

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
public - Local
public - State
public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Non-Contributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Marcum, Isaac, House

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

RELIGION: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival, English Cottage

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MVTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER: Minimal Traditional, WWII-Era Cottage

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE; BRICK; STONE

walls: WOOD; BRICK; STUCCO; STONE

roof: ASPHALT, Composition; WOOD

other:

Narrative Description

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

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)

- X 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1880-1948

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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
X Local government
University
Other
Name of repository:

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 26.5 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>10</u>	<u>491449</u>	<u>5039816</u>	3	<u>10</u>	<u>492088</u>	<u>5039447</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>10</u>	<u>492088</u>	<u>5039816</u>	4	<u>10</u>	<u>491449</u>	<u>5039447</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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 Byname/title Forest Grove Historic Landmarks Board / Kimberli Fitzgerald, Historic Preservation Consultant with
Michelle Dennis and Sara Paulsonorganization _____ date July 1, 2008street & number 7456 SW Baseline #414 telephone (503) 351-7578city or town Hillsboro state OR zip code 97123**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 Various

street & number _____ telephone _____

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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SUMMARY

The proposed Painter's Woods Historic District is being nominated under Criterion A for its significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. The district contains the first modernly designed subdivision platted in southern Forest Grove and is roughly twenty-six acres in size, "T" shaped, and extends primarily along 15th Avenue.¹ The eastern boundary is Cedar and Elm, and the boundary at the south is 12th Avenue. The district has 58% contributing resources and is comprised primarily of single-family residences.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Forest Grove is located in western Washington County, twenty-five miles west of Portland, Oregon and forty-two miles east of the Pacific Ocean, near the eastern slopes of the Oregon Coast Range. The City of Forest Grove was incorporated in 1872. Forest Grove today is home to Pacific University. It has a population of about 21,000, and the city limits include an area of 4.7 square miles.

Forest Grove includes one National Register historic district, the Clark Historic District, which was established in 2002 and is located in central Forest Grove, just north of the proposed district. The proposed Painter's Woods Historic District is located in the southern portion of downtown Forest Grove. The district is roughly twenty-six acres, bounded on the north by 15th Avenue. The eastern boundary is Cedar and Elm streets. The boundary on the south is 12th Avenue. The western boundary is Ash Street. The district includes approximately 15 partial blocks that are laid out in a grid system, with named streets running north and south and numbered avenues running east and west. The area includes portions of the South Park Addition plat (1891) and the Knob Hill Addition (1909). The district is irregularly shaped, primarily including resources fronting 15th Avenue between Ash and Elm Streets and resources fronting Birch Street between 12th and 15th avenues.²

The district includes 40 (58%) contributing resources out of a total of 68 resources. The architectural styles represented in the district include examples of Queen Anne, Craftsman, Bungalow, Foursquare, Colonial Revival, English Cottage, Vernacular, WWII Era Cottage, Minimal Traditional and Ranch. One house, the Isaac Macrum House, is individually listed on the National Register. The district is composed primarily of one and two-story wood-frame residences. A majority of the buildings are set on concrete foundations. Brick and concrete, as well as wood, are used for decoration and accent. The period of significance is from 1880-1948.

¹ In this case the subdivision had modern physical characteristics typical of new subdivisions of the period including uniformly sized residential lots within a rectangular shaped street grid. This is in contrast to the original town plat which contained large one acre square blocks utilized initially for farming and later subdivided into irregular shaped parcels for various uses. The district is irregularly shaped primarily due to lack of integrity and the later development of lots in the southeastern corner of the original plats. West of Elm and east of Cedar along 14th: 1 EC; 14 NC; 7 NP. Along 13th between Cedar and Elm: 0 EC; 10 NC; 5 NP; Along 12th between Cedar and Elm: 1 EC; 3 NC; 10 NP.

² The boundaries of the district were selected to encompass the resources with the highest integrity which has resulted in its irregular shape. The southeastern portions of both the South Park and Knob Hill Additions developed after the period of significance. There were a small number of resources within the historic period within these areas, but they did not have a high degree of integrity and therefore the boundaries were not expanded to include them. Please refer to Section 10 for additional boundary justification.

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This timeframe covers of the majority of construction within the district, beginning with 1880, the construction date of first extant house, and extending to 1948, when almost 80% of the resources had been constructed.

