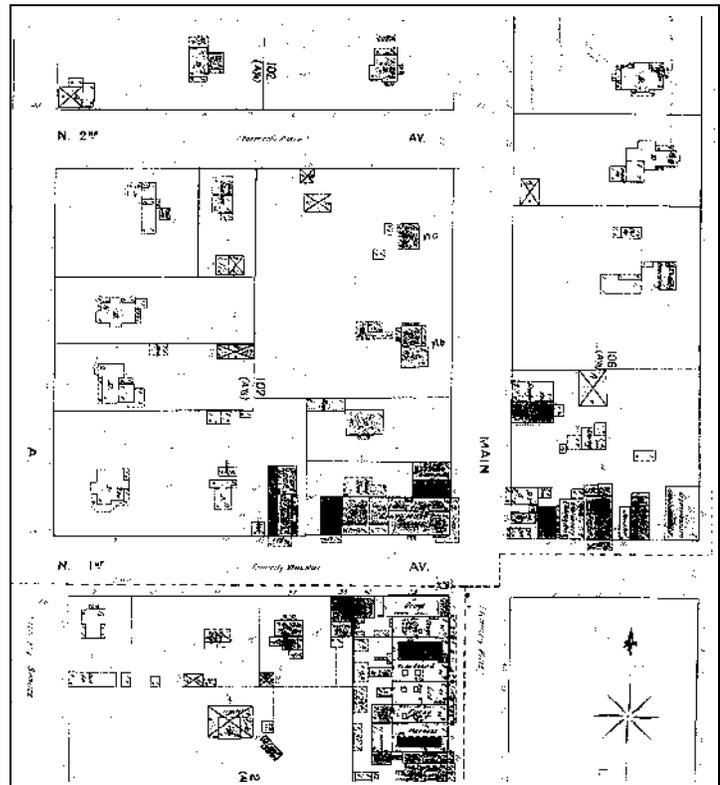
There is a wealth of information written about Forest Grove in the form of unpublished manuscripts and newspaper articles. The Friends of Historic Forest Grove have been quietly assembling materials to form a History Room at the Forest Grove Library. At this time, however, the materials are scattered among a few key individuals, some of whom are inaccessible. Mary Jo Morelli was the gateway to our principal research materials, including maps and photographs. Jim Casto helped fill in the details on many key individuals. The Forest Grove Library's history vertical files were quite valuable. The sources we used are listed in the bibliography.

Historic Context

The historic context for Naylor's, Walker's and West Park Additions was modeled after several historic contexts written in Oregon. The Forest Grove historic context, of course, was a basic resource for information; however, it was not the model. Different components of historic

contexts for Corvallis, Eugene, and Astoria were used as models for the framework of this context.

Content for this context came primarily from newspapers and manuscripts. The tremendous number of newspapers during the past 100 years, coupled with the predilection to reminisce about the past, made newspapers one of our primary resources. Unpublished manuscripts written over the years about Forest Grove contributed greatly, particularly those of Margaret Gilbert. Mary Jo Morelli's collection of Forest Grove's history gave us an invaluable repository. The citizens of Forest Grove seem to have always considered the town special and have chosen to document its history before it is lost.



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from March 1902 showing the intersection of Main Street and North 1st Avenue (now 21st Avenue). Created originally for the fire insurance industry for risk assessment purposes, they are highly detailed and accurate maps showing building construction details at a specific point in time.

Survey and Inventory

The survey process was quite straightforward. During several days in December 1997, we photographed each property in the survey area deemed 50 years or older. In addition to the photograph, we recorded style, condition, integrity, and an estimated construction date. We inputted the information into a Microsoft Access database and scanned each photograph. This provided a thumbnail description of each property so that the Historic Landmarks Board could review the properties and we could organize the survey.

Using the 1983 survey information as a starting point, we began tie important individuals to specific properties. Properties found to have low integrity with no known history were immediately eliminated from the survey. Properties with seemingly too recent a construction date were also eliminated. A total of 56 properties were removed from further inventorying.

The remaining 129 properties were surveyed more thoroughly in January 1998 using the State Historic Preservation Office's Historic Resource Survey Form. Site plans for each property were created using the City's ArcView GIS overlay maps for the survey area. Location maps were created using Adobe Photoshop. From the list of 129 properties, the Historic Landmarks Board chose 42 properties for intensive research. Basically, the intensive research involved deed and city directory searches. Deed research was performed at a title plant in Portland. City directories are a rare commodity in Forest Grove and all that we could find are listed in the bibliography.

During this time, the historic context was being written. As information cropped up on certain structures, that information was plugged into the property. Deeds and city directories gave us owner names that could be tied to the biographies being generated by the Historic Review Board and ourselves. Slowly, we built statements of significance for each of the 129 properties, 42 of which are quite detailed.

Resource Themes

This section describes the historic resources found in the survey area as defined by theme. Each theme is in turn described by the resource types applicable to that theme in the survey area. We surveyed 185 properties; however, we inventoried just 129 properties, as 56 structures were too altered or too close to the 50-year cut-off to qualify. Therefore, only 129 of the resources are categorized by theme. Some of the properties have multiple themes so the aggregate total of individual theme counts will be higher. There are many themes represented in Oregon towns; however, the survey area is quite small and characterized for the most part as a residential neighborhood. Therefore, only applicable themes will be discussed below. Themes unrepresented in the survey area but present elsewhere in Forest Grove are agriculture, funerary, health care, and national defense. Themes applicable to the survey area are residential, transportation, education, religion, commerce, social, local government, and manufacturing.

Residential

It is obvious upon first entering the survey area that it is a residential neighborhood. Only the southeast corner and the strip along Pacific Avenue are commercial areas. Given that, it is not surprising that 94 percent of the inventoried properties are domestic in function. Of those 121 residential properties, 11 are 19th century and 110 are 20th century. Homes span 140 years in construction, from 1858 all the way to 1998; however, no post-1948 homes were actually inventoried. All 121 of the homes were originally single-family dwellings. Today, seven have been turned into offices for Pacific University, two are duplexes, thirteen are multi-family residential, with the remaining ninety-nine still single-family houses.

The following is a breakdown of the residential theme into its stylistic sub-themes. There are many domestic architectural styles recognized by the State Historic Preservation Office throughout the period from 1858 to 1948; however, not all styles are represented in the survey area. The following will be a discussion of the styles appearing in the survey area only in a rough chronological order.

Classical Revival

Classical Revival was the dominant style in the 1840s and 1850s; in Oregon it lasted into the 1860s. It is characterized by a low-pitched gable roof with ornamentation derived from the Greek and Roman orders. A prominent



The Old Stagecoach Stop, also known as the Stephen and Parthena Blank House, (c.1858) at 2117 "A" Street.

entablature is always present with a wide frieze and various cornice mouldings. The gable end is often formed into a full pediment or at least delineated with eave returns. A full portico is not uncommon and doors are usually flanked by sidelights with a transom overhead. Windows are multi-lite, usually 4/4 or 6/6. There is only one Classical Revival represented in the survey area: the Stephen and Parthena Blank House (c.1858). Its bay window is a later addition.

Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style was popularized by the works of Andrew Jackson Downing and Alexander Jackson Davis in the 1840s and 1850s. Downing's book, *Cottage Residences*, was reissued at least twelve times between 1842 and 1888 (Whiffen, 56). Houses of this style are characterized by an emphasis on the vertical with steeply-pitched gable roofs and jigsaw ornamentation. Complex bargeboards, brackets and porch trim are principal characteristics. Power woodworking machinery, such as the power lathe, bandsaw and scroll saw, developed in the mid-1800s made elaborate jigsawn ornamentation possible. A lancet window is a common feature, as is a vertical board and batten exterior surface. The Gothic Revival was a popular early style in Oregon from around 1850 until 1880. Only one home in the survey area can be defined as Gothic Revival: the Dilley House at 1933 22nd Avenue built c.1875. It has undergone radical alterations over its life, however, it still retains its verticality and jigsawn bargeboard.



The sole example of Gothic Revival in the survey area is the Dilley House at 1933 22nd Avenue.

Vernacular

“Vernacular structure” defines a building that is most likely to be constructed at a certain time in a common place. It is those ordinary structures, often owner-built, that are constructed in a style typical to an area with materials available locally. Unfortunately, that strict definition envelops most buildings on which we place style labels. For example, Queen Anne was the common style of the day, built of materials available locally; however, we would not label it as “vernacular.” Therefore, the vernacular label has come to be applied to those simple buildings that do not have any stylistic elements for classification. It is those gable-front, side-wing buildings with 1/1 windows that get the vernacular label, and it is those side-gabled, 1-1/2 story, circa 1900 buildings that we classify as vernacular. Given that definition, the Henry Buxton Jr. House at 2234 “B” Street is a typical example.



The Henry Buxton Jr. House (c.1871) at 2234 “B” Street is an excellent example of a vernacular front-gable, side-wing.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style is characterized by asymmetrical massing, wrap-around porches, and a variety of decorative surfacing materials. A tower is a common feature, as is a variety of window types and turned decorative elements. The style dates back to the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial where the British were supposedly recreating the era of Queen Anne in their exposition buildings (Schweitzer, 44). The style was quite popular in the Willamette Valley from 1885 through 1905. We characterized five homes in the survey area as Queen Anne.



The Crosley House at 2125 "A" Street is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style.

Two styles, Eastlake and Stick, are variations on the Queen Anne theme. Eastlake is usually found towards the early end of Queen Anne and is characterized by a profusion of three-dimensional woodwork, such as spindled king-posts, knobs, brackets, and perforated elements. Stick is also considered an early variation of Queen Anne and is defined by a system of paneled areas on the exterior suggesting structural elements and infill.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style is actually a series of phases of revival from the 1890s until the present. The first phase occurred after the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 generated interest in America's past. The expression first came to Oregon as the application of colonial elements onto Queen Anne bodies. Greek Revival elements used in the late 18th century came back into vogue in the form of columns, dentil courses, modillions, Palladian windows, and pilasters. Queen Annes became simpler and more restrained after the turn of the century as the colonial elements were applied.

Colonial Revival houses started appearing at the turn of the century in Oregon. The full compliment of classical decorative elements were used and applied to symmetrical forms. An excellent example on an early Colonial Revival is the W.W. McEldowney House at 2240 "A" Street. It is symmetrical and detailed with classical elements, but its verticality and massive front gable show its chronological ties to the Queen Anne.



W.W. McEldowney House (1904) at 2240 A Street is the epitome of an early Colonial Revival.

In the 1920s, Colonial Revivals found their way into catalogs in a bungalow form. Naturally symmetrical with minimal classical detailing, they usually were side gabled with multi-lite sashes. Interest in reviving our true colonial heritage at Williamsburg kept the Colonial Revival going through the 1930s. Designers in the late 1930s and 1940s used the Colonial Revival by either applying its elements to minimal tract dwellings or recreating colonial antecedents. The Cape Cod variant was a 1- to 1½-story, side-gabled house, three bays wide with a central entry. It often had multi-lite windows, shutters, and exterior chimneys. The

Williamsburg variation is basically a Cape Cod with gabled dormers. Colonial Revivals are still being built today though with minimal detailing and improper form.

There were eight domestic properties that could be classified as Colonial Revival in the survey area. They ranged in date from c.1910 to c.1940, demonstrating the longevity the Colonial Revival style had in Oregon.

Dutch Colonial Revival

The Dutch Colonial Revival is a variant on the Colonial Revival and follows the same chronology. Its character-defining feature is a second story concealed in a gambrel roof. Houses of this style have classical detailing and usually include dormers. Dutch Colonials just after the turn of the century in Oregon are generally front gabled with fine detailing. An excellent example is the Fish House at 1630 Pacific Avenue (c.1910). Early Dutch Colonials usually had gambrel-roofed dormers.



The Dr. Taylor House at 2212 A Street is a prime example of a late Dutch Colonial Revival (c.1920).

Dutch Colonial Revivals in the 1920s through 1940s tend to lean towards the side gable. They also became much larger and turned to large shed dormers. A superior example of a 1920s Dutch Colonial can be found at the Dr. Taylor House at 2212 “A” Street. The addition of a sunroom on later colonials appears to be quite common.

Four Square

Less of a style than a form, the four square is a hip-roofed, two-story house with a square plan two rooms deep and two rooms wide. Sometimes called a box house or classic box, the four square was a common style in Oregon around the turn of the century, from around 1900 until 1915. Four squares usually have full-width front porches and dormers. Decorative elements are usually confined to the rafter tails and the porch. There is only one four square in the survey area, located at 1917 “C” Street (c.1900).



The four square at 1917 “C” Street is typical of this style in Oregon.

Transitional

The “transitional” style is a controversial label. Generally, the term is applied to those houses built just prior to the bungalow movement in the late 1910s. The dwellings are usually simple, one-story worker housing. They often show colonial overtones in their balanced symmetry. Strong bungalow elements such as large front windows and wide mouldings are often apparent. Even vestigial Queen Anne elements such as



The Crowther House (c.1910) is a good representative of the “transitional” style.

patterned shingle work can be found on these transitional houses. Thirteen houses (11 percent) in the survey area have been identified as “transitional.” A typical house receiving the label is the Minnie Baker Crowther House at 2130 “B” Street. It has various imbricated shingles coupled with large ground-floor windows and a balanced symmetry - elements of the three styles listed above.

Craftsman

The term “Craftsman” is derived from the house designs published by Gustav Stickley in his *Craftsman Magazine* from 1901 to 1916. Not only were house plans produced by the magazine, but a whole way of life was advocated within its pages. Through natural materials, hand craftsmanship, good air circulation, sterile bathrooms and kitchens, and generous living spaces, a family could find health and happiness within a Craftsman’s walls. The Craftsman is often considered the rich cousin to the bungalow, as both developed at the same time. They shared many elements such as a low-pitched roof, wide eaves with exposed rafter tails and brackets, full deep porches with tapering posts and solid rails. The Craftsman goes beyond the bungalow by presenting many different window types, a variety of decorative surfacing, and is generally two stories in height.



The second Oscar Brown house (1903) at 2335 “A” Street is a typical Craftsman with wide eaves, full porch, a variety of window types, and large mass.

The Craftsman period was short-lived and ended by 1915 primarily due to high building costs. Rarely is a Craftsman seen in Oregon before 1905. There are six properties within the survey area that can be classified as Craftsman. The second Oscar Brown House at 2335 “A” Street is a fine example that employs all of the traits of a Craftsman.

Bungalow

The bungalow enjoyed enormous popularity in Oregon primarily because it arrived at a time of tremendous growth in the State. The bungalow was economically accessible to many people and its construction materials were readily available. Its popularity is shown in the large numbers of bungalows found in the survey area. Forty bungalows were recorded, which equates to a full one-third of the houses inventoried.

A bungalow is most readily categorized by its size of 1 to 1-½ stories. Like the Craftsman, the bungalow is characterized by a low-pitched roof, wide eaves with exposed rafter tails, and brackets. A front porch is critical to the style, as it was to the Queen Anne; however, the bungalow integrates the porch into the building, allowing for a smoother transition from the inside to the outdoors. The porches are



This bungalow is the Parson House at 1718 23rd Avenue. Its side entry porch is quite unusual, as bungalows usually have a wide porch across the front.

wide and are frequently delineated by solid rails with truncated, tapered columns. Also like the Craftsman, bungalows sheath themselves in rustic materials, such as shingles, brick, clinkers, river rock, and stone. A variety of window types are present, often making use of leaded glass treatments. A fine example of a bungalow with these features is the Parson House at 1718 23rd Avenue.

