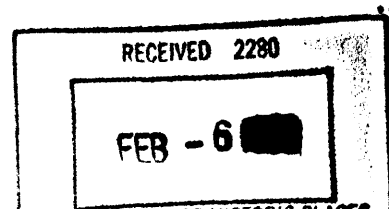


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. 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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Shinn, Horace I. and Ann S. Cottage
other names/site number: Thum, Ilma B. and William, Cottage

2. Location

street & number 1308 Ash Avenue not for publication
city or town Cottage Grove vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Lane code 039 zip code 97424

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] January 16, 1998
Signature of certifying official Deputy SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 3.5.98

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
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SHINN, HORACE J. AND ANNA S., COTTAGE (1904)

1308 Ash Avenue

Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The late Queen Anne-style cottage named in honor of Judge Horace J. and Ann Shinn occupies a generous, double lot of a third of an acre at the corner of Ash and M Streets in J. H. McFarland's First Addition, a newly platted subdivision of 1903 in northwest Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon. The house of balloon frame construction was built in 1904 and was occupied by others prior to the Shinns' acquisition early in the 20th century. It is a well-preserved and distinctive example of its type in the neighborhood largely settled between 1890 and 1920 and, as such, meets National Register Criterion C.

The property is lined by a small scale, newly-constructed picket fence that is based on historic precedent during the Shinn occupation. The house has two important street elevations. The primary facade faces south onto Ash, where the main entrance is centered on a central walk from the parking strip. Offset from the northwest corner of the house is a compatible, two-car carage with breezeway connection not substantial enough to be considered an attachment. Therefore, the compatibly detailed attachment, newly built in 1991, is counted a separate non-contributing feature.

The Shinn House rises as a one-and-a-half-story hip-roofed volume with a variety of porches, bays, dormers, and a dominating octagonal corner turret, characteristic of the eclectic strain of architecture in the Queen Anne style. The rectangular main mass is organized longitudinally on a central hall plan, with a large apsidal parlor at the street corner that is encircled by a cutaway polygonal veranda and crowned by the turret with its conical tent roof. Balancing the Tuscan-columned veranda and turret at the northeast corner of the M Street elevation is a polygonal dining room bay with tent roof. Eaves of the main roof and turret cap are bellcast and create a deep sheltering overhang having boxed cornice and plain soffit.

On the south facade, centered above the main entrance, a picturesque medieval-style dormer with acute double pitched roof, steps and close verges is one of two places where a peculiar type of variegated fancy shingle work is displayed. The house is entirely clad with rustic siding with a wide reveal on the ground story. The encircling frieze, however, is faced with fancy-butt shingle

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work alternating in pattern with each course like those in the dormer gable peak. The present roof cover of the house is composition shingle.

Windows, doors, and trim work are standard, good quality mill work of the day and are well described in the documentation. Distinctive are the horizontal fixed lights of the turret observatory which are quartered by diagonal cross members.

Originally, the upstairs was an unfinished hall except for the observatory, or sunroom. In the 1920s, the Shinns remodeled the upper story for a bedroom and bath and the shingle-clad gabled wall dormers in north and west elevations are a result of that modification.

The existence of early outbuildings, now vanished, including woodshed, stable, and garage dating from the 1950s is documented in Sanborn fire insurance atlas maps. Of alterations to the ground story interior, the most significant involves the space between the formal parlor and the family sitting room. It was opened up to create a single large space, and stairhall access to the formal front parlor was closed off. The point is made by the preparer of the application that, with ceilings ten feet in height, and many window openings, the interior was generously provided with natural light. The house was never equipped with a fireplace, but the hearth was a wood stove in the family sitting room. The original stove has been replaced with a brick-cased woodstove. The chimney was reconstructed in 1990 to match the original but with an extra foot of height to the stack to comply with current fire safety code and without a corbeled cap. Since shortly after acquiring the property in 1989, the current owner has been reversing non-historic improvements, bit by bit. A reliable informant to help guide the rehabilitation was the Shinns' granddaughter, the late Bonita Baeger Wykoff.

In support of the claim for significance under Criterion C, the proponents point out that, while there are many houses of this genre and comparable date locally, the Shinn House "stands apart" by virtue of its one-of-a-kind octagonal, tent-roofed turret and certain other distinctive craft details such as the decorative shingle work. Cottage Grove was incorporated in 1887, but it was a combination of improvements in rail connections, gold mining in the foothills of the Cascades to the east, and the availability of lumber manufactured in local sawmills that spurred the town's growth and spurred residential development in the first decade of the 20th century. The Shinn House may be seen to represent the confidence associated with that dramatic period of upbuilding when the population doubled, rising from 974 to 1,834, in the decade between 1900 and 1910. At the same time, it reflects an essentially conservative taste.

Twenty-nine houses of the Queen Anne style were identified in the Cottage Grove cultural

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resource reconnaissance of 1992. More than half were built after 1900, and of these the one or one-and-a-half-story cottage is typical. The turret and veranda of parallel outline, the patterned shingles, and the Tuscan porch columns of the Shinn House are singular features within the sample. The preparer makes the point that, because of its horizontality and cottage scale, perhaps also because of its generous roof overhang, the Shinn House foreshadows the coming popularity of the bungalow.

The first occupants of the house were Dr. C. T. Hockett and his wife. They were followed about 1906 by two other owners in succession before the Shinns entered. Judge Horace J. Shinn was resident until his death in 1938, at which time the property passed to his daughter Ilma Baeger Thum, who was principal of the nearby West Side School from 1916 to 1940. The alternate name of the property [Shinn-Thum House] recognizes the building's long association with the prominent second generation family member, which extended to the time of Ilma Thum's death in 1962.

Neither the turret nor octagonal forms are without precedent in Cottage Grove. Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church had been erected in Cottage Grove with an octagonal sanctuary and conical tent roof in 1897. Among developments in McFarland's First Addition that were contemporary with the Shinn House was West Side School of 1904 which had a tent-roofed turret of belfry scale. While no architect has been associated with the Shinn House, it is known that the architect of West Side School, standing a block to the north, was Charles Burggraf, who had designed a turreted Queen Anne cottage for his own residence in Salem in 1895. It is worth pointing out that the architect's Salem house, which was been listed in the National Register in 1980, exhibits a tendency toward variegated shingle work and decorative effects in flat outline that is similar to that which is seen in the Shinn House.

