

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____ 1 _____

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: RS100002409

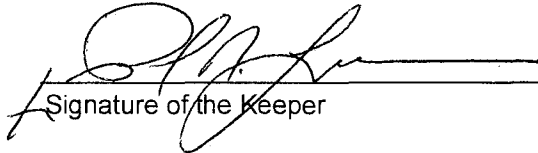
Date Listed: 4/8/2019

Property Name: Shogren Cottage

County: Pacific

State: WA

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation


Signature of the Keeper

4/8/2019
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count:

The Resource Count is revised to delete the 1 non-contributing structure. [The nominated property does not encompass a non-historic structure at this time.]

The WASHINGTON SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

RS100002409



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Shogren Cottage
other names/site number "Alder Sea" Cottage

2. Location

street & number 22107 Pacific Way not for publication
city or town Ocean Park vicinity
state Washington code WA county Pacific code 049 zip code 98640

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A B X C D

Allyn M 2-27-19
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Allyn M 4/9/2019
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		district
		site
	<u>1</u>	structure
		object
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENT: Bungalow/Craftsman

foundation: WOOD

walls: WOOD: Shingle

roof: WOOD: Shingle

other: _____

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

The Shogren Cottage is located at 22107 Pacific Way, Klipsan Beach, just north of Ocean Park, Washington. The cottage is on the ocean side of the highway 103, with just under 3 acres, stretching from the highway to the high tide mark of the sand dunes. Completion of the north jetty at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1916 caused sand to build up on the peninsula's beaches, and the cottage now sits further away from the ocean waters than it did when it was built in 1909. Access to the beach is down a trail through woodlands of shore pines and spruce and various shrubs of huckleberry, salal and ivy. The shrubs and trees turn into dune grasses and then sand. There is a large laurel hedge bordering the highway on the east. On the north and south boundaries are woodlands of the type described in the previous sentences. The house sits on the eastern portion of the lot, near the road and slopes down to the west. Large foundation plantings obscure portions of the east façade. The house rests on a post and pier foundation.

The Craftsman style home has a cross gable roof clad in 3-tab asphalt shingles (in a variegated green color palette, installed in 2016). The eaves are open, but rafter tails are hidden by modern gutters. The main portion of the home features a side clipped gabled roof. At the northeast corner is a gabled wing, which in height falls lower than the main roof structure. The exterior of the cottage is sheathed in coursed weathered cedar shingles which are divided by a continuous painted string course located at the top of the window and door headers.

Tucked into the southeast corner underneath the second floor the home is a covered entry porch (noted as the Piazza on the original floor plans). A solid window wall on the south with three 12-pane windows, protects inhabitants from southern breezes. Raised one step above the ground, the porch has a wood T&G deck and short solid balustrade wall. The eastern porch has an original wooden swing on it made by Anne and May Shogren's father – Henry Shogren. The east façade also has a gable dormer with two multi-pane fixed windows. Centered is an inset wall dormer which allows light to the stairwell and second floor hallway spaces. The west façade of the cottage, facing the beach has two gable dormers which, per historic images, were joined by a shallow shed roof at a later date.

The west façade also has a full width raised porch, the center of which is covered by an extension of the main roof of the cottage. The roof has a slight bell curve as it terminates at the eave line. Large angular brackets hold the covered stoop roof. This feature shelters an entry door. The large, oversized door features vertical planks and a panel of four simple glazed windows. The door is flanked by two sidelights which have 12 lites resting on a smooth bottom panel. The north façade of the cottage contains an additional entry porch at the northeast corner. This shed roof extension of the main roof shelters two entry doors, one directly to the kitchen, the other to the utility/ washroom.

Exterior windows are a variety of eight-over-one double hung wood sash units and nine pane fixed sash units. All are original, and at present, some have been removed for restoration. The west side dormer windows are replacement wooden casement units, most likely installed when the dormer was built out. The first floor western facing large picture windows have wooden storm windows.

There is some insulation in the crawl space of the roof, however none of the outside or interior walls are insulated, consequently it is a cold house in the winter. Instead the wall system is made up of 4"x4" posts sheathed on the outside with 1"x12" vertical boards. Stained, these boards, as well as the study system, rafters and T&G floors are all left exposed.

The cottage has of eight bedrooms, two on the main floor and six upstairs (originally seven, one converted to second bath). Each are small simple sleeping chambers fully furnished with beds and antique dressers. The second floor attic, which has two full beds in it, has been used as a bed room at times.

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

Entry into the cottage is directly into a large living room. This open floorplan has a large brick fireplace on the southern wall which projects into the room. The simple unadorned mantel is highlighted by a curved firebox header. The large room (14' x 30') has space for a baby grand piano near the western entry door. Finished in stained fir, the walls and ceilings are exposed. Through double French doors is the 16'x20' dining room. The large antique original oak table has seated as many as 22 people around it. The east wall features a built-in sideboard with drawers and cupboards for storing china and silverware. Adjacent to the dining area is a small 6' wide pass through pantry area, also with original built-in cabinetry. In this room is an original wooden box in which the leaves (a total of 8 of them) reside for the dining table reside. The table and leaves were shipped to Anne & May Shogren, and their names are still on the box.

A large 12'x13' kitchen is a simple room. This space has been painted but still boasts its original kitchen cabinet sink area. The utility room beyond housed a small pantry and ladies and men's dressing rooms, each of which has direct access to the exterior. It also contains a small ½ bath.

The u-shaped fir stairs are open and have simple rectangular balustrades and newel posts. Interior five-panel doors are fir and unpainted. Hardware is simple and unadorned. Many of the furnishings inside the cottage are original to the dwelling or came from the Shogren family home in the Mt. Tabor area of Portland, Oregon.

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
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.)

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.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1909 - 1934

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Doyle & Patterson (Architect)

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Shogren Cottage at Klipsan Beach just south of Ocean Park, Washington is historically significant under criteria A in the area of "entertainment/recreation" for its direct connection to the tourist industry of the Long Beach Peninsula. The area is one of Washington's oldest seaside resorts, and has drawn visitors, first from Oregon and later from all over the Northwest, for more than a hundred years. The Shogren Cottage, finished in 1909, was built as a summer vacation cottage for May and Anne Shogren. The sisters were prominent dress makers who operated one of Oregon's most significant fashion houses during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Their summer cottage represents one of the many summer homes that were built by wealthy Portlanders at the turn-of-the-century.

The nominated cottage is also significant under criteria C as a resource that represents the early work of noted Portland, Oregon architect Albert E. Doyle and his early partner William B. Patterson. Doyle & Patterson's works set the tone for commercial buildings in Portland from the turn-of-the century to the early nineteen twenties. Their series of residential cabins along the Washington and Oregon coasts eventually inspired a regional style that was widely emulated in the 1930s. The Shogren Cottage was the first of their coastal designs.

The period of significance begins in 1909, the date the summer cottage was finished, and ends in 1934 the year Anne Shogren passed away and the cottage passed on to a second generation of the Shogren family. Today the house still remains in ownership of decedents of the Shogren sisters.

Community History

The Long Beach Peninsula has drawn visitors to its 28 miles of open beaches for relaxation, clam digging and other attractions for more than a hundred years. Hemmed in by hills and water, early visitors had to travel there via sternwheelers and stage coach, and later by rail, until the 1920s when roads connected the town to Washington's interior. Initially the Peninsula began as a resort community for wealthy Portlanders. They initially came north to the Long Beach Peninsula because neither railroads nor roads had opened to the Oregon coast. For the same reason, very few Washington residents came to the peninsula. The Willapa Hills blocked most overland routes and the water route via the Chehalis River and Grays Harbor entailed considerable difficulty.

Initially travelers from Portland would take a steamship to Astoria and then travel across the river into the open ocean, then into Willapa Bay on the back side of the Long Beach Peninsula landing at Nahcotta. Reportedly in the 1880s the vessels *T.J. Potter* and the *Ocean Wave* carried hundreds of Portlanders to Ilwaco on direct routes. Soon tourists from Portland sought overnight accommodations and hotels began to open on the peninsula. Johnathan Stout opened *Sea View House* and platted the town of Seaview in 1881.

At about the same time, in 1880, Henry and Nancy Tinker platted land just north of Seaview and began to develop it as a tourist destination. In 1883 the Tinkers built a hotel and some cottages on their land. They called the settlement Tinkertown (later renamed Long Beach). Reportedly by 1885, visitors, mostly from Portland, numbered about 5,000 annually.

In the late 1880s and early 1890s, railroads began to enter the coastal areas of Washington and Oregon. The Ilwaco Navigation Company decided to build a line from its dock at Ilwaco to the landing at Nahcotta. On July 1888, the first five miles of track reached Tinkertown. The railroad stopped at the *Tinker Hotel*, which lay so close to the tracks passengers could disembark on a plank laid between the train and the hotel's front door. Increased access brought real estate speculation. In just a few months land values skyrocketed from \$8 to \$10 per acre to \$200 per acre. The railroad, run by the newly renamed Ilwaco Railroad & Steam Navigation Company, ran according to the tides, as the stage had, because the steamships at Ilwaco could only approach the docks at half-tide or higher.

In May 1889 the railroad tracks reached Nahcotta at the north end of the Peninsula. This new line not only benefited farmers, oystermen, logging and milling companies, but the tourist industry as well. Soon people

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

began to flock to the area for a short or extended summer vacations. By 1892 the Tinkers had renamed their hotel the *Long Beach Hotel*. Reportedly at the time, a hundred cottages surrounded it. But just two years later, 356 cottages filled the Long Beach area, along with a school, a Congregational Church, a grocery store, a butcher shop, a bakery, and vegetable wagons that delivered fresh produce. Other hotels grew up around the Tinkers'. Examples include the 200 room *Breakers Hotel*, developed by Portland machinery dealer Joseph M. Arthur in 1901; *The Portland Hotel* (c.1905), a round 3-story lodging house; the *Pacific Beach Hotel*; *The Taylor Hotel*; and *The Driftwood Hotel* (1909), a large log structure embellished with a driftwood porch, gable trim and lookout-tower. Others built small and medium sized cottages/summer homes for their own use and/or to rent to tourists.

Between the 1880s and about 1910, many of Portland's wealthier residents filled the hotels and cottages on the Long Beach peninsula. For years *The Oregonian*, the main Portland, Oregon newspaper, ran a society page that regularly updating readers on the activities of Portlanders at the beach. Articles and stories in the newspaper call out the Washington beach communities of Seaview, Long Beach and Ocean Park. In fact, several of those articles note guests at the Shogren cottage. The Oregon Daily Journal wrote, "*Guest of Miss Shogren: Miss Else McLyn and her mother or Portland, are visiting at the Klipsan Beach home of Miss May Shogren.*" Often families would bring their household to the beach for the summer, with the working fathers commuting each weekend by boat and rail. The Saturday afternoon boat was known as the "husband's special". Many families also sent their children to Camp Willapa, a private summer camp for girls, established near Nachotta in 1916.

While the Long Beach Peninsula has never been formally been surveyed, a windshield survey indicates numerous beach cottages still extant. Among the early known examples are a group of cottages in Seaview. These include the Peter Schulderman Cottage (1894); homes at 4314 K Place (c.1895), 5006 K PI (c.1894) and 4414 L Place (c.1900); and Oregon Senator Henry W. Corbett's lodge (1895, called "The Pines"). Additional homes from the late 1890s include a house at 1208 California Ave (c.1885) in Long Beach. Further north in Ocean Park is the S.A. Mathews House (1890), the David Newman Cottage (c.1895), the Heinrich Weigardt House (1897), and the Pilot House (1895) built for Multnomah Co. Oregon Judge L.B. Stearns. These earlier homes often allude to the Queen Anne style with simple front facing and cross gable roofs, decorative fish-scale shingles and embellished gable and porch trim.

The Shogren Cottage is an example of a second generation cabin. Architectural plans are dated February 1908. These second generation cabins built after the turn-of-the-century offer more architectural refinement. New styles appeared such as Craftsman, Colonial and Classical Revival. Examples included homes at 26305 Park Ave (c.1915); 2610 N Place (c.1920) in Ocean Park; and 4506 Pacific Way (c.1915) and 1103 44th Place (c.1910) in Seaview. Unusual architectural follies also can be found including the James Haseltine Cottage II (1906, a house built solely from doors from the Lewis & Clark Expo in Portland); and the Wreckage Cottage (1912, a simple log cabin constructed of timbers salvaged from shipwrecks).

Closest in design to the Shogren House is perhaps the Wintler Cottage (c.1913), built just to the south of the nominated property on an adjacent lot. It shares shingled exterior walls with white-painted trim, exposed rafter tails, multi-lite windows, and an orientation towards the ocean. The architect for the cottage is unknown at this time

The peninsula offered a wide range of activities for visitors. Among the most popular was the Canaris Bathhouse, and after, 1912, the Crystal Waters Natatorium, which featured indoor seawater pools for swimmers. Visitors could also rent skiffs on Willapa Bay, rent an automobile for \$1 per hour, go to the movie theater, go clamming and fishing, enjoy bonfires at the beach, or just sit on "Rubberneckers Row" and watch people go by.

Due to better access to the Oregon beaches, after about 1915, Long Beach visitors' demographics began to change. Although many visitors still came from Portland, wealthier Portland families had begun to go to Oregon's ocean resorts, specifically communities like Seaside, Nehalem and Gearhart.

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

May & Anne Shogren

One of the many families who took advantage of the Washington beaches during the summer was May and Anne Shogren from Portland. The sisters were prominent dress makers who operated a *haute couture* fashion house in Portland during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Their adventures at the summer cottage (which they called "Alder Sea") was often recorded in the local paper. In fact the completion of the cottage was reported in the Oregonian. The paper writes:

"Henry Shogren and daughters, the Misses Ann and May Shogren, have opened there cottage, "Alder Sea," near the lifesavings station. Mrs. Bert Palmer, Miss Elsie Macglinn and Harry Stone are guest at Alder Sea." – Oregonian – July 24, 1910 pg 9.

The daughters of Swedish immigrants Henry & Sophia, Mary "May" E. and Anne "Anna" H. Shogren came to Portland in 1872 with their six other siblings (Ida, Lizzie, Ruth, Amelia, Daisy & Frederick). May was born March 29, 1861, and Anne was born March 21, 1868. At the young age of 14, May was apprenticed to the local tailor shop of Henry Litt, where she advanced to the position of forelady. With skills at hand, she left Litt in 1889 and started her own dressmaking business. By 1893, her sister Anne had joined her as a dressmaker, and within three years they were listed in the Portland City Directory as "M & A Shogren Dressmakers". As their business developed, May handled most of the designs and clients (serving as president), and Anne took care of the administration (serving as treasurer). At the time they produced gowns with a level of craftsmanship beyond anything else available in the region and their business boomed.