The bungalow evolved somewhat during its popular period of 1910 to 1940. Basically, the style moved from a highly-ornamented, Arts and Crafts-influenced structure to a simpler, more affordable home. This can be seen at 1824 22nd Avenue, built in 1932.



Bungalow (1932) at 1824 22nd Avenue.

Tudor

The English Arts and Crafts movement influenced the bungalow movement, but it saw its American realization in the Tudor style. Built almost exclusively in the 1920s before the Depression, typical characteristics of the style are steeply pitched roofs with multiple gables and half-timbering. The combination of materials, such as brick, wood siding and stucco, for sheathing is typical. Several window types with multiple lites, often casement with leaded, diamond panes, are a requirement. The only example of the Tudor style is at 2226 Main Street.



An unexuberant example of the Tudor style can be found at 2226 Main Street.

English Cottage

A subset of the Tudor style is the English Cottage. The English Cottage has all of the elements of the Tudor, but is usually smaller and has rolled eaves. Two excellent examples are in the survey area, however, the Roy and Iva McCurdy House at 2038 “B” Street is particularly fine.



The McCurdy House (c.1932) is an excellent example of the English Cottage style.

Jacobethan

Like the English Cottage, Jacobethan is also a subset of the Tudor style. The term “Jacobethan” is a melding of the Elizabethan and Jacobean styles as loosely interpreted here in America. Jacobethan incorporates all the elements of the Tudor, adding a diamond pattern (or diaper pattern) into its brick walls to make it Jacobethan. There is one example in the survey area: the Kines House (c.1935) at 2324 “A” Street.



The Kines House at 2324 “A” Street is an American example of the Jacobethan style.

Moderne

The Modernistic styles were introduced to the general public through a 1922 contest to design the new headquarters for the *Chicago Tribune*. The design of the runner-up, Eliel Saarinen, was widely publicized and quickly became the latest architectural style. However, the Moderne style did not reach Oregon until the 1930s, where it was typically used for commercial structures. Characteristics include a cube-ish shape, a smooth wall surface (usually of stucco), a flat roof, and horizontal emphasis. Although generally asymmetrical in nature, the example at 1939 23rd Avenue is balanced around a central entry with a rounded hood. As it was uncommon to use the Moderne style in residential structures, and due to the alterations that have occurred at the site, it is likely that this building originally housed commercial activities.



Moderne structure at 1939 23rd Avenue (c.1945).

Minimal Tract

The minimal tract house appeared shortly before the beginning of World War II and continued to be built in great numbers for many decades. The economic depression of the 1930s led to this simple style of architecture, which often lacked decorative detailing. Minimal tract homes tended to be relatively small, one-story structures, with hipped or gable roofs. Many versions of this style include a front facing gable and a large exterior chimney, influenced by the Tudor style. The example at 1904 22nd Avenue, however, displays colonial features, with its symmetrical facade, central pedimented entrance, paired windows, and shutters. Approximately 21 percent of the residences in the inventory are representative of this style. Although a greater number of minimal tracts exist in the survey area, many were eliminated due to their proximity to the 50-year cut-off or to their compromised condition or integrity.



A typical c.1945 minimal tract house at 1904 22nd Avenue.

Ranch

“The Ranch” originated with California architects in the mid-1930s and was the most popular style of architecture from the 1940s through the 1960s. Ranch homes, which tend to maximize facade width and have attached garages, appear to “sprawl” out, especially when placed on large lots. The ranch style thrived on the increased dependence on the automobile, as it was no longer necessary to live in proximity to bus and street car lines, symbolizing urban sprawl in its very form. This style is dominated by asymmetrical, one-story plans with low-pitched roofs and moderate overhangs. It is characterized by large picture windows in the living area, decorative iron or wooden porch supports, and either wood or brick wall cladding. Partially enclosed patios or courtyards were influences from early



Typical ranch home at 2138 “A” Street (c.1950).

Spanish Colonial precedents. While a number of ranch homes were situated in the survey area, most were eliminated due to age. Of the two examples included in this inventory, the home at 2138 “A” Street is more typical of the style. It incorporates both brick and wood siding and has a recessed entry.

Transportation

There are two resources tied to the transportation theme. The first is in the commercial area at the southeast corner of the survey area. It is the Palace Garage at 2017 21st Avenue. The property has accommodated a variety of tenants over the years beginning with Clarke’s Creamery, followed by a post office, and then the Palace Garage. In 1919, a fire wiped out the commercial district along 21st and left only the party walls of this structure standing. The Palace Garage was rebuilt only to become the Forest Grove Creamery in 1930.



Palace Garage/Forest Grove Creamery at 2017 21st Avenue.

The survey area also has a small commercial spot zone at the corner of 23rd Avenue and Main Street that has an automotive shop built in 1941. This intersection has three buildings related to automobiles; however, the other two were too heavily altered to include in the inventory.

Education

Educational buildings are a well-represented resource type outside of the survey area to the east on the Pacific University campus. However, the campus has grown in recent years into the resource area and is now an active theme with seven (six percent) of the buildings. The majority of the homes along College Way and the former Rogers Library have been adaptively reused by the University as offices.



J.W. and Clara B. Hughes House (2214 College Way).

Archaeological remains of the educational past in the survey area may remain at the northeast corner of the intersection of University Avenue and Main Street. This corner was the site of both the first and second Lincoln Schools. The first was built in 1909-10 and was constructed of wood. It was built in the prairie style and was two stories tall with a tower and daylight basement. It was demolished in the mid-1930s to make way for the second Lincoln School. The new building was quite similar to the current Central School that is located south of the survey area. The second Lincoln School was a long, low building formed of brick with stone trimwork. It was built in 1938 as a WPA project and served until 1968 when it was sold to Pacific University. It burned on June 18, 1970, and today is a parking lot and tennis courts.

Religion

Along the small commercial zone at the southeast corner of the survey area is one structure related to religion. It is the Undenominational Church in Christ at 1919 21st Avenue built c.1930.

Resource Identification

It is quite a unique building for a church and quite unusual in the survey area. It is a one-story building with a daylight basement constructed of poured concrete covered in stucco. The windows are factory sash. Detailing consists of quoining at the corners and an arched entry with alternating, protruding voussoirs. The building's style leans more towards commercial, more connotative of a meeting hall or even a factory than a traditional church.

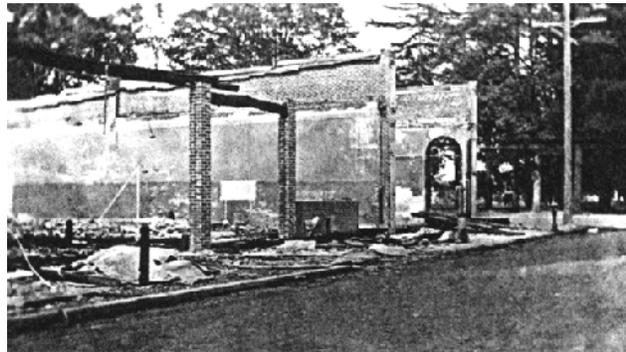


Undenominational Church in Christ (1919 21st Ave).

The Congregational Church is just outside the southern edge of our commercial district; however, it has had a major impact on the people in and development of the survey area, as pointed out in the historical overview portion of this document.

Commerce

There are three buildings associated with commerce inventoried in the survey area. These buildings are naturally in the small commercial area at the southeast corner of the survey area along the 1900 and 2000 blocks of 21st Avenue. Prior to 1900, these commercial buildings were made of wood and were one or two stories. After the 1892 ordinance was passed requiring new commercial construction to be made of “fire proof” materials, new buildings were made with brick exterior walls (party walls) combined with a heavy timber or cast iron interior structure. The interior structure was laid out in a bay system allowing for a fairly open interior space, no matter what the size of the building, that carried through to the front facade. The facade would mirror the bay configuration translating into large, plate-glass store fronts with recessed entries shaded by awnings. After the fire of 1919, all that remained of these buildings were their gutted brick shells. Several of them were rebuilt reusing the still-standing brick walls, evident in the former Rogers Library and the Palace Garage/Forest Grove Creamery.



Ravages of the July 20, 1919 fire. Pictured are the still-standing party walls of the Palace Garage (left) and the City Library. (WCHS #15897)

Social

There is one building in the survey area that fits into the social theme, the American Legion Hall. Constructed in 1928 on the site of the I.O.O.F. Lodge destroyed in the 1919 fire, it is a brick building in the Colonial Revival style. The structure has a full compliment of colonial detailing with belt course, quoining, Palladian windows, central



The American Legion Hall (1929) at 2003 21st Avenue.

projecting bay, and an entryway defined by Doric columns and entablature. The building's style is typical for the social theme, as the Colonial Revival evoked patriotic feelings and embodied stability and order.

Local Government

Only one building in the survey area represents the local government theme, the former Rogers Library. The library began as an informal borrowing system set up by Miss Penfield in her stationery shop at this corner sometime before 1892. The library became formalized when Adeline Fisk Rogers bought the property in 1907, and transferred the title to the City in 1909. Although the 1919 fire gutted the building, there was sufficient warning so that the books were rescued. The building was immediately rebuilt in its original storefront configuration with brick party walls and served as the City's library until 1978 when the library moved to its new building on Pacific Avenue. Today the building serves as Pacific University's Facilities Management Office.



The former Rogers City Library (1919) now occupied by Pacific University's Facilities Management Office at 2019 21st Ave.

Manufacturing

The manufacturing theme is represented by only one of the inventoried properties in the survey area, the Forest Grove Creamery. This building is also listed under the transportation theme, when it was the Palace Garage, and the commerce theme, as it has held commercial enterprises for the past twenty years. This property initially housed Clarke's Creamery, but soon after the introduction of the automobile to Forest Grove in the 1900s, the Taylor Brothers opened the Palace Garage at this location. After the 1919 fire, the structure was rebuilt and opened again as the Palace Garage, as shown on the cover of this context. In 1930, the floors were raised and a new boiler installed to accommodate the building's return to a creamery, this time as the Forest Grove Creamery. The Forest Grove Creamery operated here until it closed its doors in 1977. Earlier this year, the current owners lettered "The Forest Grove Creamery" onto the building's distinctive arched parapet to honor its former role as a creamery.

Evaluation

This report is part of a long-term effort by the Forest Grove Certified Local Government to survey all of the cultural resources within its jurisdiction. This survey investigated the resources within Naylor's, Walker's and West Park Additions. Although many of the properties within the survey boundary have undergone modification over time, a substantial number of historically significant properties still exist which contribute to the unique character of the area.

Criteria for Evaluation

Most local governments have outlined criteria for the evaluation of historic significance and procedures for the designation of a resource as a local landmark. Many communities, including Forest Grove, model their ordinance after the standards established by the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register provides local resources the protection and benefits available through federal programs. The ordinance provides for any resource listed on the National Register of Historic Places to be automatically designated a local landmark.

Section 9.792 of the City of Forest Grove Zoning Ordinance identifies the criteria for local historic or cultural landmark designation. This section states that any structure, archeological or prehistoric site, or historic site, is recommended for designation if it:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Forest Grove, Washington County, the State of Oregon, or the nation; or
2. Is associated with the lives of persons holding a significant place in the history of Forest Grove, Washington County, the State of Oregon, or the nation; or
3. Embodies distinguishing architectural characteristics, in exterior design, of a period, style, method of construction, craftsmanship, or in use of indigenous materials; or
4. Is representative of the work of a designer, architect, or master builder who influenced the development of Forest Grove, the State of Oregon, the Pacific Northwest or the nation; or
5. In the case of proposed designation of a site, yields, or may be likely to yield, information in history, prehistory or archaeology.

An important consideration in the evaluation of a resource is historic integrity. Integrity refers to the degree to which the original resource and its character-defining features (including location, setting, design, and materials) are still intact. If a resource has inappropriate or non-reversible alterations which substantially obscure its historic character, it is considered to have low integrity. Examples of such alterations include the replacement of all the multi-lite windows on a Colonial Revival home with aluminum sliders or the replacement of building's beveled siding with cedar shingles.

Designated Properties

There are two properties within the survey boundary that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, namely:

<u>Site Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>
2125 "A" Street	Harry Crosley House
2117 "A" Street	Stephen and Parthenia McMillen Blank House

In addition, local landmark status had been designated on seven properties within the survey boundary. These are:

<u>Site Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>
2003 21st Avenue	American Legion Hall
2019 21st Avenue	Rogers City Library
2125 "A" Street	Harry Crosley House
2117 "A" Street	Stephen and Parthenia McMillen Blank House
2212 "A" Street	Dr. W.R. Taylor House
2325 "A" Street	Oscar Brown House #1
2119 "B" Street	Jerome A. and Ellen Porter House

Survey Findings

The first level of study involved a reconnaissance survey of 185 properties within the Walker's, Naylor's and the West Park Additions. Of these, 56 sites were immediately eliminated due to the issue of integrity. The high incidence of unsympathetic alterations to original fabric could have been caused by several factors. Close proximity to a university is a common cause, with structures being modified to provide student accommodations. In Corvallis and Eugene, fine homes within a four block radius of Oregon State University and the University of Oregon, respectively, all experienced a high loss of integrity. There is similar evidence in the survey area of the rental housing market negatively impacting the historic structures. Also contributing to the loss of integrity was the relatively late introduction of remodeling permits in Forest Grove. Some of the additions or alterations could have been modified or prevented if plans had to be approved by the City before construction proceeded.

For the 129 properties that retained integrity, information describing the property was collected, a database was created, and preliminary findings were generated. This information was forwarded to the Historic Landmarks Board, which determined those properties in the survey area most likely to possess historic significance and to be the subjects of intensive level research. Upon the completion of research, the properties were divided by level of integrity, with 47 ranking high, 72 medium, and 10 retaining only low levels.

Identification of Historic Resources

Based on the survey, the following properties are considered to have historic significance. These sites should be considered for local designation, as outlined in section 9.792 of the City of Forest Grove Zoning Ordinance.

<u>Site Address</u>	<u>Historic Significance</u>
1724 21st Avenue	L.O. and Laura E. Griebler House
1811 21st Avenue	Wilbur W. and Eleanor McEldowney House #2
2017 21st Avenue	Palace Garage / Forest Grove Creamery
1706 22nd Avenue	Dr. John S. Bishop House
1933 22nd Avenue	Milton Elias Dilley House
2240 "A" Street	Wilbur W. and Eleanor McEldowney House #1
2314-18 "A" Street	Latourette / Atwell / McGilvra House
2324 "A" Street	R.M. and Gertrude Kines House
2335 "A" Street	Oscar Brown House #2
2038 "B" Street	Roy A. and Iva A. McCurdy House
2234 "B" Street	Henry, Jr. and Rosanna Wooley Buxton House
1928 "C" Street	George O. Sloan House
2142 College Way	Dr. Sidney Harper Marsh House
2204 College Way	Marsh Family House
2214 College Way	J.W. and Clara B. Hughes House
2224 College Way	W.G. and Ethel Samuel House
1736 Pacific Avenue	Frank W. Emerson House
2223 Main Street	Ora Francis Tipton House

The following properties are also potentially eligible for designation, but additional research must be conducted to reach a determination.

