

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Trinity Episcopal Church

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 469 NW Wall Street not for publication

city or town Bend vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Deschutes code 017 zip code 97709

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James H. Smith July 23, 1993
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Development of The Bend
Company in Bend, Oregon

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Church

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Church

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood weatherboards

roof wood shingles

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Trinity Episcopal Church (1929) was designed in the Gothic style traditional for Episcopal diocesan mission areas in the West in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Portland architects Ellis Lawrence and William Holford (Holford is believed to have been the principal designer) were restrained by a modest budget that called for execution in wood instead of stone, as initially projected. A longitudinal, gable-end volume with steeply pitched roof and a west cross-gable wing, the church is clad with weatherboards and displays the characteristic elements of its style in a segmental-arched entrance and double lancet windows in the front gable. The building was designed to incorporate a 1919 parish house on the south end for use as a chapel and was later enlarged by addition of an east wing and a narthex, or entry vestibule with shed roof and central gable. The front gable peak was modified by a pointed-arch louvered vent which displaced the original decorative gable bracing.

Portions of the Parish House, including the entrance, foundation and floor were cut away. The fireplace and its chimneys, and partitions were removed. A basement was built under both the Parish House and the new building. Foundation and floor of the basement were concrete. Stone matching the walls of the Parish House was used for the outside walls of the furnace room, the walls of the entrance steps and the steps. Three chimneys were constructed of "common" red clay brick, possibly from the Bend Brickyard.

Heavy timber served as the structure's main frame. The nave and chancel were framed with trussed rafters with bolted joints. Scissor trusses are seen in the nave, while decorative rafter-end details are displayed on the exterior. The steep gable roof (10/12 min.) was of rafter and collar beam construction, covered with paper, shiplap and cedar shingles. The walls were a nailed wood frame design covered with horizontal shiplap, followed by rough siding, like that on the Parish House, and then painted. Beaded ceiling material, laid finished side down, covered cornice soffits, rafters over the nave and chancel, and the ceiling of the side entrance porch. Lights in the nave were amber American cathedral glass in diamond patterns. Other windows were wooden multi-pane double hung. A cross was placed at the apex on the north gable.

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Section number 7 Page 2

In early 1951 construction of a \$25,000 east wing began. The addition was made possible by a grant from Thomas F. Brooks and Barbara Brooks Staples as a memorial to their father Harry Keyes Brooks, Brooks-Scanlon Executive. The addition provided for a 59 by 36 foot parish hall, a 15-1/2 by 13 foot study, a 15-1/2 by 10 foot altar guild room, a kitchen and restrooms. The original parish hall was altered to provide space for rapidly growing Sunday School classes. A court was provided between the original building and the addition, to make natural light available for the stained glass windows at the rear of the chancel.

Howard Perrin of Klamath Falls was the architect. The design was based on plans sketched by Reverend Frederick C. Wissenbach and leaders of the various church groups. Its intent was to provide for a "balanced architecture unit". Construction was principally devoted to the Brooks Memorial Hall, a wing on the south side of the building. Henry Nelson was the general contractor.

Later alterations include: (1) the addition of an 11 foot, 9 inch by 22 foot storage space and hallway across the courtyard between the hall and classrooms (1964); (2) the raising of the roof over the office area and installation of an office space upstairs over the existing office (1967); (3) wood shakes applied to the roof (1976); a \$3,500 interior remodelling (1981); and a new bathroom installed (1984).

Trinity Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Deschutes, Oregon
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1928-1929

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lawrence, Holford, Allyn and Bean, Architect
Holford, William G., probable designer
Thompson, Hugh M., local supervising architect

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Deschutes Historical Center

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Under the leadership of D. E. Hunter and Clyde McKay, The Bend Company made available tracts of land for community facilities and public use. The parcel of about a third of an acre at the southwest corner of Wall Street and St. Helen's Place might have been among them. However, just as principals of The Bend Company were purchasing A. M. Drake's Bend Townsite Company holdings in 1911, Lot 9 of Block 20, Park Addition was withheld from the transaction and donated by Drake's wife, Florence, to the Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Oregon. Thus, development of Trinity Episcopal Church was only indirectly a result of initiatives of The Bend Company, but it was nonetheless supported by the town's new developers.

Because of its link to the Bend Townsite Company and the successor corporation, the church meets National Register Criterion A in the area of community planning and development. Because its significance in the context of the multiple property submission does not lie in the area of religion, this component nomination meets Criteria Exception A. While the church is a good representative of early 20th century architecture in the Gothic style expressed in wood, the original design by the Portland firm of Lawrence, Holford, Allyn and Bean was altered by additions beginning in 1951, including a vestibule with shake-clad shed roof on the north front. The church is not considered eligible under Criterion C at present, but there is potential for a finding of significance in the category of architecture should the spirit and certain missing elements of the original facade design be restored.

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Section number 8 Page 1

The history of the Episcopal Church in the area dates back to when Bend was known as Farewell Bend. Farewell Bend was a small village located at a junction of the Deschutes River where stages bid farewell as they proceeded south and west. In that day, clergymen visited the village and held services in the homes of local people. Early records indicate that Clarence H. Lake of The Dalles held services in 1904. English settlers first brought the Episcopal Church to North America in 1607, and missionaries such as Lake were integral to expansion across the United States over the following decades. Records also show that Reverend Charles Scadding, Bishop of the Diocese of Oregon, visited Bend soon after Lake. From the foundation laid by Lake and Scadding, a small mission was formed.

In 1908, the first organization of the Church, the Episcopal Ladies Guild, was established. These women met twice a week, devoting themselves to local charity projects with no support from the Church's Diocese of Eastern Oregon. Charter members of the guild were: Mrs. E.D. Wilson, Mrs. Charles M. Redfield, Miss Coleman, Mrs. T. Triplett, Miss Grace Horton (later Mrs. Sylvester Staats), Miss Gertrude Horton and Miss Cornelia Wilson.