Shinn, Horace J. and Ann S., Cottage
Name of Property

Lane County, OR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/ Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls WOOD: Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other BRICK
WOOD

Narrative Description

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

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Shinn, Horace J. and Ann S., Cottage

Lane County, Oregon

Materials

walls: WOOD: Shingle

Narrative Description

SUMMARY

The Shinn-Thum Cottage, constructed in 1904, is a 1 and 1/2 story, wood frame, Queen Anne style cottage with a modified rectangular plan, hipped roof, dormers and octagonal turret, projecting window bays, and a wrap-around verandah. The exterior walls are finished with rustic siding, and the frieze is ornamented with patterned shingles. The cottage is located on a corner lot in a tree lined residential neighborhood amongst modest wood frame homes and occupies two 60' wide lots on the block. An apple tree located in the southwest quadrant of the property predates the construction of the house, and two historic azaleas and three historic camellias brighten the east side of the property. A garden is located in the northwest quadrant in the location of the former Shinn garden. A newly constructed garage is located to the north of the house and has been constructed with like materials and color scheme. The property is in excellent condition, and maintenance efforts to the house have been respectful to the original design and workmanship.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Form and Setting

The 2,179 square foot detached dwelling is nestled in a residential neighborhood, among modest wood-frame homes built in the late 19th century and early-and mid-20th century. Although two more recent medical buildings are located to the north of the property, they blend well with the architecture in the neighborhood in massing and setback and cause no disruption of setting. Surrounded by a picket fence, the property consists of two full lots on the northwest corner of Ash and "M" Streets, with the house and garage dominating most of lot one. The house is comfortably set back approximately 30 feet from Ash Street and 20 feet from "M" Street, and is cushioned additionally to the north side by an alley.

General Characteristics

The overall shape of the plan is rectangular, offset by a prominent wrap-around verandah with a quadrilateral form, on the south and east elevations. Access to the dwelling is available through the primary entrance on the south elevation, and additional entrances are located on the east and north elevations. Originally, the house was built as one and a half story with an unfinished room and sun porch above, with primary rooms arranged to face the streetscape on the first floor. In the early 1920s, the construction of two dormers on the north and west elevations allowed for the conversion of the half-story into additional living quarters.

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Shinn, Horace J. and Ann S., Cottage

Lane County, Oregon

The south elevation is vertically divided by the verandah, which is cutaway on this elevation and has a depth of six feet. The east elevation sets the dwelling apart from a rigid rectangular plan because of two three-sided cant bays, which are located on the north and south corners of this elevation. The north and west elevations are rather plain compared to the south and east street oriented facades of the dwelling. Resting firmly on a concrete foundation, the wall system is supported by balloon frame construction and is adorned on the exterior with rustic siding with a 5 1/4" reveal. According to the homeowner, the concrete foundation was added by Judge Horace Shinn during his residency, possibly in the 1920s. The gable dormer and turret walls are shingled with evenly coursed square butt shingles. The friezes and the gable of the south elevation dormer are embellished with courses of differently cut shingles, including pentagonal shaped, inverted half-circles, and fishscale. The roof, donned with composition shingle, is hipped and terminates in boxed eaves with a flat soffit, and the roofs over the projecting bays are hipped and mimic their triptych design. The original gable dormer on the south elevation has a step protruding from the gable and lacks an eave overhang, giving it the character of a medieval parapeted gable. On the southeast corner, the turret is capped with a conical tent roof with bellcast eaves, with a wooden finial spike with a ball projecting from the turret's apex.

Specific Features

A most notable feature, the verandah, wraps around the southeast corner of the house, creating a six foot space whose shape imitates the lines of the turret roof above. Wood steps and a railing lead up to the porch and were reconstructed in 1990 as part of the verandah rehabilitation. In the 1940s, cement steps off the verandah in front of the south and east entrances were added to replace the original wood steps. Both sets of cement stairs were removed prior to the 1990 rehabilitation work. The wood flooring of the verandah is tongue and groove, and each angle in the verandah terminates with a wood Tuscan column planted on an octagonal wood base. The open railing which extends from column to column is also wood with squared balusters spaced 1 1/2" apart. The frieze of the walls continues around the verandah to serve as the porch frieze. The frieze is understood by a long term owner to be original to the house, or at least to date from an early period. The ceiling of the porch is constructed of 2" beaded tongue and groove boards. Because the verandah was structurally unsound and the railing and flooring greatly damaged due to dry rot, it was reconstructed in 1990 with new flooring, railing, front steps, foundation and structural support. The columns however are original. With historic photographs as a reference, the verandah was reconstructed to look as it did when the Shinn family moved into the house.

The windows are characterized by a variety of widths, sizes and configurations. All side casings and aprons on the first story are simple boards, while the shingled frieze serves as the head trim on all windows except for those off the verandah, which instead employ a lug head trim. Three single hung "cottage windows" with decorative upper sashes face both streets; two are located on

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Shinn, Horace J. and Ann S., Cottage

Lane County, Oregon

the south elevation and one is on the east elevation. The upper sashes are comprised of elongated hexagonal lights divided by wood muntins in imitation of leaded glass. One over one 6' single hung windows with 2' upper sashes and lamb's tongue on the projecting bays are of the same width and height. On the north elevation a single pane fixed and a tripartite fixed window are almost square in shape and are not original to the house, but were probably added as part of the remodeling by Horace Shinn in the 1920s. On the west elevation, in addition to three evenly spaced 6' one over one double hung windows, there is a 1' x 1' fixed window which may have originally provided light to the closets in the bedrooms, and a 4' one over one double hung window provides natural light to the bathroom.

The dormers and turret display an additional nine windows on the half story. A band of horizontal windows punctuates the wall of the turret. A window divided into two lights is located on each exposed side of the turret, and radial muntins intersect each light to create four triangles. The window in the south dormer is original; its narrow, verticality emphasized by the steep gable with the upper sash repeating the radial muntin pattern. The dormers on the west and north, added as part of the 1920s renovation, each have one over one double hung windows without lamb's tongue but have matching side and head casings to the windows off the verandah. The proportions differ from the first story windows in that they are not vertically dominated, but instead reflect more of a Craftsman style, with squarer proportions.