<u>Site Address</u>	<u>Potential Historic Association</u>
1806 22nd Avenue	John Stowbridge House
1824 22nd Avenue	John Ray Giltner, Giltner Grocery; John Anderson, builder
1827 23rd Avenue	Arthur Brodersen, Brodersen Furniture
2130 "A" Street	John Anderson, blacksmith and merchant; Myrtle Lee, Pacific University professor
2204 "A" Street	Mrs. A.E. Brodersen, early merchant family; James Loynes, builder
2104 "B" Street	A.T. Smith, missionary and founder of Forest Grove
2006 "C" Street	Carl Johnson, Johnson's Livery Stable; Dr. Roswell S. Waltz's long term residence and office
2124 College Way	Les AuCoin, House of Representatives
1630 Pacific	C.P. Fish

Treatment

Development pressures in the survey area indicate a need for the identification and protection of significant resources. A number of historic properties have been unsympathetically remodeled or subdivided to meet the housing needs of the burgeoning Pacific University population. Other structures have succumbed to the expansion of the downtown district, and the area reflects the transition between residential and commercial neighborhoods. Unfortunately, these types of alterations and changes in use typically result in damage to the structure's historic fabric and integrity.

As such, the following recommendations are made to promote the preservation of the historic resources located in Forest Grove. Implementation of these strategies will be based on the availability of funding and the priorities established by the Historic Landmarks Board.

Survey and Research

Intensive surveys, involving the creation of inventories, should be completed throughout the community. With the completion of this survey, the pre-1910 portions of Forest Grove have been surveyed; however, the areas east and north of Pacific University have yet to be surveyed.

Additional surveys and research might be based on themes, such as the role of agriculture, the timber industry, or Native Americans in the development of the community. Thematic research is typically based on resource type, a specific architect or builder, or an ethnic or social group.

Following the completion of the intensive level surveys, supplemental research will be required on some properties already inventoried. Some sites have possible associations with people or events important to the history of Forest Grove, but more research is needed to determine the significance of this connection. Furthermore, with passing time, additional properties will meet the 50-year threshold. These post World War II structures will need to be evaluated for their historic significance within a few years time. Resources that have already been designated must be monitored, with periodic and systematic review.

Local Designation

The Board should continue to recommend resources to the Planning Commission and the City Council for designation as historic or cultural landmarks. These sites and structures must meet the criteria outlined in the City of Forest Grove Zoning Ordinance. Information about local designation should be forwarded to the owners of any properties identified by the survey as significant. Designated resources should continue to be identified with signage, at the owner's consent. These signs provide increased visibility for and an understanding of the local landmark program.

National Register of Historic Places

The Historic Landmarks Board should promote individual nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. The owner of any property designated at the local level should be provided with information and materials regarding both the nomination process and the benefits of being listed. The Board might consider sponsoring an informational meeting, with examples of nominations available for review.

Following the completion of all intensive level surveys, the City or Board should study the geographic distribution of significant resources. Such visual data would indicate dense pockets of resources, and suggest boundaries for possible district nominations.

Preservation Incentives

In addition to a certain measure of protection provided to local landmarks, other incentives must be provided to make the program attractive and viable. The city should consider the implementation of a low-interest or deferred payment loan program for the repair, maintenance, rehabilitation or restoration of a historic resource. Similarly, a program in partnership with the local utility might result in funding for energy conservation measures. The city and board should seek grant assistance through a variety of local, state and federal programs.

Properties on the National Register of Historic Places are eligible for a number of financial incentives. A special assessment program, offering a 15-year tax freeze on the property's assessed value, is available through the state. This program is designed to encourage owners to preserve or improve the condition of landmark properties without facing tax consequences. At the federal level, tax credits are available for the rehabilitation of National Register properties.

Public Education and Outreach

The Historic Landmarks Board should continue to promote historic preservation in Forest Grove. The brochure produced in 1993 by the Friends of Historic Forest Grove is a good way to publicize local preservation efforts. The Board should consider sponsoring an open house tour of designated properties or presentations about the community's early residents and structures.

Partnership with the Historic Preservation League of Oregon or Washington County Historical Society, for example, could provide additional avenues for public education. Workshops might be held on the sympathetic alteration and rehabilitation of historic properties. The City could also obtain sponsorship to publish and distribute a "Guidelines for Historic Rehabilitation" for residential and commercial resource types. (This could be an expansion of the City of Forest Grove's *Owner's Guidelines for Exterior Changes to Historic Buildings*.)

The Board should work closely with the Friends of Historic Forest Grove and the Forest Grove Library in the development, maintenance, and promotion of the "history room." It should

encourage the collection and donation of information and oral histories focused on the early residents and structures in the community. The Historic Context should be consistently reviewed and updated to incorporate new information and to maintain accuracy.

The City of Forest Grove should continue to participate in National Historic Preservation Week by sponsoring a variety of events and presentations at historic venues around the community. Support and participation from Pacific University, early-established religious organizations, and merchants and property owners in the downtown area could be sought.

Appendix A - Street Renaming

Street Name Evolution in Forest Grove

Streets in Forest Grove were named and renamed no less than three times, creating a great deal of confusion for researchers. The little stub of “D” Street in the West Park Addition has gone through a variety of names with several maps in disagreement. The current system makes more sense than that of 1892-1949 when North Second Avenue (north of Pacific), Second Avenue (south of Pacific), and Second Street (a north-south street east of Main Street) all served to confuse people new to the area.



HAVE YOU NOTICED that curb names do not match the street signs? This curb, as well as many others in the city, was installed before the 1949 revision of street names.

The following columns show the street renaming that went on in Naylor’s, Walker’s and West Park Additions.

North-South Streets

<u>1865-1892</u>	<u>1892-1949</u>	<u>1949-present</u>
Buckeye Street	“D” Street or Arthur Street or Park Street	“D” Street
Fir Street	“C” Street	“C” Street
Mulberry Street	“B” Street	“B” Street
Spruce Street	“A” Street	“A” Street
Pine Street	Main Street	Main Street
Oak Avenue	College Way	College Way

East-West Streets

<u>1865-1892</u>	<u>1892-1949</u>	<u>1949-present</u>
North Avenue	North Avenue	University Avenue
Willow Street	N. Third Avenue	23 rd Avenue
Birch Street	N. Second Avenue	22 nd Avenue
Walnut Street	N. First Avenue	21 st Avenue
Elm Avenue	Pacific Avenue	Pacific Avenue
Larch Street	First Avenue	19 th Avenue

Appendix B - Biographical Data

The following is a list of people whose lives have had a significant impact on the development of the survey area and on the history of Forest Grove.

Adams, Nellie W.

Nellie W. Adams owned the house at 2125 "A" Street from 1895 to 1905. She is reported to have been the niece of a former territorial governor.

Alexander, Robert

Robert Alexander and his wife owned the house at 1928 "C" Street from 1914 to 1928.

Allen, M.S.

M.S. Allen is associated with the property at 2003 21st Avenue. As shown on the 1912 Sanborn Map, the old Odd Fellows building was originally located on this lot. The ground floor was occupied by the M.S. Allen and Co. hardware store. In July 1919, the structure was severely damaged by a fire that burned down all of the buildings on the 2000 block of 21st Avenue. According to a *Washington County News-Times* article dated 24 July 1919, "the Odd Fellows proposed to rebuild for Mr. Allen and will construct a one story building for the present."

Anderson, Emily and John

In 1896, W.H. Crosley sold the property at 2117 "A" Street to Emily Anderson. After 24 years, she sold it to W.P. Dyke who had a business in the National Bank Building in the 1920s. Emily Anderson is believed to be the wife of John Anderson.

John Anderson is reported to have been the original owner of the house at 2130 "A" Street, and to have financed the construction of the house at 1824 22nd Avenue for John Ray Giltner. In the 1889-90 business directory, a John Anderson was listed as a blacksmith and wagon maker but it is not clear if this was the same person. John Anderson was a prominent local merchant who owned a men's clothing store in the Miller/Anderson Building at the corner of Main and Pacific Streets. He is reported to have financed construction of that building in 1917 and the building next door at 2011 Main in 1926. He sold his clothing business and the building to Frank Miller in about 1940.

Atwell, Homer C. and Cora A.

Homer C. Atwell was manager of the Forest Grove Fruit Growers Association, which was established in 1912. Homer and Cora Atwell owned the house at 1724 23rd Avenue.

AuCoin, Les

Les AuCoin was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives during the 1970s. AuCoin rented the home at 2124 College Way while employed at Pacific University. In the 1970s, he purchased a residence at 1622 Ash Street, following his election to the House.



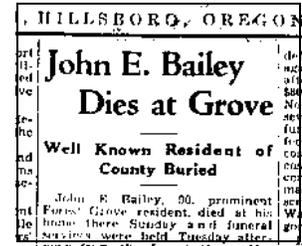
Advertisement in the *Washington County News-Times* from 14 February 1918.

Bailey, Hal Franklin and Carrie M. Hall

Hal Franklin Bailey was born March 27, 1896, in Rome, Wisconsin. He moved to White Salmon, Washington in 1904 and eventually came to Salem. In 1917, he and Carrie Hall were married. They moved to Forest Grove in 1940, buying the house at 2218 “B” Street six years later. Bailey worked in the plastic woods division of Stimson Lumber until retirement. (1959 Forest Grove City Directory; Jim Casto research)

Bailey, John E. and Minnie Shipley and Ella M. Luck

John E. Bailey lived in the Forest Grove vicinity for 65 years and served as a pioneer school teacher, farmer, merchant and banker. He was born in Greencastle, Indiana on November 4, 1845, to John and Eleanor (Jenkins) Bailey. The family left Indiana in 1850 and resided in Iowa until 1873. John E. Bailey was educated in the Midwest and was a graduate of Knoxville Academy in Iowa. He came with his family to Washington County in 1873 and settled in Hillsboro.



Hillsboro Argus, June 1936.

Bailey began teaching in Forest Grove in 1875, and two years later he went on to teach in the country schools of Marion County. He taught in the Shute District, east of Hillsboro, and later at Cornelius. From approximately 1877 to 1887, Bailey worked for Manley H. Shipley, the first in Oregon to bail hay for shipment by rail. They farmed land on the A.T. Smith farm near Carnation. Bailey married one of Shipley’s daughters, Minnie, in 1877, and had two children. Mary, born in 1878 became the wife of W.D. Clarke, who was a divisional engineer of the State Highway Department in Salem. Their son Fred died at age three. Minnie Bailey passed away in 1890. Three years after her death, John Bailey married Ella Mary Luck, who was born in 1854 in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and was a cousin of Mr. Bailey’s first wife. Ella was the daughter of James S. and Mary (Nye) Luck, who came to Forest Grove from Bedford, Massachusetts in 1893, and lived here until their deaths.

In 1888, Bailey became the Southern Pacific railroad station agent at Forest Grove. Two years later, he went into the mercantile business with E.W. Haines, under the name Haines and Bailey. Bailey and Edward Haines had 2008 Main Street built in c.1890 to house their business. After a five year partnership, Bailey bought his partner’s interest. He carried on the business alone until 1917 when he sold out and retired, after occupying the same building for 27 years. In 1907 Bailey helped organize the Forest Grove National Bank and served as its Vice President for many years. Other Forest Grove National Bank founders included John Thornburgh, T.G. Todd, J.W. Fuqua, and W.B. Haines

In addition to his work at the bank, Bailey served on the City Council, as a school director, and for many years, as a trustee of Pacific University. Bailey was a member of the Congregational Church, while Ella Bailey was a member of Christian Science Church. John E. Bailey was 90 years old when he was laid to rest next to his second wife, who had died five months earlier. (*News-Times*, 18 June 1936; Friends of Historic Forest Grove; *American Queens: Early Forest Grove*; Lockley)

Baldwin, Abraham and Amanda

Abraham and Amanda Baldwin owned the house at 1806 22nd Avenue between 1899 and 1920.

Baldwin, G.H.

G. H. Baldwin owned the house at 2212 “A” Street from 1921 to 1929.

Bennett, George and Cynthia

George and Cynthia Bennett purchased the house at 2212 “A” Street in 1929 and maintained ownership until 1947.

Berry, John and Irene

Dr. John and Irene Berry owned the Porter House at 2119 “B” Street from 1949 to 1954, and were responsible for its extensive remodeling.

Bishop, Dr. John S.

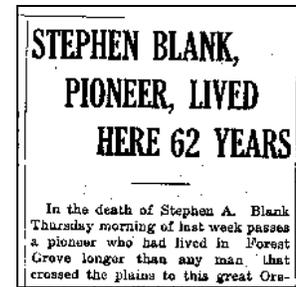
John S. Bishop was born in 1859 in the Hawaiian Islands. In 1886, he graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine and went on to study medicine in London, Berlin, and Vienna. He arrived in Portland in 1891, moving to Astoria after three years. He returned to Hawaii for some time, then returned to Oregon around 1916, practicing in Forest Grove until his retirement in 1935. Dr. Bishop is reported to have performed the first recorded cesarean section in the Pacific Northwest. He was a homeopathic physician. Dr. Bishop lived at 230 West Second Avenue and had his office at 18 West First Avenue. (1928 Forest Grove Phone Directory)

Bishop, Dr. William Lee

Dr. William Lee Bishop was editor of the Pacific Medical Record in June of 1927. Dr. Bishop may have lived at 1706 22nd Avenue for the first two decades of this century. (Medical Sentinel)

Blank, Stephen and Parthenia McMillen

Stephen Blank was born in Lockport, New York, December 16, 1829 to Jones Blank, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1799, and Saloma Moore, also of Pennsylvania. Stephen was the fourth of eleven children and attended local schools. He learned the carpenter trade from his brother, with whom he worked for some time, but most of his life was devoted to farming. He lived in Illinois from 1844 to 1852, and married Parthenia McMillen on October 9, 1850 in Ohio. In 1852 he crossed the plains with a team of oxen in a group of 16 wagons. The Blanks arrived in Portland in the middle of October, then remained a short time at The Dalles. They arrived in Forest Grove on October 18, 1852, where they purchased three acres of land, which Blank afterward platted, laying out Walnut Street across it. He added to the original plat and sold the lots, and erected a number of substantial buildings, aiding in the growth of the City. Blank worked at first in logging camps and then kept a grocery and meat market. He frequently did carpentry work and opened a sash and door factory around 1858, which continued for ten years. With his brother-in-law, George H. Spencer, Blank ran the machinery by treadmill, using oxen for the power. The factory created chairs, bedsteads, tables and coffins.



News-Times, 20 August 1914.

Parthenia E. Blank was the daughter of Joseph McMillen, who came to Oregon as a pioneer and was one of the first to settle at Forest Grove. Parthenia’s brother, Captain James McMillen, is reported to have been one of the first settlers to build a home in Forest Grove. In 1852, she crossed the plains as the bride of Stephen Blank, himself a pioneer. Parthenia Blank died December 25, 1915 at the age of 86. The Blanks never had any children of their own, but adopted three girls whose parents were friends who had died. The Blanks helped raise seven other children, keeping them until homes were found. For years they also boarded a number of college students in their home.



News-Times, 30 December 1915.

Biographical Data

The house at 2117 “A” Street was owned by the Blanks. Known as the Old Stagecoach Stop or the Stephen and Parthenia McMillen Blank House, this residence was constructed in 1858 or 1859. (The Blanks were never known to operate an inn at this site.) As his father-in-law, Joseph McMillen, owned a local sawmill and Blank was a carpenter and owned a sash and door factory, it is likely that Blank constructed this home himself. In 1894 the Blanks sold this property and moved to a new house that they built across the street. (This home is no longer standing.) Blank was quite active in Forest Grove’s business sector in its formative decades, holding stock in the Canning Company and the Electric Light Company. (National Register Nomination; *Forest Grove News-Times* 20 August 1914; *American Queens: Early Forest Grove*; *Forest Grove News-Times* 30 December 1915)

Boos, John G. and Catherine Weitzel and A.T. Heitzhausen

John G. Boos was the first Mayor of Forest Grove and was a prominent local businessman. He was born in 1852 and was of German ancestry. His first wife was Catherine Weitzel, with whom he had twelve children. Boos opened a business in Forest Grove in 1877 as a tinnier and a dealer in stoves. By 1885 he was in general merchandising, including carriages, wagons and farm equipment, with his partner, Mr. Heitzhausen. In 1872, John G. Boos married his second wife, his business partner’s sister, Miss A.T. Heitzhausen, with whom he had six children. Boos owned a large quantity of stock in the Forest Grove Stone company, which was engaged in mining blue sandstone five miles from Forest Grove. (Oregon State Directory, 1881, Jim Casto research)

Brock, Eunice and George

George and Eunice Brock may have owned the house at 1706 22nd Avenue. Eunice Brock was the daughter of pioneer Joseph Davis. The Brocks are reported to have had a Donation Land Claim south of Forest Grove near Gaston.

