

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: 7 Page: 4

Skidmore Academy Historic District, Ashland, OR

In the post-World War I era a number of Historic Period Style dwellings were constructed within the Skidmore Academy District. Examples, all constructed between 1927 and 1935c, include the Stock-Easterling House (Site 291.0, 1932) on Nob Hill Street and the Olen A. McCoy House, (Site 27.0, 1937) on Van Ness, both exhibiting characteristics of the Period Spanish Colonial Revival Style. The Bert and Myrtle Freeman House (421.0, c1935) on Nutley Street, expresses characteristics of the Norman Farmhouse Style. The George Green House (Site 206.0, 1936) on North Main Street, exemplifies the Modern Period: Moderne Style.

### COMMERCIAL AND PUBLIC USES

As noted earlier, the great majority of structures within the Skidmore Academy District are residential in character. Both the former Baptist Church at High and Church Streets, and the Presbyterian Church on North Main Street are no longer standing. Notable public use buildings remaining on North Main Street include the Craftsman style First Methodist Church (453.0, extensively remodeled in 1908) and the Moderne George A. Briscoe School (196.0, 1949). Commercial or "Highway" styles were once more prevalent along North Main Street, with gas stations in several locations, as well as markets, restaurants and similar uses. Two such resources remain from the historic period; the Manor Motel (82.0, c1949) and the Ashland Tire Shop, (456.0, c1936).

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS

Information on the individual resources within the Skidmore Academy District follows. Please refer to the district map for location. Resources are organized by an assigned ID Number that serve as the framework for the nomination's organization. *Identification numbers have been assigned sequentially in ascending order based upon the Jackson County Assessor's plat map and tax lot number.* Commonly owned resources on a single tax lot with individual development histories are cited under a general number heading as xx.1, xx.2 etc. and are counted as individual resources under Section 5. Secondary volumes on the same tax lot, such as accessory dwellings, are cited under the main identification number, as in xx.0 [B] and are not counted as individual resources under Section 5.

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City of Ashland Planning Exhibit

Exhibit # S-002

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Staff [Signature]

# History of Plywood

Posted on **October 31, 2001** by **pixelsmith**

Perhaps because I have them so rarely, I love a good idea. And if that idea is cost-effective, saves natur resources and has a Pacific Northwest twist, well honey, we got us a trifecta. Hunker down, kids, we're talking...plywood.

Laminating thin pieces of wood together have been found in pharaoh's tombs, in China a thousand years ago and in French and English furniture of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. But in a move prescient of our current laws on intellectual property, John Mayo of New York was issued the first patent for plywood in 1865. Even though there's no evidence he ever made anything out of plywood, he renewed the patent in 1868.

And so things sat until 1905, when Portland, Oregon, hosted the World's Fair as part of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. With a dearth of interesting things to see, local businesses were asked to prepare exhibits and Gustav Carlson from the Portland Manufacturing Compa used paint brushes to spread the glue and made up several door panels out of plywood. That door pane should create considerable interest among fair goers implies a stunningly boring World's Fair. But their practicality was their main selling point and by 1907 the company had installed an automatic glue spread and was making 420 panels a day.

It took the selling skills of Gus Bartells of Elliot Bay Plywood in Seattle to move to the next step, talking car manufacturers into using plywood for their running boards. All the more remarkable because the glue wasn't waterproof, which is why car manufacturers switched to metal running boards. By 1929, however, there were 17 plywood mills in the Pacific Northwest and production was 358 million square feet.

Dr. James Nevin, a chemist at Harbor Plywood Corporation in Aberdeen, developed the first fully

waterproof adhesive which opened up new markets for plywood. Unfortunately, there were no standards the industry and product quality and grading techniques varied widely from shop to shop.

Trying to protect their industry from standards emerging under the National Recovery Act, industry leaders met in Portland on May 17, 1933, to adopt the first trade practices for plywood production. Contentiousness was overcome within a month and the Douglas Fir Plywood Association held its first meeting in Tacoma on June 13, 1933. In 1938, laws were amended to permit registration of industry wide trademarks and the FHA accepted the standards for both interior and exterior plywood, converting a specialty product into a commodity. ✓

More than a million homes were constructed "Dri-Bilt with Plywood", showing that the public accepted both the product and a misspelled slogan. War was good business for plywood and the 30 war-time mills produced between 1.2 and 1.8 billion square feet annually. These made plywood barracks, plywood PT boats, plywood gliders for the Air Force, plywood crates for machinery parts and plywood huts for the Seabees in the South Pacific.