The district is notable for its well-established trees throughout, a number of which have existed since the beginning of the period of significance.³ Major streets in the district have concrete sidewalks and lawns that are planted with mature oak, elm, maple and pine trees. Residences are set back from the street 20 to 30 feet from the right of way and landscaped with ornamental lawns and typical annual and perennial foundation plantings. The landscape of the neighborhood includes tree-lined streets, a majority of which are 24 feet wide. An exception is 15th Avenue, which was designated as a right of way of 80 feet wide until the intersection of Douglas Street, where it is reduced to 66 feet wide. Some of the blocks have alleys. The western edge of the district is defined by a steep slope that falls down to the Gales Creek floodplain to the southwest and affords a spectacular view of Tualatin Valley farmlands.

The major transportation route through Forest Grove includes two one-way streets to the north of the district; Pacific Avenue runs westward, and south of this, 19th Avenue runs eastward. These two streets define and provide access to the downtown commercial area, and Pacific University in Forest Grove and are located about four blocks to the north of the proposed district. A small portion of the eastern boundary of the district is touched by a major north-south route along Elm Street.

It should be noted that there are physical characteristics of the Clark District that make it distinct from that of Painter's Woods primarily due to the differences in how the two areas were originally platted and developed. The Clark District was comprised of the original town plat, platted into one acre blocks divided into lots a quarter block in size, which were large enough for some early residents to grow their own food.⁴ These larger quarter blocks were later subdivided and sold. The smaller lots were often irregularly subdivided, and were not uniform in size or shape.

South Park Addition (1891), in contrast, was platted and sold with smaller lots of 5,000 square feet, similar to present-day subdivisions. An ad in the Forest Grove News Times in 1891 (Figure 12) notes that "South Park is one block south of public school and one block north of depot. Average size of lots, 5,000 square feet, Fifteen feet alleys."⁵

³ The area is described by an early settler: "*The location is striking, and in the early days, before there had been brought about the changes incident to settlement, it possessed a romantic charm that is now lacking. The slightly elevated site, which is divided by a small run, or swale, was ornamented with an exceptionally handsome grove of oak trees, amid which rose an occasional group of firs, the whole area being open and clean and well grassed. It was a natural park, and while bearing on the first glance the impress of nature only, had also that simulation to man's most artistic planning that startles one with the thought that surely someone must have made it. Through the vistas of oak trees appeared to the north and east broad level prairies, or plains, edged with evergreen forests, and the horizon, at a long distance, was delineated underneath by the line of the Blue Mountain ranges, surmounted by the snow peaks.*" Smith, Jane Kinney *Recollections of Grandma Brown*. Oregon Historical Quarterly, 289.

⁴ Platted in 1850, but not recorded until 1872, after the city was incorporated.

⁵ "South Park Ad" Forest Grove News Times, July 31, 1891, 3.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAINTER'S WOODS DISTRICT

Forest Grove's Painter's Woods district developed in a way that was typical of many neighborhoods within small cities in Oregon in the early twentieth century. The Painter's Woods district experienced housing booms in the first decade of the 1900s. The first boom coincided with the platting of the South Park Addition. The second boom began in the late thirties. Development within the district generally moved from north to south, from the city's core outward.

The Painter's Woods Historic District developed in an area that was once a part of the 1845 Harvey Clark land claim. The southern portion of this claim was sold by Clark to R.M. Painter in 1865. With the exception of the Harvey Clark cabin (no longer extant), which was constructed in 1845, very few houses were constructed in the district between 1850 and 1880. The cabin was located at the southwest corner of 15th and Elm at the eastern edge of the district. This location is marked with a stone marker that was placed there in 1961 (Figure 5). The only other identified house dating from this period is the Thomas & Mary Hines House (1859), which was constructed in the area of the Painter's Woods District and moved to its current site within the Clark Historic District in the 1880s.

Construction within the district was limited before the area was platted. Only four houses were constructed in the proposed district before the first portion of it was platted as the South Park Addition in 1891. With the exception of the Isaac Macrum House (NR 1888), located at 2225 12th Avenue, the homes were located in the northern part of the district, closest to the developing Clark district, just south of central downtown area and the university. The only other home constructed in the 1880s was the Abernethy House (1880), located at 2116 15th Avenue. The remaining two homes were constructed in 1890.