Brodersen, Arthur Emil

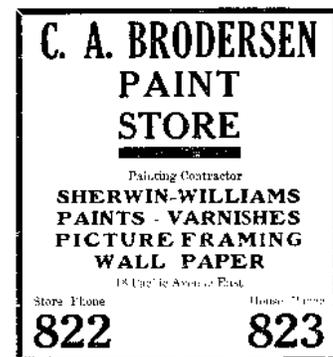
Arthur Emil Brodersen was born May 19, 1896 in Chicago. He moved to the Dilley area in 1907. After serving in WWI, Brodersen married Ethel Nelson in 1919. For many years he worked as a paint contractor. In WWII he was the local head of the Air Raid Warning Service. In 1943 he founded Brodersen’s Furniture at 2030 Main Street with his brother Frank and possibly his father, Carl “C.A.” Brodersen. He also served on the Forest Grove City Council.

It is believed that Arthur Brodersen may have been the original owner of the residence at 1827 23rd Avenue. Later his family moved to 2204 “A” Street. This modest home was built in 1924 for Mrs. A.E. Brodersen. The Brodersens had purchased a mail order design for this “builder bungalow,” which was then constructed by Mr. Loynes, a local carpenter. The Brodersens celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in November 1969. Arthur Brodersen died at age 84 on January 28, 1981. His wife Ethel was still living in 1981. (1928 and 1959 Forest Grove City Directory; Jim Casto research)

Brodersen, Carl August and Dorothy

C.A. Brodersen was born in 1869 in Germany. He was confirmed in the Lutheran Church in 1884. He arrived in New York in 1888, then went to Chicago where he married Dorothy Moeller, a native of Denmark, and had six sons. C.A. worked with the railroad, and moved the family to Forest Grove in 1907 for a better environment and climate. They chose Forest Grove because of the description on the label of a Carnation Milk can. Soon after arriving, the family established a 25-acre farm, 1½ miles south of Forest Grove.

Sometime around World War I, C.A. opened a paint store in Forest Grove, marking the emergence of the Brodersen name in Forest Grove’s



From the 1926 phone directory.

business sector. The paint store was located at 2026 Pacific Avenue. Brodersen was later associated with the furniture store run by his son, Arthur Brodersen, at 2030 Main Street. One of C.A.'s other sons, Frank Sr., was also involved with the business.

C.A. Brodersen served as Mayor of Forest Grove in 1913. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias and was Grand Chancellor in 1935. C.A. and Dorothy Brodersen purchased the house at 2204 College Way in 1920. They rented the upstairs rooms to students and WWI veterans. They sold the property to Pacific University in 1944. (1928 Forest Grove Phone Directory; Brodersen Journal)

Brodersen, Frank, Sr. and Gertrude Lanning

Frank Brodersen, Sr. was the son of Carl and Dorothy Brodersen and brother of Arthur E. Brodersen. His father worked with the railroad, and moved his family to Forest Grove in 1907 for a better environment and climate. They chose Forest Grove because of the description on the label of a Carnation Milk Can. Soon after arriving here the family established a 25-acre farm, 1½ miles south of Forest Grove. Frank attended the Dilley School. In 1920, after failing to make farmers out of any of the boys, the farm was sold and the remainder of the family moved to Forest Grove. Frank attended Forest Grove High School and Pacific University, where he was awarded his A.B. degree in 1945. He married Gertrude Lanning of Portland in 1926 and had two children.

Frank Sr.'s first job was at 14, working at the Carnation Milk Product Company in the summer for 10 cents an hour. He had part time jobs at his father's paint and wallpaper store, General Tire Co. and Poulsen Lumber Company. In 1943 he purchased his father's paint and wallpaper store with his brother (located at 2026 Pacific Avenue), and invested with his brother and father to purchase the furniture store of Claude Smith (2030 Main Street). Frank was recognized as a good interior decorator. Frank Brodersen, Sr, owned the house at 2142 College Way and also lived in the house at 2204 College Way.

Brodersen, Frank Jr.

Frank Brodersen Jr. is the son of Frank Brodersen Sr. Frank Jr. is still alive and living in Springfield, Oregon.

Brown, Alvin C.

Alvin C. Brown was the grandson of the famous Tabitha Brown, the pioneer founder of Tualatin Academy. He was born in Missouri in 1829 and came to Forest Grove in 1846 with his family. His father, Orus Brown, located on a Donation Land Claim, which he afterward sold to Harvey Clarke, one of the founders of Pacific University. This claim is now the site of Forest Grove. Alvin Brown located on a land claim north of Forest Grove when he was 21 years old, and at the time of his death, still owned part of it. In 1875 he moved into town. Following the Whitman massacre, Brown joined Captain Hall's volunteer army company and served until the Indians were suppressed.

Brown, Oscar and Harriet

Oscar Brown may have been born in Dublin, Ireland. He made his way to Brockville, Ontario where he married Harriet Dixon (1850-1937), also of Irish descent. While in Canada, Brown apprenticed as a cheese maker before moving to several locations in Oregon and Washington. His employment included a stint at the Tillamook Cheese Factory. The Browns moved to Forest Grove in 1893 because of the educational opportunities the area offered. The following year, they purchased approximately two acres of land on what is now "A" Street. Considered a master craftsman, Oscar Brown reportedly constructed the house at 2335 "A" Street in 1903. Brown is also attributed with the construction of the Queen Anne style home at 2325 "A" Street a few years earlier. He and his wife Harriet owned this property from 1894 until 1920 when they sold it to Jennie D. Chamberlain and her husband.

Bump, Daniel and Katharine

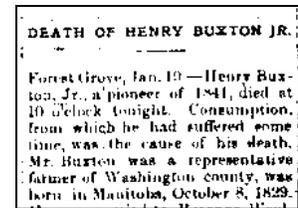
Daniel Bump was born in July of 1881 in Kings Valley, Oregon. He was the son of pioneer parents, Wilson and Emily, who moved to Forest Grove with their family in 1889. Daniel Bump graduated from the Tualatin Academy and the University of Oregon Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1912. He opened a law office in Forest Grove in 1914 and worked until his retirement in 1965. He was the organizer of Washington Federal Savings and Loan and served on its Board of Directors. He and his wife Katharine had two sons. Daniel Bump died in February of 1966.

Buxton, Henry T., Sr. and Frances Thomas and Sarah Munger

Henry Buxton, Sr. was a native of Derbyshire England, where he was born in 1793. He went to Canada when he was 29 to take a position with the Hudson's Bay Company. There he married Frances Thomas, daughter of the Hudson's Bay factor, for whom he was a clerk. He arrived at Fort Vancouver with the Red River Migration in October of 1841. During the trip, his wife died following a fall with her horse, and was one of the first white women buried near present day Tacoma. Buxton and his son, Henry Jr. were part of group seeking to establish an agricultural colony on Puget Sound. Their efforts failed and the Buxtons headed south where they took up a Donation Land Claim near Forest Grove. Henry Sr. moved to Tualatin Plains in 1842, when Henry Jr. was 13. They took up a claim of 640 acres six miles out of town. In 1843, Buxton married again, to Sarah E. Munger, a widow who had come to Oregon in 1839. In 1851, when Henry Jr. was 21, they moved into Forest Grove and lived a quarter mile from town. Henry Jr. took the adjoining claim and called in Spring Brook. Henry Buxton Sr. died in 1870. (Edwards; Jim Casto research; Cheryl Hunter research)

Buxton, Henry T., Jr.

In October of 1829, Henry T. Buxton, Jr. was born six miles north of the U.S. border in Red River, British North America. At twelve years of age, he arrived at Fort Vancouver with the Red River Migration in October of 1841. He and his father, Henry Sr., were members of a group seeking to establish an agricultural colony on Puget Sound. Their efforts failed and the Buxtons headed south where they took up a Donation Land Claim near Forest Grove.



Hillsboro Argus, 20 January 1899.

At age 17, Buxton married Rosanna (Rose Ann) Wooley on September 28, 1846, whose family had arrived the year before. They moved to and occupied Oregon Donation Land Claim #3340 in Washington County (about 309 acres, Township 1N, Range 4W, Sections 26 and 35). The Buxtons had 13 children.

Buxton was an enterprising and progressive farmer, taking special delight in raising Shorthorn cattle. Buxton reportedly served as Mayor and was a prominent businessman. According to the 1881 business directory, he operated "Buxton & Smith," a furniture manufacturing business. He and his partner constructed a building at 2030 Main Street, which later became Brodersen's Home Furnishings. He dealt in real estate and was a stockholder in the Forest Grove Fruit & Vegetable Cannery. Buxton was twice elected County Commissioner and was a prominent Mason. In 1858 he helped to organize the first school district in his neighborhood, and was elected its first clerk, serving 16 years. Buxton helped build the first wagon road to Portland and hauled the first wagon load of produce and pork across it in 1846. He was elected as a member of the Oregon Legislature in 1892.

The Buxtons moved into Forest Grove proper in 1873 so that the children could enjoy the higher education offered at Pacific University, living in the house that still stands at 2234 "B" Street. They moved back to farm in 1887. Mrs. Buxton died October 19, 1897, and Henry on January 19, 1899. (*Hillsboro Argus*, 26 January 1899; "History of Oregon")

Buxton, Jacob and Lillie

Jacob Buxton was born in Forest Grove in 1862. His grandfather, Henry Buxton, Sr., had come to Oregon Territory from Canada in the Red River Migration with his family, including Jacob's father Henry (b.1830). The Buxtons settled in Forest Grove in 1842. Jacob was the sixth of eight children of Rosanna and Henry Buxton, Jr. He married Lillie, born in January 1866 in North Dakota in 1883. They had one child, a daughter Jessie born in June 1884. Buxton worked as an undertaker in Forest Grove in 1900 and had a business located at 2030 Main Street. The Buxtons lived at 2004 17th Avenue.

Buxton, James T. and Pharabe Bailey

James T. Buxton was born on March 16, 1854 on a Donation Land Claim northwest of Forest Grove. He was the grandson of Henry Buxton, Sr. who came to Oregon in 1841 as part of the Red River Migration. His father was Henry Buxton, Jr., a Forest Grove farmer. In 1878, he married Pharabe Bailey, and they had 12 children. Buxton served the City as councilman and was listed as a blacksmith in business directories from 1881 to 1889-90.

Buxton, Rena

Rena Buxton was the granddaughter of Henry Buxton, Sr. who came to Oregon in 1841 as part of the Red River Migration. Her father was Henry Buxton, Jr., a Forest Grove farmer. Rena Buxton lived in the house at 1938 16th Avenue, said to have been built by Irwin Smith, her father's business partner in around 1876. Rena Buxton married a Mr. Caples and continued to live in the house.

Buxton, Rosanna (Rose Ann) Wooley

Rosanna Wooley was born in 1832 in Ohio to Jacob and Ellen Rose Wooley. She and her sister, Ellen Wooley Raffety Porter, came with their parents to Oregon as part of the Great Migration in 1845. She married Henry Buxton, Jr. on September 28, 1846. They occupied Oregon Donation Land Claim #3340 in Washington County.

Campbell, J. N.

J.N. Campbell was the owner of a general merchandise business in the 1870s. His store may have been located where the First National Bank now stands. Campbell was also a builder and is reported to have constructed the house at 1933 22nd Avenue, which he owned until 1882.

Chapman, Frank T.

Frank T. Chapman was Dean of Pacific University's Conservatory of Music for over 25 years. Chapman Hall at 2214 College Way is named after Dean Chapman.

Clark, William and Luella

William and Luella Clark owned the property at 1929 "D" Street from the mid-teens until 1943. They probably built the house that now stands on the lot.

Crang, Dr. Frederick and Catherine

Originally from England, Dr. Frederick Crang came to Oregon in 1875 and moved to Forest Grove in 1880 to enable his nine children to attend Pacific University. He was reputed to be one of best-educated doctors in Oregon. In addition, he served as the minister of the Congregational Church for several years. Crang was listed as a doctor in the 1881, 1886 and 1888 directories and as coroner in the 1889 directory. He owned the Marsh House at 2142 College Way from c.1880 until his death in 1906.

Crosley, Harry

Born in 1866, Harry Crosley was the son of W.H. and Flora Belle Crosley. Harry was a well-known photographer in Forest Grove from 1883 to 1898. He built the house at 2125 “A” St in 1895. A few years later he moved to the Tacoma, Washington area. (Friends of Historic Forest Grove)

Crosley, W.H. and Flora Belle

W.H. Crosley arrived in Oregon from Illinois around 1880. He was a Civil War veteran and wagon maker by trade. He served as Forest Grove Postmaster from 1889 to 1896. The Crosleys lived for a short time in the house at 2117 “A” Street. The home’s identification as the Old Stagecoach Stop may have come from its identification with Crosley and his carriage and wagon making business. According to local tradition, the house was an overnight stagecoach stop between Portland and Tillamook in the last century. Crosley’s wife Flora Belle purchased this property in 1894 and transferred title to her husband soon after. The Crosleys relocated the house from the southwest corner of the lot to its present site forty yards north for the purposes of constructing another residence in its place. In 1896 Crosley sold the property to Emily Anderson.

In 1895, the *Washington County Hatchet* reported that influential Forest Grove businessman E.W. Haines traded W.H. Crosley \$300 worth of lumber for land south of Gales Creek. Crosley soon began to build a new home on 21st Avenue, then called North First Avenue. In the early years of the development of the West, barter was a common way of doing business. S.G. Hughes wired the house for electric lights, which were just being introduced into town at the time. Crosley lived in the new home only three years before his death in 1898. Following Crosley’s death, the house served as headquarters for the Forest Grove Women’s Club for many years. The house was torn down in 1992 to make a parking lot. (National Register Nomination; *News-Times* 9 December 1992)

Crowther, Minnie Baker

Minnie Baker Crowther purchased the lot at 2130 “B” Street in 1910. The existing house was probably built during the 10 years in which she owned the property. In 1920, the property was sold to Walker Benjamin.

Cusick, Charles H.

Charles H. Cusick owned the house at 1805 21st Avenue from 1926 to 1944.

Davis, Joseph and Lucy Carpenter

Joseph Davis was born 1812 in Burlington County, New Jersey. He married Lucy Carpenter January 31, 1836 in Wood County, Ohio. Lucy and Joseph Davis had six children. They settled claim #2299 in Washington County, Oregon on October 10, 1850 in what is now Dilley. He was a farmer for many years, later owning the house at 1706 22nd Avenue. He died in 1877. (*History of Willamette Valley*, 655).