The front entrance door on the south elevation and the door to the right on the north elevation are original; however, doors located on the east and to the left on the north elevation are not original. The front door on the south side is solid wood with a 2' x 3' glass pane in the upper half of the door. Decorative molding frames the glass panel, with scrolled head trim and scalloped apron beneath a shelf, while recessed panels with raised inner panels ornament the lower half of the door in a one-two-one configuration. A transom further accentuates the front entrance and allows additional light into the stairhall, and the same simple casing as is on the windows completes entryway. A second entrance off the verandah incorporates a transom, and the door is made of wood with a large glass panel, divided into six panes by four intersecting muntins. The measurements of the head and side casings of the doorway match those of the front entrance; this fact together with the existence of the transom indicate that the east entry is original. However, the door appears to be characteristic of a style popular in the 1920s. Two doors allow access through the north elevation. The door to the right, which is solid wood with four recessed panels with raised inner panels in a two over two configuration, is original. The entryway to the left, though, was moved from its original location during the renovation of the 1920s, according to the homeowner. The tripartite window was installed in the location of the original entry, and a new doorway was created to the right of the window and to the left of the existing door. This

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Shinn, Horace J. and Ann S., Cottage

Lane County, Oregon

door was reported to be added within the past decade, and has a glass panel residing in the upper third portion with wood below. The chimney has been completely replaced, but reconstructed to look like the original, including detailing of the exterior brickwork. The chimney stack emerges from the east slope of the roof and has a corbelled cap. The chimney was originally used in conjunction with a wood stove, and still operates today as such.

Three dormers protrude from the roof, one facing to the south, one to the west and one to the north. The diminutive dormer facing south is part of the original construction, distinguished by its steep pitch gable and seven rows of decorative, multi-shaped shingles. The window in the dormer mimics the windows on the first floor in its proportions. A fixed, slender window is divided by intersecting radial muntins in the top third of the pane while the bottom third remains single pane. The dormers to the west and north were reported to be added during the 1920s renovation. They stray from the original style in their use of decorative features such as exposed rafter tails, and the windows have much squarer proportions.

Decorative Elements

Reflecting the early twentieth century design, the decorative traits on the Shinn-Thum Cottage are actually somewhat restrained for the Queen Anne style. The patterned shingles and corner turret primarily constitute the decorative features. A cacophony of colors and shapes of shingles cascade under the main roofline to form the frieze, while three courses of multi-shaped shingles embellish the roofline of the turret, and seven courses enliven the south dormer. Radial muntins in the horizontal windows of the turret and south dormer criss-cross to divide the panes into four isosceles triangles. Seven hexagonal panes in the top third pane of the windows on the south and east elevations create the elegant, single hung "cottage windows". Windows with divided upper sash lights were often used in Queen Anne cottages and bungalows. An open verandah hugs portions of the south and east elevations, following the lines of the bay window on the east side. Three feet wide overhanging boxed eaves surround the entire building and corner boards highlight the intersections of the elevations. A newly constructed picket fence neatly encloses the entire property, as it did during the Shinn residency.

Interior Features

The interior is modest when compared with the decorative exterior. Its simplicity seems appropriate to the unpretentiousness of the neighborhood and town. When entering the main south doorway, the plan reveals a narrow stairhall with a single straight flight, open string staircase in the center of the house. A single newel post accentuates the staircase, stands three feet tall and is simply adorned with a rectangular base, turned shaft and spherical newel cap. Two turned balusters line each step, and continue to the ninth stair, at which point the stairs are

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 5

Shinn, Horace J. and Ann S., Cottage

Lane County, Oregon

boxed. Each step is nine inches deep with five inch risers. A modern wooden railing has been added to the wall ascending the steps opposite the newel post and balusters. Beneath the staircase, the spandrel is paneled and incorporates a hidden door which permits access under the staircase and into the hall closet.

Primary rooms are located to the east of the hall, and continue around the east side of the building to meet the kitchen in the rear. A formal parlor faces south, with the family parlor leading off of it and into the dining room to the north of the house through a cased opening. The kitchen can be accessed via a door off the dining room and a second opening off the kitchen gives access to the west hallway, and thus the bedrooms and a bathroom. The circular layout maintains its integrity save for two alterations: the space between the formal parlor and the family parlor has been opened up to create one larger space, and a door which allowed access to the formal parlor from the stairhall has been removed and walled over. The original hardware, located only on the front door and hall closet door, is a plain treatment of the doorknob and plate. Cherry stained wainscoting in the kitchen is non-historic and was probably added some time after 1978. The original molded pilaster casings with head blocks featuring bulls-eyes surround the doorways and windows. The 8 1/2" baseboards with basecap molding are located throughout the first floor. In the 1970s, the moldings had been painted, but the current homeowner has removed the paint and refinished them with a cherry stain in keeping with the Shinn's decorating scheme, as described by Bonita Baeger Wykoff, the granddaughter of Judge Shinn. Ten foot ceilings and the plethora of windows serve to open the space, letting light stream in from the south and east. The flooring has been covered with wall to wall carpeting, and while some of the original wood flooring may remain, it has been indicated by the homeowner that some of the flooring was removed by tenants when the property was rental during the 1970s.

Outbuildings

One non-contributing outbuilding, constructed in 1991, is located on the property to the north of the house. The two car garage has been designed with similar materials, roof pitch and detailing as are found on the house. Its massing is slightly large for the property, but the size of the double lot allows for such an addition. According to the Sanborn map of 1907, a wood shed was located behind the northwest corner of the house. The 1912 Sanborn reveals the disappearance of the wood shed and the appearance of an unidentified outbuilding butting up to the alley north of the house. The existence of a stable is also indicated on the 1912 Sanborn, a portion of which was situated in the northwest corner of the property. All early outbuildings were eventually demolished, and a small wood-frame garage was built to the north of the house probably during the 1950s. This garage was demolished in 1991 to make room for the current garage.

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Section Number 7 Page 6

Shinn, Horace J. and Ann. S., Cottage

Lane County, Oregon

Manmade Elements

The landscape features historic vegetation, including a lilac tree, two azaleas, three camellias and an apple tree which was on the property at the time of construction according to the homeowner. A garden is currently located to the west of the garage which is where the Shinns planted their garden according to Bonita Baeger Wykoff. A concrete sidewalk links the door on the east side of the house with the back door and the driveway. It was most likely laid while the Shinns lived in the house. A new driveway has been constructed of concrete and extends from "M" Street to the entrance of the garage.