By 1954, 101 mills were producing 4 billion square feet of the stuff and production skyrocketed to 7.8 billion square feet in 5 years. By 1975, production was 16 billion square feet, more than double what had been forecast 20 years before.

As you know, plywood's strength comes from the alternating grain of the layers of veneer. It is also remarkable because it allows the use of softer and more plentiful woods like fir and pine to be used in products that formerly called for hardwoods. Its efficiency was enhanced in the late 1970's with the introduction of oriented strand board or OSB. Instead of solid sheets of veneer, OSB uses small wood strands glued together in cross-laminated layers.

And there you have it, just like a 1950's elementary school filmstrip, "Plywood Through the Ages", and every bit as interesting, I'll bet. Next time we'll really run this into the ground by talking about the use of plywood in furniture design.

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ONE THOUGHT ON "HISTORY OF PLYWOOD"

[Birchi](#)

on [April 9, 2018 at 5:10 am](#) said:

Thanks for such a useful post for my and my business. We are a

carved wooden furniture provide and rarely use plywood yet  
plywood now a very use item for furniture and furniture business.

*apawood.org*  
*managers on Harbor Plywood Corporation*

Michel Pasquier, a young chemical engineer graduate from the University of Washington, after six months in Harbor's mill, had been assigned to laboratory work to try to develop a waterproof adhesive for plywood. In studying various formulas and patents, he learned that a Dr. James Nevin held a patent on a water-soluble phenolic resin. At Mike's suggestion, Art Welch, production Vice President, who at several plants had tried out all kinds of animal and casein glues in search of a waterproof type, got in touch with Nevin and hired him. Nevin, evidently at that time doing glue research for Pacific Lumber Co., brought with him Bill Martin, a University of Southern California graduate chemist. Although Nevin's patent didn't work well with fir plywood, a modification developed by Nevin's research group at Harbor did, and before long a new kind of fir plywood was born. A high temperature of about 350°F was required to set the cresylic resins employed in this new plywood, and this created a severe warping problem. Pasquier realized that humidifying was necessary and was able to get Archie Knauss, wood technologist and dry kiln expert at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, to help develop a practical solution. Knauss did this, and a number of years later, after World War II, returned to Harbor to assist with a similar problem in new products being developed there. Exterior plywood heralded a new era for plywood as it slowly gained nationwide acceptance for all kinds of severe exposure uses – exterior siding, refrigerator car lining, boat planking, farm structures, and many others. As Bob Cour\* states in *The Plywood Age*, "At Harbor, Wuest and Welch could turn out any kind of plywood needed. Daniels and Buckner (Charlie) could sell any kind they could make. It was a fabulous history-making combination. . . ." Production of Super Harbord began in January, 1935. Soon after, M&M Woodworking Co. bought hot press equipment for producing Exterior plywood, using a film glue with a German press, but without much success. In January, 1937, Pasquier was induced to organize and manage its Exterior plywood department and M&M became an important producer. With the outbreak of World War II, other mills followed the trend to Exterior plywood which soon became a standard plywood product wherever severe exposure conditions were expected. Industry test standards were adopted under the 1942 U.S. Commercial Standard, and panels meeting these requirements were classified as "Exterior."

*1935*

*1937  
successful  
prod.*

*Ext. plywood not a standard product until 1940s*

*Google: James Nevin Harbor Plywood  
invented waterproof glue that made exterior plywood possible  
Not a successful product until 1937  
No registration of ind. trademarks until 1938*

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**APA – The Engineered Wood Association**  
May 14, 2019 ·

TBT- In 1934, Dr. James Nevin, a chemist at Harbor Plywood Corporation in Aberdeen, Washington, developed phenol-resorcinol a fully waterproof adhesive that would made plywood suitable for exterior exposure.



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December 26, 2019 at 8:29 AM

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## T1-11 Siding

by HomeAdvisor



T1-11 siding is a wood or wood-based siding product that reached its height of popularity in the 60's, 70's and early 80's, when a more natural, wood-grained look was all the rage. Its widespread use has dwindled as other siding materials, including steel, aluminum, composite and vinyl siding have taken over the market. It is still produced, however, and if you're looking for a more natural product, T1-11 just might be just what you've been searching for.