Bishop Paddock made his first visit to Bend in 1910. He visited Bend founder A.M. Drake's home. Mrs. Drake was interested in seeing an Episcopal Church built at the foot of Wall Street, as in New York. Soon, services by Paddock or by Archdeacon Van Waters were held regularly. Sather Hall (the upper floor of the E.A. Sather Building) or the home of Mrs. E.D. Wilson provided a meeting space. A Reverend Jones from Portland came during the interim between the division of the diocese of Portland and Bishop Paddock's visits. Jones held services in the Liberty Theatre. Reverend A.C. Tebeau became the first resident minister in 1923. He was ordained in Bend

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by The Right Reverend William P. Remington, Bishop of the Missionary District of Eastern Oregon. Through Tebeau's efforts, the Parish House was built, the first "home" of Trinity Episcopal Church. Reverend Francis H. Ball succeeded Dr. Tebeau in 1924, followed by Reverend Phil F. Sturges in 1929.

In 1919, a girls' choir was formed and in 1921 a full choir was led by Mrs. Ralph S. Hamilton, Director, and accompanied by Mrs. Kenneth Sawyer, organist. The choir's first Christmas concert was held in the Liberty Theatre in 1921. In the early twenties, the choir presented sacred concerts to the public, with the hope of winning friends and members to the church. The choir was instrumental to the growth and success of the mission church and to the eventual establishment of an Episcopal Church in Bend. Early members of the choir included: Bianca Mannheimer, Ethel Richards, Louis Bennett, Laura Weil, Marjory Baird, Oscar Kregness, Mamie Bennett, Mabel Prince, Charlie Erskine, Evelyn Williams, Edith Fairchild, Virginia Gray and Kenneth Weil.

A number of events and activities followed during the twenties, including the organization of a Young People Fellowship, the opening of a Thrift Shop, the establishment of summer camps and the organization of the Girls Friendly Society. By 1926-27, plans for construction of a church building had gained momentum. In announcing the construction plans October 8, 1929, Bishop Remington noted the growth of the congregation and pointed out that the Oregon Missionary District "firmly believed in Bend and its future".

Construction began May 10, 1929. Plans called for erection of the church building and for moving of the Parish House to a new location on the church lot. The lot, located in Park Addition, an early Bend plat was donated by the A.M. Drake family. Bishop Scadding and members of the Episcopal Guild had outlined plans for a church building at that time.

The cornerstone was laid June 9, 1929. Sealed in the stone was a box containing two copies of The Bend Bulletin newspaper, two copies of The Church At Work, 1929 coins, a list of Sunday School children, the program of the day, names

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of officers of the choir, a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Eastern Oregon Missionary diocese, and pictures of Reverend Francis H. Ball, Bishop Remington, members of the bishop's committee and members of the choir. The cornerstone was inscribed: "Trinity Episcopal Church, 1929".

The first service was held at 11:00 a.m., Sunday, September 22, 1929. Reverend Phil F. Sturges conducted the services attended by Bishop Remington of Pendleton. Music was prepared by Mrs. R.S. Hamilton. Mrs. K.E. Sawyer played piano. Consecration services were held October 27, 1929.

Trinity grew in membership and in service to the Central Oregon community. Mission churches were established at Cross Keyes, Prineville and Redmond. Cross Keyes later became St. Marks Episcopal Church in Madras, the mission in Prineville became St. Andrews and the Redmond mission, St. Albans. In 1930, the house at 515 N.W. Congress was presented as a gift to the Trinity Parish by Mr. Franklin P. Hixon, of the Shevlin-Hixon Mill, to be used as a residence for priests serving the church.

On October 28, 1979, Trinity commemorated the 50th anniversary of the consecration of Trinity Episcopal Church and the 75th anniversary of the first recorded Episcopal Church in Bend. The original service was re-enacted including the reading of the sermon given by Bishop Remington.

Style or Type, Architect, Builder

The property represents a style of architecture and is identified with architects and builders whose work has influenced development in the community and state.

The property maintains a reasonable level of integrity. The original portion is essentially as constructed in its original setting. Sufficient original workmanship and material remain to demonstrate construction techniques and characteristics of the style and period. The property is distinctive. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of

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the Gothic style traditionally used for diocesan mission churches east of the Cascade Range.

The building is identified in the Ellis Lawrence Building Inventory and in newspaper accounts as a product of the architectural firm of Lawrence, Holford, Allyn and Bean. Lawrence researchers believe Holford was probably the chief designer. Correspondence between Holford and church representatives appear to substantiate this conclusion. Preliminary drawings exist for four alternative designs with stone exterior similar to the Lawrence firm's design for the St. Peter's Episcopal Church which they built in La Grande in 1924. The plans calling for stone were rejected as too expensive, however, and subsequently revised. In 1919, the Oregon Chapter A.I.A. selected Westminster Presbyterian Church,* another Lawrence and Holford church project, as one of Oregon's ten "most notable" buildings. Westminster's tower is similar to the tower in the plans for the stone structure.

Ellis Fuller Lawrence was born in Malden, Massachusetts, on November 13, 1879. He received his B.S. in 1901 and his M.S. in 1902, both from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Boston Tech at the time). Lawrence came to Portland in 1906. Lawrence researchers, Michael Shellenbarger and Kimberly Lakin, call him "the most significant architect of his time". They note his "accomplishments include the buildings and organizations which he created, the work of the architects whom he trained, and his personal example of a life dedicated to art and public service".

Accomplishments attributed to him include: (1) the first educational efforts of the Portland Architectural Club resulting in the offering of the first architectural classes in Oregon; (2) founding of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast; (3) serving as Chairman of the founding group which established The Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; (4) founding The Builders Exchange of Portland; (5) organizing the Association of Building and Construction, later called The Oregon Building Congress; (6) playing a leadership role in the development of city planning as a discipline; (7) and founding and heading The School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon.

*Portland, Oregon

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While at the University of Oregon he designed all of the campus buildings. He also designed hospitals in Portland, buildings for Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington, Masonic Temples in Salem and Eugene, and libraries, mausoleums, schools and residences, primarily in the Willamette Valley. He is recognized as the architect for the Westminister Presbyterian Church in Portland and as the designer of Episcopalian Churches throughout Oregon. According to Shellenbarger and Lakin:

Lawrence's architectural work has been little known, though of possibly greater influence than any other Oregon architect until Pietro Belluschi. Many of his buildings have been unidentified, and some have been falsely attributed to other architects. ...research has uncovered a far larger and richer legacy of projects than any one suspected.

