853

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct.1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 instruction 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 classifications, 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 Parsons, John and Elsie, House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 1825 Mountain View Lane ☐ not for publication

city or town Forest Grove ☐ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Washington code 067 zip code 97116

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ____ nationally ____ statewide X locally.

James Hamrick — June 21, 2005

Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO — Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
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 — Edson H. Beall — Date of Action 8/10/05

Parsons, John & Elsie, House
Name of Property

Washington, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many as apply)

- X private
- ___ public - local
- ___ public - state
- ___ public - Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	2	Total

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

Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall Construction MPS

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th C. American Movements/ Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: concrete
walls: concrete; wood dormers
roof: composition shingles
other:

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

See continuation sheets.

Parsons, John & Elsie, House
Name of Property

Washington, 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.

__X__ 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture/Engineering

Period of Significance
c.1920

Significant Dates
c.1920

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

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
John Taylor, Contractor/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- ___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) 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
- X Local government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Name of repository: _____

Parsons, John & Elsie, House
Name of Property

Washington, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UMT References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	494177	5040284
2			
3			
4			

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 Michelle L. Dennis, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date August 2004

street & number 2690 Jackson Street telephone 541-343-6652

city or town Eugene state OR zip code 97405

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

name Pamela Turner

street & number 1825 Mountain View Lane telephone 503-992-2186

city or town Forest Grove state OR zip code 97116

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.460 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The John and Elsie Parsons House is an excellent and well-preserved example of Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall construction in Forest Grove, Oregon. The Craftsman style house was built by John Taylor in c.1920. It is being nominated to the National Register in association with the *Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Construction in Forest Grove, Oregon* Multiple Property Submission.

SETTING

The Parsons House is located at 1825 Mountain View Lane in Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon. It is located just south of the railroad tracks and east of the street on a parcel of land that was originally farmland and which has since been subdivided and developed. The surrounding neighborhood includes residential areas, schools, industry and commercial businesses. The house faces north.

Forest Grove is located in western Washington County, approximately 25 miles west of Portland and 42 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The city has a population of about 19,000 and is the home to Pacific University.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

The Parsons House, basically rectangular in shape, is a 1½-story Craftsman style dwelling. Shed dormers on both side facades (east and west) are located directly above the bays on the first floor that project slightly from the wall surface. A full-width, one-story porch spans the front and is distinguished by a central projecting gable with simple stickwork beneath the eave.

The house sits on a poured concrete foundation and full basement, which is raised so that windows can light the space beneath the house. The exterior walls of the house are concrete, constructed using John Taylor's patented process for hollow core walls. The interior walls are wood framed, as are the floor joists and roof structure. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west side of the house.

EXTERIOR FEATURES

The exterior walls of the house are finished with stucco on the first floor. Horizontal lapped boards cover the north gable end and the dormer walls; vinyl siding currently covers the original wood siding on the south gable end and the back porch enclosure. The roof is covered with composition asphalt shingles. In keeping with the Craftsman style, decorative details include exposed rafter tails, knee braces, and a shed roofed porch supported

by tapered boxed posts resting on concrete piers. Fascia boards are attached to the raking edges of the main roof, the porch roof, and the dormer roofs.

The entrance to the front porch is centered between two concrete piers; only the eastern pier of the two has a post supporting the roof. The pier to the west of the entrance does not appear to have ever had a post, most likely because a post at that location would block the view from the living room window (historic photos of the house do not show a post on the west/center pier). The steps to the porch are centered between two low concrete walls that serve as "railings." The ceiling of the porch is a simple beadboard. A small back porch, accessed by a set of concrete steps that enter the east side of the porch, has been enclosed and is used as a mudroom/storage space. An exterior entrance to the basement is accessed via concrete steps that enter the basement beneath the back porch.

Both dormers have shed roofs and are centered on the east and west side of the gabled roof, located directly above the slightly projecting bays of the first floor. The dormer on the west side of the house has a bank of four double-hung wood sash windows; the dormer on the east side has three double-hung wood sash windows.

The chimney on the west side of the house pierces the roof's eave north of the dormer. The chimney is broader at the bottom, with tapered shoulders about mid-way up the exterior wall. A recessed "panel" in the brickwork gives the chimney an added decorative feature. Small fixed-pane windows with frosted glass flank the chimney.