Alterations

Historic alterations include the dormers on the north and west elevations which were discussed in Section 7 in the "Specific Features" subheading. A fireplace and mantelpiece were never part of the original design of the house, but instead the house was heated by a wood stove which was located in the family parlor. The stove has been replaced with a new one which now rests on recently laid brick flooring. The brick circles the stove and extends from the floor up the wall five feet in courses of running bond, capped by a row of headers. This brickwork is a recent addition and not part of the original design of the house. The property owner is striving to reverse some of the modifications, utilizing historic photographs as a primary source. For example, two sets of concrete stairs were poured in the 1940s, which led to the front porch facing the front entrance and facing the east side entrance. These steps were removed in 1990 and replaced with wood stairs and railings. The verandah flooring, railing and front stairs were reconstructed to resemble the original verandah, which was made of wood. A new foundation was laid under the porch due to its state of disrepair in 1991, and the northwest corner of the house was also supported with new foundation in 1991. Electricity and plumbing were upgraded in 1990; however, the knob and tube wiring has been left in tact to leave evidence of the original electrical system. The chimney was completely reconstructed in 1990 to look like the original, but the chimney has been raised one foot to satisfy code requirements. Additionally, metal gutters have been added to the perimeter of the roof. Because the property is actively being maintained, deterioration is not evident.

Shinn, Horace J. and Ann S., Cottage
Name of Property

Lane County, OR
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1904

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

City of Cottage Grove Planning & Development

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Shinn, Horace J. and Ann S., Cottage

Lane County, Oregon

Statement of Significance

SUMMARY

The Shinn-Thum Cottage, built in 1904, meets National Register Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as a locally distinctive, one and a half story Queen Anne cottage dating to the Progressive Era (1890-1916) in Cottage Grove. The Shinn-Thum Cottage is one of the many wood frame homes built in the early 1900s, yet it stands apart in its expression of the Queen Anne style with the incorporation of a patterned shingle frieze and corner turret. The verandah, however, displays Tuscan columns instead of turned posts, which is suggestive of the evolution of the Queen Anne style. Contextually, it is associated with the many houses built as a result of the growth in the population and industry in Cottage Grove in the first decade of the twentieth century. Situated in the Northwest Neighborhood, one of the oldest neighborhoods in the town, it is a well preserved example of an early twentieth century Queen Anne in Cottage Grove.

BACKGROUND

In the early part of the twentieth century, Cottage Grove witnessed a surge in the urbanization process, induced by the improvements to the transportation infrastructure and public utilities, as well as the growing lumber, mining and agricultural industries.¹ The *Lane County Leader* even touted the sewer system in Cottage Grove as being one of the best sewer systems in Lane County in 1903. The Oregon and California Railroad, the predecessor of the Southern Pacific, arrived in Cottage Grove in 1872, which allowed for the easy transport of goods and supplies. By 1902, a short railroad line, called the Oregon Southern and Eastern Railroad, provided transportation for the miners going to and from the Bohemia mines, which were located approximately 38 miles from Cottage Grove. The advent of the Bohemia line undoubtedly motivated the Southern Pacific to build a new, much larger depot, which was then constructed in 1902. The new Bohemia rail line was largely responsible for the sudden escalation in activity and growth in the city, which were also accompanied by growing pains for the community. According to the editor of *The Bohemia Nugget* on June 6, 1902, there was "no housing available anywhere in the city, and people [were] cramped in tents along all [the] roads".² Several local families, however, profited from the mines, which provided them with capital to build stores and shops on Cottage Grove's new Main Street.³

¹ Ken Guzowski, ed., "Cottage Grove Historic Context Statement," (Cottage Grove Historical Society, Cottage Grove, 1992) 22.

² David Voss, es., "Historic Downtown Cottage Grove," (Cottage Grove Historical Society, Cottage Grove, 1994) 28.

³ Voss 22.

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Shinn, Horace J. and Ann S., Cottage

Lane County, Oregon

Sawmills also attracted individuals to the area, such as the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company (formerly owned by J. I. Jones of Cottage Grove), which employed approximately 250 workers.⁴

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, which also had a lumber mill in Springfield, Oregon, contracted with the Southern Pacific Railroad to export their mass produced lumber.⁵ Mills which focused on local needs, such as J. C. Stouffer's planing mill on the east side, made furniture, moldings, sashes and doors readily available for many of the buildings and houses in Cottage Grove.⁶ In 1902, Long and Bingham built a new lumber mill near the depot on the east side of the tracks, and the Pacific Timber Company constructed an addition onto their facilities near the downtown area. The proliferation of timber products naturally facilitated construction in Cottage Grove by readily providing critical products for commercial and residential buildings.

During the first decade of the 1900s, residential development accelerated to the north, south and east of the central lumber operations. Housing parts and finished lumber were readily available at the planing mills and lumber yards in the community.⁷ Residents who had been living in Cottage Grove began to expand their business ventures and became more prosperous. Reports from the *Lane County Leader* indicate Cottage Grove's anticipation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905 in Portland, noting that "lots of people will be seeking new homes, and inquiring about this place, and the place wants to be perfect in every respect"⁸. By 1907 the population was steadily increasing, especially in the southern and western parts of town, and density grew to five to seven homes per block. The U.S. Census from 1900 indicates a population of 974; by 1910 the population had nearly doubled to 1,834 residents⁹. Speculative builders undoubtedly capitalized on the growing population and availability of building materials to provide additional housing for Cottage Grove residents. The growing community also necessitated the construction of a new public school building, which was built in J. H. McFarland's First Addition in 1904 and named the West Side School.

Located in the James H. McFarland's First Addition, the Shinn-Thum Cottage was constructed shortly after the land was platted and filed for record by McFarland in September 1903.¹⁰ Only one block south from the future site of the West Side School, Eunice M. (and Johney S.) Akin purchased lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 from McFarland on September 29, 1903 for \$225. Deed research indicates that the Akins probably took part in speculative building; four days prior to purchasing the land on the J. H. McFarland Addition, deed records indicate that the Akins sold lots 1 and 2 of

⁴ *Lane County Leader*, January 21, 1905 and David Voss 22.

⁵ Voss 31.

⁶ Beverly Ward, "Growing Pains of Local Area," *Golden Was the Past*, (The Sentinel Print Shop: Cottage Grove, 1970) 25.

⁷ Guzowski 16.

⁸ *Lane County Leader*, January 21, 1905.

⁹ *Twelfth Census of the United States*, 1900 and *Thirteenth Census of the United States*, 1910.

¹⁰ *Lane County Leader*, September 4, 1903.