There are three primary aspects to the significance of Lawrence's design work. First, is his incorporation of the arts and crafts into architecture... Second, is his pioneering attention to city and regional planning issues. Third, are his unique attempts to bridge modern and traditional design.

Lawrence died on the University of Oregon campus in Eugene in 1946. An "Ellis Lawrence Bibliography and Significance" by Michael Shellenbarger and Kimberly Lakin is presented in the accompanying documentation.

William Gordon Holford was born in New Haven, Connecticut in 1878. He also received a B.S. and M.S. at M.I.T. He was a classmate of Lawrence. Following his graduation, he studied architecture abroad in England, France, Italy and Switzerland. He worked with various architects in the East until 1913 when he became associated with Lawrence. Ormond Bean and Fred Allyn, long time employees, joined the firm as partners in 1928.

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Hugh Thompson, Bend architect, was supervising architect. Thompson is credited with designing the Old Bend High School, the addition to the Bend Amateur Athletic Club, the B.A. Stover House and the first addition to the Pilot Butte Inn. Thompson was also involved with the building of the Deschutes County Library Building, although not the architect. Henry Nelson, Bend contractor, was the builder. Nelson is credited with building the B.A. Stover House, Pine Tavern and R.W. Sawyer House. Edward Brosterhous consulted on electrical and heating matters. Brosterhous is credited with construction of St. Francis of Assisi Parish Church and School, Old Bend High School, Kenwood School, Bend's first jail, Spheir Building, J.C. Penney Building and Reid School. He was one of 49 Bend residents signing the City of Bend's Petition for Incorporation in 1904. With John White and Fred Hunnel, he incorporated the North Unit Irrigation Company in 1908.

Trinity Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Deschutes, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.32 acres

Bend, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	110	634840	4879240
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Hall, Associate Planner: Historic and Cultural Resources

organization Deschutes County Community Development date August 1, 1992

Department

street & number 1130 NW Harriman Street telephone (503) 385-1704

city or town Bend state Oregon zip code 97701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this Item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Trinity Episcopal Church, The Reverend Bill Ellis, Rector

street & number 469 NW Wall Street telephone (503) 382-5542

city or town Bend state Oregon zip code 97709

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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"Church Changes Over 6 Decades", The Bulletin, November 3, 1989.

"Church Cornerstone Will be Laid Sunday", The Bend Bulletin, June 7, 1929.

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Letter from Holford to Reverend Ball, September 10, 1928. (specifications enclosed).

"Local Church To Be Consecrated Sunday", The Bend Bulletin, October 23, 1929.

"Many Churches Prosper in Bend", The Bend bulletin, July 3, 1912.

"New Company Formed", The Bend Bulletin, March 29, 1911.

"New Episcopal Church To Be Started Soon", The Bend Bulletin, May 8, 1929.

Norman, Edward, The House Of God: Church Architecture, Style And History, (Thames and Hudson, Inc., New York, New York, 1990).

Oregon Inventory of Historic Property "Ellis Lawrence Building Inventory", Rich/Shellenbarger, State Historic Preservation Office, Salem, Oregon, August 3, 1988.

Oregon Trail Churchman (cover sketch) September, 1926.

Sanborn Maps 1920, 1928.

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Shellenbarger, Michael and Lakin, Kimberly, "Ellis Lawrence Bibliography and Significance", Ellis Lawrence Building Survey/Oregon Inventory of Historic Property, Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, University of Oregon, for Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, April 1, 1989.

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"Trinity Church", The Bend Bulletin, September 21, 1929.

"Trinity Church, Bend", Pacific Builder and Engineer, November 6, 1926.

"Trinity Church Dedication Held", The Bend Bulletin, October 29, 1929.

"Trinity Church Planning Sunday Ceremony", The Bend Bulletin, September 11, 1951.

"Trinity Church Will Be Opened Sunday", The Bend Bulletin, September 19, 1929.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, T.17S., R.12E., Willamette Meridian, in Bend, Deschutes County, Oregon. It is described as Lot 9 and the north 15 feet of Lot 8 of Block 20, Park Addition to Bend, plus that portion of vacated Wall Street bordering the east boundary of said Lot 9 and fraction of Lot 8. The area is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 4000.