During this time period, American fashion was dictated by Parisian designers, and seamstresses and tailors such as the Shogrens copied or modified designs they saw in fashion plates (illustrations of women wearing the latest clothing styles). The seamstresses never used patterns, but rather they would fit the materials directly to each lady or child. May and Anne often traveled to Paris and New York for inspiration and to source fabrics. Their customers included the wealthy and political elite such as Emma Corbett, the wife of Henry W. Corbett, and members of the influential and wealthy Henry Failing family. The sisters dresses were sold internationally and often would command a price of as much as a model T Ford of the same era. Anne Shogren became an avid equestrian rider, winning several competitions. She and her sister incorporated this interest into their work and developed some of the first types of riding pants worn by ladies in the United States. The Shogren's fitted riders habits while the client sat on a headless horse model in the main fitting room of their shop.

In the early morning hours of March 2, 1903 a fire broke out in the Dekum Building, site of their dress shop. The top three floors of the building were extensively damaged. The sisters dress shop was on the 7th floor of the 8-story building, and the business was a near total loss¹. May Shogren estimated their loss at \$15,000. Unfortunately the Shogren sisters business was only partially covered by insurance. At the time they had many lovely gowns that were finished or almost finished and were nearly ready to be delivered. However the sisters managed to persevere. They opened a new shop at 10th and Yamhill in the Madison Park Building and their business soon fully recovered.

May and Anne Shogren were at the height of their success as dressmakers during the Lewis & Clark Exposition in 1905. Local newspapers reported that Mary Bidwell Carey, the wife of Judge Charles H. Carey, wore a Shogren dress to the opening reception, and Emma Corbett wore a Shogren dress of deep purple silk velvet with ornate black and ivory lace and beading on the bodice. Today some of their dresses are found in the museum collections of the Oregon Historical Society and the Fashion Institute of Technology Museum in New York City.

Over a twenty-five+ year period, their shop hosted many of the West Coast elite for fashion consultations and fittings. The dresses were excellent examples of the prevailing fashion of the day, with heavy use of lace appliques and insertions, intricate layered bodices, and extensive pleating and hand-beading. Many of them likely would have taken hundreds of hours of skilled labor to create. As such the sisters employed as many as

¹ The fire at their dress making business lead to a change in city code that required greater water facilities be placed in tall buildings and more adequate fire escapes.

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

a hundred women from 1900 to 1910. A 1915 business ledger reveals that prices for one of their dresses started at about \$100, with \$250 being a more typical price (equivalent to \$2,500 to \$6,000 in 2018).

By the end of World War I, the fashion industry was quickly changing. Women's fashions were becoming simpler and less elaborate than the sculptured dresses of the Victorian and Edwardian periods. When department stores such as Meier & Frank and Olds, Wortman & King began producing good quality, fashionable, ready-to-wear dresses, there was less demand for custom-made dresses. By 1920, the Shogren sisters decided to retire.

May and Anne decided to move into their brother Frederick's house near Mount Tabor Park (400 NE 62nd Ave). Neither women ever married or had children, but they were close to their siblings, and nieces and nephews. In fact their niece, Gladys Hug, had lived with the sisters after her mother, Maisie, died. Independent and adventurous in both their business and personal lives, the sisters had climbed Mount Hood in 1895 and were charter members of the Mazamas mountaineering club. They also dabbled in real estate and constructed apartment flats at 11th & Columbia, Portland (1906) and the Madison Park Apartments (Madison & Park St). May Shogren died July 19, 1928 in Portland, and Anne Shogren died a few years later on September 3, 1934.

It was during the height of their careers that the sisters hired the Portland architectural firm of Doyle & Patterson to design for them a summer family home at Klipsan Beach on the Long Beach Peninsula. The cottage was to be built near the end of the Illwaco Railway & Navigation Co. line, just south of the U.S. Coast Guard life-saving station (established in 1891). The Oregonian noted in their May 10, 1908 edition that Anne Shogren had purchased two acres of land adjoining the US Coast Guard life-saving station from L.A. Loomis of Long Beach at \$500 per acre and the approximately cost for the cabin was \$3,500 dollars.

Architect: Doyle & Patterson

At the time the architectural office of Doyle & Patterson in Portland, Oregon was young, having established itself just a year before. Specifications for the Shogren Cottage note that the cottage was project No. 37, indicating that the cabin is early in Doyle's body of work. Within five years the firm, under the leadership of A.E. Doyle, would become one of the top tiered architectural firms in the region designing many important commercial and public building commissions. Early projects by the firm include the Selling Building (1910), the Woodlark Building (1912), the Multnomah County Central Library (1913), the Benson Hotel (1913), the Meier & Frank Building (1915), the Oregon Electric Railway Passenger Station in Eugene (1914), and the Pittock Block (1914) all in Portland.

Born on July 27, 1877 in Santa Cruz, California, Albert E. Doyle moved with his family to Portland as a young child. An early interest in architecture led to an apprenticeship right after the 8th grade at the age of 14. In 1891, he started his career with Whidden & Lewis, one of Portland's leading architectural firms. Advancing from apprentice to draftsman, Doyle worked for the firm for 12 years until the fall of 1903 when he moved to New York to attend Columbia University. While there he took a position in the office of architect Henry Bacon.

In 1906 with a scholarship from the American School of Archaeology in Athens, Doyle spent several months in Europe studying and touring the architectural wonders of the old world. In 1907, by then age 30, he returned to Portland where he started his own firm. With his knowledge of European precedents and his recent experience in New York, Doyle was the best architect in Portland prepared to take on the challenges of the new steel-framed downtown buildings. He also had an affable, ingratiating personality and proved adept at cultivating the city's business and cultural elite. Doyle quickly received commissions for large buildings. Within the year he asked William B. Patterson, whom he had worked with at Whidden & Lewis, to join him in a partnership. Patterson served as engineer and project superintendent, which freed Doyle to focus primarily on client development and design. Over the next seven years, Doyle & Patterson were responsible for thirteen major downtown buildings, including department stores, office blocks, hotels and the central library. With the addition of engineer James George Beach, son-in-law of prominent businessman Simon Benson, in 1910 the firm briefly became Doyle, Patterson & Beach. Beach left in 1912, and the firm's name reverted back to Doyle

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

& Patterson. When less work was available in 1914, the partnership dissolved, and by 1915 Doyle was working alone.

While recognized for his work on commercial and public buildings and for several buildings on the Reed College campus in southeast Portland, Doyle was also responsible for the design of many houses. Early in his career he was exploring fresh ideas and employing local materials with little or no ornamentation in designs that reflected the architecture of rural Oregon. At Neahkahnie Beach on the Oregon coast, he designed several cottages for his friends and acquaintances. Here he began to experiment with a type of indigenous Arts & Crafts architecture. These projects included dwellings for Portland librarian Mary Frances Isom called "Spindrift Cottage" (1912); a cottage for artist Henry Wentz (1916); the Annie Crocker Cottage; and one for his own family which he called "Mount Zion" (1915). These cottages influenced later architects in the development of the Northwest Regional style in the mid 1930s. This experimentation with a new type of architecture began with nominated Shogren Cottage on the Long Beach Peninsula, designed in 1908 just after Doyle established his own independent practice.

The common characteristics of Doyle's beach cottages were an intimacy—as opposed to luxurious scale, with an efficient, open floor plan. Native materials, such as shingles, weatherboards, brick and river-washed boulders, were selected to blend with the coastal environment. Gradually, window areas were broadened or heightened to afford an unobstructed view of the Pacific Ocean. The homes were orientated towards the ocean and were not only designed to take in the views, but were laid out to physically function as a beach cabin. Exterior doors opened into washrooms (to facilitate cleaning off sandy feet), broad porches overlooked the ocean waves, and interior finishes were left simple and exposed. The Shogren Cottage has a full width porch facing the ocean with expansive groups of ganged windows. Unconcerned with year round living, the interior walls are generally left exposed to show the structure of the cottage, and the open-living / dining area afforded communal gatherings of guests around a large brick fireplace.

Doyle's other residential designs reflected his architectural interests as well as those of his clients. In Portland, he designed homes for H. Russell Albee, Frank J. Cobb, Bert Ball, and Joseph Bowles, all of the houses different in style. It was clear that Doyle could meet the desires of his clients while also exploring the new and emerging architectural styles of the time.

By 1920, Doyle's architectural firm was well established, with projects that included the Bank of California, the Public Services Building, and the Pacific Building. All of these buildings demonstrated Doyle's move away from the classical ornamentation of his earlier work toward a style that still employed aspects of Italian Renaissance design and glazed terra cotta but with more finesse.

Doyle was a member of the Portland City Planning Commission and the Chamber of Commerce, a director for the Portland Art Museum, and he sat on the Reed College Board of Regents. In 1925 at the height of his career he was diagnosed with kidney disease. However he continued to work, until his death on January 23, 1928. During the latter part of his career, his firm's projects began to show the influence of new styles and other designers at the firm such as Pietro Belluschi.

Upon Doyle's death his firm was renamed A.E Doyle & Associates, and it continued to gain additional fame under the leadership of Pietro Belluschi and a young designer named John Yeon (who popularized the Northwest Regional architectural style). In 1943, Belluschi bought out the Doyle firm and renamed it for himself.

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

A.E. Doyle Papers – Reed College, Special Collections- Feb 10, 2010.

Ballestrom, Val. - “*Albert E. Doyle*” - The Oregon Encyclopedia
https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/doyle_albert_e/#.WXIfpITyvmE

Bjornstad, Julie – NR nomination: Fred, May & Ann Shogren House – May 5, 1989

Cheney, Charles. – “The Work of Albert E. Doyle, Architect of Portland, Oregon”. The Architect and Engineer, July 1919
Vol. LVIII, No. 1.

Fedchak, Helen - “*M & A Shogren*” – The Oregon Encyclopedia -
https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/ma_shogren/#.WWZpBITyvmE

Leonetti, Shannon Moon - “*Ordinary Women/Extraordinary Lives: Oregon Women and Their Stories of Persistence, Grit and Grace*” – Portland State University PHD Dissertation – 2015. Paper 2342

Martin, Harry - Contemporary Homes of the Pacific Northwest. Madrona Publishers, Seattle, WA 1980.

Niles, Philip. - Beauty of the City: A. E. Doyle, Portland’s Architect. Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 2008.

Osgood, Kim - “*Sweat Behind the Seams*” Oregon Historical Society Manuscripts

Vaughan, Thomas - Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America. Oregon Historical Society, Portland, WA 1974. Pg 324.

Newspapers

Advertisement - “Misses Shogren & Johnson, Dressmaking parlors...” – *Seattle Times*, March 8, 1900.

“Tandem Riding and Driving Exhibition at Horse Show” – *Seattle Times*, October 20, 1907.

“Portland Riders Horse Show Stars” – *Seattle Times*, October 18, 1907.

“Many Real Estate Sales” – *Oregonian*, April 17, 1908.

“Interest Keeps Up In Realty” – *Oregonian*, April 19, 1908.

“Buys Land at Long Beach” – *Oregonian*, May 10, 1908.

“People Are Flocking to Hotels, Cottages And Tents at Beaches” – *The Sunday Oregonian*, July 19, 1908.

“To Hold First Paper Chase” – *Oregonian*, October 28, 1908.

“Season At Beaches Well Under Way” – *The Sunday Oregonian*, July 11, 1909.

“Ocean’s Charms Still Draw City Folk” – *The Sunday Oregonian*, August 1, 1909.

“Throngs Increase at Seashore Resorts” – *The Sunday Oregonian*, July 24, 1910.

“Many Flock to North Beach” – *The Sunday Oregonian*, July 24, 1910.

“Miss M. Shogren and Miss A. Shogren, or Portland, are in New York...” - *The Sunday Oregonian*, March 17, 1912.

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State

"Henry Shogren Dies at 77" – *Oregonian*, April 18, 1913.

"Permits For 5 Big Buildings Issued" – *Oregonian*, June 21, 1914.

"Apartment House Habit Grows Here" – *Oregonian*, July 26, 1914.

"Misses M. and A. Shogren or Portland have opened ..." - *The Oregon Daily Journal*, July 18, 1915.

"Guests of Miss Shogren: Miss Elsa McLyn..." - *The Oregon Daily Journal*, Aug 29, 1915.

"Miss Anne and Miss May Shogren of Portland, accompanied by..." - *The Oregon Daily Journal*, July 23, 1916.

"Fashion Show Scores" – *Seattle Times*, January 23, 1921.

"May Shogren is occupying her..." - *The Oregon Daily Journal*, July 23, 1922.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.8 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References ___ NAD 1927 or ___ NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	___	___	___	3	___	___	___
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	___	___	___	4	___	___	___
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>46.462673°</u>	<u>-124.055581°</u>	3	<u>46.462190°</u>	<u>-124.052887°</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u>46.462667°</u>	<u>-124.052886°</u>	4	<u>46.462146°</u>	<u>-124.055554°</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is located in Sections 4 & 5, of Township 11 North, Range 11 West of Willamette Meridian, in Pacific County, Washington and is legally described as: beginning at a cedar stake on the meander line of the Pacific Ocean Beach 293.2 feet North of the line between Sections 4 and 9, Township 11 North, Range 11 West of W. M., thence North 229.3 feet; thence East 379.8 feet; thence South 229.4 feet; thence West to the place of beginning, together with all lands lying westerly thereof extending to the Western Boundary of the Upland Ownership as established in Case No 11291 of the Superior Court of Pacific Country, Washington.