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block 6 in D. G. McFarland's Second Addition for \$1,000, only sixteen months after the property had been purchased by J. S. Akin. This house, commonly called the John Veatch House, has some similarities to the Shinn-Thum Cottage. Both possess boxed eaves, rustic siding, cornerboards, and a frieze which also serves as a head trim for the windows. The Veatch House has stronger Bungalow qualities, however, with oversized brackets with knee braces serving as the primary decorative element.

The West Side School and the Shinn-Thum Cottage were undoubtedly being built at the same time, as the school was completed by late September, 1904, and the cottage was completed by August, 1904.¹¹ An unusual similarity between the configuration and design of the conical tent turret on the Shinn-Thum Cottage and the tower of the school suggests that the builder may have been the same individual for the school and cottage, or that the two builders collaborated on design. The *Lane County Leader* indicates that the contractor for the school building was W. F. Gray and the architect was Mr. Burggraf from Salem.¹² No information has been located which specifically indicates an architect or builder of the Shinn-Thum Cottage.

Dr. C. T. Hockett purchased the Akin property in August 1904 for \$1,400, making he and his family the first residents of the home. Hockett sold the property two years later, and two additional homeowners lived in the house before Judge Horace J. and Ann S. Shinn purchased the home in 1912. Shinn lived in the home until his death in 1938, at which point the property was willed to his daughter, Mrs. Ilma Baeger Thum. Mrs. Thum lived in the home with her husband and family until her death in 1962, and her husband eventually sold the property to Jack Hayden in 1974. Both Judge Horace Shinn and Ilma Thum made contributions to the Cottage Grove community during their lifetimes. Shinn was commemorated in his obituary for his dedication to his moral and legal standards, his humanitarianism, and his legal work with the school system and the civic community. He also was a member of the Masonic lodge and the I.O.O.F. Rebekahs, Order of Eastern Star, and the Knights of Pythias. According to Shinn's granddaughter, Bonita Beager Wykoff, while he lived in the home, Shinn made several modifications in the 1920s, including the conversion of the attic into living quarters and the addition of two dormers. Ilma Thum was recognized for her contributions to the school system. She served as principal of the West Side School from 1916 to 1940, when the consolidation of the grade schools took place, and also served as vice-principal of the Jefferson School until her retirement in 1948.¹³ Thum was also highly involved with the Order of the Eastern Star, where she served as Grand Worthy matron.¹⁴ After the residence was sold in 1974, the house was a

¹¹ *Lane County Leader*, August 5, 1904.

¹² *Lane County Leader*, May, 1904 and January, 1904.

¹³ *Cottage Grove Sentinel*, January 29, 1948.

¹⁴ *Cottage Grove Sentinel*, March 9, 1994.

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rental property on and off until it was purchased by Evelyn Leathers in 1978. The present homeowner, Bunny Jamison, purchased the home from Leathers in 1989.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION

The Queen Anne style was popular in Cottage Grove from the 1890s to 1910. Twenty-nine Queen Anne residences were recorded during a reconnaissance survey in 1992, approximately one half of which were built in the early twentieth century. Many of the twentieth century Queen Annes were one story or one and a half stories, unlike many of the nineteenth-century Queen Annes in Cottage Grove, such as the J. I. Jones House and the George Lea House. Their slender massing which rises two stories above the ground differs from the one-story twentieth century Queen Annes, which instead "rest modestly against the skyline"¹⁵. The Shinn-Thum Cottage is similar to the one story twentieth century Queen Annes in its massing; however, it stands apart from the twentieth century Queen Annes in Cottage Grove in its incorporation of a corner turret and verandah in the design as well as its unique application of patterned shingles in the frieze, turret and south gable. According to the reconnaissance survey forms of 1992, no other existing twentieth century Queen Anne incorporated a turret into its design. The Shinn-Thum Cottage clearly conveys the pattern of features common to the Queen Anne style. In addition to having Queen Anne characteristics, the Shinn-Thum Cottage also illustrates an evolution of the Queen Anne style as well as a transitioning into the emerging Bungalow style, most notably in its emphasis on the first floor which is indicative of the Bungalow style. Further, instead of turned posts on the porch like the other twentieth century Queen Annes, the verandah on the Shinn-Thum Cottage displays Tuscan columns, which are not found on any other early twentieth century Queen Annes in Cottage Grove.

Historic landscape features also lend to the high integrity of the property. An apple tree stands in Lot 2 in the southwest portion of the property, which according to the homeowner predates the construction of the house. Two azaleas and three camellias were planted during the residency of the Shinns, according to the daughter of Ilma Thum, Bonita Baeger Wykoff, who toured the residence with Bunny Jamison prior to her death. A garden is currently located where the Shinns' garden was originally located.

The property is a locally distinctive example of an early twentieth century Queen Anne with evolutionary qualities. It was designated as a local historic landmark by the Cottage Grove Historical Society in 1977.

¹⁵ Charles White, Jr., *The Bungalow Book*. (The Macmillan Company: New York, 1923) 6.

Shinn, Horace J. and Ann S., Cottage
Name of Property

Lane County, OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.31 (120 x 114') Cottage Grove, Oregon 1:24000

UTMReferences

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 494420 4849320
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____
 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeannie Brush/ Graduate Student
organization University of Oregon date June 10, 1997
street & number 1264 Pearl Street, #4 telephone 541-484-1379
city or town Eugene state Oregon zip code 97401

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Bunny Jamison
street & number 1308 Ash Avenue telephone 541-942-4548
city or town Cottage Grove state Oregon zip code 97424