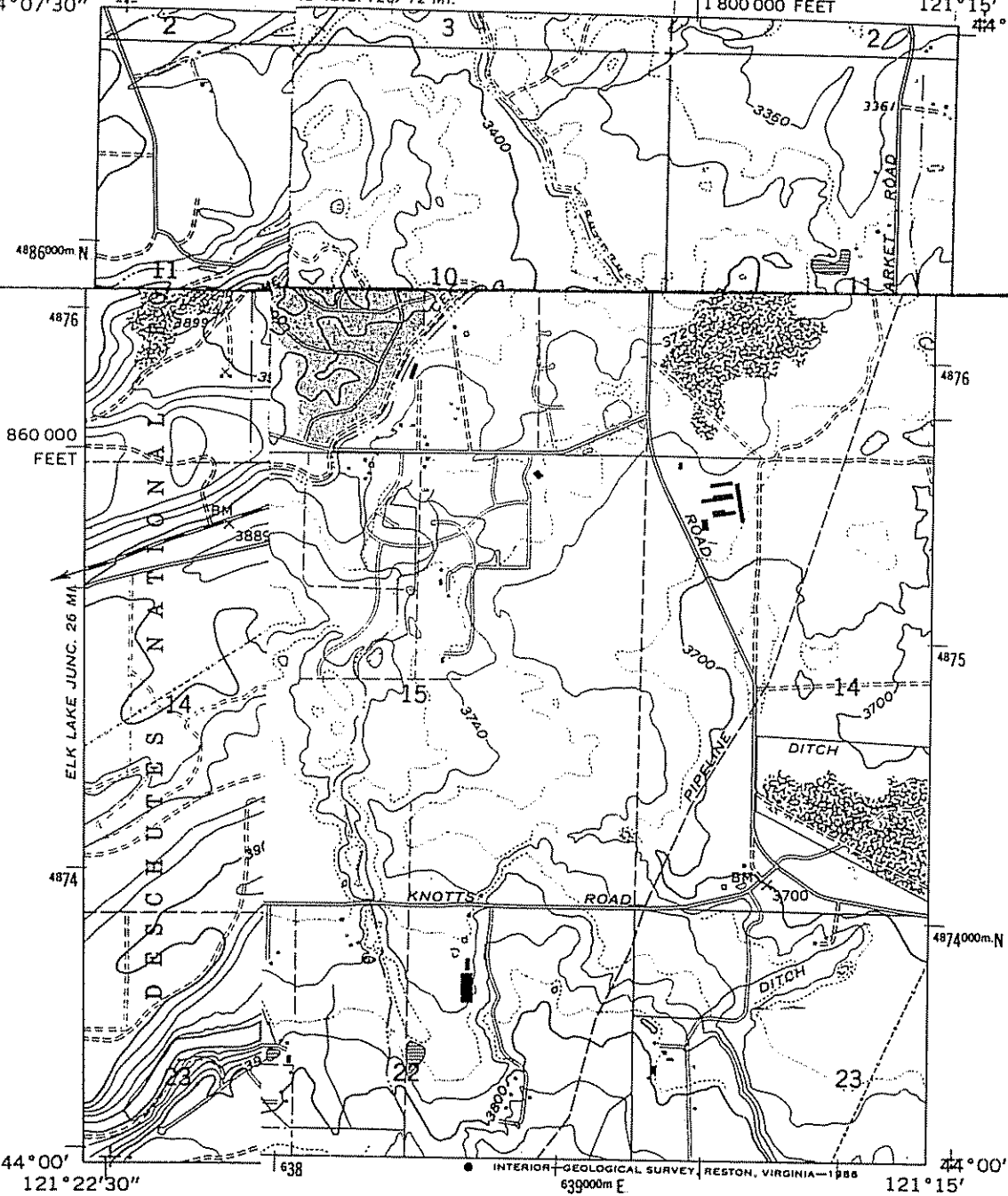
Boundary Justification

The nominated area of approximately 0.32 acres is the entire urban tax lot occupied by Trinity Episcopal Church from 1929 onward.

UNIT
DEPARTMENT
GEOLOG

BEND QUADRANGLE
OREGON-DESCHUTES CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

121°22'30" 5 38 MI. VD (U.S. 126) 12 MI. 180000 FEET 121°15' 44°07'30"



44°00' 121°22'30" 638 INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESTON, VIRGINIA-1988 639000m E 121°15' 44°00'

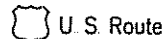
(BENHAM FALLS)
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(KELSEY BUTTE)
1771 I NW

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the National or State
vision of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty _____ Light-duty _____
Medium-duty _____ Unimproved dirt _____