The majority of the windows are original double-hung wood sash, with multiple vertical lights in the upper sashes and a single pane in the lower sashes. They include various widths and heights; some are grouped in pairs or triplets. The windows on the first floor and gable ends include frames set into the concrete walls and simple concrete sills. There is simple wood trim around the windows in the gable ends. Those in the dormers are framed into the wood structure and have simple wood trim surrounds. A small number of original windows have been replaced with double-hung aluminum windows with screens (dates unknown). These can be found in the kitchen over the sink (west side of house), in the bathroom, on the east wall of the first floor bedroom, and in what is now the breakfast nook (originally a small bedroom) off the kitchen. In addition, the frosted windows that flank the fireplace and chimney are set in aluminum frames and may be replacements. Some of the wood windows are protected with aluminum storm windows.

The centered front door is original and includes a beveled oval window. The back door has a window in the upper portion and recessed panels in the lower portion.

INTERIOR FEATURES

Located on the first floor of the house are the living room, the dining room, the kitchen/breakfast nook, a bedroom, the bathroom and the stairhall. Two bedrooms, a sewing room, and a nursery are located on the

second floor. The unfinished basement houses a laundry room, the furnace, and storage. The flooring throughout the house is fir; carpet has been installed over this flooring in the living room, dining room and kitchen/breakfast nook. The walls throughout the house are plaster and lath; some are painted and some are papered. The ceilings are also plaster. The original wood trim is intact throughout most of the house; there is evidence that cove molding may have been present at one time, but it has since been removed (date unknown). Most of the original doors and hardware are also intact.

The living room is located in the northwest corner of the house. The focal point of the room is the west wall, which includes the centered fireplace, a built-in bookcase south of the fireplace, and decoratively cut wood elements that "frame" the frosted windows on each side of the fireplace. The fireplace, which is brick, has a textured appearance in the alternating use of smooth and rough-faced brick in the surrounds. The room is lit by a bank of three windows on the north, the two frosted windows on the west, and the large oval window in the front door. The front entrance opens directly into this room; a second single doorway leads from the living room to the stairhall. A larger opening on the south end of the room opens directly into the dining room. Although family "lore" contends that there are pocket doors in the wall between the living and dining rooms, there is no evidence that they do or have ever existed.

The dining room is located just south of the living room, in a space that projects slightly into a bay. It is lit by three original windows on the west wall (in the bay). A built-in wooden cabinet in the northeast corner includes shelves in an upper and lower cabinet enclosed with leaded glass doors and an open shelf in the center between the upper and lower cabinets. Apparently at one time there was a pass-through from the kitchen to the dining room, but it was walled over several years ago (date unknown).

The kitchen, which is located directly south of the dining room, has been remodeled (date unknown). In addition to the installation of different cabinets, the replacement of the window over the sink, and the covering up of the pass-through, a wall that divided the kitchen from the second small bedroom was removed and the space opened up as a breakfast nook. A small closet is still located in the northeast corner of the breakfast nook. A small "butler's pantry" cabinet is built into the wall that leads from the kitchen to the stairhall. The pantry includes an open shelf in the center with three drawers below and shelves above enclosed by recessed paneled doors. The interior stairs to the basement are accessed through a doorway in the kitchen.

A bedroom is located in the northeast corner of the first floor and is accessed through a doorway in the stairhall. It is lit by a pair of the original double-hung wood windows on the north side and a single double-hung aluminum window on the east side. A relatively large closet is located on the south side of the room.

A bathroom is located between the bedroom and breakfast nook on the east side of the house, accessed by a doorway from the stairhall. It has been updated with vinyl flooring and newer toilet and sink. The original claw foot tub is still in place. The original window has been replaced with double-hung aluminum.

The stairs to the upper floor are located in a stairhall that is accessed from the living room on the north or kitchen/breakfast nook to the south. The stairs are wooden and the railing is a straightforward simple wood railing with square balusters. It opens to a landing and central hall on the second floor.

There are two bedrooms located on the second floor. The first is located at the north end of the house. The ceilings are sloped beneath the slant of the roof. A pair of original windows in the gable end light the space. There are two closets in this room, both located under the lower slopes of the roof, one on the east and one on the west. Both have small windows that light the small spaces.

