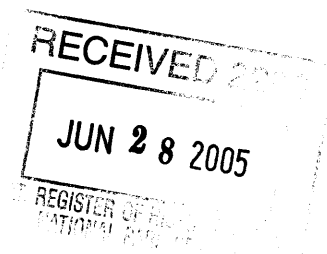


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 Mertz, C.W., Rental House #2

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 1933 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue

not for publication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

8/18/05

Mertz, C.W. Rental House #2  
Name of Property

Washington, Oregon  
County and State

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property  
(check as many as apply)

Category of Property  
(check only one box)

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

- private
- public - local
- public - state
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall Construction MPS

1 (as contributing in a district)

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> & Early 20<sup>th</sup> C. American Movements/  
Minimal Traditional  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation: concrete  
walls: concrete; wood dormer  
roof: composition  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

See continuation sheets.

Mertz, C.W. Rental House #2  
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).

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- 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.

Architecture/Engineering  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance  
1925-26  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates  
1925-26  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Mertz, C.W. Rental House #2  
Name of Property

Washington, Oregon  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

#### UMT References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 491275 5039953  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

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 Mary Ross

street & number 1933 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue telephone 503-357-4465

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.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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C.W. Mertz Rental House #2  
Name of Property

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### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

#### SUMMARY STATEMENT

The C.W. Mertz Rental House #2 is an excellent and well-preserved example of Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Wall construction in Forest Grove, Oregon. The Minimal Traditional style house was built by John Taylor in 1925-26 as one of three built for Mertz's use as rentals. It is being nominated in association with the *Taylor Process Hollow Concrete Construction in Forest Grove, Oregon* Multiple Property Submission to the National Register. The house was previously listed as a contributing resource in the Clark Historic District National Register nomination in 2002.

#### SETTING

The C.W. Mertz Rental House #2 is located at 1933 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon. It is located in the Clark Historic District (listed on the National Register in 2002), located south of downtown. Facing south, the house sits on the north side of the street on a slight rise above street level. The house is situated between the other two houses built for Mertz by Taylor; one sits directly west of this house and faces 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue, the other sits directly east of this house, but faces Main Street.

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 C.W. Mertz Rental House #2, which is rectangular in shape, is a 1½-story Minimal Traditional style dwelling with hints of Tudor Revival details. The roof of the house is steeply pitched, as is the roof of the small entry porch. The openings of this little porch are rounded arches.

The house sits on a poured concrete foundation and full basement. 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.

#### EXTERIOR FEATURES

The exterior walls of the house and entry porch are finished with stucco. A small shed-roofed, wood-framed dormer is located on the north side of the house. Ornamentation on the house is limited to a relatively recent application of "shutters" made of wooden lattice. The gabled roof is covered with composition asphalt shingles.

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C.W. Mertz Rental House #2  
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Most of the windows are the original double-hung wood sash, with multi-paned upper sashes and single panes in the lower sash. They include various widths and heights; some are grouped in pairs. There are two fixed-pane windows on the east end of the house that are frosted, giving an appearance similar to glass block. It is not known if these are original or if they were installed at a later date, but the quality of the glass looks as though the windows have been there for years. Two windows on the west end of the house and two windows on the south side of the house have been replaced with vinyl, but an effort was made to have windows that appear to have divided upper lights in the same configuration that the original windows had. The windows on the first floor and gable ends include frames set into the concrete walls and simple concrete sills. There is no decorative trim around these windows. There is one small aluminum slider in the small rear dormer that has been altered to accommodate the installation of a window air conditioner. The wooden front door is centered on the south facade and has recessed panels. The back door, which is not original, has a window in the upper portion and recessed panels in the lower portion.

Perhaps the most distinguishing characteristic of the house is the small front entry porch. The foundation and decking of the porch are concrete, as are the steps, which enter the porch from the west side. The porch has an "enclosed" appearance due to the bulky walls pierced only by the rounded arch openings. Wooden lattice has been placed in the front opening of the porch creating an even greater feeling and look of enclosure. The lattice is not permanently attached. The roof of the porch is very steeply pitched.