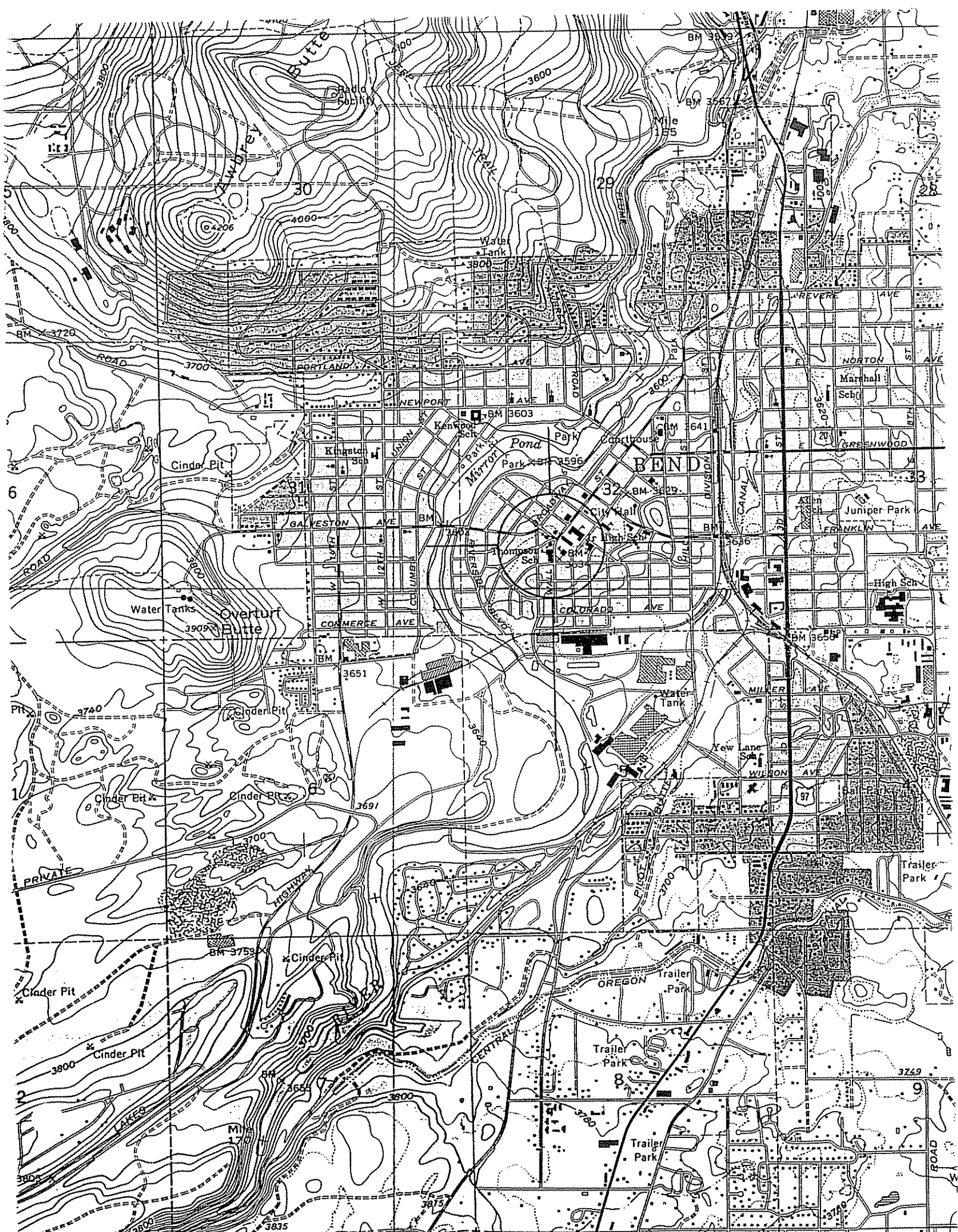
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TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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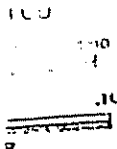
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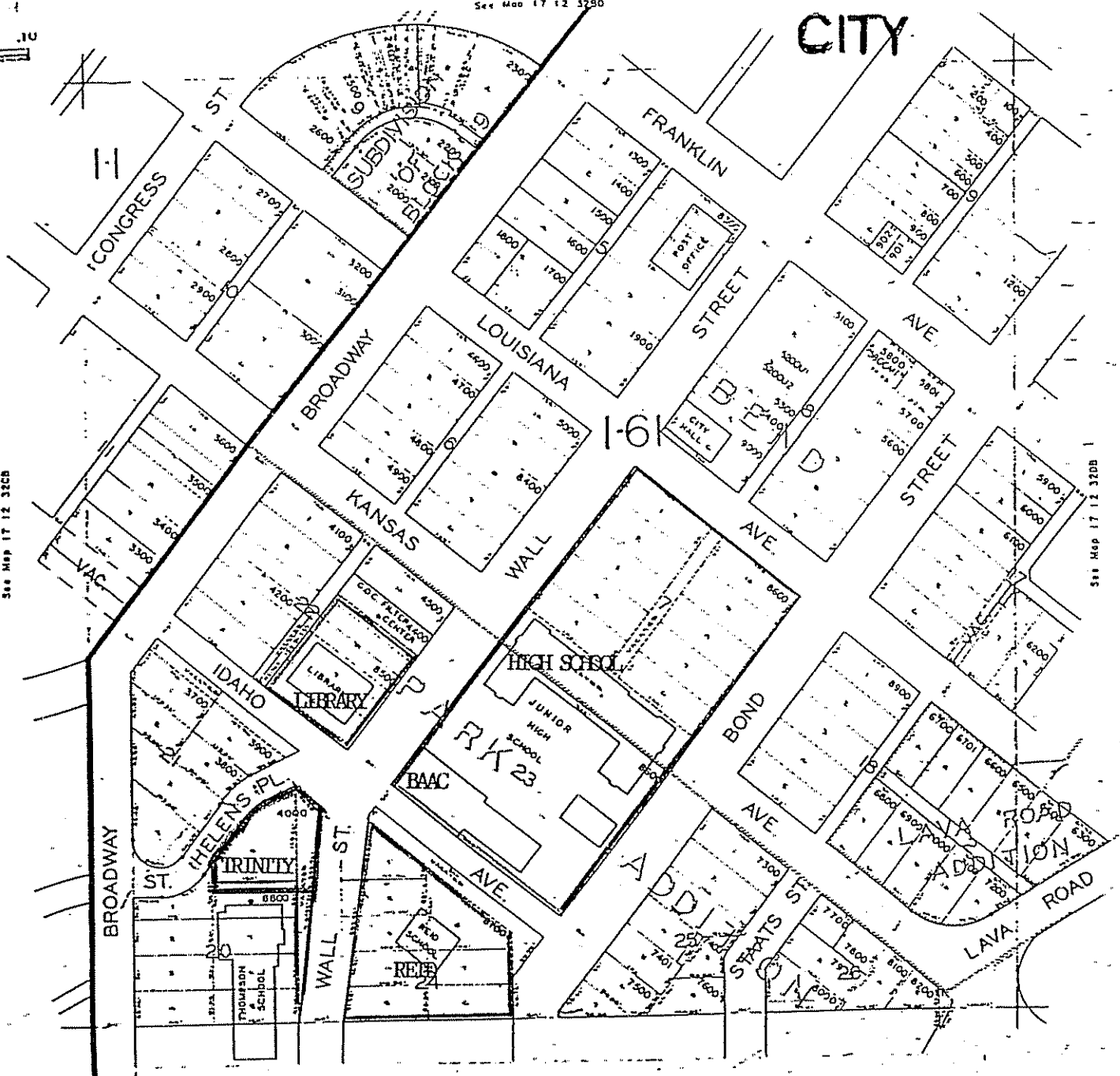
See Map 17 12 3250