It is otherwise known as Parcel No. 11110433010

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary encompasses the entire urban tax (Approx. 229 ft. x 379 ft.) lot that is occupied by the Shogren Cottage.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cosette Marie Moore (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization _____ date January 2019
street & number 530 Connell Hill Road telephone (509) 843-1186
city or town Pomeroy state WA zip code 99347
e-mail cosettem44@gmail.com

Shogren Cottage
 Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
 County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



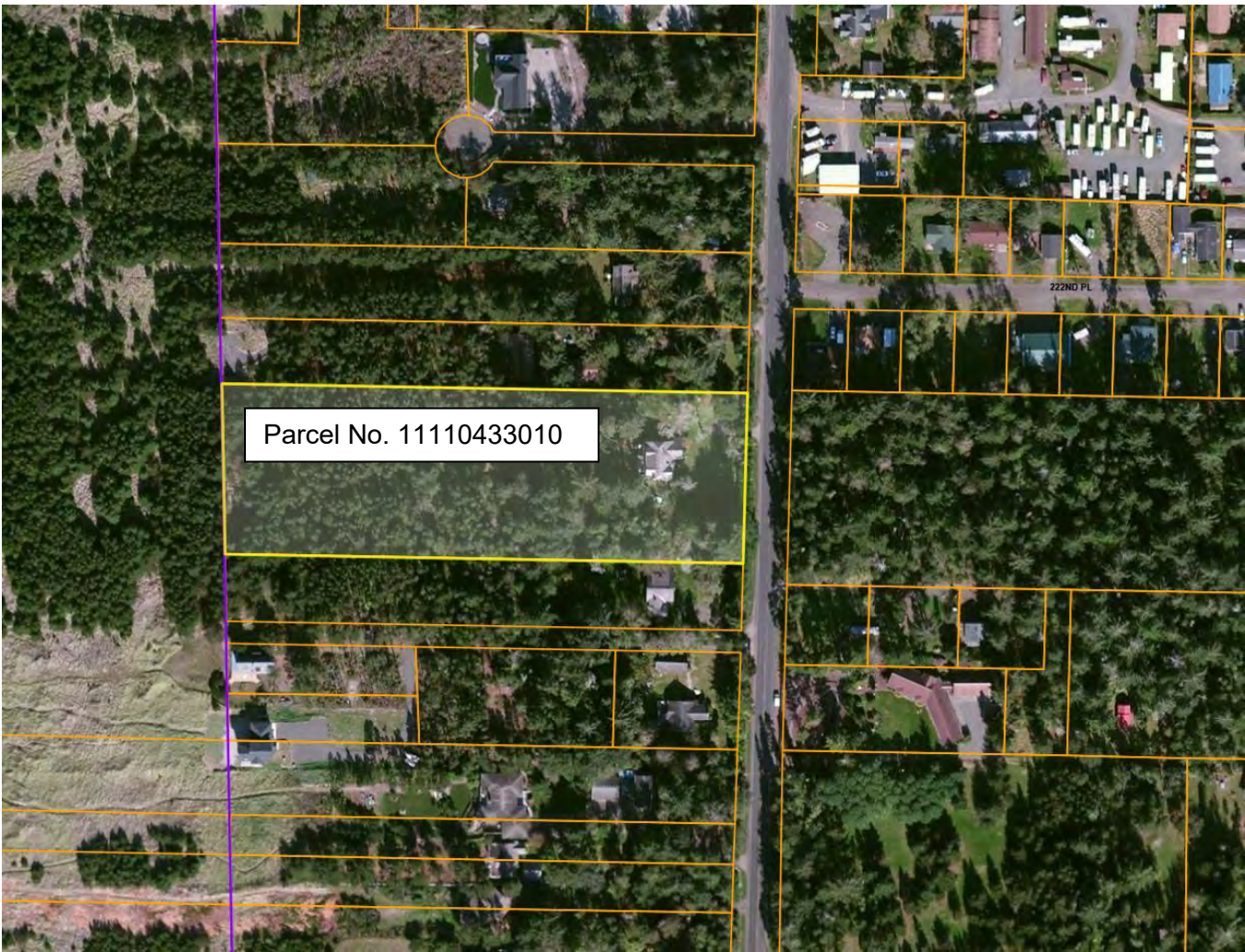
Shogren Cottage

Google Earth Map – showing Lat/Long Coordinates

1	<u>46.462673°</u> Latitude	<u>-124.055581°</u> Longitude	3	<u>46.462190°</u> Latitude	<u>-124.052887°</u> Longitude
2	<u>46.462667°</u> Latitude	<u>-124.052886°</u> Longitude	4	<u>46.462146°</u> Latitude	<u>-124.055554°</u> Longitude

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



Shogren Cottage
Accessor Map – Parcel No. 11110433010
Pacific County MapShifter

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State



Shogren House

400 NE 62nd Ave., Portland

Courtesy of Wikimedia

Anne and May Shogren – c. 1900

Courtesy Oregon Hist. Soc. Research Library, 97924



Shogren Cabin (beach side), c. 1910

Note separate dormers
(later joined)

Courtesy of Shogren Family

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State



M&A Shogren clothing labels
Courtesy Oregon Historical Society Museum



Meta Buehner Wedding Dress by M&A Shogren, c. 1912
Courtesy of The Museum at FIT



Dress by M&A Shogren, c.1905
Worn by Mrs. Charles H. Carey, wife of Judge Carey to the opening reception of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.
Courtesy Oregon Historical Society Museum, ab002946



Dress by M&A Shogren, c.1900
Silk satin, taffeta and tulle evening gown with ornamental beading. It belonged to Mrs. Ralph Williams of Portland.
Courtesy Oregon Historical Society Museum, ab002930

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



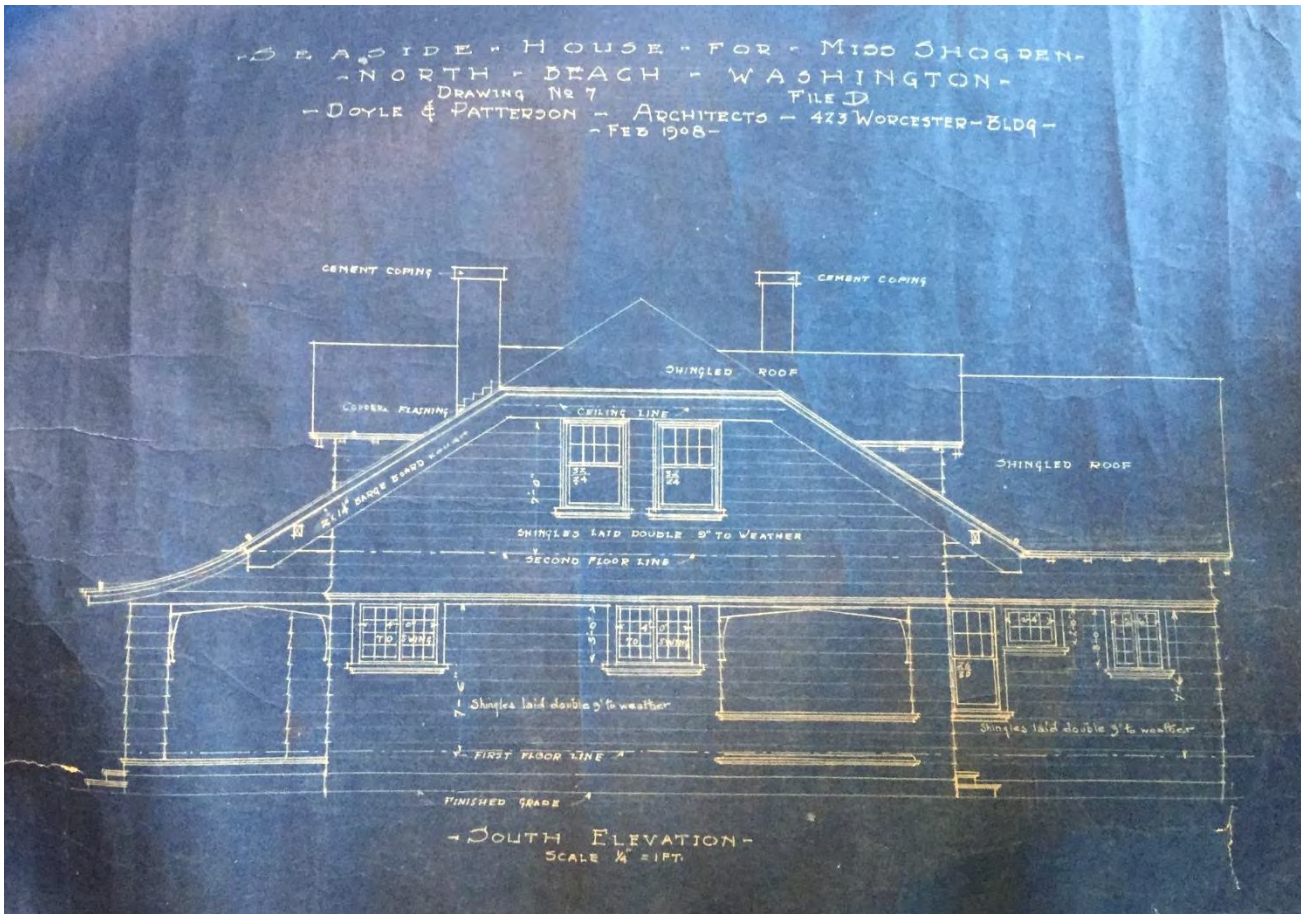
M&A Shogren workshop, Portland – c.1900
Courtesy Oregon Hist. Soc. Research Library, Orhi28891



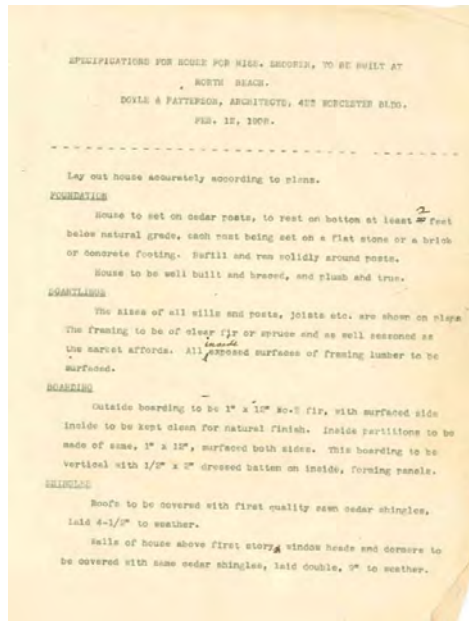
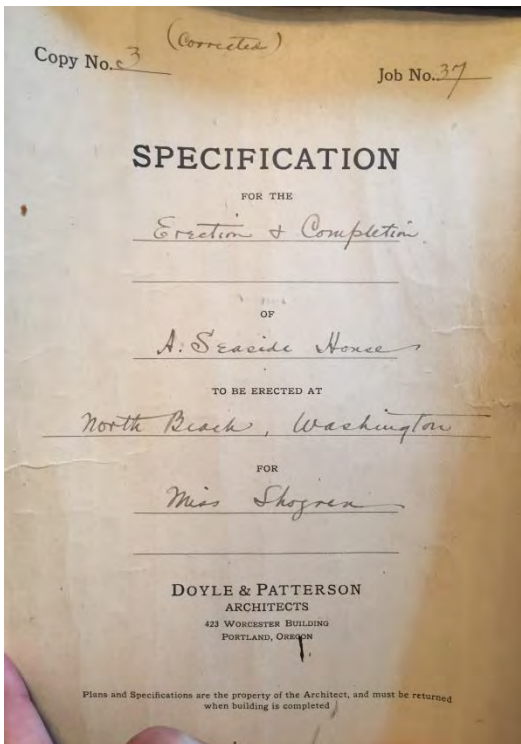
Shogren employees at the dressmaking shop, c.1912
Courtesy Oregon Hist. Soc. Research Library, Orh62453

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



Shogren Cottage – South Elevation, Feb. 1908
Courtesy of Shogren Family



Shogren Cottage Specification Documents
Copy 3, Job No. 37
Courtesy of Shogren Family

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State



Mary Francis Isom Cottage - "Spindrift Cottage" – 1912
Neahkahine Beach, Oregon

Albert E. Doyle

Cottage's at Neahkahine Beach, Oregon



A.E. Doyle Cottage "Mount Zion Cottage" – 1915
Neahkahine Beach, Oregon



Harry Wentz Cottage – 1916
Neahkahine Beach, Oregon



Albert E. Doyle – c.1920
*Courtesy of Oregon Hist. Soc.
Research Library, OrHi53703*



Menucha Cottage -1915
Columbia River Gorge

Shogren Cottage
 Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
 County and State



The Sunday Oregonian
 July 24, 1910



Left: Driftwood Hotel



Middle: Tinkers/ Longview Beach Hotel



Right: Hotel Breakers

The Misses M. and A. Shogren of
 Portland have opened their summer
 home at Klipsan Beach.

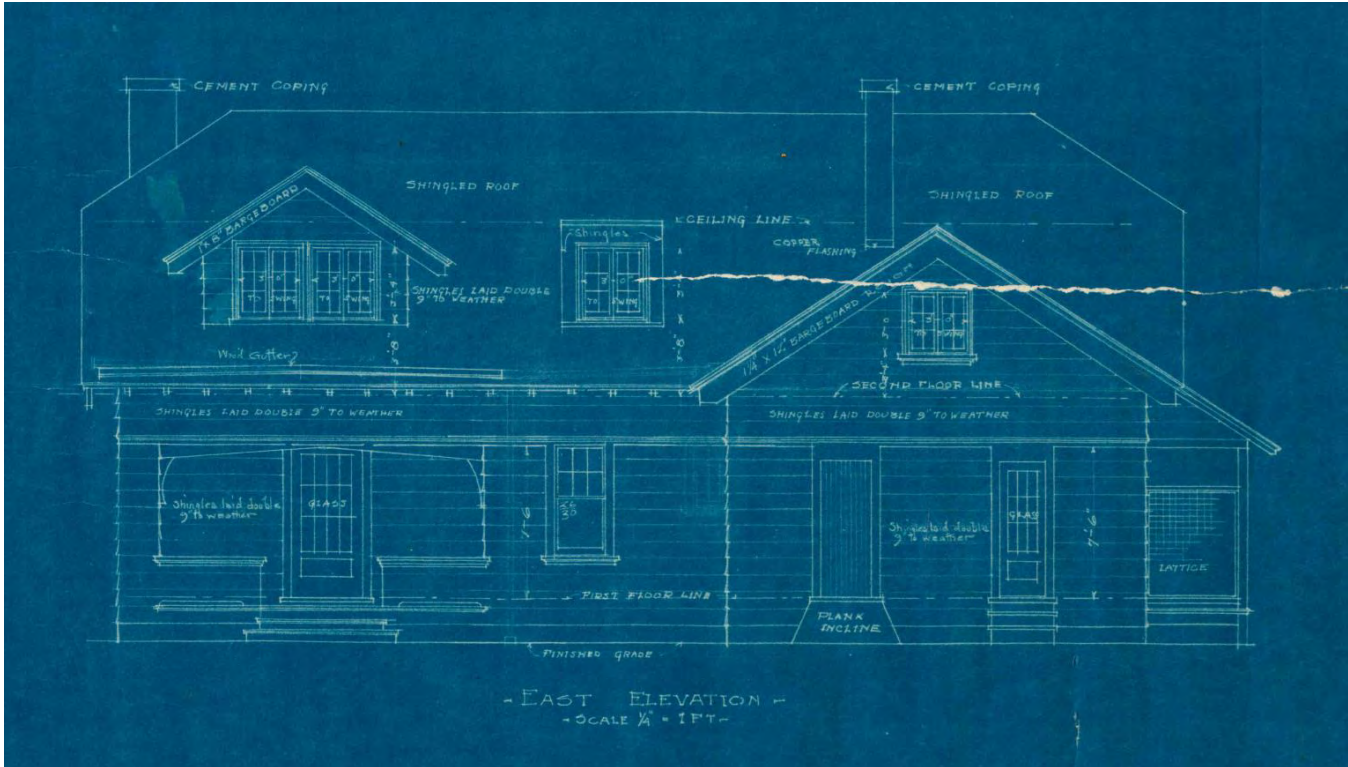
The Oregon Daily Journal
 - July 18, 1915

Henry Shogren and daughters, the Misses Ann and May Shogren, have opened their cottage, "Alder Sea," near the lifesaving station. Mrs. Bert Palmer, Miss Elsie Macglinn and Harry Stone are guests at Alder Sea.