Dilley, Milton Elias and Martha Poole

Born in Indiana, Milton Elias Dilley immigrated to Oregon when he was 17, driving an oxen team along the way. In 1855 he went to California to work in the gold mines and managed to accumulate a small fortune in two years. Dilley married Martha Poole in 1862 and moved shortly after to a farm near Gales Creek. He later purchased a farm near the present-day community of Dilley, which he founded. Dilley bought the house at 1933 22nd Avenue in 1883 so that his children could attend Tualatin Academy. The family lived in the house for many years. Dilley, a successful farmer, businessman and Mason, is buried at the Mountain View Cemetery (Obituary, July 24, 1913)

Dyke, W.P. and May

W.P. Dyke reportedly had a business in the Forest Grove National Bank Building in the 1920s. He owned the house at 2117 "A" Street, which remained in the Dyke family until 1962. (1928 directory)

Elkin, John

John Elkin was born in 1845. He worked a variety of jobs including teaching school, working for Manley Shipley, who rented and farmed the A. T. Smith Donation Land Claim, and serving as the Southern Pacific agent for Forest Grove. In 1890, Elkin went into general mercantile business with E.W. Haines as partner, whom he bought out 10 years later. Elkin retired in 1917 after operating the store in the same building at 2008 Main for 27 years. He died in 1936. (Friends of Historic Forest Grove)

Emerson, Frank W.

Frank W. Emerson constructed the home at 1736 Pacific Avenue in c. 1910. The Emersons owned the property until 1923. He had a son named Marvil Emerson who still lived in Forest Grove during the 1980s.

Fendall, Richard and Barbara Belt

Richard Fendall's parents, Phillip and Laura, farmed near Yamhill County on his grandfather's Donation Land Claim (he had wagon-trained to Oregon in the early 1840s). Richard was born there in January 1890, and had three older sisters and a younger brother. He married Barbara Belt in 1912, his Rotary Anna and sister of Oregon's Chief Justice, Harry Belt. They settled in Forest Grove in 1919 and had two daughters. Richard opened Fendall Hardware with a cousin, Omar Fendall. Omar left in 1926, and Richard continued on his own until 1944. Then, with Ted Van Dyke, Richard established Fendall & Van Dyke, an appliance business where Fendall was an active partner until 1954. For at least ten years he was Vice President of Forest Grove National Bank. Fendall served several terms on the City Council, was an Elk, and Rotary member. (*Rototeller Annual*)

Fish, C.P. and Olive

C. P. and Olive Fish owned the house at 1630 Pacific Avenue from 1921 to 1947. Fish was a respected lumberman who has been in business in the Forest Grove area since 1910. In 1930, Fish and his partner, Allen Day, began construction of the Fish and Day planing mill. "It sits on land near the City Light plant purchased from the Caple farm, and will have a 50,000-foot capacity" (*Washington County News-Times*, 20 February 1930)

French, Orval and Mary McGivern

Orval French was born April 28, 1894 in Salem, son of Prior and Palmette French. He married Mary M. McGivern on January 1, 1923 in Portland. "Mr. French was an auto mechanic in the Portland area before coming to Forest Grove 46 years ago. He ran a truck line prior to coming to work for Carnation Lumber Company. A member of the American Legion, Washington Post 2, he enlisted in the US Army at Hillsboro Aug. 6, 1918 and served until Sept. 1919" (Obituary). Mr. French died in February 1970.

Mary McGivern French was born February 18, 1896 in Rock Springs, Wyoming. She came to Oregon in 1921 and lived in Portland until her marriage to Orval French. She worked as a nurse's aide at Wilcox Memorial Hospital and the Masonic Home until illness forced her retirement. She was a member of St. Anthony's Catholic Church and American Legion Auxiliary, Washington Unit 2. She died on July 13, 1969. The Frenchs owned the house at 2127 "B" Street, and most likely purchased it around 1920-22. (1928 Forest Grove Phone Directory; *Hillsboro Argus*, 17 July 1969 and 23 February 1970)

Gibson, Alice

Alice Gibson owned the house at 1717 22nd Avenue from 1909 to 1942, which she probably used as a rental. (1926 and 1928 Forest Grove city directories)

Giersbach, Walter C.

Walter C. Giersbach was a former president of Pacific University. During the mid-1940s he lived in the house at 2142 College Way which was originally built for Pacific University's first president, Sidney Marsh. Giersbach deeded the house to the University and it is now known as Walker Hall.

Giltner, John Ray and Daisy

John R. Giltner was born October 20, 1889 in Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska. He moved with his family to Oregon in 1894, and graduated from Forest Grove Pacific School in 1905. Giltner married Daisy Munkres on July 31, 1911 in Portland. For many years, Giltner was the proprietor of Giltner's Grocery on Main Street. His obituary reported, "Throughout his lifetime, Mr. Giltner has been interested in the grocery business beginning with the pioneer grocery firm of Watrous and Co. Later he was associated with his brother Harry in the operation of the Giltner Grocery Store for over half a century." He retired from the grocery business in December 1960. "He was a past chancellor of Delphos lodge 39, commander and a present trustee and during WWI was a member of the National Guard. He was a charter member of the Forest Grove Chamber of Commerce." Giltner owned the house at 1824 22nd Avenue, which is reported to have been built for him by John Anderson, a prominent local merchant and owner of a men's clothing store. He died in 1963. (Obituary, *Hillsboro Argus*, 17 July 1969)

Gleason, John E.

John E. Gleason was born in Maine in 1845. Around 1855, he migrated to California and then traveled to Oregon about six years later. He became a farmer in Forest Grove and in 1869, married Nancy H. Naylor of Washington County, with whom he had three children. (*History of Willamette Valley*, 845)

Good, C.M.

C.M. Good owned the house at 2130 "B" Street during the 1920s. It is likely that this property was used as a rental, as city directories from the time list his residence on Pacific Avenue, West, (1926 Forest Grove City Directory)

Good, William J. and Cynthia

William J. and Cynthia Good platted the West Park Addition to Forest Grove.

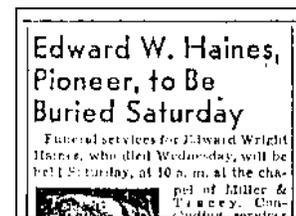
Griebeler, L.O. and Laura

L. O. and Laura Griebeler owned the house at 1724 21st Avenue for many years. They bought the home from Albert and Anna Redetzke in 1942 and kept it until around 1970.

Haines, Edward Wright

Edward Haines was born November 24, 1861 near Iowa Falls, Iowa and came to Oregon when he was 10 years old with his parents Joseph W and Ruth E. Haines. He later attended Pacific University and married Manley Shipley's daughter, Nettie, in 1887, with whom he had two daughters.

Haines (1861-1936) had a varied business career, which included operating a saw mill, a grain warehouse, and organizing and serving as president of the Forest Grove Transportation Co. For a time he engaged in the sawmill business near Forest Grove, and taught school during two winters, the season of least lumber activity. He was engaged to supply lumber for the Southern Pacific Railroad in Clackamas County near Canby. Haines was a major stockholder in the Electric Light



Oregon Daily Journal, 4 June 1936.

Company, which served Dilley, Gaston, Forest Grove and Cornelius. In 1885, he bought a grain elevator, which he rebuilt, and for 10 years was a large shipper of grain to Portland and San Francisco. During this time, he entered the mercantile business. In 1890 he became one of the organizers of the firm of Haines and Bailey, general merchandise store in Forest Grove. John Bailey and Haines had 2008 Main Street built in c.1890 to house their business. Their partnership was dissolved in 1898.

In 1892, in partnership with brothers named Keep, Haines purchased a half-interest in the South Park blocks tract. This area became the most exclusive residential area of the City, and still contains large, handsome homes built at the turn of the century. In 1898, owing to a bank failure, Haines was urged by his friends to enter the banking business, so he sold his store interests and opened the E.W. Haines Bank. In 1914, with John Templeton, he established the First National Bank of Forest Grove, of which he was president for 20 years. Also in 1898, he was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Oregon Legislature under five governors. In 1907 he was elected President of the Senate, and was President of the Oregon State Bankers Association. Haines moved in 1920 to Portland, where he passed away. He was a member of the Congregational Church for 30 years. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Masons, and the Knights Templars. (Friends of Historic Forest Grove; Obituary, *Washington County News* 5 May 1904; *The Times*, 16 May 1984)

Haines, William B. and Laura N.

William Haines was born in Oregon in 1872 and married Laura in 1895. In 1900 William was working as a bank clerk, and the family rented a house in Block 23 of the Original Town Plat. From 1910 through the 1920s, they were living at 1835 Elm in 1910 with their daughter Laura, William's mother Sarah, and his sister Emma. During this time, Haines worked as postmaster in Forest Grove at this time.

Hall, Benjamin S.

Benjamin Hall was the son of Josiah Hall and the brother of Alford C. Hall. The family was originally of Missouri. They settled on a Donation Land Claim in Cedar Mill. Josiah moved his family to Forest Grove for his children's education. (Cheryl Hunter research)

Harrison, Raymond

Raymond Harrison was a Mayor of Forest Grove and also owned a shoe store downtown. He may have owned the house at 2335 "A" for some time.

Henderson, Barclay and Christine

Barclay and Christine Henderson owned the house at 1806 22nd Avenue from 1922 to 1941.

Hines, Dr. Charles

Dr. Charles Hines was a Forest Grove druggist with a shop on Main Street, south of 21st Avenue. Willis Hines was his son. Thomas Hines may have been a brother or son of Dr. Charles Hines. Thomas was married to a woman named Mary and lived at 1604 Birch.

Hinman, Alanson and Martha Gerrish and Sophia Bowen

Alanson Hinman came to the Northwest in 1844, as a 22-year old bachelor. He drove wagons and stock over the Oregon Trail for Colonel Nathaniel Ford. He left the wagon train at the Whitman Mission, near present day Walla Walla, and stayed there during the winter of 1844-45 to teach. In 1845-5, he taught at the Willamette Institute in Salem. He came with his wife, Martha Gerrish, to Forest Grove and lived here for six years, farming and raising cattle, which he then drove north to British Columbia to sell. Mrs. Hinman died in 1862, leaving her husband with five children. He was remarried in 1866 to Sophia Bowen of Oberlin, Ohio.

In 1866, Hinman was elected to the State Legislature in Salem, and in 1867 was appointed collector of customs at Astoria, where he stayed until 1873. He then returned to Forest Grove and built a new store building on land at the northeast corner of Pacific Avenue and College Way. (This is now a parking lot.) The store sold “fashionable clothing from San Francisco,” hardware and choice groceries. In 1876 he hired Irwin L. Smith, a local carpenter and cabinetmaker, to build the large house that still stands on its original site at 1651 Hawthorne Street, which was occupied by family members until 1927. The residence was described in an 1880 magazine as “having the stateliness of a city mansion.”

In 1885, Hinman was elected to the Town Trustees, the six-member body that governed Forest Grove. Four years after his retirement from directing his store in 1891, Hinman was appointed by the City Council to investigate the cost and method for constructing a waterworks plant in Forest Grove. He was elected as Mayor of Forest Grove in 1899. Hinman was active in civic affairs, and had been a county commissioner and a charter trustee of Pacific University from 1854 until his death at the age of 86 in 1908. (*Forest Grove News-Times*, 2 May 1984; “Notes from M. Hinman papers,” Morelli Collection)

Hoffman, Albert G.

Albert Gilbert Hoffman (1859-1938) came to Forest Grove in 1904. He purchased an interest in the Watrous & Allen store located at 2020 Main. In 1913, he built a new store, AG Hoffman & Co., at 2016 Pacific, which later became a J.C. Penney store and is now known as Frye’s. Hoffman was president of the Rotary Club from 1924-1925. He retired in 1928 after 23 years in the merchandise business. (Friends of Historic Forest Grove)

Hogue, Annie L.

Annie L. Hogue owned the residence built by Lee Sparks at 2032 “B” Street from 1913 to 1920.

Hollis, Judge William H.

William H. Hollis was born July 9, 1853 in Edgar City, Illinois, the son of George W. and Mary J. (Clark) Hollis. He studied law in Kansas and Washington and was admitted to the bar in Tacoma in 1889. In 1903, he came to Forest Grove and set up a law practice. Hollis was president of the Forest Grove Abstract Company and the Forest Grove Board of Trade. He was also vice president of the First National Bank of Forest Grove and was a member of the City Development League and the Forest Grove Civil Improvement Society.

Hoxter, W.D.

According to the 1886-87 Forest Grove Directory, W.D. Hoxter was a horse dealer and breeder. Prior to that he was listed under General Merchandise in the 1873 and 1881 directories. Hoxter may have owned the house at 2314 “A” Street for a short time in the early 1880s.

Hughes, Eugene C.

Eugene C. Hughes was the son of Samuel R. Hughes. The 1886-7 and 1888 directories listed him as a poultry breeder and dealer, as well as a partner in S. Hughes and Son, providers of hardware and agricultural implements. In 1889-90 he was a partner of Hughes and Patterson, with George W. Patterson, druggist.

Hughes, Grant

Grant Hughes, son of Samuel Grant Hughes, built the house at 1905 Elm Street. He and his father were instrumental in starting the local telephone company.

Hughes, John Wilbur and Clara

John Wilbur Hughes was a member of a prominent Forest Grove family. He was born in 1886, son of Samuel R. Hughes. A farmer and auctioneer by profession, J.W. Hughes lived in Forest Grove with his wife, Clara, and their four children. Hughes later served as a Washington County representative to the State Legislature until 1939. The family lived at 2214 College Way (now known as Chapman Hall), which was built for them in 1922. (1928 Forest Grove Phone Directory)

Hughes, Lester S.

Lester S. Hughes was born in Forest Grove at Hughes Farm, located south of town, on September 5, 1898. His father John W. was an auctioneer, and his grandfather, Samuel, was the second Mayor of Forest Grove and an early Forest Grove pioneer. Hughes attended Dilley Grade School and Forest Grove High. In 1918, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Infantry and served until the end of WWI. Hughes married Pearl M. Hall of Forest Grove in 1919, prior to beginning his career as a painter in 1921. Five years later he went into the restaurant business, operating the Badger Inn Confectionery on Main Street until 1940. At that time Hughes went into the insurance and real estate industry, operating Hughes Real Estate until his death in 1960. He was active in the community, serving three terms as Mayor and later as a City Councilman. Hughes was in Civil Defense work for which he received a citation, and belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Rotary Club, and Masonic Lodge. (*Rototeller Annual*; 1928 Forest Grove Phone Directory)

Hughes, Pearl Hall

Pearl M. (Hall) Hughes was born October 15, 1896, in West Bolton, Vermont, to Alan A. and Jennie M. (Colton) Hall. She moved to Forest Grove in 1913 and graduated from Forest Grove High School in 1915. She married Lester Hughes in 1919. They operated Badger Inn Confectionery from 1926-1940, and later owned Hughes Real Estate. She died December 30, 1992 (Cheryl Hunter research; *News-Times* 6 January 1993)

Hughes, Samuel Grant and Georgia Reed

Samuel Grant Hughes was born in Missouri in 1835. He arrived in Forest Grove in 1858 at 23 years of age. He was descended from an Irish grandfather who had emigrated to this country and fought in the American Revolution. Before coming to Oregon, Hughes moved to Texas where he was a blacksmith in a foundry in Galveston and helped erect sugar mills between 1852-56.

Hughes was a gold miner in several California counties, but tired of mining and went to work in a foundry in San Francisco. By November 1857 he was in Portland working again as a blacksmith. After a single winter, he moved to Forest Grove and opened his own blacksmith shop, which he operated until 1864. Gold fever struck again, and he went to the mines in Idaho for two years. In 1866, at 31, he returned to Forest Grove and bought 116 acres on the northeast side of town. He built his home, which is still located at 2111 Hawthorne Street and lived there the rest of his life.