The first significant development in the district occurred after the South Park Addition was platted in 1891.⁶ About 75% of the houses in South Park Addition are 50 years old or older, and about 25% of the houses were constructed circa 1915 or before. In fact, 21% of houses in the entire district were constructed during the first decade of the 1900s. The plat was situated directly south of the original town plat, and it was the second addition to the original Forest Grove plat.⁷ At the time it was platted, the heavily wooded land known as Painter's Woods, was owned by C.M. Keep and W.F. and Mary C. Kame, who had purchased it from descendents of R.M. Painter in 1891.⁸ Although Forest Grove's residential growth had originally occurred

⁶ The district includes portions of Blocks 6-10 and Blocks 11-20 from the South Park Addition.

⁷ The plat consists of twenty blocks crossed by three streets originally named Grove, Pennsylvania and Park. Now those streets have been renamed 14th, 15th and 16th. Central blocks 6, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 15 have alleys down the center. These central blocks 6-15 contain sixteen lots, while the blocks at the north (1-5) and the south (16-20) each contain eight lots. The Clark Historic District includes Block 4 and portions of Blocks 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the South Park Addition. The original town plat had been drawn in 1851, but not recorded until November 17, 1873 after the city's incorporation. *Clark Historic District Nomination Section 7, page 2. (Michelle Dennis).*

⁸ *That the said R. M. Painter died on or about the 3rd day of November 1868, intestate, leaving an estate in Washington County, Oregon of which the following was a part: (description follows) containing 65.33 acres more or less and the above description is intended to cover only the tract of land owned by the heirs of R. M. Painter, lying south of the town of Forest Grove, Oregon, was conveyed by deed dated January 10, 1891, executed by Ella Z. Mumper, formerly Ella Z. Painter (widow of R. M. Painter), Zulette Z. Painter, Phillip Painter, Robert Painter, John Z. Painter and Octavia Painter, sole heirs of R. M. deceased, to C. M. Keep and W. T.*

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close to the city's core and Pacific University, near the turn of the century prominent Forest Grove residents began to settle in this portion of the district because improvements to transportation, like the streetcar on Elm (1906), provided easier access. This development not only reflects the prosperity Forest Grove was experiencing during these years, but also the attractiveness of the district, with its beautiful trees as well as panoramic view over the Tualatin Valley farmlands to the south.⁹

The majority of new construction at the turn of the century was located along 15th Avenue (see Figure 6) and along Birch and Cedar streets within a block of 15th Avenue. The corner of 15th and Elm has an especially high concentration of historic homes (Figures 7 & 8). Included are the Watts/Payne House (1904), which is also the site of Harvey Clark's original cabin and the site of the origination of Tualatin Academy; the Bailey House (1892), which is also on the south side of 15th; and the Ivan Marble House (1890), which is located at 1504 Elm. Further west along 15th are several other houses on the local inventory, including the Spaulding House (1904) at 2406 15th, and the Charles Hines House (1890) at 2128 15th. There are also some nice examples of Craftsman architecture, such as the house at 2339 15th and the F.J. Miller House (1909) at 1506 Cedar.

In 1909, William Schultz and Felix and Elizabeth Verhoeven platted the Knob Hill plat, of which the proposed Painter's Woods Historic District contains portions of Blocks 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Figure 6).¹⁰ Knob Hill Addition is aptly named, as it sits upon a small hill that formerly overlooked the lower farmlands to the south. Currently the hill overlooks a small, newer housing development on 11th Avenue and the extension of Birch and Cedar streets, which is below Knob Hill to the south. With two notable exceptions within the district, the Macrum House (1888) at 2225 12th and the Moore House (1916) at 2206 12th Avenue, this area remained largely undeveloped until the 1930s. As with the South Park Addition, the lots within the Knob Hill plat averaged around 5,000 square feet and were uniform in size. The majority of houses within the Knob Hill section of Painter's Woods were constructed in the late thirties and forties with a few recent constructions.

Development in Painter's Woods area happened primarily within two periods. First, there was a twenty-year housing boom within the district following the platting of the South Park Addition in 1891, in which seventeen houses were constructed. After this first boom, only four houses were constructed in the 1910s and six in the 1920s. These homes were located as infill along 15th Avenue and southward along Birch and Cedar streets. A second boom occurred again beginning in the late 1930s with thirteen houses constructed primarily along Birch Street. The boom continued in the 1940s with twelve more houses erected along Birch, Cedar and Douglas streets as well as along 14th Avenue and additional infill along 15th Avenue. For example, in 1948 alone, five