CITY



See Map 17 12 32CB

See Map 17 12 32DB



See Map 17 12 32C0

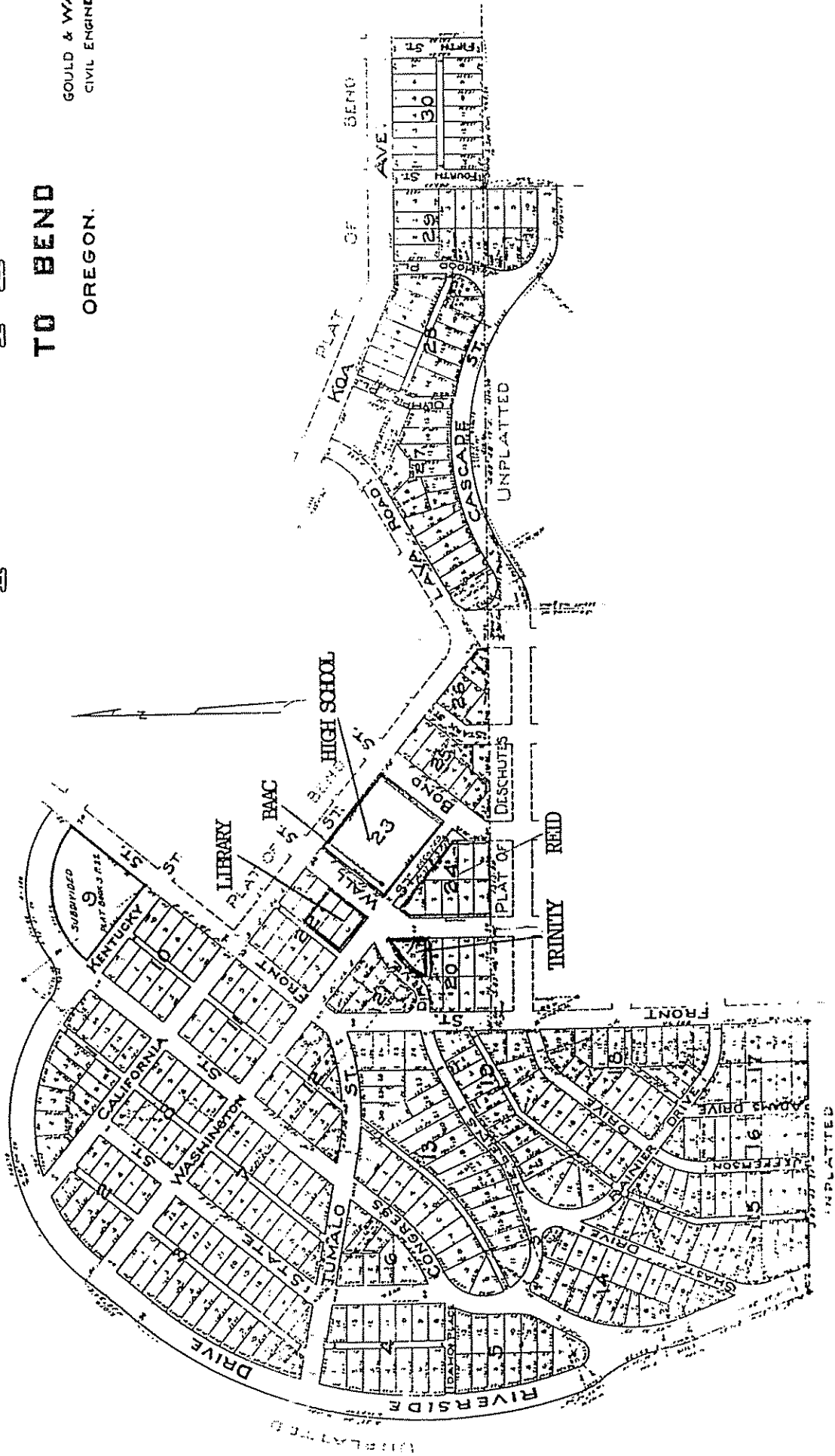
17 12 32CA

PARK ADDITION

TO BEND

OREGON.

GOULD & WARD
CIVIL ENGINEERS.



UNPLATTED

UNPLATTED

UNPLATTED

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTY
ELLIS LAWRENCE BUILDING INVENTORY
COUNTY: Deschutes

HISTORIC NAME: TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

COMMON NAME:

OTHER NAMES:

RESOURCE TYPE: Building
STATUS: built & survives
LAWRENCE

(JOB#) YEAR: (1781)

(JOB#) YEAR: ()

(JOB#) YEAR: ()

FIRST DATE: Febr. 1926

DESIGN BEG: April 1926

DESIGN END: Oct. 1928

CONSTR BEG: May 1929

CONSTR END: Oct. 1929

LOSS DATE:

ORIGINAL USE: Church

PRESENT USE: Church

SITE: 0.8 acres, approx.

CITY: Bend Oregon

STREET: 469 Wall St.

OWNER: Trinity Episcopal Church
(at property address above)

TOWNSHIP: 17S RANGE: 12E SECTION: 32

MAP#: 17-12-32-CA

TAX LOT: 17-12-32-00-4000

ADDITION: Park

BLOCK: 020 LOT: 9

QUAD:

ASSESSOR #:

THEMES: 20C Architecture, Religion

DATA BELOW IS ON LAWRENCE FIRM'S DESIGN AS-BUILT:

ARCHITECT: Lawrence, Holford, Allyn and Bean CHIEF DESIGNER: prob.Holford
ENGINEERS & CONSULTANTS:

Hugh Thompson, Bend, was Supervising Architect for Lawrence's firm.
Mr. Brosperous consulted on electrical & heating specifications.

CONTRACTORS:

Henry C. Nelson, Bend (General)

ARTISTS & CRAFTSMEN:

STYLE: Gothic

PLAN TYPE/SHAPE: rectangular (sides long) +side wing

FOUNDATION MATERIAL: stone

STORIES: 1

BASEMENT: yes

ROOF/MATERIAL: high gable (10/12 min.) /Wood shingles

WALL CONSTR: nailed wood frame

STRUC.FRAME: heavy timber

PRIME WINDOW TYPE: wood multi-pane double-hung w/special Gothic

EXTERIOR SURFACE MATERIAL: wood bevel siding,

DECORATIVE FEATURES/MATERIALS:

Amber-colored diamond windows surrounded nave (now replaced); decorative
rafter-end details on exterior, cross at apex on north gable (altered)

OTHER:

scissor trusses in nave. Alterations: bracket for cross on east facade removed
and foyer added (date?); wood shakes replaced wood shingles on roof (1976)

CONDITION: good

MOVED: not moved

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS (dated):

South wing by Henry Nelson (1951); stained glass windows added in nave (date?);
east wing, Don Fahey (1964); roof alt. & off. added upstairs, RC Friberg(1967)

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

1.5' stone retaining wall next to sidewalk containg raised grass area around
front and sides

ELLIS LAWRENCE BUILDING INVENTORY

HISTORIC NAME: TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES:

none

SETTING:

Urban core; entrance on axis w/"main st" (Wall St.) of downtown; adjacent to 1st Lutheran Church, Deschutes County Library, Historical Center, school office

SIGNIFICANCE OF LAWRENCE FIRM'S DESIGN:

EXTER.DETAILS/CRAFTSMANSHIP: Better than average workmanship and materials.

INTER.DETAILS/CRAFTSMANSHIP: Better than average workmanship and materials.

EXTERIOR INTEGRITY: Moderate changes; some original character remains.

INTERIOR INTEGRITY: Minor changes, but original character intact.

SITE INTEGRITY: Moderate changes; some original character remains.