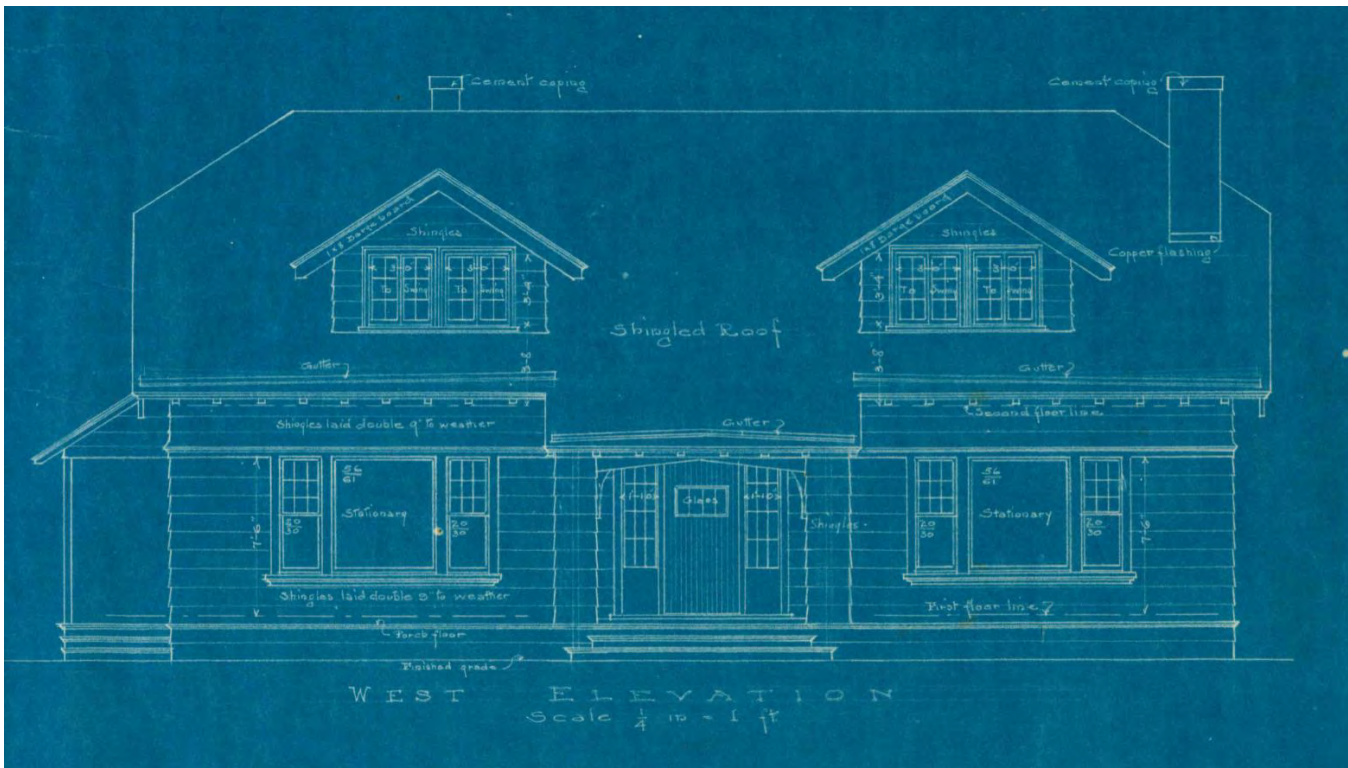
The Oregonian - July 24, 1910

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



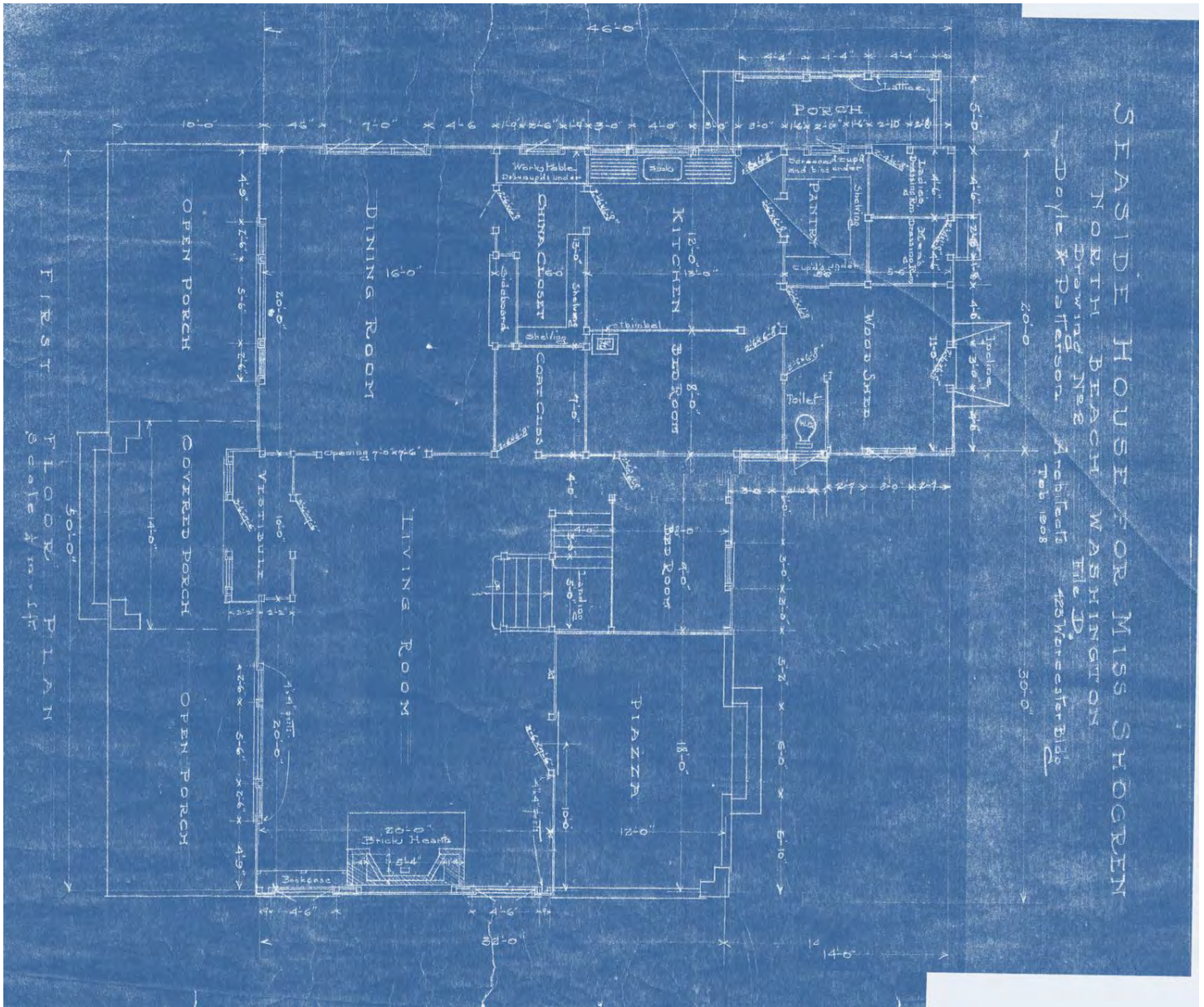
Shogren Cottage – East Elevation, Feb. 1908
Courtesy of Shogren Family



Shogren Cottage – West Elevation (facing ocean), Feb. 1908
Courtesy of Shogren Family

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



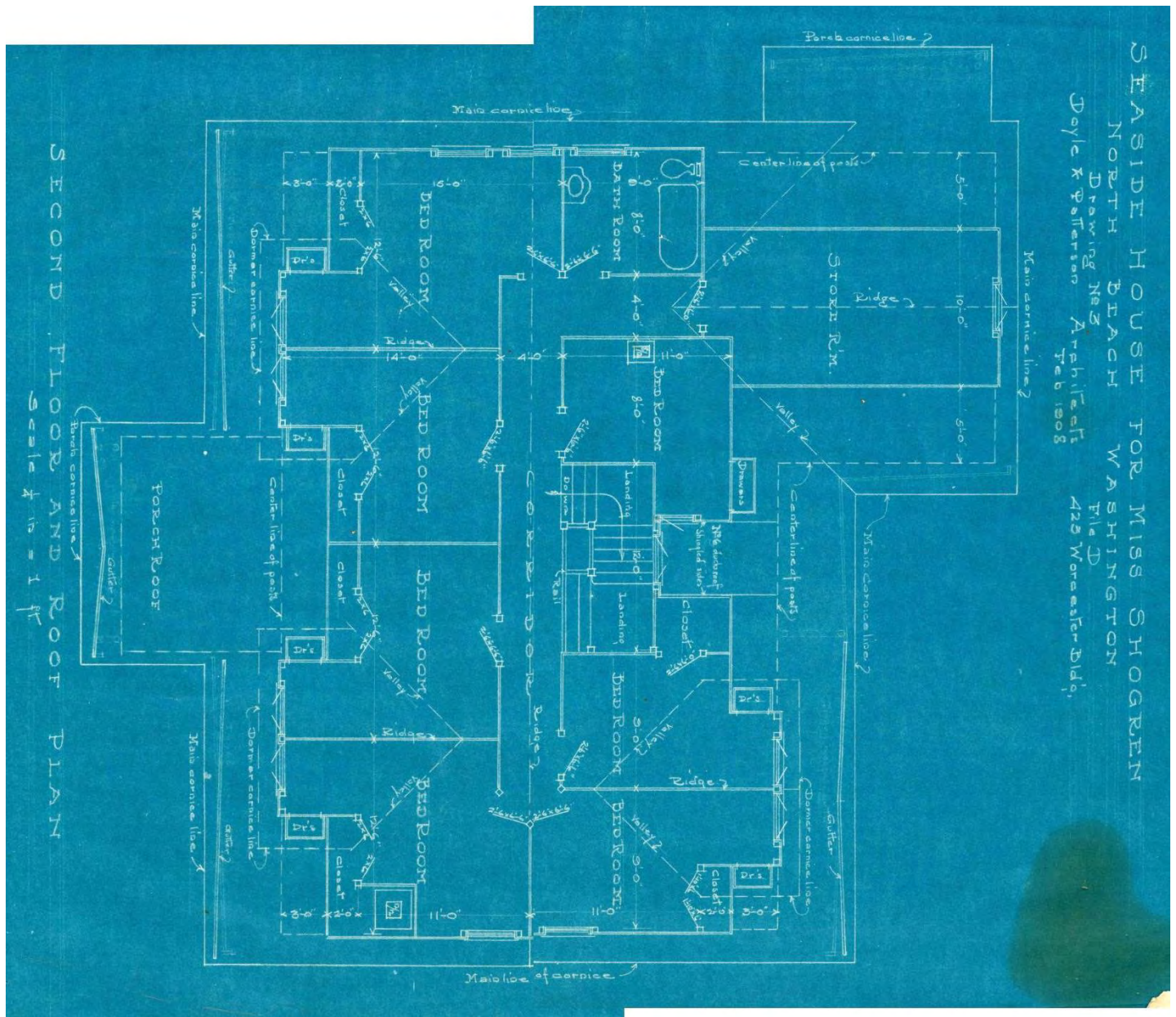
Shogren Cottage

Floor Plan
1st floor
Not to scale



Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



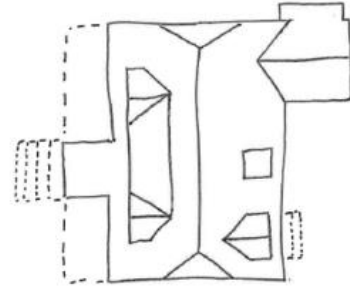
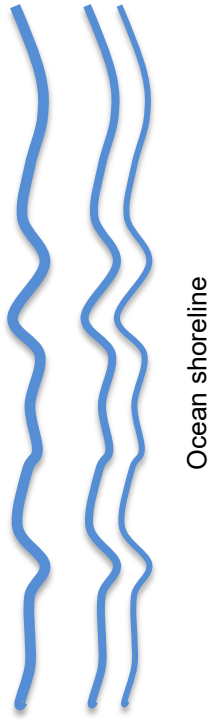
Shogren Cottage