Kame, and recorded, as affiant believes in Volume 30, page 220 records of deeds of Washington County, Oregon Deed Records Ella Z Mumper, (formerly Ella Z. Painter), Octavia J. Painter, Zulette Z. Painter, Robert Painter, Phillip Painter and John Z. Painter, sole heirs of R. M. Painter deceased to C. M. Keep and W. T. Kame Book 30 page 220 Date 10 Jan., 1891. Con: \$11,000.00 Recd 3 Feb., 1891

⁹ See Figures 3 and 4 in Appendix

¹⁰ The Knob Hill plat consists of 8 blocks. Blocks 1-4 contain eight lots each (115' x 50'). Blocks 5, 7 and 8 contain sixteen lots (115' x 50'), with eight lots on the north and eight on the south separated by an alley. Block 6 was not platted into lots. The plat is crossed by 12th (formerly 8th Ave) and 11th (formerly 9th Avenue), which run east-west and by Birch (formerly 2nd Avenue) and Cedar (formerly 3rd Avenue) and Douglas (formerly 4th Avenue) which run north-south. The SW corner of the plat is the NW corner of the A.T. Smith Donation Land Claim.

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houses were constructed as infill along the south side of 15th Street between Cedar and Douglas streets. Construction fell off after 1948.

The overall character of the district is that of a late 19th and early to mid 20th Century neighborhood and includes examples of popular architectural styles in Oregon from this period. There are quite a few good examples in the district of styles popular during the first building boom, such as Queen Anne and Craftsman. There are also a number of examples of the popular styles from the second building boom, such as Minimal Traditional, WWII Era Cottage and the Ranch. The Painter's Woods district retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic period of development from 1880 through 1948, when there is a distinct break with the architecture typical of the original neighborhood. There are relatively few structures built after 1948.

The Painter's Woods District is comprised of properties located within the South Park and Knob Hill plats. The boundaries are irregularly shaped on the southwestern corner and do not include resources that either have compromised integrity or were constructed more recently. These properties are clustered within the southeastern corners of the South Park and Knob Hill plats and include four blocks between Cedar and Elm along 13th and 14th avenues.¹¹ The southern boundary of the district reaches 12th Avenue, south of which is a modern subdivision. The western edge of the district is bound by a natural, undeveloped slope that extends to the Gales Creek floodplain. The northern edge of the district is the northern property lines of the properties on the north side of 15th Avenue.¹²

RESOURCE TYPES

The district is comprised primarily of residential structures. Most of the residential properties were constructed in the twentieth century within the historic period. Most of the homes were originally single-family dwellings. The district also includes a limited number of other types of structures.¹³ A majority of the earlier styles, like the Vernacular, Queen Anne and Classical Revivals, can be found along 15th Avenue. Infill in this area tends to be with Minimal Traditional, World War II Era Cottage or Ranch style houses. Styles like the Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Bungalow appeared along the north-south streets, like Birch and Cedar, or in Knob Hill. The following is a breakdown of the domestic architectural styles recognized by the State Historic Preservation Office throughout the period of significance, appearing in the survey area in a rough chronological order.

¹¹ Survey of the Southside area was completed in 2005 by Dave Pinyerd and his team from HP NW. This survey work served as a basis for determining the boundaries for the Painter's Woods Historic District. Prior to preparation of this nomination a resurvey was completed with a re-analysis of resources. If a resource had only one character defining feature altered (such as windows or siding), it was considered contributing. If more than one character defining feature had been altered however (such as both windows and siding), it was considered non-contributing.

¹² While inclusion of 16th Avenue was seriously considered, the integrity of resources was seriously compromised along the eastern half of this street. Additionally, the Clark District dips into the northwestern portion of the South Park Addition plat along 16th.

¹³ 2106 15th Ave (1934) is a non-contributing multi-family structure (due to vinyl siding and windows). 2224 15th (1960) is a church that was constructed after the period of significance on a site that had been undeveloped prior to that time.

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Vernacular (1880-1910)

A vernacular structure is a building that is most likely to be constructed at a certain time in a common place. It is those ordinary structures, often owner-built, that are constructed with local materials in a style typical to an area. In Forest Grove, gable front, side wing buildings with 1/1 windows are typically referred to as vernacular, as are the side gabled, 1- story, circa 1900 buildings. One home is identified as vernacular in the survey area, but there are seven homes in the survey area which are vernacular interpretations of popular styles of the period.¹⁴

The 2-1/2 story house at 2406 15th Avenue was built around 1904 and is an example of this type of structure in Forest Grove. The W.P. Spaulding House has a medium pitched roof and a brick straddle ridge chimney. Although this house was owner built, it includes detailing popular at the time. For example, the roof has gabled ends with simple Queen Anne detailing. The cross gable roof is covered with composition shingles and has wide rake boards. The siding is shiplap. The primary (north) façade has a porch that wraps around to the west façade. The porch has a low hipped roof supported by seven columns and a porch rail. The east half of the porch leads back to the front door, which has simple decorative moldings and a stained glass transom. There is a stained glass window on the addition to the rear on the west façade typical of the kind of Queen Anne detailing added to this type of structure.