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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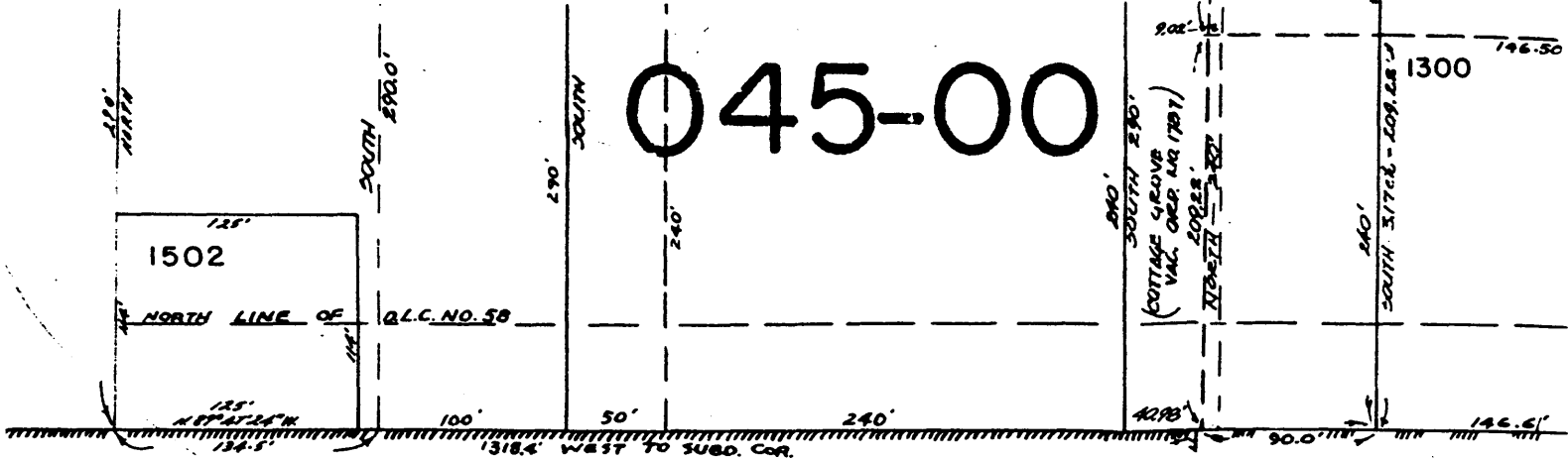
VERBAL BOUNDARIES

The nominated area is located in Section 29, Township 20, Range 03, Willamette Meridian in Cottage Grove, Oregon. It is legally described as lots 1 and 2, Block 1, Plat of James Henry McFarland's 1st Addition to Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon. The property is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 3800 at said location.

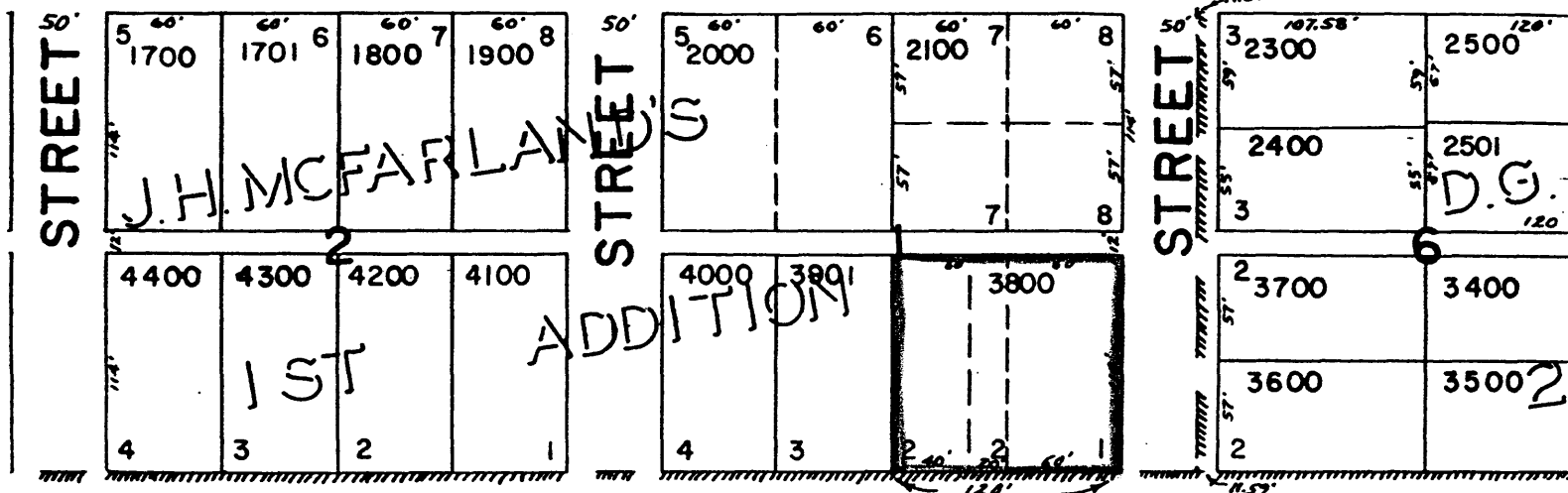
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

These are the the original boundaries as deeded to Eunice M. Akin in 1903.

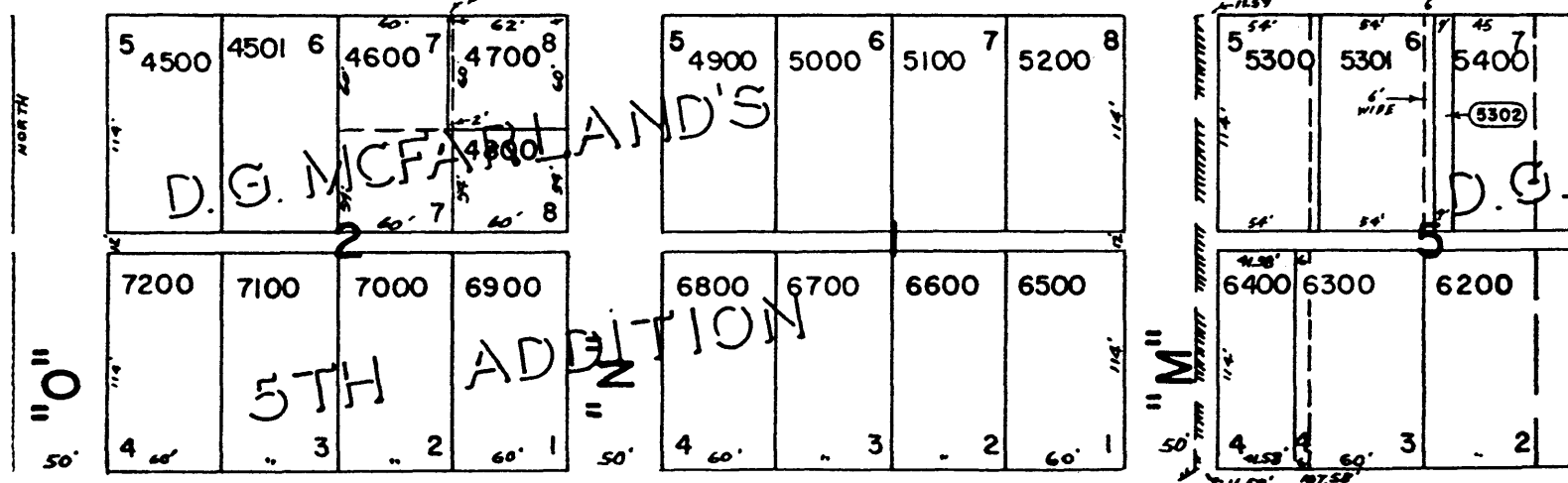
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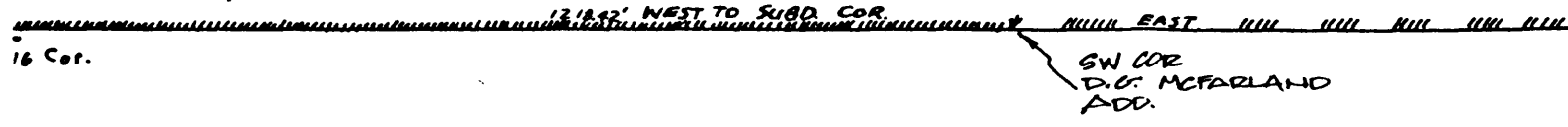
BIRCH