Hughes married Georgia Reed, who had come to Oregon overland as a child with her parents in 1851, and together they had eight children. Hughes became the first merchant in Forest Grove when he opened his hardware and farm implement store in 1872. Four years later, he built a larger store on Pacific Avenue. By 1893, he was the merchant with the longest continuous business in Forest Grove. As he prospered, he added to his farm site, until he had 286 acres. The boundaries of the farm are present day Pacific on the south, the railroad on the north, Hawthorne to the west, and Laurel to the east. His land came from parts of the Harvey Clarke Donation Land Claim and later additions came from the William Stokes Donation Land Claim, among others.

Hughes was part of the business and civic life of Forest Grove over the years until his death about 1898. He worked to bring many improvements to the City. He was an auctioneer as well as merchant, and a

Mason taking an active role in Lodge affairs. He was Mayor and Justice of the Peace for more than 23 years. His signature can be seen on all the principal legal documents during that period. Hughes was one of the organizers of the Electric Light and Cannery Company. He engaged in other business transactions, especially land sale. He was one of the founders of the Masonic Order in 1865. One of his sons developed and owned the first telephone company and located it at the rear of the family hardware and farm implement store, behind the Schultz building facing onto Ash Street. The telephone company was located there until about 1913, when the present building was erected. In 1897, Hughes also served in the State Legislature. (Biography, Morelli Collection)

Hughes, Samuel R.

Samuel R. Hughes was born in 1835 in Missouri and emigrated to California in 1852. In 1857 he moved to Portland, and then to Forest Grove the following year, where he later purchased 286 acres. Hughes owned a blacksmith shop and was an organizer of the Electric Light Company and the Cannery Company. In 1881, Hughes was provider of agricultural implements, stoves, tinware, etc. In the 1886-87 and 1888 directories, he was listed as owner of S. Hughes and Son (Samuel & Eugene C.), sellers of hardware, agricultural implements, etc. The next directory (1889-90) listed S. Hughes & Son (Samuel and Samuel G.) as providers of hardware and agricultural implements. He was also listed as an agent for Wells Fargo and Company. In 1895, Hughes was appointed Regent of the State College in Corvallis. The following year, he was elected to the State Senate, and later served 3 terms as the Mayor of Forest Grove.

Hutchens, Orval and Mary Ella Garrigus

Orval Hutchens was born in 1889 in Glenwood, Iowa. His family left Iowa in 1900 and settled near McMinnville. In 1906 they relocated to the Forest Grove area, where his father, John J. Hutchens, was a mail carrier. Orval graduated from Forest Grove High School and attended Tualatin Academy and Pacific University for one year, followed by two years at the Behnke-Walker Business College. After college he worked with C.V.B. Russell from 1913-1921 in a shoe store. Orval bought the business c.1921 and operated it until 1927, when he relinquished ownership. After two years, Hughes purchased it back, and stayed 26 years until his retirement in 1955. He married Mary Ella Garrigus in 1914. He was a City Councilman, in the Rotary Club for 17 years, and served 40 years as Sunday School Superintendent. Mary Hutchens was active on Rogers Library Board. Orval Hutchens died in December 1978.

Ingles, William Styles and Mary Elizabeth Marsh

William Styles Ingles was born in the Midwest in December of 1841. He arrived in Oregon during the Great Migration of 1845 at the age of 5 years. He was the son of DeWitt Clinton Ingles, who operated the first blacksmith shop in Portland before his death in 1859. Ingles married Mary Elizabeth Marsh at the home of John Marsh in September 1870. They had four children by 1900. At the time of his marriage, Ingles also was a clerk in the Centerville Store which was owned by W.D. Hoxter, with whom he boarded prior to his marriage. The 1889-90 business directory and census records list Ingles as the proprietor of a billiard hall. He reportedly bought land for 2030 Main Street in 1889 and opened the billiard parlor shortly thereafter.

A few years later, probably around 1900, Ingles erected four brick buildings on Main Street with J.V. Pope and William Porter. Ingles was the nephew of William Porter's wife. A fire district created in 1892 required that all downtown buildings be made of brick. One of these buildings was the Ingles and Porter building at 2036 Main. The name Ingles was discovered under the cornice during remodeling. William Styles Ingles died on December 5, 1900 and was buried in the Buxton cemetery. (*Forest Grove News-Times*, 13 December 1900; *Hillsboro Argus*, 6 December 1900)

Jerome, Edward Augusta and Ella O.

Edward Augusta Jerome was born in March of 1850. His wife was Ella O. Jerome, born in April 1855. Jerome was an architect and builder and had an office in 1903 that was located one door west of the Varly Feed Stable. He is credited with building the Laughlin Hotel, the residence of Mrs. Rogers in Roger's Park, and the residences of Wilbur McEldowney and Mrs. E.H. Marsh. He may have also built the J. Porter House on "B" Street and the Harry Crosley House on "A" Street. Jerome died December 31, 1922 in Lake Oswego. (*Washington County News*, 14 July 1904)



From Washington County News, August 7, 1903.

Johnson, Carl

Carl Johnson and his father, who owned Johnson's Livery Stable at Main and Pacific, occupied the house at 2006 "C" Street during the 1910s.

Kines, R.M.

R.M. Kines owned the house at 2324 "A" Street during the 1930s.

Knight, Frank L.

Knight Hall at 2204 College Way was named after Frank L. Knight. His contribution to Pacific University enabled the school to purchase the building in 1944.

Langley, William M. and Amanda Scott

William M. Langley was born in May 1845 in Morgan County, Ohio. He was married in December 1873 to Amanda Scott. They moved to Forest Grove in 1891. Langley was a lawyer and a senior member of Langley & Sons law office. (*History of the Bench and Bar of Oregon*, 1910)

Large, Dr. Charles Lester

Charles Lester Large was born January 27, 1856 in Oregon. He was the son of Francis and Zevniah (Beyley) Large. Large worked in Dr. H.B. Littlefield's drug store, and also in the drug store of William Pfunder. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keskuk, Iowa and graduated in 1880. Large moved to Forest Grove in 1880 and opened a medical practice. He served as Washington County coroner from 1896 until c.1908 and also had a practice in obstetrics. In addition to practicing medicine, Large wrote articles for the *Daily Oregonian* and was a member of the Knights of Pythias. He also owned the building at 2017 21st Avenue that housed the Palace Garage and later the Forest Grove Creamery. He died January 15, 1943. (*News-Times*, 21 January 1943)

Latourette, Dewitt C. and Ella Scott

Dewitt C. Latourette was born November 14, 1856 in Oregon City. He was educated at Pacific University and graduated in 1878. In 1882 he married Ella Scott, who was a sister of Harvey Scott, longtime editor of *The Oregonian*. They had two children, Kenneth S. and Ruth L. Latourette, who was a professor of mathematics at McMinnville College in 1878-80. Latourette was admitted to the bar in 1882 and opened a practice in Oregon City with Charles D. Latourette. He was also a prominent banker and financier, who helped to organized the Commercial Bank of Oregon City in 1889 and became president of the Commercial and First National Bank of Portland in 1910. Latourette Road south of Cornelius, was named for a Latourette who married a Shaw of the Echo Shaw Family.

The house at 2314 "A" Street is known as the McGilvra/Latourette House. It was built for Dewitt C. Latourette and his brother William H. Latourette in c.1875, while they were both students at Pacific University. (Cheryl Hunter research; *History of the Bench and Bar of Oregon*, 1910)

Latourette, L.D.C. and Lucy J. (Fisher)

L.D.C. Latourette was a prominent businessman in Oregon City. He married Lucy J. Fisher in 1850. Her father, Rev. Ezra Fisher was a Baptist minister who came to Oregon in 1845. L.D.C. Latourette took up a Donation Land Claim four miles east of Oregon City where he and his wife built a cabin and resided for many years. He was a Clackamas County Commissioner.

Latourette, William H.

The house at 2314 "A" is known as the McGilvra/Latourette House. It was built for Dewitt C. Latourette and his brother William H. Latourette in c.1875, while they were both students at Pacific University. William H. became a minister and moved to Alameda, California.

Laughlin, Bedford H. and Nora

Bedford H. Laughlin was born February 4, 1858 in Yamhill County, Oregon. He was the oldest of William and Phoebe (Roberts) Laughlin's sixteen children. He was educated at public schools and Tualatin Academy. For a period of time he was a miner and also worked on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He returned to Forest Grove in 1901 and ran a livery and transfer business until 1903. He married Nora E. Johnson, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Galler, on June 18, 1902 in Forest Grove. Bedford Laughlin had the Laughlin Hotel built in 1903. He ran the hotel and may have also had a meat market. He was Mayor of Forest Grove.

Lee, Myrtle and Myrtle

Roscoe and Myrtle Lee purchased the house at 2130 "A" Street in the late 1950s. Myrtle Lee was a former Pacific University professor and Oregon's Mother of the Year in 1947. She had taught in Baker City for 17 years and was the school superintendent for 13 years prior to coming to Pacific University. Through the 1940s and 50s she taught elementary education and counseled foreign students at Pacific University.

By age 74, Myrtle was a retired widow and was accepted into the Peace Corps but was never sent overseas. She then volunteered for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and served at McDermitt, Nevada working in the child care center with the Piauete tribe. Later Myrtle taught children in Costa Rica. Her final career was that of teaching English to Chinese and Vietnamese immigrants. Myrtle remained an active teacher until a short time before her death. Her late husband was remembered for the daily playing of the chimes at the Forest Grove Methodist Church. (Jim Casto research; obituary, *Forest Grove News-Times*, 1981)

Loomis, Floyd

Floyd Loomis was the brother of Joe M. Loomis who built the Loomis House at Main Street and B. He was the son of Joseph E. and Mary Loomis.

Loynes, James S. and Emiline Saxon

James S. Loynes was born in Ontario Canada, and came to U.S. in April 1888, with his wife Emiline Saxon. They moved to Oregon in 1909, where Loynes established himself as contractor and builder. He is credited with rebuilding the Congregational Church and Rogers City Library (after the 1919 fire) and with building the old Lincoln School, the American Legion Hall and many Forest Grove homes. Loynes also reportedly ran a planing mill with his son-in-law, Enoch Moore, on the east side of Council Street between Pacific and 19th Avenues. Loynes died in January 1942. (*News-Times*, 1 November 1946)

**Retired Contractor
J. S. Loynes Dies;
Funeral Tuesday**

James S. Loynes, well known contractor, was buried Tuesday in Forest View cemetery. Services were conducted at 3:30 p.m. by the Rev. J. D. Kellogg, pastor of the Congregational church at the Forest Grove Undertaking chapel. Mrs.

News-Times, 11 January 1942.

MacLeod, G. Mable

G. Mable MacLeod owned the house at 2234 “B” Street from 1895 until c.1905.

Marsh, Joseph W. and Mary

Joseph W. Marsh was born in Vermont and came to Forest Grove in the 1860s with his wife Mary to teach Foreign Languages at Pacific University. He was one of the first four professors at the school. He taught Latin and Greek, according to 1873, 1881, 1886 and 1889-90 directories. He was also on the first library board.

The Marshes reportedly had a home on Pacific Avenue at the corner where the Christian Science Church is now. They are also associated with the house at 2204 College Way, which they owned until 1920. (“Notes from M. Hinman papers,” Morelli Collection)

Marsh, Eliza Haskell

Eliza Haskell of Ohio married Sidney Harper Marsh during his 1958-61 trip east. She is associated with the S.H. Marsh House at 2142 College Way and the Marsh Family House at 2204 College Way.

Marsh, Sidney Harper

Sidney Harper Marsh was born in Virginia on August 29, 1825. He graduated from the University of Vermont, where his father was president, in 1846. In 1853, he came to Forest Grove to become the first president of Tualatin Academy, a job for which he was paid \$1200 per year. During his tenure as president, he made several trips to the East to raise funds and hire teachers. On one of these trips, in 1858-61, he married Eliza Haskell of Ohio.

The Marsh family lived for many years at 2142 College Way (now known as Walker Hall) in a house S.H. Marsh had built. They sold the house in 1874. Later the family moved to the house at 2204 College Way (Knight Hall). Dr. Marsh never lived here as he died in 1879 at age 54 of a nervous disorder. It is known that Marsh’s widow, Eliza F. Marsh and children moved to the house and lived there until 1910.

Martin, Norman

Norman Martin and his family were the first occupants of the house built c.1862 at 1706 22nd Avenue. His children attended Tualatin Academy at that time. The Martins sold the house c.1865. Martin may also have been the owner of a Donation Land Claim south of Forest Grove.

McCready, William J.

William J. McCready was reportedly a member of an early Forest Grove banking family. He was the founder of the McCready Timber Company which later became Copeland Lumber. McCready was also a trustee of Pacific University and the president of the Rotary Club from 1927 to 1928. He was the original owner of a large bungalow at 1620 Main Street. McCready also owned the house at 2006 16th Avenue and is credited with building the house at 2240 “A” Street. (1928 Forest Grove Phone Directory)



From 1928 phone directory.

McCurdy, Roy A. and Iva P.

The house at 2038 “B” Street was built in the 1930s by Roy A. and Iva P. McCurdy. Roy McCurdy owned a tavern and died sometime before Iva sold the house in 1979. R.A. and Iva McCurdy are also on the deed for 1724 21st Avenue, but probably owned the property before house was built.

McDonald, Harley and Elizabeth Sampson

Harley McDonald was born in Rhode Island in 1825. In 1847, he married Elizabeth M. Sampson in Providence, Rhode Island; they had seven children. He moved to California in 1849 and found employment as a contractor and builder. McDonald reportedly built a theater in San Francisco and a First Baptist church. In 1850 he came to Oregon and settled in Portland.

McDonald's company erected many buildings, including the first school house in Portland. The Willamette River was first navigated by a steamboat built by him. Around 1872, he came to Forest Grove and built a house at 1803 "B" Street. This house was demolished for a parking lot in 1992. McDonald is listed as an architect in Forest Grove directories from 1881, 1888, 1889-90. A newspaper advertisement for McDonald's services offers, "Architect and builder - will furnish plans and spec's for buildings of all descriptions, also, bridge and stairs, hand railings, balusters...Produce taken in exchange." McDonald no doubt built many homes in Forest Grove before he died on July 28, 1902. (*News-Times*, 9 December 1992; *Forest Grove Independent*, 29 November 1873)



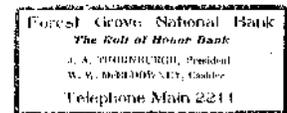
From 1889-90 Oregon, Washington and Idaho Gazetteer.

McEldowney, W.H. and Anna Luelling

W.H. McEldowney was a prominent farmer who married Anna Luelling. Anna's father was Alfred Luelling who brought the first fruit trees to Oregon. Their children were Wilbur Waite McEldowney and Mary Helen McEldowney.

McEldowney, Wilbur Waite and Eleanor Russell and Maude Buxton Kinney

Wilbur Waite McEldowney was the son of W.H. and Anna McEldowney. He had one sibling, Mary Helen McEldowney, who married Dr. M.C. Strickland. After his first wife, Eleanor Russell McEldowney, passed away in 1926, McEldowney married Maude (Buxton) Kinney. In 1928, he was working as a cashier at the Forest Grove National Bank. McEldowney went on to become a prominent local businessman and an executive banker at Forest Grove National Bank. McEldowney was also a Mason. The McEldowneys lived in the house at 1811 21st Avenue, deeded by Wilbur's father, from 1914 to the early 1930s.



From 1926 phone directory.

McGilvra, Hugh and Louise Nunn

Hugh McGilvra was born in South Dakota in 1906. His father was a butter maker by trade, and managed a chain of skimming stations where farmers brought in their whole milk to have the cream skimmed off to be churned into butter. The family moved to Portland while Hugh was still young. He entered Willamette University in 1925, paying for his first two years with money earned as a newspaper carrier. He became editor of *The Collegian*, the college paper, where he met Louise Nunn, who would become his wife in 1932.

