UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

683108

RECEIVED AUG 2 8 1978

DATE ENTERED

OCT 2 1978

<del></del>				
SEE	INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES			IS
1 NAME		00111121211112101	NOLE GEOTIONS	
HISTORIC				
	Church of Christ, Sci	entist		
AND/OR COMMON				
LOCATIO	AT.			
LOCATIO	N			
STREET & NUMBER 1813	NW Everett 5+.		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	1		CONGRESSIONAL DIST	
Port1	and	VICINITY OF	lst	0005
Orego	n	41	county Multnomah	051
CLASSIFIC	CATION			
CATECORY	014141500115			
CATEGORYDISTRICT	OWNERSHIPPUBLIC	STATUS XXOCCUPIED		SENT USE
X.XBUILDING(S)	XXPRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL	MUSEUM PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	r <u>X</u> religious
OBJECT	XXIN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	XXYES: UNRESTRICTEDNO	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER:
OWNER	E DD ODED TW			
_	F PROPERTY			
NAME FIRST	CHURCH OF CHRIST,	SCIENTIST		
STREET & NUMBER	NIM T			
CITY, TOWN	NW Everett	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	STATE	
Port1	and	VICINITY OF		97209
LOCATION	N OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE,				
REGISTRY OF DEEDS	Multnomah Co	unty Court Hou	ıse	
STREET & NUMBER	1021 S.W. Fo	,,,,,, + lo		
CITY, TOWN	1021 S.W. FO	urtn	STATE	
	Portland			97204
6 REPRESEN	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
DATE		FEDERAL	STATE COUNTY 1004	
DEPOSITORY FOR			STATECOUNTYLOCA	L
SURVEY RECORDS				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	



X \_\_EXCELLENT

\_\_G00D

\_\_FAIR

#### CONDITION

\_\_DETERIORATED
\_\_RUINS
\_\_UNEXPOSED

#### CHECK ONE

XX\_UNALTERED

### CHECK ONE

XXX\_ORIGINAL SITE

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, is a three-story masonry and wood frame structure erected in the tradition of Beaux Arts Classicism in 1909. It occpies three quarters of a block in Couch's Addition in Northwest Portland. It s appearance is little altered from the original concept except for the addition of an elevator and a caretaker's apartment. These additions have resulted in modifications to the stairs in the northwest and southeast corners of the building and an exterior mechanical penthouse over the elevator at the rear of the main building. However, these modifications are constructed of similar materials and in a style consistent with the original construction, and they are not obtrusive.

The building is rectangular in plan and oriented to the south. The domed core of the structure is flanked by east and west wings. The lowest floor is totally below grade at the west wing and on grade at the east wing due to the sloping site. The main entrance, centered in the south facade and sheltered by a classical portico, is half a story above street grade.

The foundation is concrete; wall construction is cut stone; and floors and roof construction are of wood frame. Fenestration is arcuated. The Beaux Arts-style building is Roman in spirit. Exterior details and interior finish work convey a simplicity and restraint consistent with church doctrine.

The lower floor houses the mechanical spaces and the other small-group functions, such as teaching rooms and nursery space, while the second floor contains formal meeting rooms and a foyer and reception space. The third floor is almost totally devoted to the dignified auditorium space, which seats approximately 1,200 on its sloping floor. Spatial volumes of the auditorium consist of the oculus-lighted domed central portion and two equal barrel-vaulted wings. Seating is organized in semicircular fashion and the focal point is the Reader's Platform and organ loft in the wall behind it. Interior finishes are painted plaster and wood trim in muted colors.

In sound condition and well maintained by its congregation over the years, the building is being acquired for adaptive use as a community center. Renovation plans call for upgrading the electrical system, addition of a sprinkler system and installation of a kitchen in an area presently used for storage. The third-level auditorium will be altered to allow for a thrust stage in place of the small Reader's Platform. The only alterations that will affect the exterior appearance of the building will be minor re-grading of the east entrance to allow for wheelchair access. On the north side, a service delivery ramp from the parking lot to the kitchen is also planned.