### INTERIOR FEATURES

Located on the first floor of the house are the living room, the dining room, the kitchen, a bedroom, and the bathroom. Two bedrooms are located on the second floor. The basement houses a laundry room and furnace. The flooring throughout the house is fir, although it has been covered with carpet or vinyl throughout. The walls throughout the house are painted plaster and lath. The ceilings are also plaster. The original wood trim moldings around doors, windows and baseboards are intact throughout most of the house.

The living room is located in the southeast corner of the house. The front entrance opens directly into this room. The space is lit by a pair of windows (vinyl replacements) on the south and two frosted glass fixed-pane windows on the east. A small woodstove has been installed on the east wall between the frosted glass windows. The floor has been carpeted. A doorway to the hallway, bathroom and bedroom is located in the northwest corner of this room.

The dining room is to the west of the living room. The wall between the living and dining room is largely open, the upper portion shaped into a gently pointed archway. This room, which is also carpeted, is lit by a pair of windows on the south (original) and a pair of windows on the west (vinyl replacements). The room is distinguished by a pair of built-in china cabinets on the west wall, flanking the windows. A doorway at the northeast corner of this room allows passage to the kitchen.

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C.W. Mertz Rental House #2  
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The small kitchen, located on the west side of the house, has been remodeled (date unknown). The remodel included new cabinetry, vinyl flooring and appliances. A pair of original double-hung windows are located over the sink. The kitchen is divided in half by a partial wall that creates a breakfast nook, complete with built-in table and benches, in the northwest corner of the house. Two windows light this end of the room from the north and west. Access to the back entry way and basement stairs is located at the northeast corner of the kitchen. Access to the hallway that leads to the bathroom, bedroom and stairs to the upper floor is through a doorway in the southeast corner of the room.

There is one bedroom on the first floor, located in the northeast corner of the house, at the end of the hallway. It has windows on both the north and east sides and a small closet located in the northwest corner. The floor has been carpeted.

The bathroom is located on the north side of the hallway between the bedroom and the stairwell. It has been updated somewhat, but retains the original claw foot bathtub. The floor is covered with vinyl.

The narrow stairs to the upper floor are enclosed and sandwiched between the bathroom and kitchen. They are closed off from the hallway by a door that is kept closed. The stairwell is "U" shaped and is located within the dormer on the north side of the house.

There are two bedrooms upstairs, both located under the slopes of the roof. Basically identical in size, each is lit by a pair of windows in the gable ends of the house. The wood floors in these rooms have also been carpeted.

The basement houses the laundry room and furnace.

### OUTBUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPING

A narrow driveway on the west side of the house accesses the small, detached one-car garage. It is not known if the garage was original to the house, although it appears to have been built relatively early. It has, however, been altered by the removal of the original doors. The garage is considered a non-contributing resource.

The front and back yards are quite small. A large maple tree, which shades the entire house, is located in the front (south) yard; smaller trees are located in the back yard. A small brick planter has been constructed along the sidewalk leading to the porch and flowers have been planted in this planter. There are also flower beds in the back yard. Side yards are minimal as the house occupied most of the lot width. The west side yard consists of the driveway to the garage; the east side yard is a narrow passageway between the house and the neighbor's fence.

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C.W. Mertz Rental House #2  
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## 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 dates of alterations are unknown.



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C.W. Mertz Rental House #2  
Name of Property

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### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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#### INTRODUCTION

The C.W. Mertz Rental House #2 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. This house was previously listed as a contributing resource in the Clark Historic District.

#### TAYLOR PROCESS HOLLOW CONCRETE WALL CONSTRUCTION IN FOREST GROVE

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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).<sup>1</sup> 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 in height. 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

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<sup>1</sup>U.S. Patent records for March 1924.