### Plywood vs. OSB

T1-11 siding comes in two major grades, plywood and OSB (or oriented strand board). The plywood product is a little more expensive but is far superior to the OSB variety because of its greater durability and expanded finishing options. Plywood T1-11, also known simply as plywood siding, can be stained if you're looking for a natural wood look, or it can be primed and painted as well. On top of that, plywood siding can also be purchased in sanded or rough hewn varieties, although choosing between these two surfaces is purely an aesthetic choice.

### Performance

Neither is better than the other when it comes to functionality. OSB products, on the other hand, are made of wood flakes, strands and water-treated with a binding resin and then sealed together using pressure and heat. While this product is relatively strong, inexpensive and widely used in home construction—OSB siding production has dominated the T1-11 market since its introduction in the late 1970s—it just doesn't hold up as well as its plywood counterpart. This is primarily due to the fact that, because of the manufacturing process, OSB is subject to water damage over time, causing expansion, rot and general wear and tear.

### Personalization

The other downside of OSB T1-11 is you can't stain this siding. It must be primed and painted, taking away one of the primary reasons homeowners choose to go with this particular siding material. This isn't to say that you should automatically shun the OSB variety, as it is certainly a proven and cost-effective siding solution. Compared to its plywood cousin though, it's safe to say you get what you pay for.

### General Maintenance and Upkeep

As with any wood siding, the trick to keeping your T1-11 siding in good condition, is diligent and regular maintenance. If you choose to stain your siding, this means re-applying a coat of protective stain every three to five years to protect it from the elements. If you choose to paint instead, you won't have to attend to the siding nearly as often, probably every 10-15 years. If you do choose the painting option, it's a good idea to paint the edges and joints prior to installation, as this can help to extend the life of your siding and prevent water damage. Repairing siding averages around \$670 to \$1,050 depending on how much of it needs improvement.

### Best to Hire a Professional

Because proper installation is critical for ensuring that your T1-11 siding will last as long as possible, have an expert siding contractor perform the installation for you. Again, because T1-11 is susceptible to water damage over time, the best protection you can provide is to make sure it's put on your house properly in the first place. Thus you can rest easy knowing your T1-11 siding will protect your home for many years to come.

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8. Are Brick and Stone Still the Ultimate In Exteriors?
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**6 Comments**

Debi, May 19:

Removing poorly installed T1-11 siding on a garage and replacing with new T1-11 siding correctly.

forest, June 13:

do you need to caulk where T1-11 meets your deck

Chris Hegel, December 26:

I was told priming t1-11 siding with oil will void the warranty, and will cause it to mildew, what is the best primer and paint.

Conrad Benjamin Cazalas, June 29:

Greetings,

I added 1500sq ft . Contractor choose T1-11. The contractor installed the siding and it was painted.The addition was 1987 and this pine siding was popular. After 5years the bottom was rotting and soft spots in other areas. My garage was clad in the same siding. I used 12in on center with 1x3in battens on the grooves to match the existing structure. The garage also rotted out. I removed the battens on damaged T1-11 and there was no primer or paint on the grooves and the lapping edges. The contractor installed the siding and then painted it.

I decided to replace the rotted siding myself. I primed the front surface and used deck sealer on the reverse. I primed and painted the mating edges, top and bottom. I painted these surfaces several times.

Her is what is happing:

Because the contractor does not pay attention to detail and did not paint these mating edges and rot takes place.

The rain runs down the siding and wicks up the unpainted bottom. The rain also seeps into the mating edges . One needs to caulk the matting edges. This siding is 4x8 verticle installed.The mating edges are 48in apart. If you need to use Z flashing between joints prime and paint all cuts. Leave 1/4 in gap between the Z flashing and the siding. A good practise is to coat the top, bottom and all cuts with caulk. Squeeze some on your finger and rub it on these joints. I can go on and on. I would like to share my construction pics and experiences on this subject with your readers.

Carla Barnes, November 29:

I am a homeowner and am ending a small new construction project. My contractor installed T 111. It is fuzzy totally fuzzy. The painter said he could correct it by spraying and bankrolling. It is still fizzy. I have concerns that neither my contractor or painter may have caulked the grooves correctly and if I run my hand over the siding prior to painting I got a handful of sprinters.

Annie, May 16:

AS a professional painter for 50 years I have found that T 1-11 needs a better than standard satin or semi gloss latex paint. Flat paint and stain does not do any good for the wood. It needs to be completely sealed to perform for years. Putting extra coats and back rolling will make the wood last for a decade. Paint or prime all cut edges when installing, caulk seams before painting, but don't over do it on caulk. When returning to paint jobs a few years after application I found that it was the caulk that failed long before the paint job.

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