SETTING INTEGR: Major changes to character and relationship of surroundings.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT:

Preliminary drawings exist for four alternative designs with stone exterior similar to the Lawrence firm's design for the St. Peter's Episcopal Church which they built in 1924 in LaGrande. One of these designs was bid in September 1928, but the bids came in too high and the church was redesigned, omitting the stone. Trinity Church had its beginnings in 1904 and the site was donated in 1909. A small Parish House built in 1919 or 1923 served as the church; this was relocated on site and built into the 1929 church as a chapel; it is now used as a classroom. Later unsympathetic additions have considerably altered the architectural character of the church, though most of it remains intact. Because of its prominent setting at the end of Wall Street, Bend's main downtown street, this church is an important local landmark. It was "adopted" in 1926 by the Trinity Church at the end of Wall St. in New York City. The church was listed on the Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties in 1984.

SOURCES/DOCUMENTS: Description (Location)

Photos of renderings & blueprints of earlier designs (Lawrence Col. UO Library)
DAILY J.OF COMMERCE, Portland 2/20/26 p1, 5/11/29 p1.

Hubbard, Hiltje, interview by D. Rich & M. Shellenbarger; also wrote historical sketch of Trinity Episcopal Church (at the church)

State of Oregon Inventory of Historical Properties for Deschutes County, Inventory Form prepared by W. Tonsfeldt, 1984.

THE OREGON TRAIL CHURCHMAN, Sept. 1926, cover photo of unbuilt design.

BEND BULETIN, Bend OR, 6/7/29, 6/10/29, 10/29/29.

Prelim. Specifications w/forwarding letter by WG Holford, 9/10/28 (at church)

PUBLICATIONS:

SANBORN'S MAPS OF BEND, 1920 & 1928 (UO Map Library)

SLIDE NO.:

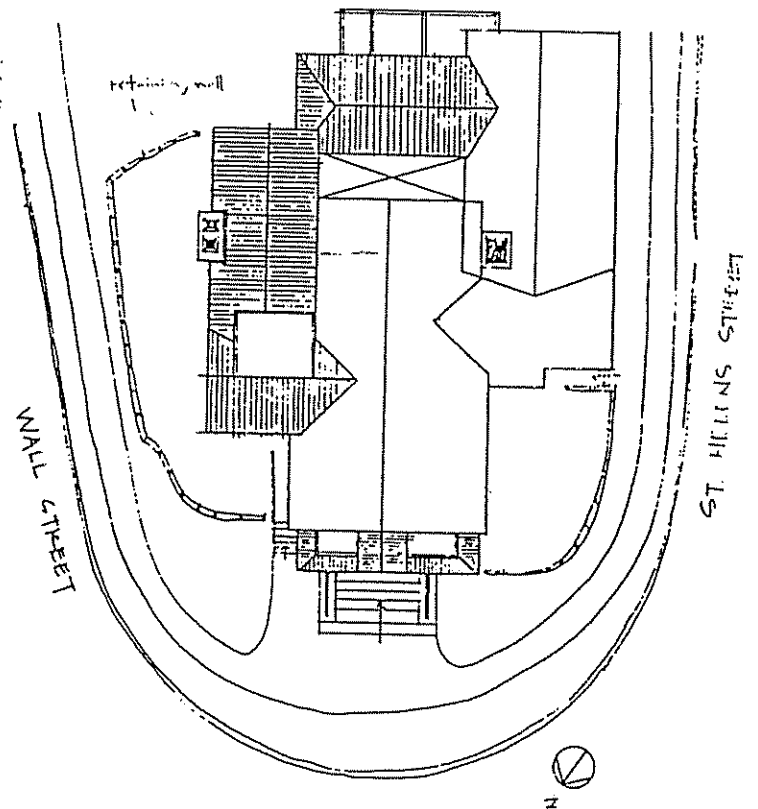
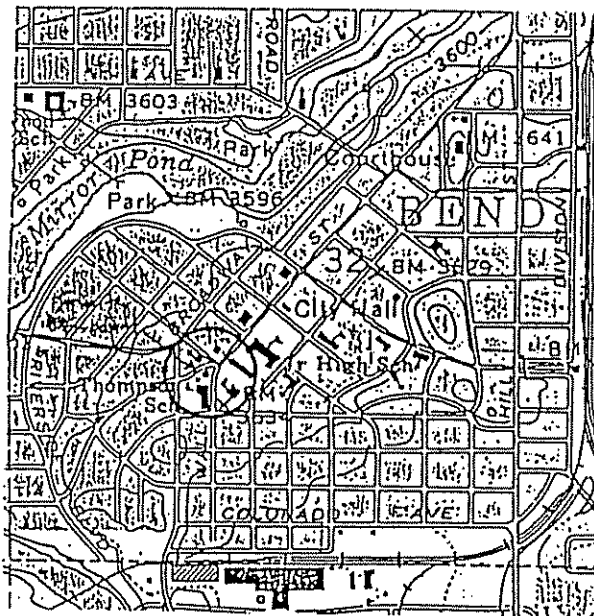
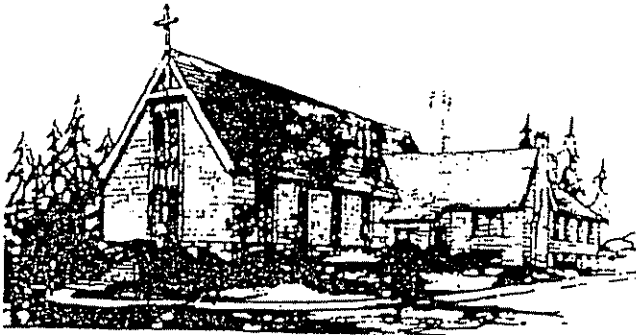
SHPO INVENTORY NO.:

RESEARCH BY: Rich/Shellenbar. DATE: 11/12/87
RECORDED BY: M. Shellenbarger DATE: 08/03/88

ELLIS LAWRENCE BUILDING SURVEY
HISTORIC NAME: TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

RECENT PHOTO
NEGATIVE #s:
MS1-7A

First # above
is upper-right
photo; second #
is just below.
If no # above,
see sources at
bottom of page.