Queen Anne (1880-1900)

The Queen Anne style is characterized by asymmetrical massing, wrap-around porches, and a variety of decorative surfacing materials. Towers are common features, as are a variety of window types and turned decorative elements. The style was popular in the Willamette Valley from 1885 through 1905. Six homes in the survey area are characterized as Queen Anne.

The Bailey House (1892) at 2422 15th is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. It should be noted that the house as originally constructed was less ornate, but sometime before 1910 the tower, portico, and wrap around porch were added. (Figure 9). It is located on a small lot facing 15th Avenue. Today, the primary (north) façade consists of a covered porch with decorative columns, which covers the eastern half of the north façade and wraps around to the east. A neoclassical portico with a pedimented gable covers the front entry. Both the porch and the projecting portico are supported by Roman Doric columns. The second floor is notable for the tower on the northeast corner with a steeply pitched roof and small roof dormer. There are three main roof gables which have boxed cornices. The peak of each gable is decorated with elaborate carved trim.

Colonial Revival (1900-1940)

Colonial Revival houses started appearing in Oregon at the turn of the century. The full complement of classical decorative elements were used and applied to symmetrical forms. 1208 Birch (1930) is an example of the Colonial Revival Style.

¹⁴ Vernacular is identified as a secondary style

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In the 1920s, Colonial Revivals found their way into catalogs in a bungalow form. Naturally symmetrical with minimal classical detailing, they usually were side gabled with multi-light sashes. Designers in the late 1930s and 1940s used the Colonial Revival by either applying its elements to minimal traditional dwellings or recreating colonial antecedents. Colonial Revivals are still being built today, although with minimal detailing. There are five properties that could be classified as Colonial Revival in the district. They range in date from c.1904 to c.1940, demonstrating the longevity the Colonial Revival style had in Oregon.

English Cottage (1910-1940)

In addition to revivals of early American building types, there was also a resurgence of the English Cottage. These typically have steep roofs, brick or stucco and half-timber walls, as well as round-top doorways. The unique feature of the style was the shingled imitation of a thatched roof's rolled eaves. There are several examples of these residential types in the survey area, including 2315 15th Ave (1911). Another example is the Sherman House at 1502 Ash, which is a two and a half story English Cottage constructed in 1930 and is a good example of a type of style found during this period. It is on a small narrow lot on the corner of 15th and Ash and faces Ash. The primary (east) façade is notable for the projecting stucco entrance portico. There is an arched front door entry with curved cement steps and a pair of fixed two over four windows on the second floor. The portico has a steeply pitched roof with wood shingles. Flanking the front entrance on the first floor are two large plate glass windows with decorative muntins. The second floor has a projecting gable with a one over one window on either side of the stucco front entrance portico. A brick chimney caps the center of the roof.

Craftsman (1905-1916)

The term "Craftsman" is derived from the house designs published by Gustav Stickley in his Craftsman Magazine from 1901 to 1916. Craftsman and Bungalow styles shared many elements such as a low-pitched roof, wide eaves with exposed rafter tails and brackets, full deep porches with tapering posts and solid rails. The Craftsman goes beyond the Bungalow by presenting many different window types and a variety of decorative surfacing. They are generally two stories in height.

The Craftsman period was short-lived and ended by 1915 primarily due to high building costs. There are five properties within the district that can be classified as Craftsman. The house at 2206 12th (1916) is a typical Craftsman with wide eaves, full porch, and a variety of window types. The two and a half story Moore house is a nice example of the Craftsman style of architecture. It is located on the southeast corner of 12th Street and Birch and faces 12th Ave. The house, which originally had a barn and shop, is situated on high ground overlooking adjacent farm land. The low pitched gable roof has wide overhanging eaves with prominent outriggers. On the first floor of the primary façade there is a large recessed veranda supported by ten square posts. This façade's most unique feature is the prominent bay window with a shed roof that projects from the second story. The building has a wood frame and cement foundation. The wood siding is clapboard on the first story and shingles on the second, common to this style in Forest Grove.