Two days after graduation, he and fellow student C.J. Gillette signed the deal that made them co-owners of the *Washington County News-Times*, starting McGilvra's career in Forest Grove. Under his direction, the scope and distribution of the newspaper expanded as he took over smaller newspapers in the region. He won the Amos E. Voorhies Award from the Oregon Newspaper Association for distinguished service to the news profession. After selling the paper in 1981, McGilvra worked as a business and farm reporter. At this time, he was living 2314 "A" Street, which he purchased in 1946.

McGilvra retired in 1983, but remained active in community affairs. He served on the Oregon State Legislature, the Forest Grove School Board, and the Portland Community College Board. In addition, he was a trustee for Pacific and Willamette Universities and was a member of the Forest Grove Library Board. McGilvra was a member of the Planning Commission, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, and

the Masonic Lodge. He was also an active member of the Methodist Church, holding every office possible, including teaching an adult Sunday school class. His involvement led to his designation as Forest Grove's Distinguished Citizen in 1974. At the time of his retirement, he was the only living member of the Oregon Newspaper Hall of Fame. (*Rototeller Annual*)

McKenzie, Mary Ann

Mary Ann McKenzie owned the Sidney Harper Marsh House at 2142 College Way from 1928 to 1939.

McLeod, William M.

William M. McLeod was born October 27, 1826 in New Brunswick, Canada. He was of Scottish ancestry and was the fourth son of eleven McLeod children, seven sons and four daughters. In 1846 he went to Maine and started working in the lumber business. McLeod married Miss Peers in 1849; she was a twenty year old native of Nova Scotia. In 1851, with his wife and family, he set sail for San Francisco. Their ship was wrecked in February 1852. After five days and nights the family was rescued, and taken to the Azores where they stayed for two months.

The McLeods wound up returning to Maine broke. After seven years William McLeod recouped enough to try again and reached California after crossing the Isthmus of Panama in 1859. He moved to the Puget Sound area in 1862 and began a lumbering operation there. In 1864 he moved to Polk County, Oregon and opened another lumber business. His family joined him there. In 1867 the family moved to Forest Grove and opened a lumber mill near Dilley. McLeod built a mill on Gale's Creek in 1868 and a larger mill in 1889. He was also engaged in farming and was the postmaster and railroad agent at Dilley. The McLeods had seven children, including William E. McLeod who managed the mill for his father and A.L. McLeod who was the railroad agent at Gaston and ran a warehouse in Forest Grove. (Jim Casto research)

McMillen, B.F.

B.F. McMillen owned the Dr. John S. Bishop House at 1706 22nd Avenue from 1866 to 1879.

McNutt, Carroll and Julia

Carroll McNutt was reportedly the owner of McNutt's Grocery on Main Street in the early part of this century. He and his wife Julia resided at 2335 "B" Street from 1921 to 1947.

McNutt, Guy

Julia and Carroll McNutt transferred ownership of their home at 2335 "B" Street to Guy McNutt in 1947. It can be assumed that he was their son or another relative. According to a city directory, Guy McNutt was still living in the house in 1959.

Meyer, Isaac

Isaac Meyer was born in Reinish, Bavaria in June 1833. He emigrated to the U.S. when he was 18 years old, landing in New Orleans in 1851. In September of 1855, Meyer arrived in Forest Grove where he opened a general mercantile store on the corner of Pacific Avenue and Main Street. He operated this business for four years, and was also in business with Mr. Raffety and Mr. Alanson Hinman. Later he worked in real estate for five to seven years. From 1875 to 1882 he had a drug business with Drs. Saylor and Bishop. At some point Meyer moved to Gaston and had a business with George Boos and later with Frank Henderson. In 1889 he moved to Portland, where he again worked in real estate and then owned a bookstore. He died at age 83, in 1916.

Misz, Minnie and Lewis C.

Lewis and Minnie Misz owned the house at 1724 23rd Avenue from 1910 to 1921.

Moore, Enoch and Hazel Loynes

Enoch Moore was born near Owen Sound in Ontario, Canada. He came to the U.S. in 1886 and lived in the Midwest for some time. Moore worked for the Great Northern Railroad. In 1909, he settled in Forest Grove and stayed seven years, moved away, and then returned in 1921. On May 18, 1922, he married Hazel Loynes, the daughter of James Loynes, Moore's business partner. Moore and Loynes reportedly ran a planing mill and had a contracting business on the east side of Council Street between Pacific and 19th Avenues. They built many of the early buildings in Forest Grove, including the Old Lincoln School, the Pacific University Gymnasium, the Grange Hall, and the old Banks School. Moore was a member of the Forest Grove City Band and the Walker Orchestra. He died October 12, 1952 at age 86.

Morris, Drury N. and Sarah J.

Drury N. and Sarah J. Morris platted the West Park Addition to the City of Forest Grove.

Munkres, Charles and Lola

Charles and Lola Munkres owned the house at 1805 21st Avenue from 1944 to 1962. Mr. Munkres was the operator of a cleaning and pressing business on Pacific Avenue.

Naylor, Thomas G. and Sarah and Catherine

Thomas Naylor and his wife, Sarah, settled on 562 acres near Forest Grove in 1844. Part of this claim was donated for the establishment of the Tualatin Academy. Sarah died on February 3, 1852 and was the first adult buried in the Forest View Cemetery. Naylor remarried to Catherine in 1853. He became a successful farmer and landowner and was very active in the affairs of the Congregational Church. Naylor's Addition was platted in 1873 and sits west of the Original Town Plat. (Friends of Historic Forest Grove)

Parson, Henry D.

Henry D. Parson was probably known as Don Parson and is reported to have been a Forest Grove barber in the 1920s. He lived at 1718 23rd Avenue from 1925 to 1960.

Parson, Otto

Otto Parson owned the property at 1718 23rd Avenue for a brief time in 1924-1925. He may have built the c.1925 house that still stands on the lot.

Parsons, Dan and Alice McNamer

Dan Parsons was born on his father's Donation Land Claim near Dilley, Oregon on October 12, 1862. Dan was a harness maker and later added shoes, suitcases, trunks, blankets, etc. to his line of goods. His harness shop at 2040 Main Street is seen in many old photographs of Main Street, with his wooden horse brought out on the sidewalk each day to display new harness items. His shop had the largest leather goods stock in the state. Dan's wife was Alice McNamer Parsons. Dan Parsons died March 26, 1921. (Friends of Historic Forest Grove)

Parsons, Joe

Joe Parsons was born in England 1886. He married Clara Crawford in 1921. He came to the United States in 1906 and was naturalized in 1914. He served in WWI. He owned and operated the Home Bakery in Forest Grove for many years, from about 1921 to about 1946 and again from about 1950 to about 1954. He died at age 84 in 1972.

Penfield, Emma

Miss Penfield is credited with starting the first library in Forest Grove. She operated it from her stationery shop, which was located at 2019 21st Avenue. Growing support for a public library resulted in

the creation of the Rogers City Library at this same site in 1909. It is likely that the City purchased Miss Penfield's collection and began adding new books. Miss Penfield stayed on and was appointed the first librarian. ("History of the Forest Grove Library")

Porter, Cary

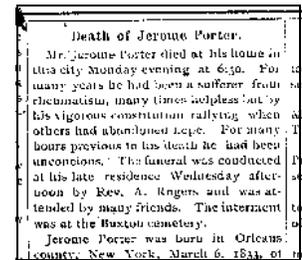
Cary Porter was the son of Jerome and Ellen W.R. Porter. In 1872-73, Cary and his family moved to a house at 2119 "B" Street in town and he was enrolled at the Tualatin Academy. Porter later owned the house at 2114 "A" Street.

Porter, Ellen Wooley Raffety

Ellen Wooley was born about 1836 in Ohio. She came to the area in 1845 at the age of eight. She had traveled with her parents, Jacob and Ellen Wooley, from Ohio as part of the Great Migration. The Wooleys settled in Washington County and Ellen grew up to marry Joseph C. Raffety, Forest Grove's second postmaster, with whom she had one son. Raffety died in 1859 and three years later, Ellen married Jerome Porter. The residence at 2119 "B" Street was built in 1872-73 by the Porters. Mrs. Porter may have operated some type of business for she is listed in business gazettes of the 1880s. She passed away in 1901 or 1902 and was buried in the Mountain View Cemetery in Forest Grove.

Porter, Jerome

Jerome Porter was born in Orlean City, New York on March 6, 1833 and was of Scottish ancestry. He was the second child of Charles and Caroline Wood Porter. In 1852, Porter came west to the California gold fields and began a stage line between the gold fields and San Francisco. He operated the stage for six years until coming to Oregon in 1862. He purchased a farm of 330 acres in Forest Grove which he increased to about 440 acres in ensuing years. Shortly before marrying, Porter purchased Henry Buxton, Sr.'s Donation Land Claim just west of Forest Grove. He operated a farm there, in addition to selling real estate and raising livestock. In 1862, Porter married Ellen Wooley Raffety, widow of Joseph C. Raffety. In 1872-73 the Porters moved into town and enrolled their three children, Nellie, Avery and Cary, in the Tualatin Academy. Mr. Porter proved to be a restless soul, making several ventures to Alaska in search of gold in 1876 and heading east in the 1880s. By 1892 Mr. Porter had returned to Forest Grove and with his wife's nephew, William Styles Ingles, built the Ingles and Porter building at 2036 Main Street. Mr. Porter passed away in 1896 and was buried in the Mountain View Cemetery in Forest Grove.



Hatchet, 21 May 1896.

The Porters built the house at 2119 "B" Street in 1872-73; it was originally located on what is now 21st Avenue and was moved to "B" Street by a later owner. Their son, Cary, inherited the home but died in 1903. His heirs sold the half block and house to banker, W.H. McEldowney.

Porter, John R.

John Porter was born about 1828. He came to Oregon with his parents in 1847. After his arrival, he joined the "California Gold Rush." He later returned to Oregon and started a nursery on what is probably Oregon Donation Land Claim #2515 which was settled December 25, 1852. J.R. and William Porter were listed as nurserymen in the 1886-7, 1888 and 1889-90 city directories. Porter returned to California in 1862 and came back to Oregon in 1869 with two sacks of Sequoia cones. There are several trees in Washington County which are allegedly traced to this bag of cones which have variously been called "Sierra Redwood," "Big Tree" and Sequoia. He planted the seeds and grew 100 trees, which he sold or gave to various people throughout the Tualatin plains. These trees are also known as the "Porter Redwoods." A double row of sequoia can be seen at the location of his nursery on Porter Road. Porter

Redwoods can also be seen in many parts of the Tualatin Valley such as on the grounds of the County Courthouse in Hillsboro.

Porter, Robert M.

Robert M. Porter was listed as a painter in the 1886-7 and 1888 city directories.

Potwin, William B.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Potwin bought the property at 2114 "A" Street in 1915. The Potwins occupied the house at least through the 1920s. Their heirs sold the house in 1941.

Proctor, Agnes Adams

Agnes Adams Proctor was the owner of the house at 2224 College Way early in this century. The residence was probably built for Proctor, which was sold c.1921.

Proctor, Edward and Fern Bard

Edward Proctor was the chief of police in Forest Grove from 1942 to 1949. He was born in Kansas and came to Forest Grove in December of 1919. He served in World War I. Proctor also worked at the Forest Grove Ford garage and owned one of the many service stations in Forest Grove.

Fern (Bard) Proctor was also born in Kansas and died in 1988 at the age of 92. She worked as a cook at the Tip Top Restaurant and also worked at the Forest Grove Cannery and Forest Grove Prune Exchange.

Raines, Waldo

Waldo Raines owned several mills in the Forest Grove area during the 1920s, including the Carnation Lumber mill. (Friends of Historic Forest Grove)

Redetzke, Albert E. and Anna

Both Albert E. Redetzke (1880-1962) and his wife Anna (1881-?) were born in Wisconsin. Anna came to Oregon in 1906, but it is not known if she was married to Albert at that time. In 1911, the Redetzkes moved to Thatcher-David Hill, later residing in Forest Grove where they were involved with numerous real estate transactions. Albert worked in the construction business, and, during World War I, served as a shipyard supervisor. His company built the Miller, Walker, Chowning and Holroyd buildings in the Forest Grove area, as well as McCormick Hall on the Pacific University campus and the Parson Prune Dryer. Albert, who retired in 1942, is also credited with the construction of approximately 100 homes in Forest Grove and many farm buildings in the area. He reportedly built the houses at 1724 21st Avenue, 1824 22nd Avenue, and 2324 "A" Street.

Reeher, Fern (Stewart)

Fern Stewart and her sister reportedly rode the train from Kansas in 1905 to join their parents in Oregon. She later attended Tualatin Academy and married a Methodist minister. Fern Stewart Reeher purchased the property at 2234 "B" Street in 1919. She retained ownership until 1937 when she sold the house to Stanley Robertson. (*The Oregonian*, 14 January 1992)

Renfrow, Edward

Edward Renfrow owned the house at 1614 21st Avenue from 1919 to 1959.

Rogers, Adeline Fisk

Adeline Fisk Rogers was a long-term benefactor of Forest Grove. In 1907 she bought the building where the informal library was housed, donating it to the city two years later. The City Library was subsequently named in her honor. She also helped finance the construction of the First Church of Christ, Scientist at 1904 Pacific Avenue. Adeline was married to Dr. George Oscar Rogers. Their

extensive travels included a time in Hong Kong where Dr. Rogers set up a practice in 1873. The Rogers collected many valuable pieces of porcelain, which are now exhibited at the Boston Art Museum.

Rogers, Dr. George Oscar

Dr. George Oscar Rogers was the husband of Adeline Fisk Rogers. He was a noted dentist who came to Oregon in 1888, first residing in Hillsboro and three years later moving to Forest Grove. They traveled extensively and lived overseas, including a stint in Hong Kong in 1873 where Dr. Rogers practiced. They collected many valuable pieces of porcelain, which are now exhibited at the Boston Art Museum. Dr. Rogers was also an amateur meteorologist and published several widely recognized articles. He died January 1900 at age of 68.

Russell, C.V.B. and Matilda

C.V.B. Russell was born in 1844 and came to Forest Grove with his wife, Matilda, in 1894. They reportedly had one daughter who attended Pacific University. An article in the September 15, 1901 issue of the *Forest Grove Press* stated that Russell was a shoe dealer on Main Street for 16 years. He had also formerly been a printer and an expert at handset type. He first worked on the *Weekly Union* newspaper in 1857. Upon leaving that job, he worked on different papers in several Midwestern states. In 1869, prior to moving to Forest Grove, he published his own paper, the *Independent Monthly* in Glenwood, Iowa. The Russells lived at 2125 “A” Street.



The residence of C.V.B. Russell, c.1905. This house still stands at 2250 “A” Street, as does its neighbor at 2240 “A” Street. (WCHM #10156)

Samuel, W.G. and Ethel

W.G. and Ethel Samuel owned the house at 2224 College Way from 1920 to 1945.

Sawtell, Kenneth and Margaret Burch

Kenneth Sawtell was born March 28, 1903 in The Dalles, to Dora and W.E. Sawtell, both descendants of Oregon pioneers. He met his wife, Margaret Burch, in Portland; they had two children. Sawtell held a variety of jobs up until World War II, when he joined the 85th Battalion of Seabees and spent 18 months in the South Pacific. He studied accounting at Northwest School of Commerce following his discharge. In 1949, the Sawtells moved to Forest Grove where Ken opened an accounting office. He was a member of the Business & Industrial Development Committee, the Chamber of Commerce and served on the City Council and the Recreation Council. Sawtell was also one of the organizers of the Western Washington County United Fund. Kenneth Sawtell served as President of Rotary Club in 1955-56. (*Rototeller Annual*)

Shagren, Pauline

Pauline Shargren bought the house at 2234 “B” in 1905. Shagren owned the lot until 1919, when it was purchased by Fern S. Stewart.