ASH



WEST MAIN

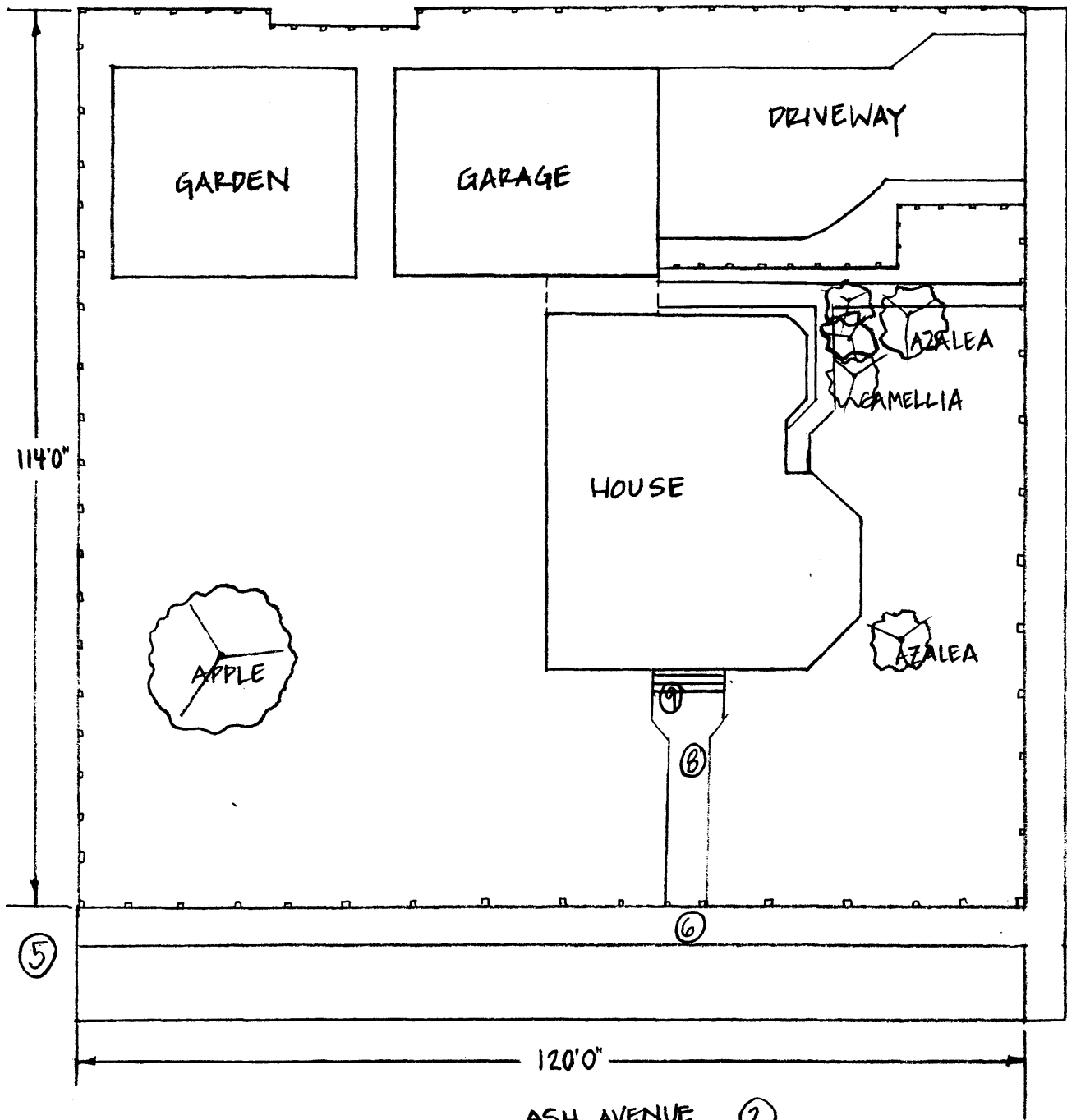


See Map 20 03 29 4 4

(16)

(1)

ALLEY



(4)

114'0"

GARDEN

GARAGE

DRIVEWAY

HOUSE

AZALEA

CAMELLIA

APPLE

AZALEA

"M" ST.

(5)

(9)

(8)

(7)

(15)

(3)

(14)