Floor Plan
2nd floor
Not to scale



Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



Shogren Cottage
Site Map
Not to scale



Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Shogren Cottage

City or Vicinity: Klipsan Beach – Ocean Park

County: Pacific **State:** WA

Photographer: Cosette Marie, Gerald Allen Moore & Michael Houser

Date Photographed: March 2017



1 of 16
West facade of cottage facing ocean

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



2 of 16
East facade of cottage



3 of 16
North facade of cottage

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



4 of 16
South facade of cottage



5 of 16 - Porch Detail

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



6 of 16
Dinning Room



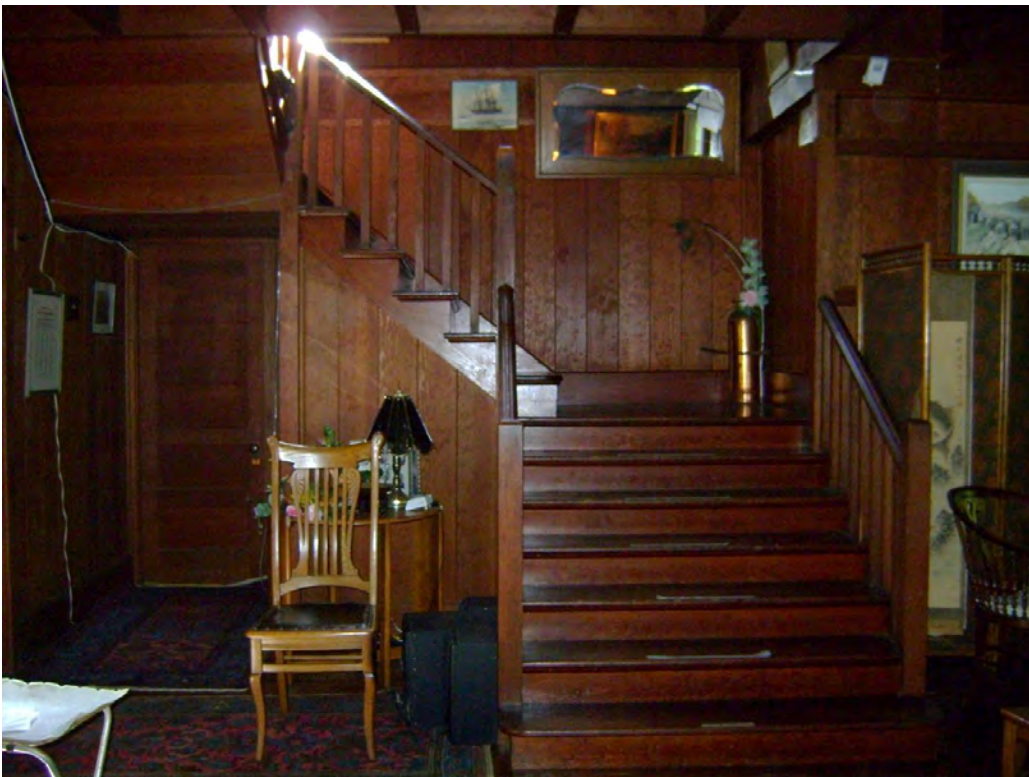
7 of 16
Living Room, view to the south

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



8 of 16
Fireplace detail



9 of 16
Stairway

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



10 of 16
East bedroom A



11 of 16
East bedroom B

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



12 of 16
West bedroom C



13 of 16 - West bedroom

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



14 of 16 - Second floor hallway



15 of 16
Second floor full bathroom

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



16 of 16
Trail to beach

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

name Donald Marsh, Carol Jane Calkins (Wassard), Cosette Marie (Cosy) Moore (Wassard), Kristine Anne Pryle (Wassard), Phyllis Rebecca (Becky) Laughery (Wassard), Jack Bering Wassard (Jr.), William Robert (Bill) Wassard

street & number W. 11113 Sunridge Court telephone (509) 843-1186

city or town Nine Mile Falls state WA zip code 99026

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 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

































National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Resubmission

Property Name: Shogren Cottage

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: WASHINGTON, Pacific

Date Received: 3/1/2019 Date of Pending List: _____ Date of 16th Day: _____ Date of 45th Day: 4/15/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: RS100002409

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 4/8/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Shogren Cottage is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation and Architecture. Completed in 1909, the cottage represented as early commission of the architectural firm of Doyle and Patterson, who would become one of Portland's top design firms during the early twentieth century. The cottage is a handsome and well preserved example of the firm's early residential work and exemplifies the forms, materials and stylistic elements of the cabins and cottages built for Portland's elites along the Long Beach Peninsula during the early 1900s. The Craftsman-inspired cottage represents a significant local example of the early patterns of recreational development along Washington's Pacific coastline.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept NR Criteria A and C

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 4/8/2019

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**



Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1849 "C" Street NW, MS 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240

March 23, 2018

RE: **Washington State NR Nominations**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed three new National Register Nomination form for:

- **Shogren Cottage – Pacific County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Century 21 – WA State Coliseum – King County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Ferry County Courthouse – Ferry County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)

Should you have any questions regarding these nominations please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on these properties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Michael Houser', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael Houser
State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076

E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Shogren Cottage

other names/site number "Alder Sea" Cottage

2. Location

street & number 22107 Pacific Way

not for publication

city or town Ocean Park

vicinity

state Washington

code WA

county Pacific

code 049

zip code 98640

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A X B X C D

Allyn M 3-22-18
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Returned

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
		object
1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENT: Bungalow/Craftsman

foundation: WOOD
walls: WOOD: Shingle

roof: WOOD: Shingle
other: _____

Returned

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

The Shogren Cottage is located at 22107 Pacific Way, Klipsan Beach, just north of Ocean Park, Washington. The cottage is on the ocean side of the highway 103, with just under 3 acres, stretching from the highway to the high tide mark of the sand dunes. Completion of the north jetty at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1916 caused sand to build up on the peninsula's beaches, and the cottage now sits further away from the ocean waters than it did when it was built in 1909. Access to the beach is down a trail through woodlands of shore pines and spruce and various shrubs of huckleberry, salal and ivy. The shrubs and trees turn into dune grasses and then sand. There is a large laurel hedge bordering the highway on the east. On the north and south boundaries are woodlands of the type described in the previous sentences. The house sits on the eastern portion of the lot, near the road and slopes down to the west. Large foundation plantings obscure portions of the east façade. The house rests on a post and pier foundation.

The Craftsman style home has a cross gable roof clad in 3-tab asphalt shingles (in a variegated green color palette, installed in 2016). The eaves are open, but rafter tails are hidden by modern gutters. The main portion of the home features a side clipped gabled roof. At the northeast corner is a gabled wing, which in height falls lower than the main roof structure. The exterior of the cottage is sheathed in coursed weathered cedar shingles which are divided by a continuous painted string course located at the top of the window and door headers.

Tucked into the southeast corner underneath the second floor the home is a covered entry porch (noted as the Piazza on the original floor plans). A solid window wall on the south with three 12-pane windows, protects inhabitants from southern breezes. Raised one step above the ground, the porch has a wood T&G deck and short solid balustrade wall. The eastern porch has an original wooden swing on it made by Anne and May Shogren's father – Henry Shogren. The east façade also has a gable dormer with two multi-pane fixed windows. Centered is an inset wall dormer which allows light to the stairwell and second floor hallway spaces. The west façade of the cottage, facing the beach has two gable dormers which, per historic images, were joined by a shallow shed roof at a later date.

The west façade also has a full width raised porch, the center of which is covered by an extension of the main roof of the cottage. The roof has a slight bell curve as it terminates at the eave line. Large angular brackets hold the covered stoop roof. This feature shelters an entry door. The large, oversized door features vertical planks and a panel of four simple glazed windows. The door is flanked by two sidelights which have 12 lites resting on a smooth bottom panel. The north façade of the cottage contains an additional entry porch at the northeast corner. This shed roof extension of the main roof shelters two entry doors, one directly to the kitchen, the other to the utility/ washroom.

Exterior windows are a variety of eight-over-one double hung wood sash units and nine pane fixed sash units. All are original, and at present, some have been removed for restoration. The west side dormer windows are replacement wooden casement units, most likely installed when the dormer was built out. The first floor western facing large picture windows have wooden storm windows.

There is some insulation in the crawl space of the roof, however none of the outside or interior walls are insulated, consequently it is a cold house in the winter. Instead the wall system is made up of 4"x4" posts sheathed on the outside with 1"x12" vertical boards. Stained, these boards, as well as the study system, rafters and T&G floors are all left exposed.

The cottage has of eight bedrooms, two on the main floor and six upstairs (originally seven, one converted to second bath). Each are small simple sleeping chambers fully furnished with beds and antique dressers. The second floor attic, which has two full beds in it, has been used as a bed room at times.

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

Entry into the cottage is directly into a large living room. This open floorplan has a large brick fireplace on the southern wall which projects into the room. The simple unadorned mantel is highlighted by a curved firebox header. The large room (14' x 30') has space for a baby grand piano near the western entry door. Finished in stained fir, the walls and ceilings are exposed. Through double French doors is the 16'x20' dining room. The large antique original oak table has seated as many as 22 people around it. The east wall features a built-in sideboard with drawers and cupboards for storing china and silverware. Adjacent to the dining area is a small 6' wide pass through pantry area, also with original built-in cabinetry. In this room is an original wooden box in which the leaves (a total of 8 of them) reside for the dining table reside. The table and leaves were shipped to Anne & May Shogren, and their names are still on the box.

A large 12'x13' kitchen is a simple room. This space has been painted but still boasts its original kitchen cabinet sink area. The utility room beyond housed a small pantry and ladies and men's dressing rooms, each of which has direct access to the exterior. It also contains a small ½ bath.

The u-shaped fir stairs are open and have simple rectangular balustrades and newel posts. Interior five-panel doors are fir and unpainted. Hardware is simple and unadorned. Many of the furnishings inside the cottage are original to the dwelling or came from the Shogren family home in the Mt. Tabor area of Portland, Oregon.

Returned

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1909 - 1934

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Shogren, May

Shogren, Anne

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Doyle & Patterson (Architect)

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.

Returned

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Shogren Cottage at Klipsan Beach just south of Ocean Park, Washington is historically significant under criteria A for its direct connection to the early tourist industry of the Long Beach Peninsula. The area is one of Washington's oldest seaside resorts, and has drawn visitors, first from Oregon and later from all over the Northwest, for more than a hundred years. The Shogren Cottage, constructed in 1909, was built as a summer vacation cottage and represents one of the many summer homes that were built by wealthy Portlanders at the turn-of-the-century.

The property is also significant under criteria B for its direct connection to May and Anne Shogren, prominent dress makers who operated one of Oregon's most significant fashion house during the late nineteen and twentieth centuries. In an era when women were barred from most professions, the sisters brought high fashion to the Northwest, and earned a reputation that reached from New York to California. Yet they started out with nothing but talent, ambition, and strength of character.

The nominated cottage is also significant under criteria C as a resource that represents the work of noted Portland, Oregon architect Albert E. Doyle and his early partner William B. Patterson. Doyle & Patterson's works set the tone for commercial buildings in Portland from the turn-of-the century to the early nineteen twenties, especially the use of glazed terra-cotta. And their series of residential cabins along the Washington and Oregon coasts eventually inspired a regional style that was widely emulated in the 1930s. The Shogren Cottage is an early example of Doyle's work.

The period of significance begins in 1909, the date the summer cottage was finished, and ends in 1934 the year Anne Shogren passed away.

Community History

The Long Beach Peninsula has drawn visitors to its 28 miles of open beaches for relaxation, clam digging and other attractions for more than a hundred years. Hemmed in by hills and water, early visitors had to travel there via sternwheelers and stage coach, and later rail, until the 1920s when roads connected the town to Washington's interior. Initially Long Beach began as a resort community for wealthy Portlanders. Once Oregon's coastal resort towns began to develop, more visitors from Washington residents began to flock to its beaches.

Portland residents came north to the Long Beach Peninsula because neither railroads nor roads had opened to the Oregon coast. For the same reason, very few Washington residents came to the peninsula. The Willapa Hills blocked most overland routes and the water route via the Chehalis River and Grays Harbor entailed considerable difficulty.

Initially travelers from Portland would take a steamship to Astoria and then travel across the river into the open ocean, then into Willapa Bay on the back side of the Long Beach Peninsula landing at Nahcotta. Reportedly in the 1880s the *T.J. Potter* and the *Ocean Wave* carried hundreds of Portlanders to Ilwaco on direct routes. Soon tourists from Portland sought overnight accommodations and hotels began to open on the peninsula. Johnathan Stout opened Sea View House and platted the town of Seaview in 1881.

At about the same time, in 1880, Henry and Nancy Tinker platted land just north of Seaview and began to develop it as a tourist destination. In 1883 the Tinkers built a hotel and some cottages on their land. They called the settlement Tinkertown (later renamed Long Beach). Other hotels grew up around the Tinkers'. In the 1880s a Mr. Merritt from Portland began building the Driftwood Inn, an entire hotel built entirely of driftwood gathered from the beach. Others built cottages for their own use or to rent to tourists. By 1885, visitors, mostly from Portland, numbered about 5,000 annually.

In the late 1880s and early 1890s, railroads began to enter the coastal areas of Washington and Oregon. The Ilwaco Navigation Company decided to build a line from its dock at Ilwaco to the landing at Nahcotta. On July

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

1888, the first five miles of track reached Tinkertown. The railroad stopped at the Tinker Hotel, which lay so close to the tracks passengers could disembark on a plank laid between the train and the hotel's front door. In August the town's name changed to Long Beach, in reference to the peninsula-long stretch of sandy beach on which it fronted. In just a few months land values skyrocketed from \$8 to \$10 per acre to \$200 per acre. The railroad, run by the newly renamed Ilwaco Railroad and Steam Navigation Company, ran according to the tides, as the stage had, because the steamships at Ilwaco could only approach the docks at half-tide or higher.

In May 1889 the tracks reached Nahcotta. This new line benefited tourists, farmers, oystermen, and logging and milling companies. By 1892 the Tinkers had renamed their hotel the Long Beach Hotel. A hundred cottages surrounded it. Just two years later, reportedly 356 cottages filled Long Beach, along with a school, a Congregational Church, a grocery store, a butcher shop, a bakery, and vegetable wagons that delivered fresh produce. Joseph M. Arthur, a Portland machinery dealer, built The Breakers Hotel in 1901. The 200-room hotel was built just north of Long Beach at what was then called Tioga, a stop on the Ilwaco railroad line.

Between the 1880s and about 1910, Portland's wealthier residents filled the hotels and cottages at Long Beach. Often families would bring their household to the beach for the summer, with the working fathers commuting each weekend by boat and rail. The Saturday afternoon boat was known as the "husband's special". For years *The Oregonian* ran a society page that regularly updated readers on the activities of Portlanders in Long Beach.

The peninsula offered a wide range of activities for visitors. Among the most popular was the Canaris Bathhouse, and after, 1912, the Crystal Water Matatorium, which featured indoor seawater pools for swimmers. Visitors could also rent skiffs on Willapa Bay, rent automobiles for \$1 per hour, go to the movie theater, go clamming and fishing, enjoy bonfires at the beach, or just sit on "Rubberneckers Row" and watch people go by.