HISTORIC PHOTO/OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCE: Lawrence Col. photos, UO Library

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTY
ELLIS LAWRENCE BUILDING INVENTORY

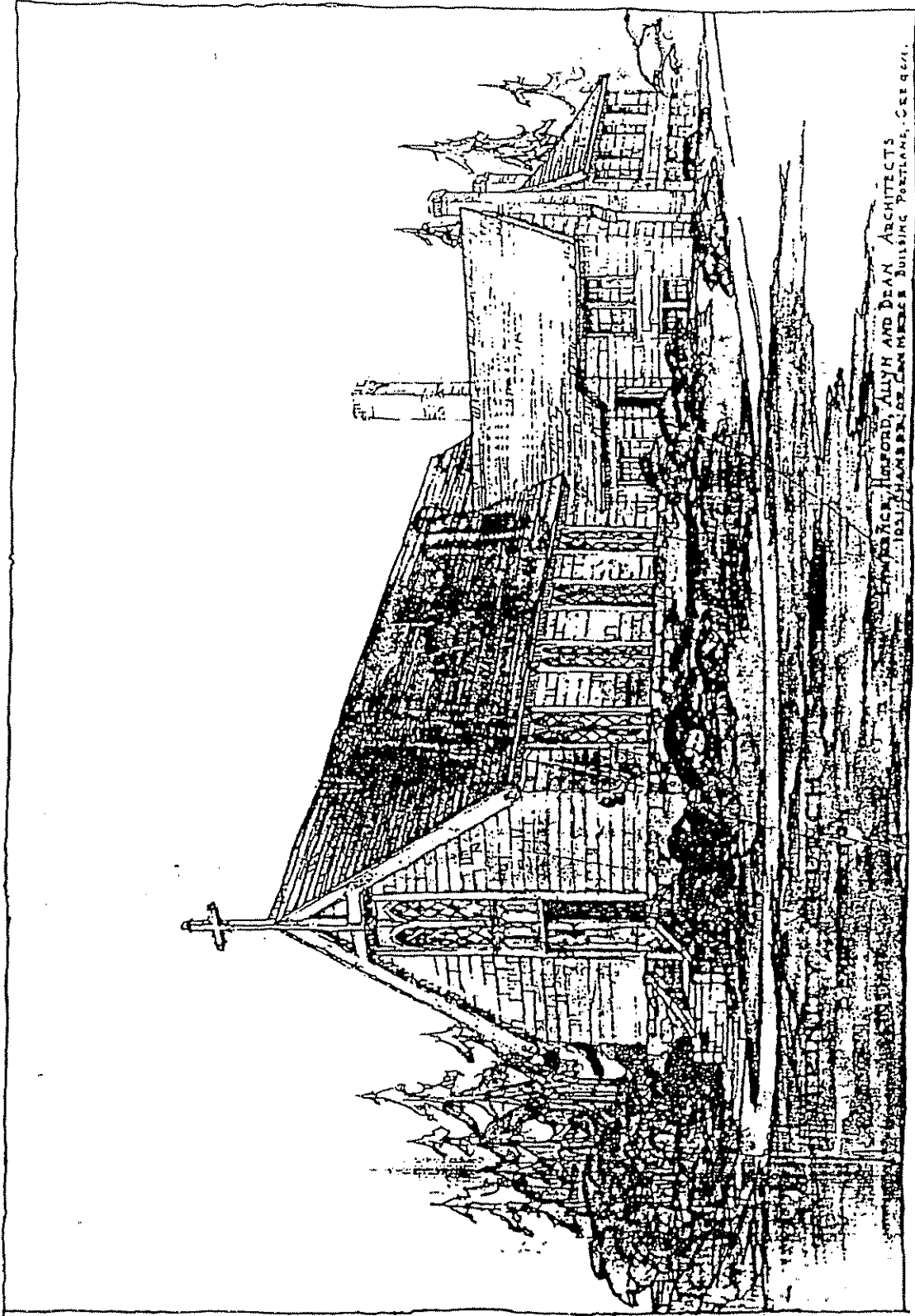
E V A L U A T I O N

HISTORIC NAME: TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

<u>INTEGRITY OF:</u>	<u>NUMERICAL</u>
1. EXTERIOR: Moderate changes; some original character remains.	3
2. INTERIOR: Minor changes, but original character intact.	7
3. SITE: Moderate changes; some original character remains.	3
4. SETTING: Major changes to character and relationship of surroundings.	0
INTEGRITY TOTAL	13
<u>DISTINCTION OF:</u>	
1. EXTERIOR DETAILS & CRAFTSMANSHIP: Better than average workmanship and materials.	3
2. INTERIOR DETAILS & CRAFTSMANSHIP: Better than average workmanship and materials.	3
3. STYLE: (Gothic) It has distinctive features of its identified style. Compared to Lawrence's other surviving Oregon buildings, this style is unique in its city/town or rural area.	2 5
4. ORIGINAL USE: (Church) Compared to Lawrence's other surviving Oregon buildings, this use is unique in its city/town or rural area.	5
5. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN: Compared to Lawrence's other surviving Oregon buildings, this design is average quality and significance. Is it part of an ensemble of surviving buildings by Lawrence? No other Lawrence buildings are nearby. Are structural or technical aspects of the design significant? Of little significance.	2 0 0
6. LAWRENCE'S PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE DESIGN PROCESS: Another designer was probably the chief designer.	2
DISTINCTION TOTAL	22
<u>EDUCATIVE OR ASSOCIATIVE VALUE:</u>	
1. HISTORIC EVENTS OR ACTIVITIES: Some association with historic events or activities.	2
2. HISTORIC PERSONS: No known association with a significant historic person.	0
3. SYMBOLIC ASSOCIATION WITH AN IDEAL, INSTITUTION, OR POLITICAL ENTITY: Major symbolic association with local ideal or institution.	5
EDUCATIVE OR ASSOCIATIVE TOTAL	7
GRAND TOTAL	42
RANK:	SECONDARY

NOTE: Only the built, surviving buildings in Oregon were evaluated.

no literary
special
collections



WALTER H. HAYES, ARCHITECTS
101 N. W. 10th St., Portland, Ore.

Built