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C.W. Mertz Rental House #2  
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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 in the attachments.

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.”<sup>2</sup> 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.”<sup>3</sup>

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 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.”<sup>4</sup>

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

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<sup>2</sup>Linklater, Zula, House National Register nomination form (1984).

<sup>3</sup>David Pinyerd, Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties Historic Resource Survey Form (2 January 1998).

<sup>4</sup>News-Times, 16 January 1923.

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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: practically monolithic; no deterioration – no settling or scaling off; and (5) safety: fire proof; and vermin proof – no rats or mice.”<sup>5</sup>

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 1926, 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 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue (1925-26)
- Mertz Rental House #2, 1933 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

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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).

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 C.W. MERTZ RENTAL HOUSE #2

In November 1925, the local newspaper announced that construction had begun on three houses located on what is now 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Main Street. The houses were being constructed by John Taylor, using his hollow concrete wall process, for C.W. Mertz, the president of the Thormost company and Taylor's business partner. They were described as "thoroughly modern" 1½-story homes with six rooms each and basements, on lots measuring 50 x 76 feet.<sup>6</sup> Mertz had hoped to have them complete by the end of the year and ready for occupancy shortly thereafter.

The houses weren't completed until early 1926. An announcement in the newspaper in April reported that the houses were "open for inspection" and that "better home" demonstrations would be held at the houses "over the weekend." It went on to label the houses as "completely modern."<sup>7</sup> These houses are smaller and more modest than the other examples of Taylor's hollow concrete houses. It is possible that Mertz and/or the Thormost company decided to built the trio to demonstrate the hollow concrete construction's adaptability to houses more suitable to the working class.

No information was found about the early occupants of the houses. Mertz continued to own the houses until losing them to the Forest Grove National Bank in June 1934.

Charles W. Mertz was born in Damascus, Ohio in December 1877. He and his wife, Lenna, had four children, Daryl, Vesta, and twins Margellen and Marguentz. The Mertz family moved to Forest Grove in c.1902. He started in business in Forest Grove, first in the furniture business. In 1911, he and Jack Latta built the Forest Grove Ice Plant and Wood Yards, which he operated until selling it in January 1923 to E.J. Bailey. At that time, he teamed up with Taylor and his sons to form the Thormost Building Corporation. He was an active citizen of the community, having served on the City Council for five years and running for sheriff (he lost) in 1924. He was also very active in the Knights of Pythias. Apparently he and his family left Forest Grove in the 1930s,

<sup>6</sup> News-Times, 12 November 1925.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 8 April 1926.

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perhaps after losing the property to the bank. There was no further mention of him in the local newspapers. He died in 1949 in Hillsboro.

The bank owned Rental House #2 until December 1941 when it was sold to Frank and Elma Friday. The Fridays owned the house until selling it to Fern and Oakley Smith in 1962. They owned the house briefly, selling in 1965 to Howard and Helen Wahl. The Wahls rented the house to Dale and Mary Ross for years, finally selling it to them in 2000. Mr. Ross died in April 2004, but his widow still resides in the home.

### SUMMARY

The C.W. Mertz Rental House #2, 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 1925 and possesses sufficient integrity to convey its significance, including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although not required for association with the MPS, the house does retain its original function as a single-family home. The garage is a non-contributing feature.

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C.W. Mertz Rental House #2  
Name of Property

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

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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C.W. Mertz Rental House #2  
Name of Property

Washington, Oregon  
County, State

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~~Trachtenberg, Marvin and Isabelle Hyman. Architecture From Prehistory to Post-Modernism/The Western Tradition. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1986.~~

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Waltz, Eva Cherrington [edited by Steven Waltz Morrison]. *Glad Our Paths Crossed*. Forest Grove: Gorham Printing, 1998.

*Washington County News-Times*.