The second bedroom is located in the west dormer of the house. A bank of four original windows light the room. In addition to a door from the stairhall, there is a doorway to leads into a smaller room that is thought to have been a nursery. The nursery, which also has sloped ceilings, is lit by a single double-hung window on the south wall. Uses of this room may have varied, at one time a closet and currently as a home office. A second doorway leads to the stairhall.

A small sewing room is located in the dormer on the east side of the house. The room is defined by the three windows that span its entire length, making it a very bright room. It is currently used for storage, although the current owners have hopes to make a half-bath in this space. There is another small closet beneath the slope of the roof located on the east side of the house, south of the sewing room. Both the sewing room and this closet are accessed from the stairhall.

The unfinished basement houses the laundry, furnace, and storage.

OUTBUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPING

The house sits on approximately one-third of an acre. There are two non-contributing resources located on the lot – a mobile home and a garage built in the 1970s. The lot is fenced with chain-link fencing and a tall hedge on the north side of the lot shields the house from the nearby railroad tracks. A gravel driveway passes the house on the south side and stretches east to the garage and mobile home. There are numerous trees on the lot, including a large maple tree on the west side of the house and apple and pear trees on the lot east of the house. There is also a kiwi vine and large wisteria. Flower beds are located around the foundation of the house and include many plants that date to the 1950s. A small detached deck is located near the northeast corner of the house.

ALTERATIONS

The house is largely intact as it was built. Only the kitchen and bathrooms have undergone any substantial alterations, mostly out of need to modernize and update fixtures and appliances. The first remodel resulted in

the reconfiguration of the back hallway, bedroom and the kitchen when the wall between the bedroom and kitchen was removed opening the space and creating a breakfast nook (date of alteration unknown). It is also unknown as to when the window replacement occurred, although the aluminum windows that are in the house appear to date from the late 1950s or early 1960s. The enclosure of the back porch appears to have happened during the historic period. The application of the vinyl siding on the south gable end and back porch enclosure was more recent, probably in the 1990s.

Although it did not result in any major change in the house, an interesting note in its history occurred when the Columbus Day Storm in 1962 shifted the roof. The then-owners had to employ a crane to hoist the entire roof structure back into place and have it attached to the concrete walls more securely.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

INTRODUCTION

The John and Elsie Parsons House is a well-preserved, distinctive example of the Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall construction method developed and patented by Forest Grove contractor John Taylor. As one of less than a dozen buildings in Forest Grove that is known to have been built using Taylor's process, it is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for local significance. It is being nominated in association with the *Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Construction in Forest Grove, Oregon* Multiple Property Submission.

TAYLOR PROCESS HOLLOW CONCRETE WALL CONSTRUCTION IN FOREST GROVE

By the early 20th Century, the use of concrete for building construction was becoming popular and technology was advancing quickly. Methods for reinforcing poured concrete had greatly added to its strength as a building material and the ability to mass-produce various sizes and shapes of concrete block furthered the use of the material throughout the United States, including Oregon. The use of hollow concrete wall construction, based on the notion of the cavity wall that was often used with stone or brick masonry walls, was used less often, in part due to the need for specialized molds or forms.

The hollow concrete wall, however, was seen as an ideal way to build durable buildings by Forest Grove contractor, John Taylor. After developing a process for constructing hollow concrete walls and using this method to build a small number of houses, Taylor filed an application for a patent for a "mold for constructing concrete building walls" on March 28, 1922. That application was registered with the United States Patent Office on May 12, 1922 and the patent was granted on March 11, 1924. The patent number was 1,486,499 (serial number 560,494).[1] The patented molds provided for a construction method that became known as the Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall.

The Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall system consisted of molds (or forms) for poured concrete buildings having double walls and a continuous air space between them, extending around all sides of the building. The walls were set on a concrete foundation (which sometimes included a full basement) and were built up in sections so that reinforcing ties could be added between the double walls as they grew higher. This method of building the walls continued until they reached the desired height after which they were closed by means of a suitable cap. The exterior of the walls could be finished with a layer of any adaptable finish; documented examples of this work would indicate that stucco was the preferred finish. The system of molds included specifications for window and door framing. The roofs on the buildings used traditional wood framing systems. Details of the specifications as described in the U.S. patent can be found the attachments.

[1] U.S. Patent records for March 1924.