By purchasing this building for a community center, Northwest Service Center plans to encourage cooperation among all segments of the neighborhood population, to provide space for the operation of existing and proposed social service agencies, and to provide practice and performance space to performing arts groups.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AR	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	XX_RELIGION
1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XXARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1909

Solon S. Beman, Chicago Architect

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, erected in Northwest Portland in 1909, is significant to the city as the first permanent home of the earliest Christian Science congregation established in Portland. Following the fundamentalist precepts and spiritual healing practices of Mary BakerEddy, who reorganized the Christian Science movement in Boston in 1879, the denomination's premier congregation in Portland traces its beginnings to 1895. The congregation dedicated its Church -- long one of the neighborhood's more monumental landmarks, in 1911.

Plans for the Church are attributed to Solon S. Beman, designer of the Christian Science Church prototype and consultant and advisor to the Mother Church project completed in Boston in 1906.

Solon Spencer Beman (1953-1914), a native of Brooklyn, entered the architectural profession as an apprentice in the New York Office of Richard Upjohn, noted exponent of the Gothic Revival. In 1879 Beman removed to Illinois, where he worked on lucrative new town developments for George Pullman and the Proctor and Gamble Company, sponsor of "Ivorydale".

Beman became well-known in Chicago for his multi-storied structures, including the nine-story Pullman Building (1881), the Studebaker Buildings of 1885 and 1888, and Grand Central Terminal of the Wisconsin Central Railroad (1888). His Commercial Style buildings were erected also in Milwaukee, South Bend, St. Paul, Grand Rapids, and Pittsburgh; and he was known as well for suburban residences for wealthy industrialists.

For the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, Beman designed the Mines and Mining Building and the Merchants Tailors Building, which fronted the lagoon opposite the Fine Arts Building. Carried out in the tradition of Beaux Arts Classicism which characterized the Exposition, the Merchants Tailors Building attracted attention by its design and position and became the prototype of Christian Science churches across the country. Beman is credited with six buildings in this vein for the Christian Science Church in Chicago alone.

For several decades the First Church of Christ, Scientist in Portland was used to capacity, and during an occasional service, people were to be found sitting in the aisles of the 1200-seat auditorium. As the City expanded and the number of Christian Science congregations grew (there are now thirteen congregations in the metropolitan area), the First Church membership dwindled. It presently consists of some one hundred persons. No longer requiring the vast amount of space the building provides, the congregation is seeking a place to worship elsewhere. The proposed use of the building as a community service center is regarded a fitting adaptation of the building's original function by all concerned.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOG	RAPHICAL REFE	RENCES		
Architects (Los note on architect S Powers, Alfred, Ed.	Angeles: New Age Pu olon Spencer Beman.	blishing Co	raphical Dictionary of American o., 1956), 49-50. Biographical ches History, a Denominational gher Education	
10 GEOGRAPHICAL  ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PRO  UTM REFERENCES	lace than one	<u>(</u> 30,000 sq.	ft.)	
A 1 0 5 2 4 3 1 5  ZONE EASTING C VERBAL BOUNDARY DES	5 0 4 1 1 3 0 NORTHING CRIPTION	B ZONE	EASTING NORTHING	
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Multnomah County	6 and 7, Block 172, Oregon.	Couch's Ado	dition to Portland,	
		3.6		
LIST ALL STATES AN	ND COUNTIES FOR PROPERT	TIES OVERLAPPI	ING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
1 FORM PREPARE	D RY			
NAME / TITLE	n, President Board o	of Directors		
organization Northwest Service	e Center, Inc.		DATE 2 May 1978	
street & NUMBER 1956 N.W. Everet	t	in the profits	TELEPHONE (503) 223-2595	
city or town Portland			Oregon 97209	
2 STATE HISTORI	C PRESERVATIO	N OFFICE	R CERTIFICATION	
THE EV	ALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF	THIS PROPERTY	Y WITHIN THE STATE IS:	
NATIONAL	STAT	TE	LOCAL X	
_	for inclusion in the National I	Register and certi	Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665 cify that it has been evaluated according to the state of the sta	
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION	OFFICER SIGNATURE	110	Tiller	
TITLE State Historic	Preservation Office	r	DATE August 11, 1978	
OR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT TH	HIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATION	AL REGISTER DATE 1055	

ATTEST: William La Desurch



First Church of Christ, Scientist 1813 NW Everett Portland, Multnomah County,

Oregon AUG 281978
South (main) facade

Mike Ryerson photo, 1978

Negative, THE NEIGHBOR
2527 NW Overton
Portland, OR 97210

OCT 2 1978

PROPERTY OF THE NATICITAL REGISTER