After about 1915, Long Beach visitors' demographics began to change. Although many visitors still came from Portland, wealthier Portland families had begun to go to Oregon's ocean resorts, including Seaside, Nehalem and Gearhart.

May & Anne Shogren

One of the many families who took advantage of the ocean sites with easy access from Portland was May and Anne Shogren. The sisters were prominent dress makers who operated a *haute couture* fashion house in Portland during the late nineteen and twentieth centuries. Their adventures at the summer cottage (called "Alder Sea") was often recorded in the local paper.

The daughters of Swedish immigrants Henry & Sophia, Mary "May" E. and Anne "Anna" H. Shogren came to Portland in 1872 with their six other siblings (Ida, Lizzie, Ruth, Amelia, Daisy & Frederick). May was born March 29, 1861, and Anne was born March 21, 1868. At the young age of 14, May was apprenticed to the local tailor shop of Henry Litt, where she advanced to the position of forelady. With skills at hand she left Litt in 1889 to start her own dressmaking business. By 1893, her sister Anne had joined her as a dressmaker, and within three years they were listed in the Portland City Directory as "M & A Shogren Dressmakers". As their business developed, May handled most of the designs and clients (serving as president), and Anne took care of the administration (serving as treasurer). At the time they produced gowns with a level of craftsmanship beyond anything else available in the region and their business boomed.

At the time, American fashion was dictated by Parisian designers, and seamstresses and tailors such as the Shogrens copied or modified designs they saw in fashion plates (illustrations of women wearing the latest clothing styles). The seamstresses never used patterns, but rather would fit the materials directly to each lady or child. May and Anne also traveled to Paris and New York for inspiration and to source fabrics. Their customers included the wealthy and political elite such as Emma Corbett, the wife of Henry W. Corbett, and members of the influential and wealthy Henry Failing family. The sisters dresses were sold internationally and often would command a price of as much as a model T Ford of the same era. Anne Shogren became an avid

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

equestrian rider, winning several competitions. She and her sister incorporated this interest into their work and developed some of the first types of riding pants worn by ladies in the United States. The Shogren's fitted riders habits while the client sat on a headless horse model in the main fitting room of their shop.

In the early morning hours of March 2, 1903 a fire broke out in the Dekum Building, site of their dress shop. The top three floors of the building were extensively damaged. The sisters dress shop was on the 7th floor of the 8-story building, and the business was a near total lossⁱ. May Shogren estimated their loss at \$15,000. Unfortunately the Shogren sisters business was only partially covered by insurance. At the time they had many lovely gowns that were finished or almost finished and were nearly ready to be delivered. However the sisters managed to persevere. They opened a new shop at 10th and Yamhill in the Madison Park Building and their business soon fully recovered.

May and Anne Shogren were at the height of their success as dressmakers during the Lewis & Clark Exposition in 1905. Local newspapers reported that Mary Bidwell Carey, the wife of Judge Charles H. Carey, wore a Shogren dress to the opening reception, and Emma Corbett wore a Shogren dress of deep purple silk velvet with ornate black and ivory lace and beading on the bodice. Today some of their dresses are found in the museum collections of the Oregon Historical Society and the Fashion Institute of Technology Museum in New York City.

Over a twenty-five+ year period, their shop hosted many of the West Coast elite for fashion consultations and fittings. The dresses were excellent examples of the prevailing fashion of the day, with heavy use of lace appliques and insertions, intricate layered bodices, and extensive pleating and hand-beading. Many of them likely would have taken hundreds of hours of skilled labor to create. As such the sisters employed as many as a hundred women from 1900 to 1910. A 1915 business ledger reveals that prices for one of their dresses started at about \$100, with \$250 being a more typical price (equivalent to \$2,500 to \$6,000 in 2018).

By the end of World War I, the fashion industry was quickly changing. Women's fashions were becoming simpler and less elaborate than the sculptured dresses of the Victorian and Edwardian periods. When department stores such as Meier & Frank and Olds, Wortman & King began producing good quality, fashionable, ready-to-wear dresses, there was less demand for custom-made dresses. By 1920, the Shogren sisters decided to retire.

May and Anne decided to move into their brother Frederick's house near Mount Tabor Park (400 NE 62nd Ave). Neither women ever married or had children, but they were close to their siblings, and nieces and nephews. In fact their niece, Gladys Hug, had lived with the sisters after her mother, Maisie, died. Independent and adventurous in both their business and personal lives, the sisters had climbed Mount Hood in 1895 and were charter members of the Mazamas mountaineering club. They also dabbled in real estate and constructed apartment flats at 11th & Columbia, Portland (1906) and the Madison Park Apartments (Madison & Park St). May Shogren died July 19, 1928 in Portland, and Anne Shogren died a few years later on September 3, 1934.

It was during the height of their careers that the sisters hired the Portland architectural firm of Doyle & Patterson to design for them a summer family home at Klipsan Beach on the Long Beach Peninsula. The Oregonian noted in the May 10, 1908 edition that Anne Shogren had purchased two acres of land adjoining the US Coast Guard life-saving station from L.A. Loomis of Long Beach at \$500 per acre. Anne hired the architectural firm of Doyle & Patterson to design a large summer home which was noted to cost approximately \$3,500 dollars.

Architect: Doyle & Patterson

While early barons of commerce and industry had journeyed by chartered steamer or by horse-drawn carriage to their luxury vacation spas on the broad sandy shore, the railroad opened up different areas of the shore to a

ⁱ The fire at their dress making business lead to a change in city code that required greater water facilities be placed in tall buildings and more adequate fire escapes.

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

new class of home and cabin builders. The Shogren Cottage is one such example of a second generation cabin. The cottage was to be built near the end of the Illwaco Railway & Navigation Co. line, just south of the U.S. Coast Guard life-saving station (established in 1891). Architectural plans are dated February 1908.

The architectural office of Doyle & Patterson in Portland, Oregon was young, having established itself just a year before. Specifications for the Shogren Cottage note that the cottage was project No. 37, indicating that the cabin is early in Doyle's body of work. Within five years the firm, under the leadership of Doyle, would become one of the top tiered architectural firms in the region designing many important commercial and public building commissions. Early projects include the Selling Building (1910), the Woodlark Building (1912), the Multnomah County Central Library (1913), the Benson Hotel (1913), the Meier & Frank Building (1915), the Oregon Electric Railway Passenger Station in Eugene (1914), and the Pittock Block (1914) all in Portland.

Born on July 27, 1877 in Santa Cruz, California, Doyle moved with his family to Portland as a young child. An early interest in architecture led to an apprenticeship right after the eighth grade, a not uncommon practice at the time. He started his career with Whidden & Lewis, a highly regarded architectural firm that designed the Portland Hotel and Portland City Hall in 1891. Advancing from apprentice to draftsman, Doyle worked for the firm until 1901, when he moved to New York City to take a position with the office of architect Henry Bacon. While working for Bacon, Doyle attended architectural courses at Columbia University, a benefit offered to aspiring architects at the time, even those who had little formal education like Doyle, who had stopped attending school after the eighth grade.

After school, in 1903 Doyle returned to Portland and took a job with Whidden & Lewis again. Ion Lewis had been named the director of architecture for the 1905 Lewis & Clark Exposition, overseeing building construction for the fair. One of Doyle's first assignments was to design the Exposition's Forestry Building, a huge rustic log-cabin-style structure that was sometimes referred to as the "Log Parthenon." It was one of the few Exposition buildings intended to be a permanent structure and it brought Doyle enough acclaim and confidence that he could start his own firm.

After spending several months in Europe in 1906, studying at the American School of Archaeology in Athens, and touring many countries, Doyle returned to Portland, where he started his own firm in 1907 at the age of 30. With his knowledge of European precedents and his recent experience in New York, Doyle was the Portland architect best prepared to take on the challenges of the new steel-framed downtown buildings. He also had an affable, ingratiating personality and proved adept at cultivating the city's business and cultural elite. Doyle quickly received commissions for large buildings. Within the year he asked William B. Patterson, whom he had worked with at Whidden & Lewis, to join him in a partnership. Patterson served as engineer and project superintendent, freeing Doyle to focus primarily on client development and design. Over the next seven years, Doyle & Patterson were responsible for thirteen major downtown buildings, including department stores, office blocks, hotels and the central library. With the addition of engineer James George Beach, son-in-law of prominent businessman Simon Benson, in 1910 the firm briefly became Doyle, Patterson & Beach. Beach left in 1912, and the firm's name reverted back to Doyle & Patterson. When less work was available in 1914, the partnership dissolved, and by 1915 Doyle was working alone.

While recognized for his work on commercial and public buildings and for several buildings on the Reed College campus in southeast Portland, Doyle was also responsible for the design of many houses. By the mid-1910s he was exploring fresh ideas and employing local materials with little or no ornamentation in designs that reflected the architecture of rural Oregon. At Neahkahnie on the Oregon coast, he designed cottages for artist Henry Wentz, Portland librarian Mary Frances Isom, and for his own family. These cottages are considered some of the first buildings constructed in the Northwest Regional style of architecture that became popular in the late 1930s.

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State

Doyle's home designs reflected his architectural interests as well as those of his clients. In Portland, he designed homes for H. Russell Albee, Frank J. Cobb, Bert Ball, and Joseph Bowles, all of the houses different in style. It was clear that Doyle could meet the desires of his clients while also exploring the new and emerging architectural styles of the time.

By 1920, Doyle's architectural firm was well established, with projects that included the Bank of California, the Public Services Building, and the Pacific Building. All of these buildings demonstrated Doyle's move away from the classical ornamentation of his earlier work toward a style that still employed aspects of Italian Renaissance design and glazed terra cotta but with more finesse.

Doyle was a member of the Portland City Planning Commission and the Chamber of Commerce, a director for the Portland Art Museum, and he sat on the Reed College Board of Regents. In 1925 at the height of his career he was diagnosed with kidney disease. However he continued to work, until his death on January 23, 1928. During the latter part of his career, his firm's projects began to show the influence of new styles and designers at the firm such as Pietro Belluschi.

Upon Doyle's death his firm was renamed A.E Doyle & Associates, and continued to gain additional fame under the leadership of Pietro Belluschi and a young designer named John Yeon, who popularized the Northwest Regional architectural style. In 1943, Belluschi bought out the Doyle firm and renamed it for himself.

Returned

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

A.E. Doyle Papers – Reed College, Special Collections- Feb 10, 2010.

Ballestrom, Val. - "*Albert E. Doyle*" - The Oregon Encyclopedia
https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/doyle_albert_e/#.WXIfpITyymE

Bjornstad, Julie – NR nomination: Fred, May & Ann Shogren House – May 5, 1989

Cheney, Charles. – "The Work of Albert E. Doyle, Architect of Portland, Oregon". The Architect and Engineer, July 1919
Vol. LVIII, No. 1.

Fedchak, Helen - "*M & A Shogren*" – The Oregon Encyclopedia -
https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/ma_shogren/#.WWZpBITyymE

Leonetti, Shannon Moon - "*Ordinary Women/Extraordinary Lives: Oregon Women and Their Stories of Persistence, Grit and Grace*" – Portland State University PHD Dissertation – 2015. Paper 2342

Martin, Harry - Contemporary Homes of the Pacific Northwest. Madrona Publishers, Seattle, WA 1980.

Niles, Philip. - Beauty of the City: A. E. Doyle, Portland's Architect. Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 2008.

Osgood, Kim - "*Sweat Behind the Seams*" Oregon Historical Society Manuscripts

Vaughan, Thomas - Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America. Oregon Historical Society, Portland, WA
1974. Pg 324.

Newspapers

Advertisement - "Misses Shogren & Johnson, Dressmaking parlors..." – *Seattle Times*, March 8, 1900.

"Tandem Riding and Driving Exhibition at Horse Show" – *Seattle Times*, October 20, 1907.

"Portland Riders Horse Show Stars" – *Seattle Times*, October 18, 1907.

"Many Real Estate Sales" – *Oregonian*, April 17, 1908.

"Interest Keeps Up In Realty" – *Oregonian*, April 19, 1908.

"Buys Land at Long Beach" – *Oregonian*, May 10, 1908.

"People Are Flocking to Hotels, Cottages And Tents at Beaches" – *The Sunday Oregonian*, July 19, 1908.

"To Hold First Paper Chase" – *Oregonian*, October 28, 1908.

"Season At Beaches Well Under Way" – *The Sunday Oregonian*, July 11, 1909.

"Ocean's Charms Still Draw City Folk" – *The Sunday Oregonian*, August 1, 1909.

"Throngs Increase at Seashore Resorts" – *The Sunday Oregonian*, July 24, 1910.

"Many Flock to North Beach" – *The Sunday Oregonian*, July 24, 1910.

"Henry Shogren Dies at 77" – *Oregonian*, April 18, 1913.

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State

“Permits For 5 Big Buildings Issued” – *Oregonian*, June 21, 1914.

“Apartment House Habit Grows Here” – *Oregonian*, July 26, 1914.

“Fashion Show Scores” – *Seattle Times*, January 23, 1921.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Returned

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.8 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>46.462673°</u>	<u>-124.055581°</u>	3	<u>46.462190°</u>	<u>-124.052887°</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u>46.462667°</u>	<u>-124.052886°</u>	4	<u>46.462146°</u>	<u>-124.055554°</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Returned

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is located in Sections 4 & 5, of Township 11 North, Range 11 West of Willamette Meridian, in Pacific County, Washington and is legally described as: beginning at a cedar stake on the meander line of the Pacific Ocean Beach 293.2 feet North of the line between Sections 4 and 9, Township 11 North, Range 11 West of W. M., thence North 229.3 feet; thence East 379.8 feet; thence South 229.4 feet; thence West to the place of beginning, together with all lands lying westerly thereof extending to the Western Boundary of the Upland Ownership as established in Case No 11291 of the Superior Court of Pacific Country, Washington.