Although the thickness of the wall components was not detailed in the specifications for the molds, the thickness of each of the concrete walls and air space between them apparently was variable, depending on desired construction, controlled by the construction of the forms. The Zula Linklater House in Hillsboro (listed on the National Register in 1984) described the walls as "three and one-half inches thick with a two and one-half inch air cavity between them."[2] An Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties survey form for the Dr. W.R. Taylor House in Forest Grove (1998) describes the walls as "two three-inch thick walls of concrete, separated by a 1½-inch air spaced connected with metal ties."[3]

The system was adaptable to various architectural styles. Examples in Forest Grove include Craftsman bungalows, Colonial Revival, and modest Minimal Traditional houses. The Linklater House in nearby Hillsboro is an example of Mediterranean architecture. The construction method, when used for commercial buildings, also lent itself to simple, vernacular adaptations.

In January 1923, the Thormost Building Corporation was established for the purposes of promoting the Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall construction method. The company was incorporated with Charles W. Mertz, a long-time Forest Grove business owner, as president. John Taylor was listed as Vice-President. Taylor's sons were also involved in the business, Herbert as the Secretary of the company and William as the Treasurer. According to Mrs. Zumwalt (William's daughter), brother Walter was also involved in the company, but apparently not as an officer. The company was capitalized at $20,000 with Mertz owning half of the interest and the Taylors owning the other half. According to a newspaper article announcing the formation of the company:

> "the buildings that have been erected in Forest Grove have proven quite satisfactory to the owners who have had them built and the cost over solid concrete and brick is much less. In fact it is claimed that the concrete walls may be built by this method in competition with wood, and it has the advantage of being fireproof and everlasting. These gentlemen feel that with proper advertising and pushing they have a good thing in this patent wall."[4]

The company's brochure claims that the hollow concrete wall method is suitable for "residences, factories, garages, warehouses, churches, barns, silos, root cellars, etc." It also lists several advantages to using this system of construction including "(1) comfort: warmer in winter; cooler in summer; absolutely dry – no dampness; (2) economy: costs less to build; no upkeep cost to maintain; saves one-third of fuel; secures lower insurance rates; and dispenses with lath and furring on the walls; (3) beauty: adaptable to any type or design of building; any finish desired – smooth, rough, stucco, pebble dash, brushed, painted, etc.; no cracks; (4) strength:

[2]Linklater, Zula, House National Register nomination form (1984).

[3]David Pinyerd, Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties Historic Resource Survey Form (2 January 1998).

[4]News-Times, 16 January 1923.

practically monolithic; no deterioration – no settling or scaling off; and (5) safety: fire proof; and vermin proof – no rats or mice."[5]

The earliest references to Taylor's hollow concrete wall construction in Forest Grove appear in 1920 with the construction of the J.S. Buxton House. During the following four or five years, there seems to have been two or three buildings constructed each year by Taylor and his sons. After 1925, there is little information about the number, type or location of Taylor's hollow concrete wall buildings. John Taylor died on November 4, 1931 in Seattle. What became of the Thormost company after his death is unclear. Mertz apparently lost his property to the bank during the Depression. Taylor sons William and Walter continued in the construction trade in Forest Grove, although they chose to build wood-framed buildings rather than concrete. The final reference to hollow concrete construction in Forest Grove seems to have been in 1935 when the new Forest Grove Memorial Chapel was built. Construction of the hollow concrete wall building was credited to the Kansas Company, rather than the Thormost company, and it is not known if this building used Taylor's process.

To date, a total of thirteen buildings using this method have been confirmed in Oregon. All but three are located in Forest Grove. At least one other in Forest Grove is known to be hollow concrete wall construction, but it is not clear if it was built using Taylor's process for building these walls. The buildings in Forest Grove known to be built using this method of construction include:

- the J. S. Buxton House, 1924 Pacific Avenue (1920)
- the John Parsons House, 1825 Mountain View Lane (c.1920)
- the Dr. W. R. Taylor House, 2212 "A" Street (1921)
- the Fred D. Gardner House, 1545 Main Street (1921)
- the C. L. Wagner House, 1318 Birch Street (1922)
- the Otto Osborn House, 3837 Pacific Avenue (1922)
- the Alpha Zeta House, 1806 Elm Street (1923)
- Mertz Rental House #1, 1929 16th Avenue (1925-26)
- Mertz Rental House #2, 1933 16th Avenue (1925-26)
- Mertz Rental House #3, 1604 Main Street (1925-26)

The other building that is known to be hollow concrete wall construction, but has not been confirmed to have used Taylor's method of construction, is the Forest Grove Memorial Chapel on Pacific Avenue.