Shearer, J.H.

J.H. Shearer bought the lot at 2011 21st Street in 1926. He probably built the commercial building that now stands on the site. The property remained in the Shearer family until 1944.

Shearer, Otlice

Otlice Shearer was the son of Francis Shearer and the grandson of William Shearer. Willam had owned several acres just west of downtown Forest Grove. Otlice Shearer may have had a confectionary shop on Main Street.

Shipley, Manley H.

Manley H. Shipley was born in 1825 in Broom County, New York. He came to Forest Grove in 1873 and became a farmer. Shipley specialized in raising quality hay. On arriving in Forest Grove, he rented and operated the A.T. Smith farm for many years. He became the largest hay dealer in the state and was the first in Oregon to bale hay for shipment by rail. In 1893, he sold over 10,000 tons of baled hay to the U.S. Army to use in the war in the Philippines. Shipley employed 43 men at times, including John Bailey and E.W. Haines (each of whom married a Shipley daughter) and John Thornburgh.

Sloan, George

George Sloan was probably a relative of Sarah and Chester Sloan who ran the Forest Grove Hotel, although this has not been verified. George Sloan was a poultry breeder and owner of the Square Poultry Yards.



From the 1889-90 Oregon, Washington and Idaho Gazetteer.

Sloan, Sarah A. and Chester

Sarah A. Sloan is significant for her role as proprietress of the Forest Grove Hotel. Her maiden name was Chesbro and her ancestors were among the first to colonize New London. Sarah was born in New York in 1828 and came to Oregon when she was 32 years of age. She married Chester Sloan in 1848, and the couple came to Forest Grove in 1861. They moved to eastern Oregon for three years before returning to Forest Grove. In 1865 they opened the Forest Grove Hotel. As one visitor remembers, “The hotel was a rambling building with a shady veranda on the side, French doors in the front room, a triangle to call guests to meals and such good meals and such a genial hostess that traveling men always tried to make it to ‘Auntie Sloan’s,’ as she was affectionately called.” The Sloans owned a great number of properties in Forest Grove including a prune orchard. The family also raised prized chickens. Mr. Sloan was still living in 1893. The couple had three sons, two of whom were still living in Forest Grove in 1893.

Smith, Alvin T. and Abigail Raymond and Jane Averill

Born in Branford, Connecticut, Smith moved to Illinois in 1827, where he farmed and married his first wife, Abigail Raymond. In 1840, the Smiths crossed the plains and became missionaries to the Nez Perce Indians at the Spalding Mission at Lapwai, which was located in the Clearwater country of present-day Idaho. Shortly thereafter, the Smiths moved to the Willamette Valley and attempted to found a mission in Forest Grove, leading to A.T. Smith being known as the founder of Forest Grove.

This effort was not successful, but Smith did go on to become a very prominent citizen. He served as treasurer for the founding board of Tualatin Academy, a member of the City Council, and Justice of the Peace. Smith also helped to build the First Congregational Church and donated land to the railroad for a depot and terminal. He served as a magistrate in Oregon’s provisional government and was deeply involved in political affairs. The Smiths never had children, but did adopt several orphans. After Abigail died in 1858, Alvin remarried in 1869. His second wife, Jane M. Averill of Branford, was thirty-six years his junior. Alvin and Jane lived in a house on South Elm Street until 1875 when they moved to 2104 “B” Street. Mrs. Smith continued to live at 2104 “B” Street for many years after her husband’s death in 1888.

Smith, Elias C.

Elias C. Smith was a Civil War veteran who is remembered for operating several hotels in Forest Grove. Over a period of 30 years Smith managed hotels which included the Old Stagecoach Stop, the Western House Hotel, and the Michigan House Hotel. (Friends of Historic Forest Grove)

Sparks, Lee M. and Emma

Lee M. Sparks is credited with building several houses in Forest Grove, including 2032 “B” Street, 2352 and 2342 Sunset Drive. He was also the builder, contractor and foreman of construction crews for the Oregon Hotel (formerly known as the Laughlin Hotel, operated by Bedford Laughlin), and reportedly built McCormick Hall at Pacific University. Lee Sparks was married to Emma Rebecca Sparks. According to a 1959 Forest Grove City Directory, members of the Sparks family were living in the house Lee Sparks built at 2352 Sunset Drive.

Sparks, Lillie

Lillie Sparks owned the property at 2032 “B” Street during the 1920s. She was probably the wife of W.S. Sparks. It is not known if she or W.S. Sparks was related to Lee M. Sparks.

Sparks, W.S.

City directories record a W.S. Sparks living in the house at 2032 “B” Street in 1928. He was probably the husband of Lillie Sparks, who held title to the house during this time. It is not known if Lillie or W.S. Sparks was related to Lee M. Sparks.

Stewart, Allison

Allison Stewart bought 2240 “A” Street from Eleanor Russell McEldowney in 1924. Stewart owned the house until 1932, but may have rented it out because city directories indicate that she lived elsewhere.

Stiles, J.H.

J.H. Stiles owned the house at 2240 “A” Street for a time. He was reportedly a descendent of W.W. McEldowney.

Stowbridge, John

Stowbridge (also Strowbridge and Strawbridge) was most likely the original owner of the residence at 1806 22nd Avenue, constructed prior to the turn of the century. He lived in this house from November 1859 until his death. In 1899 the property was deeded by L.C. Walker, the executor of Stowbridge’s estate, to Abraham and Amanda Baldwin, who retained ownership until 1920.

Stribich, Carl A.

Carl Stribich built the home at 1919 “A” Street in 1928. This house may have been built from purchased pattern book plans and is very similar to 1827 23rd Avenue.

Stribich, John

John Stribich (1855-1940) was a blacksmith by trade. Later in his life, his business also included carriage and wagon building and repair. He reportedly took over the I.L. Smith furniture factory at the northeast corner of 19th Avenue and Main Street, until he retired in the 1920s. (Friends of Historic Forest Grove)

Strickland, Mary Helen McEldowney

Mary Helen McEldowney was born in 1879 in Hillsboro, to W.H. and Anna McEldowney. Wilbur Waite McEldowney was her brother. She married Dr. Melville Cox Strickland in 1901, and they moved to Forest Grove in 1913. That same year the lot at 1815 21st Avenue was deeded to Mary Helen Strickland.

Mrs. Strickland lived in this house until 1956 when she sold it to Arthur R. and Mary M. Turley. Dr. Strickland had died in 1925, while Mary survived him until 1961.

Strickland, Dr. Melville Cox

Dr. Melville Cox Strickland was born in 1866 in Virginia. He was educated in North Carolina, Kentucky and Pennsylvania and did post graduate work in Vienna, Paris and London. He later moved to Oregon and was a leading physician in Oregon City. He married May Helen McEldowney in 1901 and moved with her to Forest Grove in 1913, later living at 1815 21st Avenue. Dr. Strickland died in 1925. (Jim Casto research)

Taylor, Dr. W.R.

The home at 2212 "A" Street was built in 1919 for Dr. W.R. Taylor, a physician and surgeon with a practice on the second floor of the Nixon Building on Main Street. He also acted as a druggist, as noted in the 1873 city directory. A year later, Dr. Taylor relocated to Hood River, but continued to rent out the house.

Taylor, John

John Taylor was a builder who worked on a number of concrete buildings before turning to residential frame houses. He designed and built the Dutch Colonial Revival house at 2212 "A" Street using a unique construction technique. Taylor developed and patented the system known as the "Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall." It consists of two 3" thick walls of concrete separated by a 1-1/2" air space and connected with metal ties. Taylor's company, Thomost Building Corporation, co-owned by C.W. Wertz, marketed this unique process throughout the United States. Additional residences in Forest Grove constructed with this technique include the F.D. Gardner House at 1825 Mt. View Lane, the J.S. Buxton House at 1924 Pacific Avenue and the C.L. Wagner House at 1318 Birch Street. (Thomost Building Corp., Morelli Collection)

Thomas, E.D. and T.H.

The Thomas' were short term owners of the Dr. Bishop House located at 1706 22nd Avenue.

Thompson, Jonathan S.

Thompson owned the lot at 2114 "A" Street from 1903-1915, prior to any buildings being constructed on the site.

Tipton, Ora Francis "Tip" and Latusha

Ora Francis, born in Illinois in 1877, came to Forest Grove in 1902. He was the railroad agent at the Carnation Mill, serving at Dunsmiur, California, and Vernonia, Oregon. Tipton retired from the railroad business in 1925, and instead operated a lumberyard and a variety store in Forest Grove. He also was a bookkeeper at Drakes and Lukes Auto Parts. Tipton's wife Latusha died in 1943, and Ora passed away in 1957.

Tongue, Thomas H. and Emily Eagleton

Thomas H. Tongue was born in 1844 in Lincolnshire, England. His parents were Anthony and Rebecca Lawson Tongue, who brought their family came to Oregon via Panama in 1859 when Thomas was 15. His uncle, Thomas Otchin, had come to Oregon in 1842, settling on Oregon Donation Land Claim #42. Following his graduation from Pacific University in 1868, Tongue married Emily Margarite Eagleton and they had seven children.

Tongue was admitted to the bar in 1870 and became a very active politician. He was also a farmer, both agricultural and livestock, and owned over 2500 acres in Oregon. His passion was breeding and raising

fine trotting horses. Tongue was one of the organizers of First National Bank of Hillsboro and a Past Master Mason, as well as the organizer of the first Washington County fair in 1867. In 1888 he served in the Oregon Senate and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th U.S. Congresses and was one of sixteen foreign-born people elected to 57th House of Representatives. He died suddenly while in office when he was in Washington D.C. (Jim Casto research)

Via, Dr. Guy Forest

Dr. Guy Via (1880-1941) practiced in Forest Grove, as did his father, Dr. William Via, from his home. By 1926 he had converted the residence into a hospital. The Via hospital, which he operated beginning in March 1924, is the only hospital in the county registered in the American Medical Association. (*Washington County Times*, 21 November 1929; Friends of Historic Forest Grove)

Via, Dr. William P.

Dr. William Via (1841-1903) arrived in Forest Grove fresh from medical school in 1888 to open a medical practice. That same year he bought the elaborate mansion of pioneer Dr. Wilson Bowlby on the corner of Pacific Avenue and “B” Street, from which he ran his office. He is father of Dr. Guy Via. (Friends of Historic Forest Grove)

Walker, Dr. C.E.

In 1928, Dr. C.E. Walker resided at 214 West Third Avenue North and had an office in the Goeser Building. (1928 Forest Grove Telephone Directory)

Walker, Charles L.

Charles Walker, son of Elkanah and Mary Walker, graduated from Pacific University in 1906, and later lived in Hillsboro. At the time of his death he left his entire \$60,000 estate to the University. They honored this gift by naming the building at 2142 College Way “Walker Hall.”

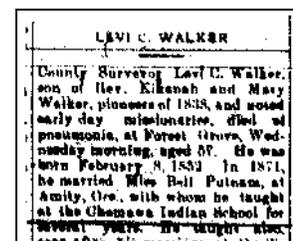
Walker, Elkanah and Mary Richardson

Elkanah Walker, who was born in Yarmouth, Maine in 1805, married Mary Richardson in 1838. These early settlers established their Donation Land Claim in 1849. They had eight children, seven sons and one daughter, who were all born in Oregon. Reverend Walker was a pastor at the Congregational Church, and donated land for the establishment of the Tualatin Academy. An 1851 addition to his log cabin was the first framed structure in Forest Grove.

On August 26, 1872, Walker platted the land contained in his Donation Land Claim just west of the Pacific University campus. He died on November 21, 1877.

Walker, Levi C. and Bell Putnam

Levi Walker (1850-1909) was the son of Elkanah and Mary Walker. Walker was a surveyor by trade. In 1871, he married Bell Putnam in Amity, Oregon, with whom he had two daughters. Walker graduated from Pacific University in 1878, then taught math and chemistry there for two years. The Walkers taught together at the Indian school. He served as the Forest Grove City Engineer and as a Washington County surveyor. In addition, Walker held the position of City Recorder three times. (Friends of Historic Forest Grove; *Hillsboro Argus* 11 February 1909)



Hillsboro Argus, 11 February 1909.

Walker, R.C.

R.C. Walker was a long time resident of Forest Grove. In 1928, he resided at 27 West Second Avenue North. (1928 Forest Grove Telephone Directory)

Walker, Samuel T.

Samuel T. Walker is the son Elkanah and Mary Walker.

Walsh, Maurice and Mary

Walsh, born in 1904 in Kansas, arrived in Forest Grove in 1940 with his wife, Mary. In 1946, they purchased the property at 2130 "B" Street. Walsh was employed by the McCready Lumber Company until 1949, and then worked for Carnation Pet Food until 1968. Walsh died in 1975 at the age of 71. At that time his wife Mary, who was born in Kansas in 1907, transferred the property on "B" Street to their son Jacob, and moved to Hillsboro.

Waltz, Roswell S.

Roswell Waltz owned the property at 2006 "C" Street for 40 years, beginning in the teens. He was a local doctor who maintained an office in his residence.

Weber, Walter Herman and Velma Tucker

Weber was born in Illinois and lived in Missouri before coming to Forest Grove in 1914. He married Velma Tucker of Forest Grove in 1915, and in 1925, they purchased a home at 1703 22nd Avenue. Weber was the first engineer with the Carnation Milk Company, before being appointed City Manager in 1937. He died in 1956 at the age of 70. (1983 Washington County Cultural Resource Survey; 1928 Forest Grove Telephone Directory)

Williams, H.A.

H.A. Williams was the first owner of 1630 Pacific Avenue following the recordation of the plat in 1910. Mr. Williams paid the sum of \$225 for Lot 16 and northern half of Lot 15. This house appears at its current location on the 1912 Sanborn Map and was constructed in approximately 1910. In December 1914, he deeded the property to Mary K. Hill for a total of \$1,000.

Wooley, Jacob and Ellen Rose Hoover

Jacob Wooley was the patriarch of the Wooley family, originally from Ohio. The family came to Oregon by way of the "Terrible Trail," also known as "The Meek Cutoff" in 1845. Wooley settled on Oregon Donation Land Claim #149, consisting of approximately 640 acres. The Wooleys children included Rosanna, who later married Henry Buxton, Jr. and Ellen, who later married Jerome Porter.

Wooten, Lawrence and Myrtle Rose

In 1939 the Wootens purchased the property at 1919 21st Avenue, which is the current site of a small church. Between that time and 1953, ownership passed back and forth between the Wootens and the Undenominational Church of Christ, with transfer fees of only \$10.00. As such, it seems likely that the Wootens were church leaders or possibly the ministers of this church.

Appendix C - Survey Summary

This appendix contains a summary of the reconnaissance and intensive surveys. Since the development of a context and survey of the Naylor's, Walker's and West Park Additions were combined into this one project, a summary of the survey is included here. The properties are listed in address order starting with the numbered streets.

The basic "windshield" survey included all properties over 50 years old regardless of integrity. Those properties that were later found to be less than 50 years old or had very poor integrity were culled from the survey. The remaining 129 properties are included in this appendix. A property chosen by the Historic Landmarks Board for intensive research (i.e., full history and record search, is flagged with a check mark in the "Intensive" box.

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