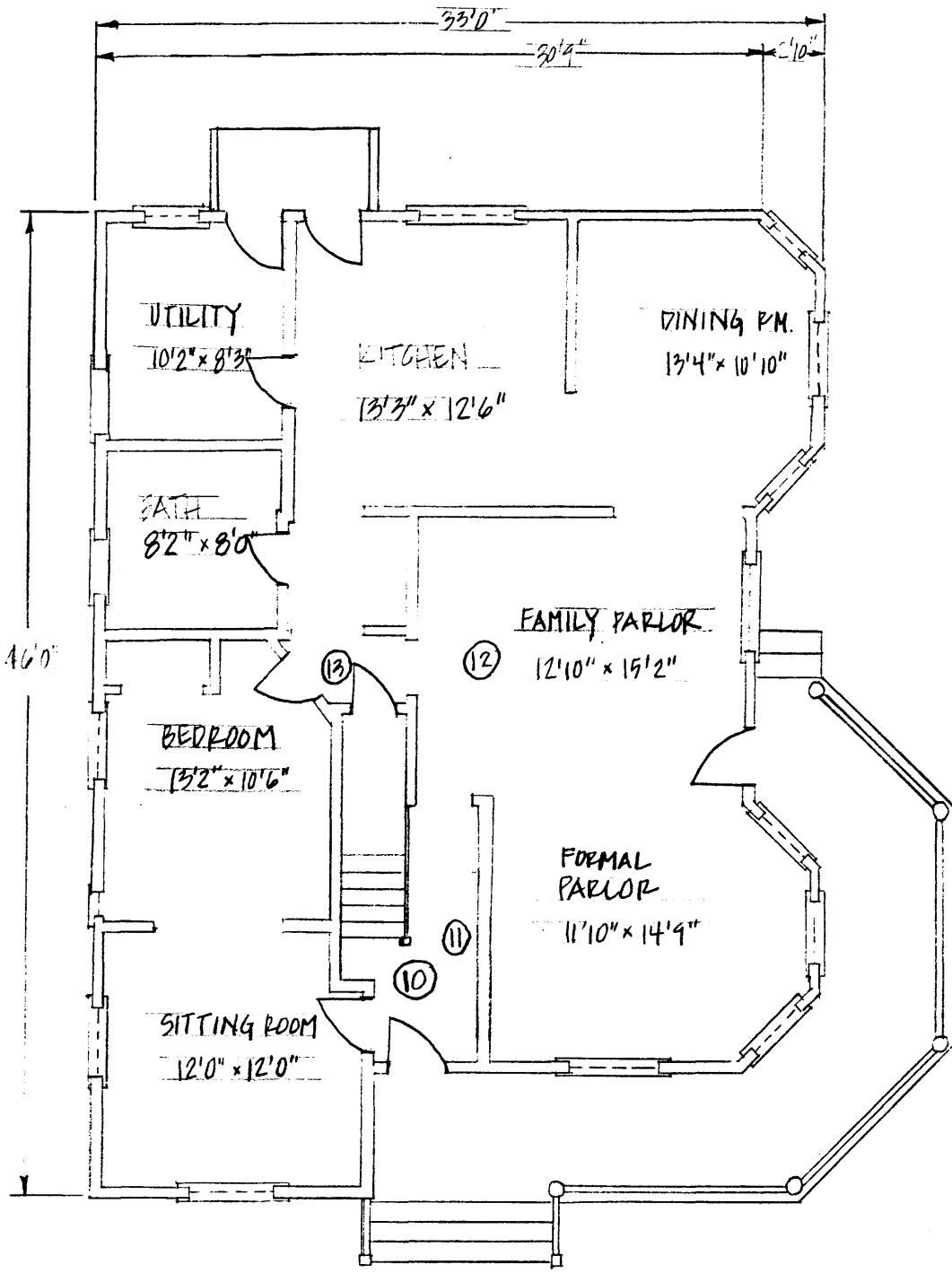
120'0"

ASH AVENUE

(2)

SHINN-THUM COTTAGE
 1308 ASH AVENUE
 COTTAGE GROVE, OR 97424
 PARCEL NO. 3800 1" = 20'0"

N ↑

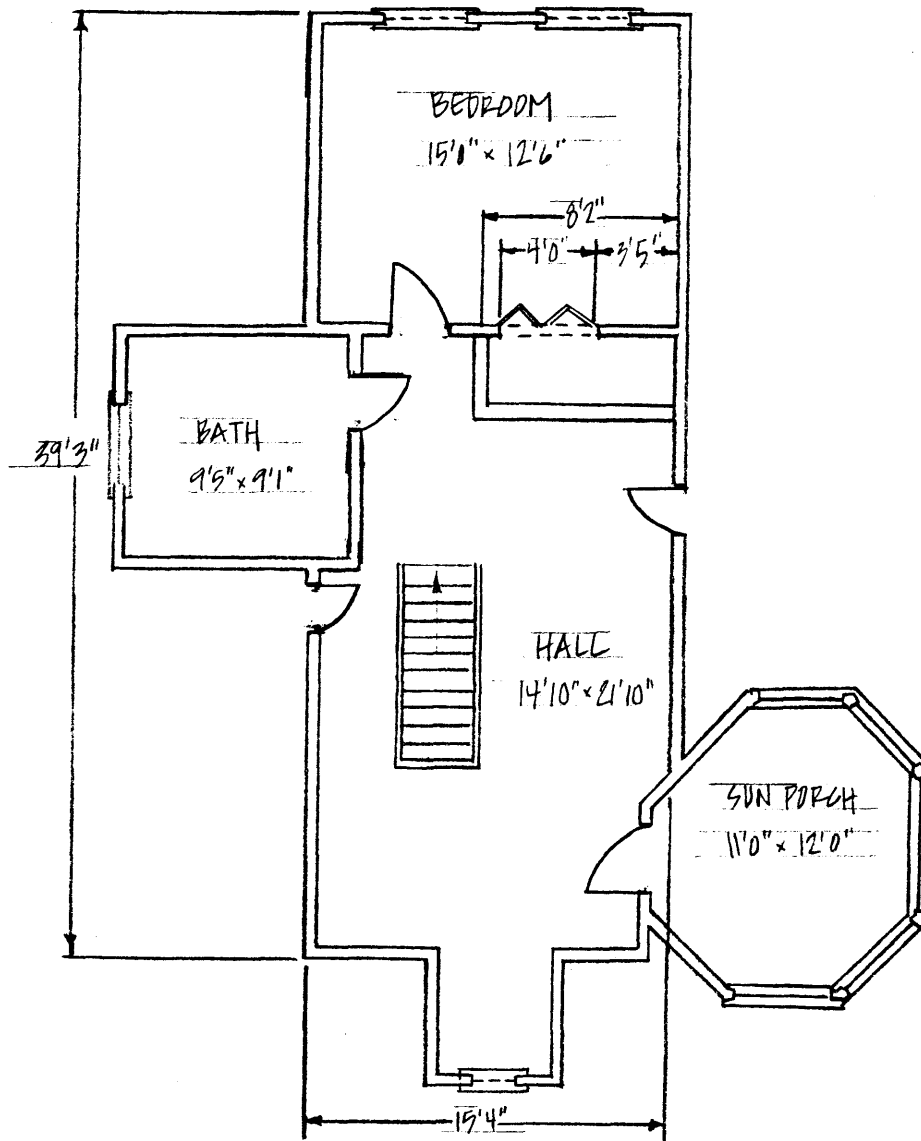


FIRST FLOOR

SHINN-THUM COTTAGE



1/8" = 1'0"



SECOND FLOOR

SHINN-THUM COTTAGE

NA

1/8" = 1'0"