The three buildings outside of Forest Grove that are confirmed Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall buildings are the Krahmer Garage in Gaston, the Chester E. Johnson House in Aloha, and the Zula Linklater House in Hillsboro (listed on the National Register in 1984).

[5] Ibid.

Additional information about the Taylor process and the history of concrete construction can be found in the *Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall Construction in Forest Grove, Oregon* Multiple Property Documentation Form.

THE JOHN AND ELSIE PARSONS HOUSE

Very little information has been found about John Parsons or his wife, Elsie. John was born in England in 1862 and settled in Cornelius, Oregon in 1892. He married Elsie Cornelius in 1900. They purchased this property in January 1919 from C.B. and Grace Buchanan. John's obituary indicated that he "farmed near town" until 1930, when he and his wife moved into town.[6] There was a large dairy barn (demolished in the 1970s) that used to sit east of the house and it is possible that the Parsons owned a dairy herd and provided milk to the Forest Grove Creamery.

The exact date of the construction of the house is not known, although it assumed that it was c.1920, since the Parsons bought the land in 1919. It is known that the house was completed prior to the publication of the Thormost company's brochure in c.1923, because a photo of the completed house and testimonial from John Parsons is included. The testimonial claims:

> "To my satisfaction through using the Thormost Wall my house is superior to any proposed Hollow Wall. This construction is absolutely a Hollow Wall of poured concrete and the construction has proved its merits to me. I recommend it in any building construction and it is not no more [sic] expensive than wood. Anyone using this construction will be satisfied."[7]

The property was sold in 1930 to Grace Tibbits when the Parsons moved into town. Mrs. Tibbits owned the house and farm for nearly twenty years, until 1948 when it was divided into a number of parcels and sold. The parcel on which the house was located was sold to Edwin and Myrtle Allen. They lived in the house until selling it in 1959 to Raymond and Eloise Beaver. The current owner, Pamela Turner, is the granddaughter of the Beavers. She took ownership of the house in 2000.

[6] News-Times, 12 March 1931.

[7] Thormost brochure, c.1923.

SUMMARY

The John and Elsie Parsons House, locally significant under Criterion C, meets the Registration Requirements of the Multiple Property Submission as an excellent and well-preserved example of the Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall Construction method. It was built by John Taylor in c.1920 and possesses sufficient integrity to convey its significance, including integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. Only in the areas of setting and feeling has the integrity been compromised as a result of the farm being subdivided into smaller lots and the city growing around the farm. Although not required for association with the MPS, the house does retain its original function as a single-family home. The garage and mobile home are non-contributing features.

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Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall Construction in Forest Grove, Oregon Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2004.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is located in Section 5 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Washington County, Oregon, and is legally identified as Tax Lot 1S3 5AA-1600 at this location.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area, less than one acre in size, includes the land on which the house was originally constructed in c.1920 for John and Elsie Parsons by John Taylor. The resources located on this lot include the house (contributing), the garage (non-contributing) and the mobile home (non-contributing).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos **Page** 1

John & Elsie Parsons House
Name of Property

Washington, Oregon
County, State

PHOTO IDENTIFICATION

#1 Front (north side) of house (from east)

#2 Front porch close-up

#3 West side of house (from north)

#4 Back (south side) of house (from west)

#5 Back (south side) of house (from east)

#6 Living room (from northeast corner of room), looking toward dining room

#7 Dining room (from living room)

#8 Dining room (near) and living room (far)

#9 Kitchen (from breakfast nook)

#10 Breakfast nook (from kitchen)

#11 Stairhall into downstairs bedroom

#12 Bathroom

#13 2nd floor stairhall (looking north)