Weiss, Harry Moisseiff. *Early Concrete Construction in Oregon 1880-1915*. University of Oregon: Master's Thesis, Historic Preservation, 1983.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is located in Section 6 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Washington County, Oregon, and is legally identified as Tax Lot 1S3 6BC-6100 at this location.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area, less than one acre in size, includes the original lot associated with the C.W. Mertz Rental House #2 was built in 1925. The resources located on this lot include the house (contributing) and the garage (non-contributing).



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
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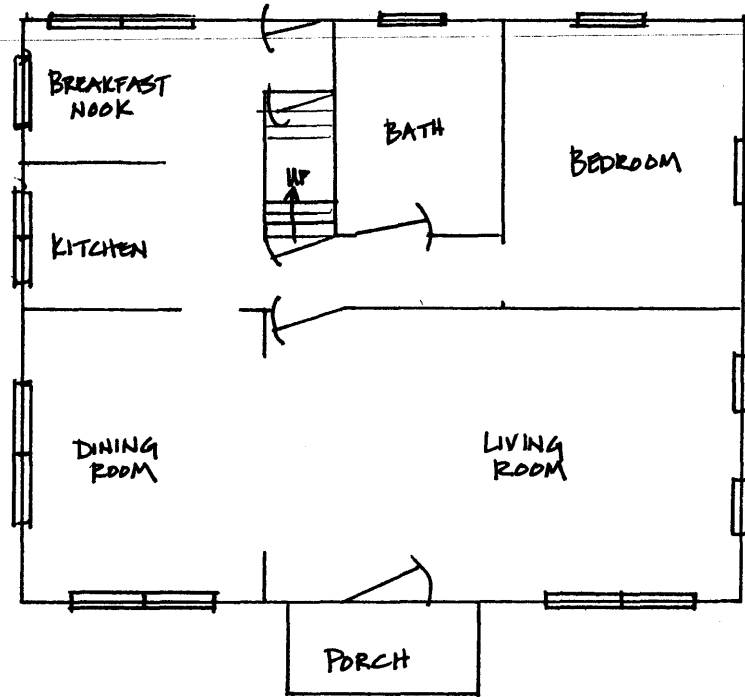
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**PHOTO IDENTIFICATION**

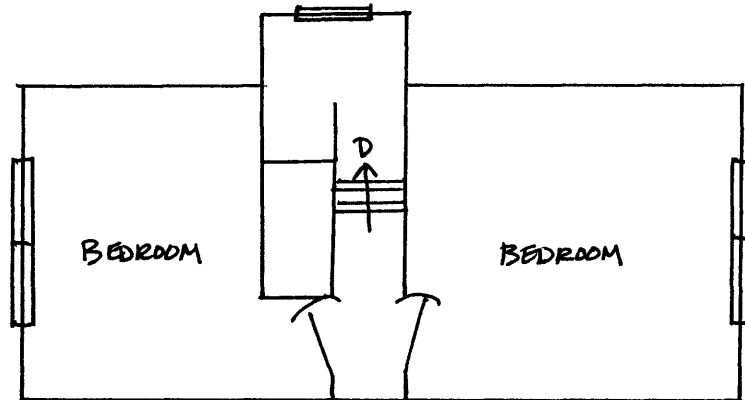
- #1 - Front (south) and west facades of house
- #2 - Front (south) close-up of porch, dining room and living room windows
- #3 - East facade of house
- #4 - Rear (north) façade of house
- #5 - Looking east into living room from dining room
- #6 - Looking west into dining room through living room
- #7 - Kitchen and breakfast nook
- #8 - Hallway from kitchen, looking east to bedroom (first door on left to stairway to upper floor; second door to bathroom; doorway on right to living room)
- #9 - Mertz Rental House #1 (for comparison), shows what the front of the nominated property looks like (minus the overgrown trees)
- #10 - Mertz Rental House #2 (for comparison), shows alterations to porch

C.W. Mertz Rental House #2  
Forest Grove, Washington Co., OR  
Floor Plans

First floor:



Second floor:



(not to scale)