It is otherwise known as Parcel No. 11110433010

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary encompasses the entire urban tax (Approx. '229ft. x '379ft.) lot that is occupied by the Shogren Cottage.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cosette Marie Moore (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization _____ date January 2018
street & number 530 Connell Hill Road telephone (509) 843-1186
city or town Pomeroy state WA zip code 99347
e-mail cosettem44@gmail.com

Shogren Cottage
 Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
 County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



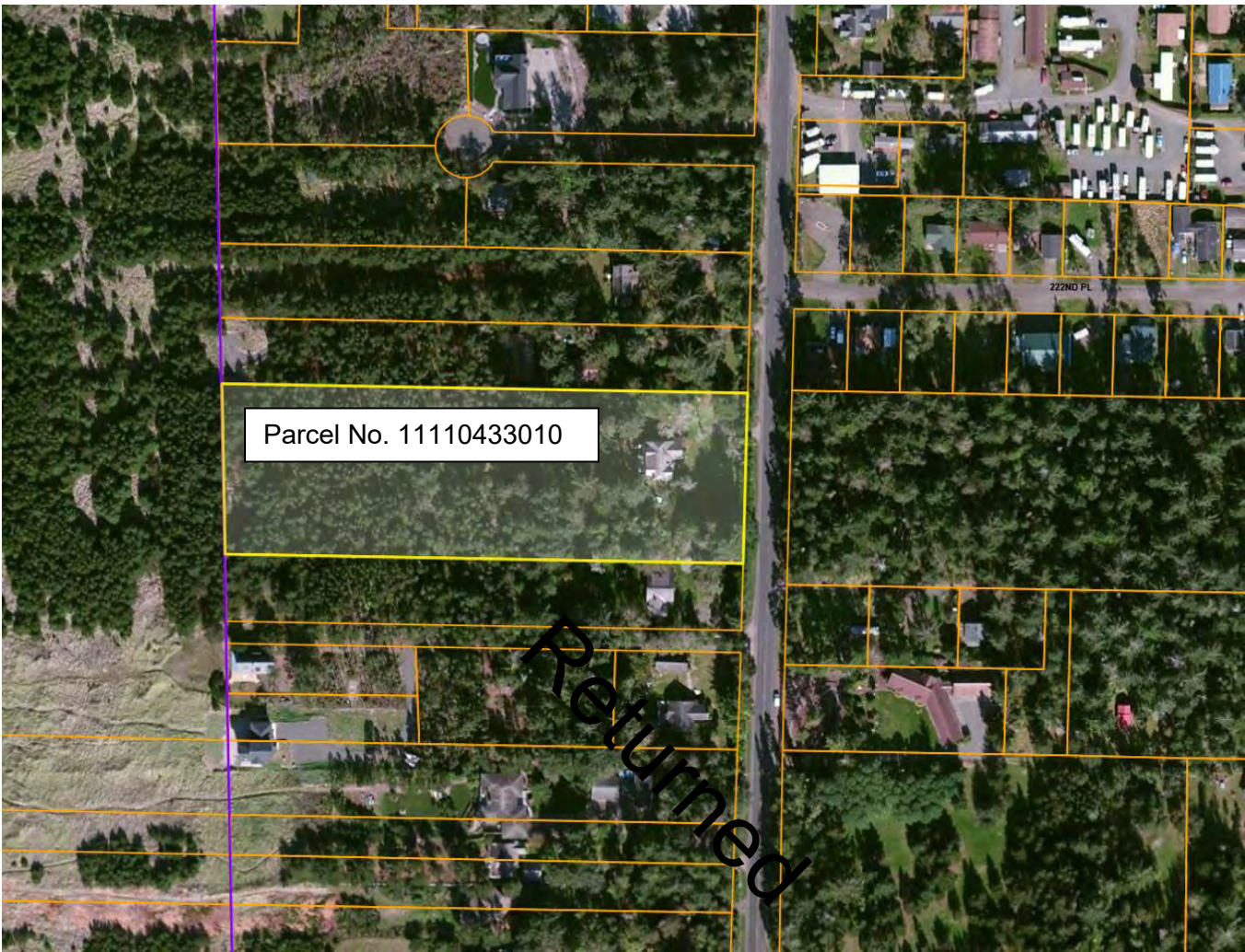
Shogren Cottage

Google Earth Map – showing Lat/Long Coordinates

1	<u>46.462673°</u> Latitude	<u>-124.055581°</u> Longitude	3	<u>46.462190°</u> Latitude	<u>-124.052887°</u> Longitude
2	<u>46.462667°</u> Latitude	<u>-124.052886°</u> Longitude	4	<u>46.462146°</u> Latitude	<u>-124.055554°</u> Longitude

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



Shogren Cottage
Accessor Map
Pacific County MapShifter

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State



Shogren House
400 NE 62nd Ave., Portland
Courtesy of Wikimedia

Returned

Anne and May Shogren – c. 1900

Courtesy Oregon Hist. Soc. Research Library, 97924



Shogren Cabin (beach side), c. 1910

Note separate dormers
(later joined)

Courtesy of Shogren Family

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State



M&A Shogren clothing labels
Courtesy Oregon Historical Society Museum



Meta Buehner Wedding Dress by M&A Shogren, c. 1912
Courtesy of The Museum at FIT



Dress by M&A Shogren, c.1905
Worn by Mrs. Charles H. Carey, wife of Judge Carey to the opening reception of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.
Courtesy Oregon Historical Society Museum, ab002946



Dress by M&A Shogren, c.1900
Silk satin, taffeta and tulle evening gown with ornamental beading. It belonged to Mrs. Ralph Williams of Portland.
Courtesy Oregon Historical Society Museum, ab002930

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

County and State



M&A Shogren workshop, Portland – c.1900

Courtesy Oregon Hist. Soc. Research Library, Orhi28891



Shogren employees at the dressmaking shop, c.1912

Courtesy Oregon Hist. Soc. Research Library, Orh62453

Shogren Cottage

Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA

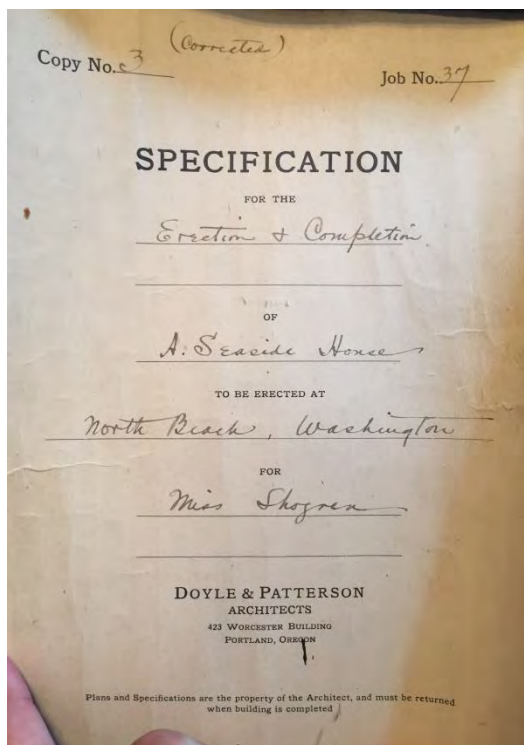
County and State



Shogren Cottage – South Elevation, Feb. 1908

Courtesy of Shogren Family

Returned



Albert E. Doyle

Courtesy of Oregon Hist. Soc. Research Library, OrHi53703

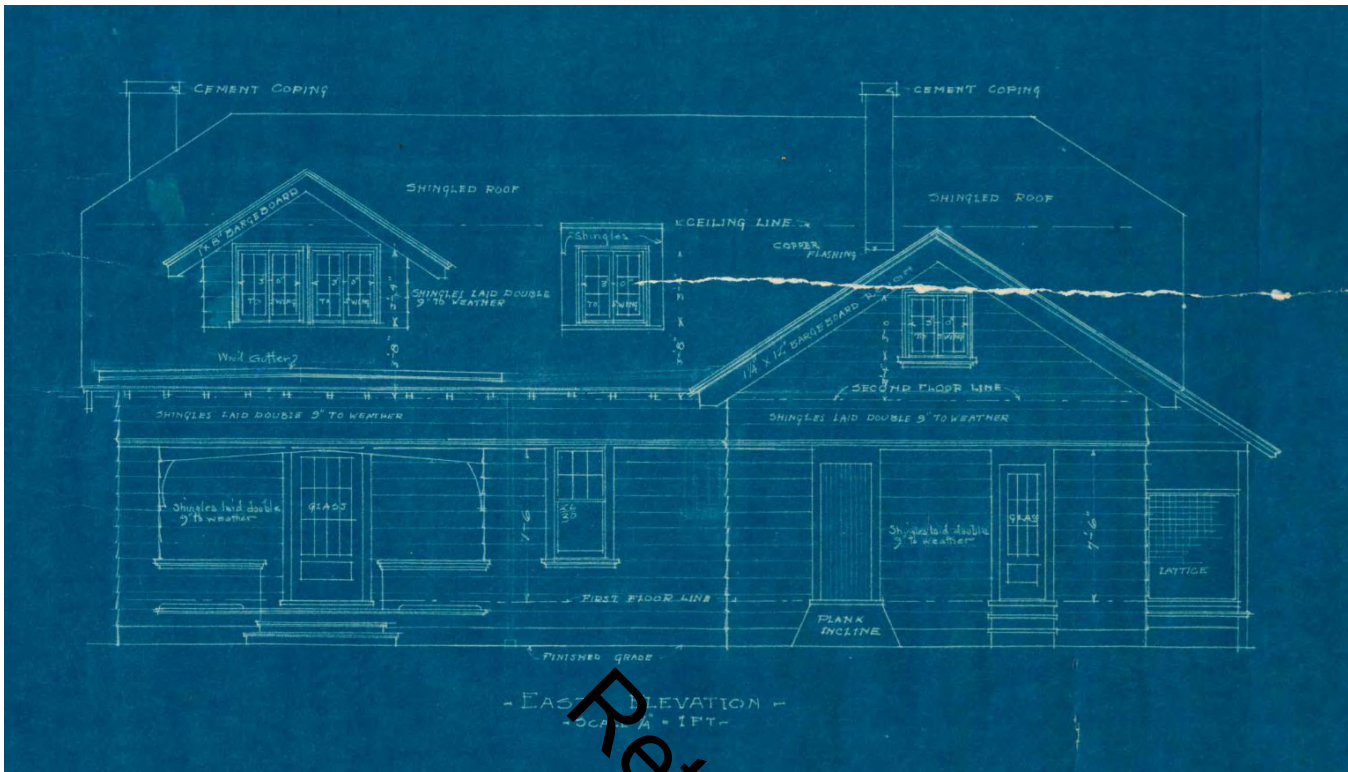
Shogren Cottage Specification Documents

Copy 3, Job No. 37

Courtesy of Shogren Family

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



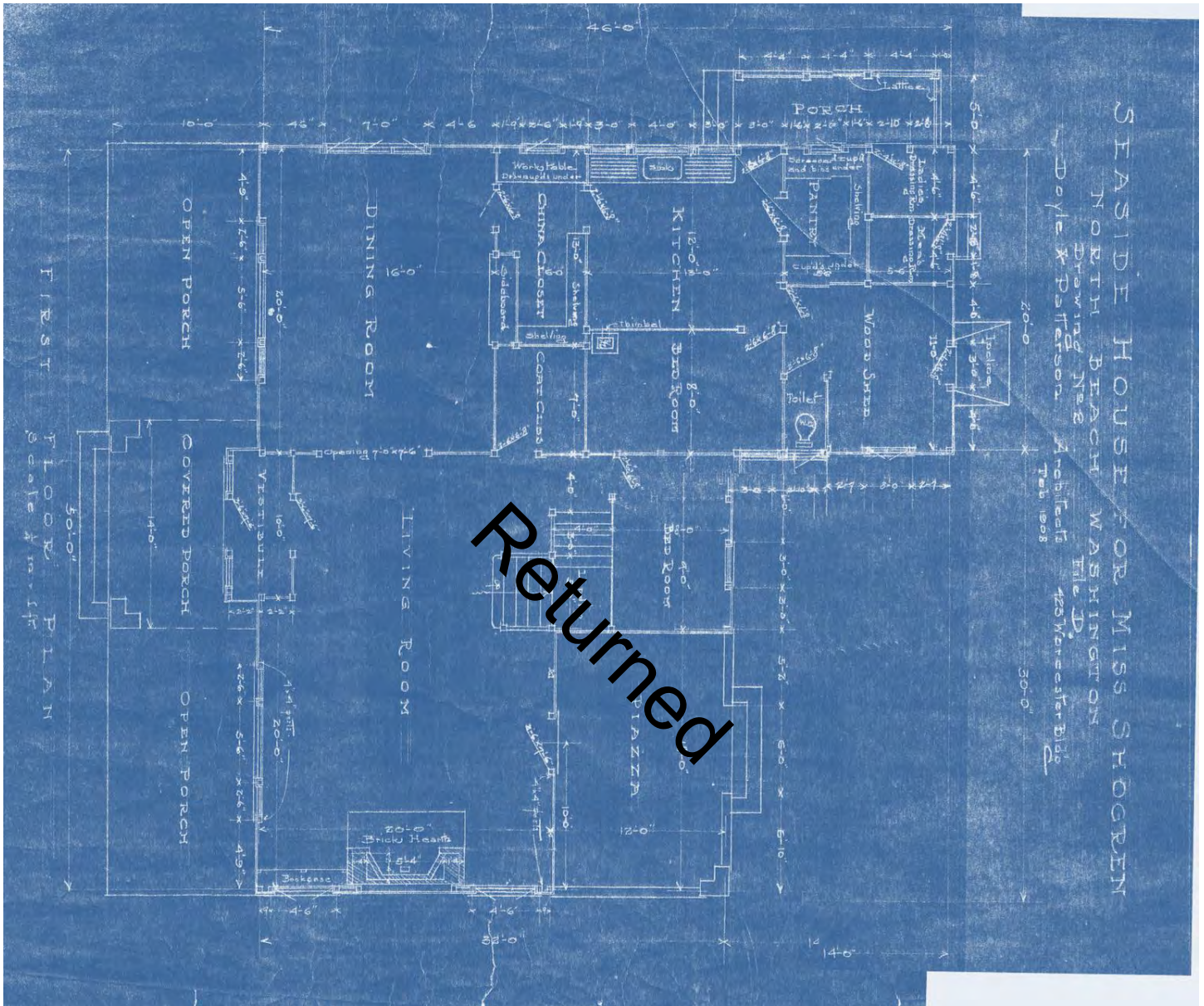
Shogren Cottage – East Elevation, Feb. 1908
Courtesy of Shogren Family



Shogren Cottage – West Elevation (facing ocean), Feb. 1908
Courtesy of Shogren Family