#14 North bedroom

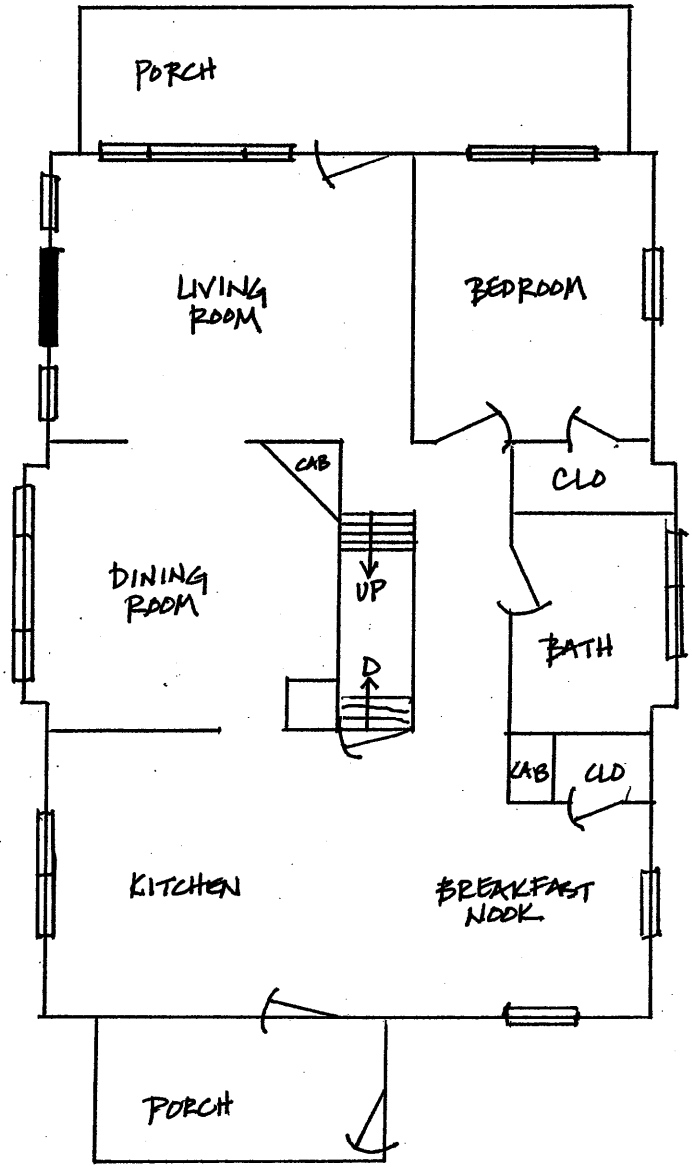
#15 West bedroom

#16 West bedroom doorway into nursery

#17 Sewing room

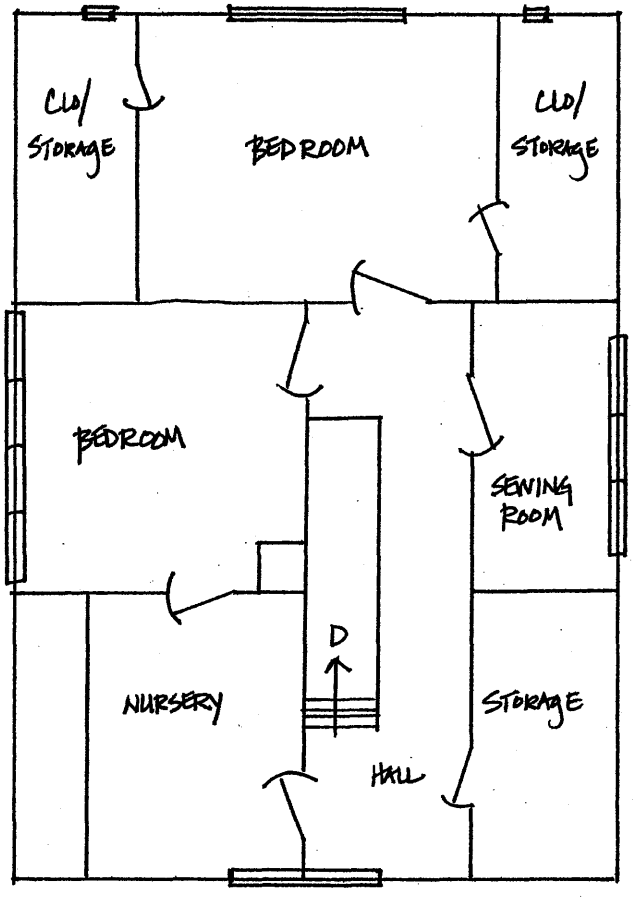
#18 Detached deck and east side yard

John & Elsie Parsons House
Forest Grove, Washington Co., OR
Floor Plan (1st floor)



(not to scale)

John & Elsie Parsons House
Forest Grove, Washington Co., OR
Floor Plan (2nd floor)



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