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State

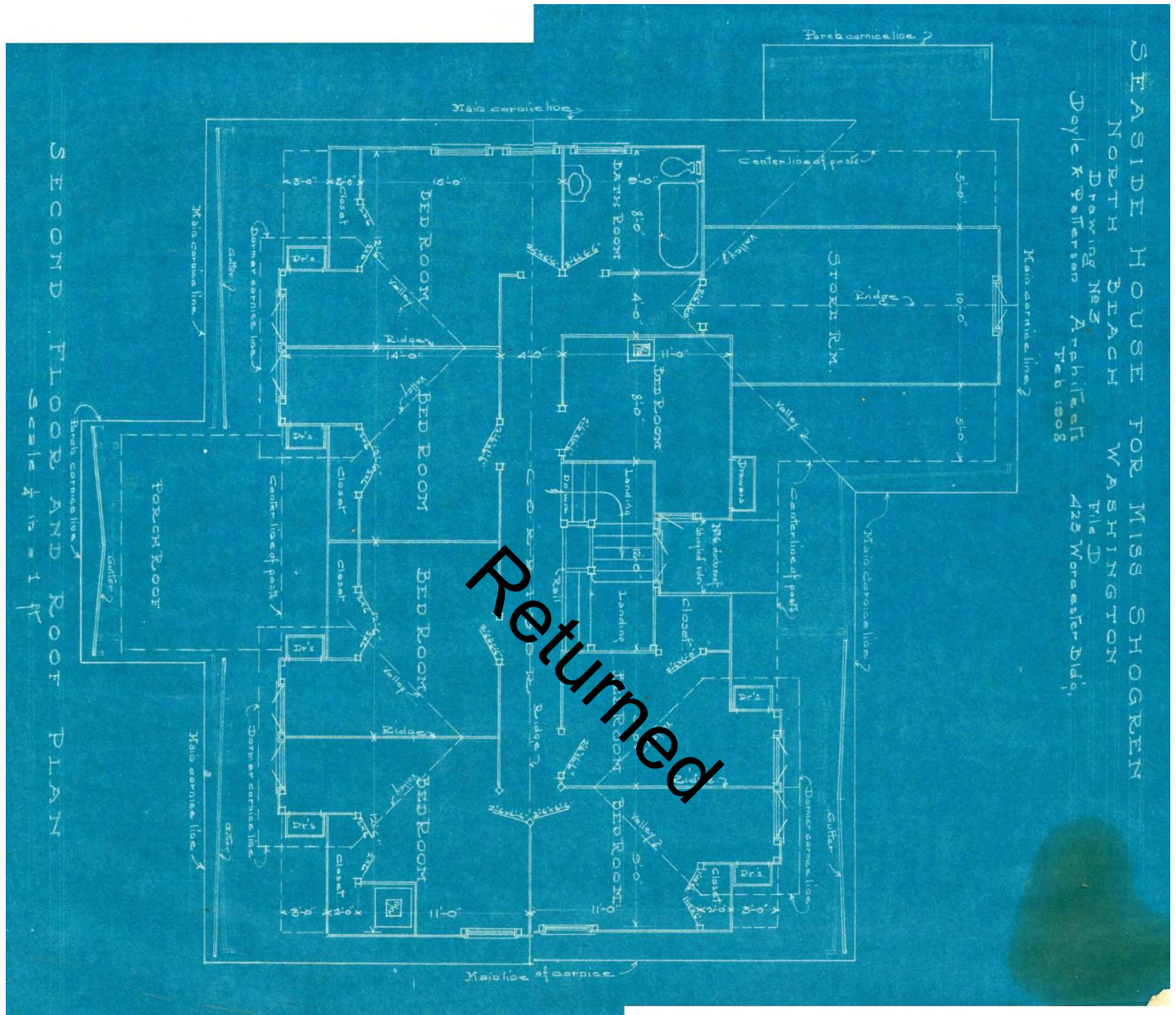


Shogren Cottage
Floor Plan
1st floor
Not to scale



Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



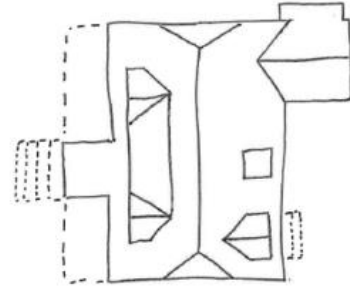
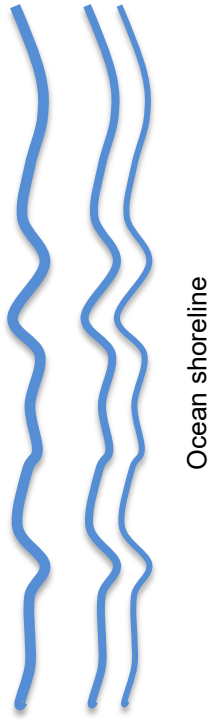
Shogren Cottage

Floor Plan
2nd floor
Not to scale



Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



Returned



Shogren Cottage
Site Map
Not to scale

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Shogren Cottage

City or Vicinity: Klipsan Beach – Ocean Park

County: Pacific **State:** WA

Photographer: Cosette Marie, Gerald Allen Moore & Michael Houser

Date Photographed: March 2017



1 of 16
West facade of cottage facing ocean

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



2 of 16
East facade of cottage



3 of 16
North facade of cottage

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



4 of 16
South facade of cottage



5 of 16 - Porch Detail

Returned

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



6 of 16
Dining Room



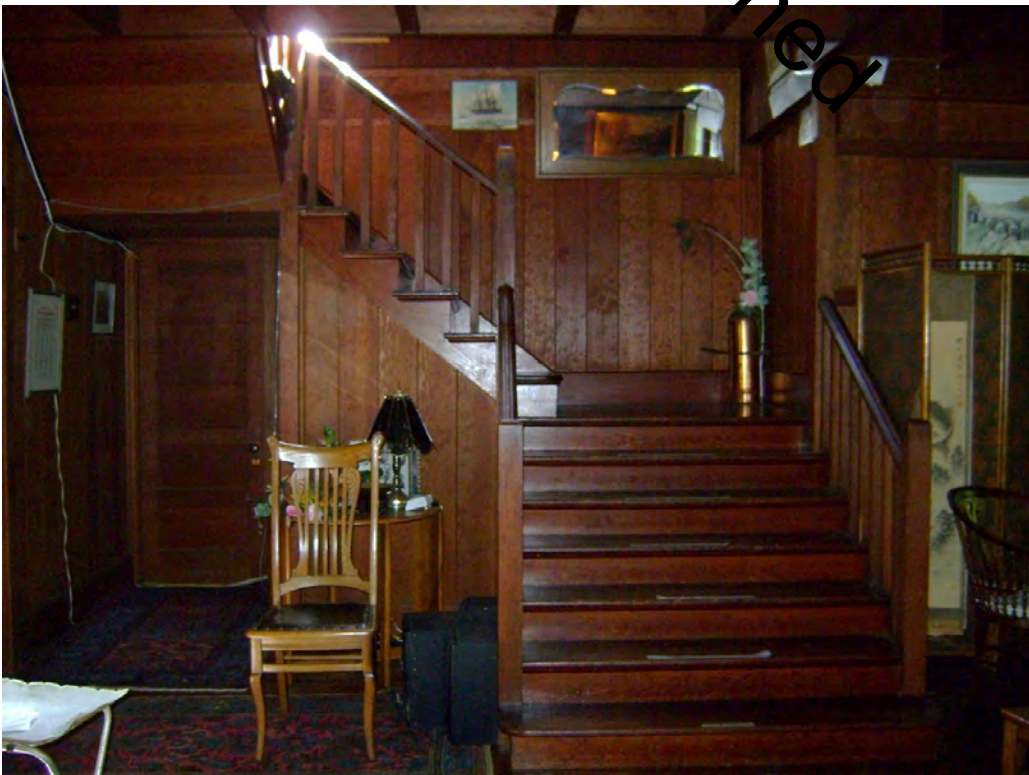
7 of 16
Living Room, view to the south

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



8 of 16
Fireplace detail



9 of 16
Stairway

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



10 of 16
East bedroom A



11 of 16
East bedroom B

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



12 of 16
West bedroom C



13 of 16 - West bedroom

Returned

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



14 of 16 Second floor hallway



15 of 16
Second floor full bathroom

Shogren Cottage
Name of Property

Pacific Co., WA
County and State



16 of 16
Trail to beach

Returned

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

name Donald Marsh, Carol Jane Calkins (Wassard), Cosette Marie (Cosy) Moore (Wassard), Kristine Anne Pryle (Wassard), Phyllis Rebecca (Becky) Laughery (Wassard), Jack Bering Wassard (Jr.), William Robert (Bill) Wassard

street & number W. 11113 Sunridge Court telephone (509) 843-1186

city or town Nine Mile Falls state WA zip code 99026

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 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Shogren Cottage

Multiple Name:

State & County: WASHINGTON, Pacific

Date Received:
3/26/2018

Date of Pending List:
4/18/2018

Date of 16th Day:
5/3/2018

Date of 45th Day:
5/10/2018

Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100002409

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Appeal

SHPO Request

Waiver

Resubmission

Other

PDIL

Landscape

National

Mobile Resource

TCP

CLG

Text/Data Issue

Photo

Map/Boundary

Period

Less than 50 years

Accept

Return

Reject

5/10/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

SHOGREN COTTAGE

Pacific County, WASHINGTON

National Register of Historic Places - Return Comments:

The current nomination is being returned for substantive revisions related to the documentation. Reconsideration will be completed upon correction of the items noted below and resubmission of the required materials to the National Park Service. The current nomination fails to sufficiently justify the National Register eligibility of the property under National Register Criteria A, B or C, or the areas of significance selected.

Recommendation/
Criteria Return

Reviewer Paul Lusignan



Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229

Date 5/10/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : **Yes** see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

SHOGREN COTTAGE
Pacific County, WASHINGTON
National Register of Historic Places - Return Comments:

Significance

In general the nomination could benefit from a stronger recap of the proposed areas of significance for which the property is being nominated and more direct justifications for the cottage property under those themes. Other than the brief opening remarks, the nomination largely contains background information on the themes covered without specifically addressing why the particular property is a significant illustration of those themes or the comparative universe of similar resources. The supporting documentation in the current narrative focuses almost solely on the background and career of the Shogren sisters, May and Ann. Little to no discussion is presented regarding the context for the settlement and development of the Ocean Park area as a resort/vacation home destination, or its distinctive architecture.

The justification for Criteria A and B (Commerce) is based largely on the prominent careers of the two owners of the summer home property. Much, if not all, of their career, however, was conducted in Portland, Oregon. In order to establish significance under NR Criteria A and B, the nomination must identify and assess other resources associated with the significant individual(s), particularly those that may be more directly associated with their productive careers. The nomination cites Commerce as the specific area of significance under these criteria, which calls into question whether this part time vacation home is the best extant resource to convey that particular aspect of the Shogren sister's careers and contributions. Have other properties associated with the Shogrens been identified? Is their business addresses in Portland (10th and Yamhill? Madison Park Building?) still extant? More importantly, there is a current National Register listing for the Shogren, Fred A., May and Ann, House, 400 NE 62nd Avenue, (1912) in Portland nominated in 1989. At the time of listing that property was directly acknowledged as meeting Criterion B in the area of commerce for its association with May and Ann Shogren. Located in the town of their most prominent contributions, this building would seem the best candidate to support listing under Criterion A and B for commerce.

Can the cottage nomination make a similar case for significance as well? How does the Ocean Park property reflect an important aspect of their commercial career? Was dress designing, dress making or client contact conducted in the cottage? Was the cottage a location important for soliciting business for the sisters? Was the cottage an important local social venue that afforded the sisters an opportunity to showcase their work to other Portland or Pacific Northwest clients? Were horses kept at the cottage for displaying the sister's work with designing riding habits? Or was the cottage simply seen as a place to get away from the activities in Portland and the commercial responsibilities of their operations? There is little dispute of the sister's significance or contributions to local Portland commerce, but the current narrative provides very little justification for this particular property with this theme.

Given the existence of the Portland home and potentially other associated sites, it is difficult to see the summer cottage as a significant resource under Criterion A or B in the area of Commerce. It might be possible with additional context to look at alternative areas of significance under Criterion A (e.g. Community Planning and Development, Social History, Recreation/Entertainment, etc.). Is the cottage a significant or rare local expression of the historic patterns of community development during the early twentieth century? Was the Shogren cottage recognized as a prominent venue for social events? Are other examples of similar summer cottages associated with wealthy citizens of Portland (or elsewhere) still extant with integrity? The nomination alludes to the cottage's association with the "early tourist industry of the Long Beach Peninsula" and provides some brief context regarding the history of the resort area, but does not cite a specific corresponding area of significance, nor does it provide any elaboration on the particular significance of the Shogren Cottage within this context, other than it representing "one of many summer homes that were built by wealthy Portlanders at the turn of the century." Why is this property a particularly noteworthy illustration of this pattern? Lacking a discussion of comparable extant resources that might share these themes it is difficult to assess why this particular building might stand out as a particularly illustrative example. How many are extant?

In connection with Criterion C, the nomination provides a considerable amount of information regarding the cottage's architects Doyle & Patterson. While noting the firm's significance as "master" architects, the nomination provides no real discussion regarding why this particular building should be recognized as significant or valued within their career over other extant examples. Merely being the work of a known or respected architect is not sufficient without a better understanding of the individual significance of that design within the career of the architect. The nomination mentions that the cottage may be an early design. Does that mean the design represents a significant working out of aesthetic design ideas? Was it important because the clients brought the firm into a sphere of connections that would assist their later career? What, if anything, about this commission represented a significant aspect of the work of a master, particularly since he was probably best known for his commercial designs?

An alternative or parallel approach under Criterion C (Architecture) might be to elaborate on the context of resort architecture and design from the period. What were the definitive characteristics of the summer homes being built in Ocean Park during the historic period? Did they differ from the mainstream residential property designs of the period found elsewhere? If so, how does the Shogren Cottage illustrate those characteristics? And is it among a limited few extant examples given the changes and evolution of the community?

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me directly at the number or e-mail listed below.

Paul R. Lusignan, Historian
(202) 354-2229
Paul_lusignan@nps.gov



Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1849 "C" Street NW, MS 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240

February 27, 2019

RE: **Washington State NR Nomination**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed a revised National Register Nomination form for:

- **Shogren Cottage – Pacific County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)

This nomination was returned to our office for substantive changes. We have revised the nomination and believe that your comments have been addressed.

Should you have any questions regarding this nomination please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on this property.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser
State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076

E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov

