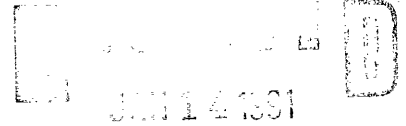


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Erickson-Larsen Ensemble
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3025, 3027 Marine Drive N/A not for publication
city, town Astoria N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Clatsop code 007 zip code 97103

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
James M. Hamrick December 31, 1990
Signature of certifying official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. **Entered in the National Register**
 See continuation sheet. Alvarez 2/20/91
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant: work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Vernacular versions of
mixed styles: Italianate and Gothic
Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete, wood post & pierwalls wood: weatherboard

roof asphalt shinglesother windows: glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage: European

Period of Significance

1877-1925

Significant Dates

1877, 1885

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Astoria Public Library Newspaper Index

Sanborn fire Insurance Maps

The Daily Astorian, "Then and Now, Vera Gault, February 17, 1989, February 24, 1989, March 3, 1989, Marcy 10, 1989.

Correspondence with Doris C. Busch, Estacada, Oregon, March 16, 1989

Correspondence with Betty Cops, Huntington Beach, California, March 20, 1989

Interview with Doria C. Busch, Astoria, Oregon, July 18, 1990

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Astoria Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.18 acres Astoria, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	10	4	3	7	6	4	10	5	1	1	5	4	10	10
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 9, Township 8N, Range 9W, Willamette Meridian in Astoria, Clatsop County, Oregon. It is legally described as the northerly 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet and southerly 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of Lot 5, Block 2, Shively's Addition to Astoria, and is otherwise identified as Tax Lots 13300 and 13500 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the present tax lots for the Erickson-Larsen Ensemble.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John E. Goodenberger, Bonnie Susan Oathes
 organization North Coast Landmarks Consultants date July 29, 1990
 street & number 1320 Franklin, Studio F telephone (503) 325-0209
 city or town Astoria state Oregon zip code 97103

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The Erickson-Larsen ensemble includes a residence and an apartment house on the south side of Marine Drive between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets in Astoria, Oregon. The apartment house, built ca. 1885, abuts the street, while the house, constructed in 1877, stands directly behind. The vernacular wood framed structures combine both Italianate and gothic features. Both buildings have undergone remodeling. In approximately 1910, Ludwig Larsen updated the prominent elevations of his home. Significantly later, composition material was rolled over the shiplap siding of the apartment house. In spite of these alterations, the buildings retain their original form and much of their detailing.

ERICKSON-LARSEN HOUSE

When the residence was first constructed the northern end of the lot was tideland. The house sat on an embankment above. It was approached by a boardwalk from the planked road that ran parallel to the river bank. A boardwalk still exists on the west side of the apartment house, but it is in poor condition.

The one-and-a-half story structure has a gable roof with composition shingles. A wall gable dominates the front, or north elevation. A single-story kitchen addition is attached to the south. It has a shed roof with rolled asphalt and parapet walls on the east and west elevations and a large overhang on the south. The addition projects from either side of the main structure creating a T-shaped plan overall. The kitchen addition has undergone several configurations but has essentially had its present form since 1910. The front porch has also undergone change. In 1877 it was quite small and unassuming. The 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows it stretching across the front facade; then, in 1896, it is illustrated wrapping around the east facade as well. Ludwig removed the large porch when he began remodeling in 1910. His replacement, a small symmetrical porch, which uses the original posts and pilasters, remains. The original moulding is extant on one pilaster. The rail and turned balusters are missing.

The building is supported by pier and post construction. The back wall is built into the hill-side and therefore supported by a concrete stem wall. A skirt of vertically laid sawn lumber and lap siding wraps three elevations. The skirting is capped by a simple wall drip. The house was originally clad entirely in 6" horizontal drop siding. In 1910 Ludwig nailed cedar shingles with a 5" exposure over the siding on the north and east elevation. The 5" drop siding beneath is still in good condition. The south elevation underwent extensive remodeling in the 1980's. Vertical T-111 siding covers this back wall. It is unknown what condition the siding is beneath it, if it exists at all. The back wall is the only elevation where the original window openings have been altered. It presently has aluminum sliding windows with squat proportions. All other

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elevations have retained their vertical, wood-framed windows with moulded hoods. Most windows were converted in 1910 to 1/1 double hung; however, one window remains with its original 4/4 lights. It is on the SE corner of the kitchen addition. A special window exists beneath the wall gable on front. Its pedimented window hood is evidence of the structure's Italianate influence. Another special window is the projecting bay window on the east elevation. The roof was flat originally, but has since been raised to a hip.

The house interior has had some alteration. The front door enters a small foyer in the center of the house. There are three doors. To the east is a bedroom. Directly south is a small closet. To the west is the parlour. What was once a formal dining room is now a kitchen in the SW corner of the back addition. The bathroom is in the NE corner of the addition, the area that also once served as a sewing room. The kitchen stood in the center of the back, a room most recently used as a bedroom. The fruit pantry and toilet appendages on either corner of the addition have been removed. A steep staircase rises to the north from the center of the house. The upstairs hallway is within the wall gable directly above the downstairs foyer. Single bedrooms are located on each side of the hall with closets between.

Interior details are minimal. Door and window frames are simple and are without projecting moulding. Several door openings on the first floor are without frames at all. Wall surfaces on the first floor are simply painted wallpaper over muslin. The second floor has horizontal and vertical tongue and groove on the walls and beveled wood on the ceilings. The floors on both levels are of soft wood, those on the first floor needing extensive repair. There are no early light fixtures in the house.

LUDWIG LARSEN APARTMENTS

When the apartment house was first built ca 1885, it was built on pilings above tideland. Logs would wash beneath the building during high water. Planked walks on either side of the building accessed the back porch and residence. Ludwig built a wooden bulkhead directly behind the building to prevent erosion of the property. A concrete retaining wall was built along the front of the building in the 1920's when Marine Drive was filled. All other walls are supported by piers, as the surrounding land has not yet been entirely filled. The skirting is vertically laid sawn lumber.

The two-and-a-half story rectangular structure has a gable roof with composition shingles. Like the residence, a wall gable dominates the front, or north elevation. A two-story porch with appendages on either side is attached to the south. The porch has a shed roof with composition shingles. It has undergone a series of configurations most not unlike today's. The existing porch was constructed in 1910. A staircase rises beneath the porch roof to the second level. The enclosures on each end of both levels formerly housed food pantries and community toilets. The 1892 and 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps depict a one-story porch extending across the front. There are no remains of that porch today.

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The apartment was originally clad in 6" horizontal lap board. In perhaps the 1940's, the present brick pattern asphalt siding was tacked over the wood. The lap board siding beneath remains in good condition. All elevations have retained their original vertical wood-framed windows with moulded hoods. All windows are double hung, most are 4/4. The front elevation uses 2/2 lights.

The apartment has had few changes in plan. It has a central double entry with two decorative panel doors and transoms. The first floor has two apartments and is divided in half along a north-south axis. A large foyer is just inside the east door. A living room is in the NE corner of the apartment, the dining room in the center and the back is split between a small bedroom and a large kitchen. The west door opens to the base of a steep climbing staircase. A door to the second apartment is at the foot of the stairs. The living room is in the NW corner, the kitchen in the center and a bedroom in the SW corner. A hallway, which starts directly beneath the stairs, leads to the back porch from this apartment. Both apartments share a bathroom in a space which was once the pantry for the east apartment.

The second floor also has two apartments. The apartments are divided along a northeast to southwest diagonal and are built around a large central hall. The east apartment has a bedroom in the NE corner, living room in the center and the back is divided between a kitchen and bedroom. The door opening between the kitchen and living room has been enlarged significantly. The west apartment has a bedroom on the SW corner, kitchen in the center, and the living room is in the NW corner. The door opening between the living room and kitchen of this apartment is enlarged as well. The apartment has a second bedroom in the center of the north side. This second bedroom has an early door, two panels with six lights. The south wall of this bedroom has a transom to allow light into the stairwell. Both apartments have access to the back porch where a pantry was located on either side. Both apartments share a bathroom in the center of the south side. The claw foot tub, which Caroline Larsen had especially installed in 1925, is still there.

The third floor apartment is approached by a narrow staircase which turns around the NE corner of the central hall. A roof window is set at the top of the stairs. The bedroom is beneath the east gable, kitchen beneath the west and a bedroom or living room is below the wall gable. The upper stair landing was originally more open, but a bathroom added later reduced the space by half. All the rooms on this level were once sleeping rooms used by boarders.

Like the residence, the interior details are minimal. Doors and window frames are simple and are without projecting moulding. Most of the original doors are intact on the first floor but the second and third floor are generally without any doors at all. The wall surfaces of apartment interiors have painted wallpaper over muslin. The circulation areas throughout, and the third-story apartment have both horizontal and vertical tongue and groove on the walls and ceilings. Beveled wood is used on the ceilings of the first and second floor. The downstairs hall and kitchens, and the kitchen in the second-story east apartment all have vertical bead wainscoting 3 1/2' high. The floors on all levels are of soft wood and in good condition. Many are covered with 1920's linoleum. There are no early light fixtures.

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The Erickson-Larsen ensemble, located on the south side of Marine Drive in the Uppertown neighborhood on the eastern edge of Astoria, Oregon, consists of two vernacular buildings of frame construction: a dwelling of 1877 and an apartment house of 1885. Though partially or fully covered with later sidings and in need of repair, the buildings nonetheless convey through their plan, mass and simple detailing, their essential late Victorian vernacular character combining elements of both Italianate and Gothic Revival styles.

The ensemble meets National Register Criterion A for its strong association with Astoria's Scandinavian community. Specifically, it illustrates the way in which a growing immigrant family responded to its changing fortune and sought to support itself by creating one of Astoria's first apartment buildings constructed expressly for immigrant workers.

Beginning in the 1870s, the port at the mouth of the Columbia River was populated heavily by Finns and Scandinavians attracted to the lower Columbia by thriving fishing and lumber industries. While, typically, the Finns congregated in Uniontown at the west end of the central business district, the Norwegians and Swedes resided in Uppertown on the opposite side of town. Arrayed along the riverfront, Uppertown was the location of canneries, docks and mills which supplied the immigrants their livelihood.

The original unit of the ensemble was the modest, gable-roofed house having a core plan parallel with its roof ridge. It also had a central wall dormer and door and window trim in the Italianate style. The house was built on high ground of a tidelands lot for Norwegian immigrants Christian and Caroline Erickson. Four years after the house was built, Mrs. Erickson was widowed. To provide for her four children, she took in boarders. In 1885, following her marriage to Captain Ludwig Larsen, an apartment house was built on pilings in front of the house. The apartment block was larger in scale but similar in plan and detailing. The distinguishing features of its facade were symmetrical organization of four window bays with central double entries and a central gabled wall dormer. Like the house, the apartment building was trimmed with shelf or entablature lintels, boxed cornice and plain corner boards. Eventually, behind a bulkhead in front of the pilings, the land was filled beneath the apartment building.

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In 1910 Ludwig Larsen remodeled the house by nailing cedar shingle siding over original shiplap on north and east elevations and by adding a polygonal bay on the west end, a single-bay front porch, and a long lean-to kitchen volume across the back. The shiplap-sided apartment house was covered with rolled composition siding in the 1940s without obscuring the trim.

The Erickson-Larsen House and the Peter and Maria Larson House of about 1884, earlier listed in the National Register, are the oldest intact houses in Uppertown. Caroline Erickson Larsen held the nominated property to her death in 1933, but the effective use of the apartment house for boarding purposes had come to an end in 1925, a few years after the death of her second husband. From 1933 onward, the buildings served as rental properties. In July, 1990, the vacant buildings were condemned by the City of Astoria. There are tentative plans to restore the buildings for continued service.

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Christian Erickson and Caroline Berg were Norwegian subjects who immigrated from Drammen, Norway, in 1872. Within one year they met, were married and had their first child in Chicago, Illinois. In 1877 they moved to Astoria, Oregon, where they built a modest, vernacular home with both Italianate and gothic features. Christian died four years later, leaving his widow Caroline with four young children. Caroline opened her house to boarders as her sole income. One of her boarders was a sea captain from Norway, Ludwig Larsen. They were married in 1883 and had five children. Several years later Ludwig had an apartment house built directly in front of their residence. The Larsen family gained prominence in the area as Ludwig later became the city's superintendent of streets and their children became active in the community. Ludwig died by his own hand in 1923. His widow then moved to the apartment house where she lived with family members until her death in 1933. The apartment house is the earliest surviving example in Astoria of an apartment structure built specifically to house immigrant workers. On January 6, 1986, this apartment house was listed as a Historic Landmark by the city of Astoria. The home is one of a handful of surviving early vernacular houses in Astoria. Both structures are currently listed on the city's demolition list.

Christian and Caroline Erickson were early Scandinavian immigrants. They arrived in Astoria in 1877, just as the first building boom exploded. The ASTORIA DAILY BUDGET reported progress in all stages of construction of one hundred eighty-nine new buildings in town. Thousands of dollars were spent in building wharves and warehouses, canneries and other packing establishments, shipyards, machine shops, stores and residences. The Ericksons built their first house, a one-and-a-half story structure on a river embankment in a section of Astoria called Uppertown; a neighborhood which would later be known as "Little Norway." Few structures remain in Astoria from this period. No other house in Uppertown has been identified as being older. However, the Peter Larson house (ca 1880), 150 feet to the east, is its contemporary. In neighboring Adairsville, only the Andrew Young home (1875) is older. In the downtown area the same is true for the Ferdinand Ferrell house (ca 1860). The Hobson-Flavel area contains two older structures - the John Hobson house (1863) and the Conrad Boelling house (1863). The Fort George area contains four older structures, the Hiram

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Brown house (1852), the Charles Stevens home (1867), the George Warren house (1869), the Brenham Van Dusen house (1870) and the Charles Heilborn house (1870). Of the above homes, four are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, they are: Peter Larson (1990), Andrew Young (1986), John Hobson (1977), and Charles Stevens (1985).

Christian was a fisherman by trade. He was an industrious and first-rate man who was soon employed by Booth & Company, one of eleven fisheries which formed in only four years. In July of 1881, Christian dropped dead in his boat. He had been out fishing and after making one haul, he sat down to rest and then suddenly keeled over dead. Heart disease was the suspected cause of death. He left Caroline with three young children, Edward, Emma and Matilda. Three months after Christian's tragic and untimely demise, Caroline gave birth to another son, Louis.

Like her husband, Caroline Erickson was also possessed of an industrious nature. After Christian's death, Caroline immediately converted her house to accommodate boarders. One of those boarders was a Norwegian sea captain, Ludwig Larsen, who ran a ship from Astoria to his homeland. In 1883, Ludwig and Caroline were married. Ludwig gave up his life as a seafaring man, became an American citizen and began working in the Booth & Company cannery. Their first child, a son they named Lambert, was born in 1884. Lambert was followed by four more children, Clara, Clarence, Henry and Maybelle. In January of 1891, Ludwig officially adopted the younger three children of Christian and Caroline. Edward Erickson, who was nearly an adult at the time, was not adopted. He became a naval hero in 1898 as he fought beside Admiral Dewey in the Battle of Manila Bay.

Uppertown was quickly becoming an industrial area filled with both fish canneries and sawmills. Emigrating workers were in desperate need of housing. Ludwig seized this opportunity and around 1885 he built an apartment house directly in front of his residence. The structure abutted a plank road and faced the West Coast Packing Company, a salmon cannery. A trolley, which ran from the canneries in Uniontown through the Astoria business district to the canneries of Alderbrook, stopped on the nearby corner. Ludwig's apartments were a cut above the standard boarding house. There was room for both workers and their families. A half-story was finished a few years later and was used for sleeping rooms by boarders.

The importance of apartment and boarding houses, as a means of integration into American life, cannot be overemphasized. Newly arrived immigrants were immediately welcomed into a circle of friends, sometimes those they had already known in the Old Country. Their new friends helped them to learn English and helped them adjust to life in a new land. Landladies, such as Caroline Larsen, knew which doctors their guests should go to - Norwegian, American or Chinese; which masseur and bloodletter - Finnish or Swedish; and which store had the best bargains. A good landlady would go to the bank with her new tenants, interpret for them and keep track of their money. The landladies gave advice on everything from how to get citizenship papers to where to buy lutefisk. They even gave advice on which of their hired girls would make the best wives.

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It should be noted that besides carrying out a regular job, the landlord worked around the apartments as well. He did the heavy work such as cutting wood, looking after the plumbing when it was finally installed, and repairing the building. He may also have turned the wringer while helping his wife wash many loads of laundry. The Larsens were fortunate to have had so many children to help lighten the work load associated with an apartment and boarding house.

Among the earliest boarding houses were those near the river which were put up for sailors waiting to ship out or to receive those who came to stay. Then there were company quarters, which canneries sometimes provided for seasonal workers. These were often little more than shacks built near the center of operations. Boarding houses along Astor Street, just inside the business district, were sometimes dignified by the name "hotel." These were operated by madams who kept one eye out for clients and the other eye out for the police.

The largest concentration of boarding houses and apartment houses was located in the west end section of Astoria, known as Uniontown. Twelve boarding houses operated within a few blocks of Suomi Hall, the Finnish meeting house in the heart of the present day Uniontown Historic District. Only one of those boarding houses survives. The Moisio Boarding House, built in 1896, remains in excellent condition and is known today as the Bridge Room Apartments. The west end section of Astoria, known as Uppertown, had its share of boarding houses and apartment houses as well. While Ludwig Larsen's apartment house was not the first to be built, it is the only surviving example in Uppertown and the oldest example in Astoria. Most examples of this type of building were destroyed by fire. Fires were often started by coal oil lamps falling from wall brackets or being upset on tables. Even though electricity came to Astoria in 1885, years passed before it came into common residential use. A report by the EYENING ASTORIAN-BUDGET in 1943 stated that more than twenty boarding house fires had been reported during a six month period.

The Ludwig Larsen family personified the American Dream: immigrants who through honest work raised themselves to prominence and influence in their new home. As mentioned earlier, Caroline ran an apartment and boarding house while Ludwig worked for the Astoria Packing Company. In 1891 Ludwig was elected city street superintendent, a position he held for seven years. He returned briefly to a life on the river, starting as a boatman for the pilot schooner *Jessie*, then finishing as master of the vessel. In 1901 he began a twenty-one year career with the Booth Fisheries Company. He started first as a laborer then worked his way up to a fish processor. Ludwig was active socially in Astoria. He served eight terms as president of the Scandinavian Benevolent Society between 1900 and 1918. He was also a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias.

The Larsen children, of which there were many, scattered into the community. Lambert became a collector for the Astoria National Bank. Like his father before him, he was a member of the Scandinavian Benevolent Society and served two terms as its president between 1910 and 1919. In 1912, he married Sarah Marsh. During this same year he changed his last name to

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Churchwright, a new spelling of his father's old family name, Kirkwrit. Lambert wanted to end the confusion between himself and others of the same name for whom he was constantly receiving mail. Maybelle and Clara soon followed suit saying that it was too difficult to get a good paying job with a Scandinavian sounding name. The name Larsen, they believed, sounded like the name of a common household maid. Their half-sister Emma on the other hand, was less concerned with her last name than she was with her first. According to her grandniece, Emma changed her name to Vanessa because "she thought she was too good for the family."

Maybelle was Astoria High School's salutatorian in 1908. She was also a maid of the Astoria Regatta court that same year. While attending the University of Oregon, she met William Barber Huggins, a member of Phi Gamma Delta. She was a member of Beth Rhea. They married in June of 1912 and made their home in Ridgefield, Washington, where William had a large prune ranch. Maybelle grew restless and they were soon divorced. In 1920 she sailed to Panama and taught school. She later married Ralph Seavey, but this marriage, too, ended in divorce. Then, in 1939, she married her third and final husband, Nelson Mabrey of San Francisco.

Clara became a stenographer for the Johnson Phonograph Company and later a cashier for Pacific Power & Light Company. Clara then moved to Seattle where she was hired as a comparison shopper for a large department store. On June 10, 1920, she married Lloyd Olney, a civil engineer from San Francisco. Unlike her sister Maybelle, Clara was monogamous.

Henry "Nig" Larsen started as a fish buyer for various canneries. He later worked for his brother Clarence, who was a partner in Larsen-Matta Motor Company. In 1938 he went into a partnership with John Luukinen and established the Larsen-Luukinen Clothing Store. He married Nellie Anderson in 1927.

Clarence started work as a foreman for North Pacific Brewing Company and later became a bottler for the same company. He began his work with automobiles in 1917 as a salesman for the Maunula Auto Company. He eventually entered into a partnership and started his own dealership, Larsen-Matta Motor Company. He married Leona Leabo in 1909 and their daughter, Doris, was born in 1910. In 1913 they were divorced. In 1918 he married Lena Onkka and they had two sons, Clarence and Ronald.

By 1923, Ludwig's children were all adults, most had married at least once, and were well along in their respective careers. Ludwig had suffered a partial stroke of paralysis two years earlier and was in great pain from a tumor. He did not want to be a burden to his wife and family any longer. He made an arrangement with one of his sons to be at the house at 4:00 P.M. the day before Christmas. Ludwig wanted to make sure that Caroline was not alone in the house at the time of his suicide. At four o'clock he went down to the cellar and he shot himself in the right temple with his revolver. Doctors were summoned with great haste, but there was nothing they could do. Caroline sat in the kitchen with her granddaughters and waited for her husband to die.

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Caroline lived in the house another two years before moving into one of the second-story apartments in their apartment building. It was during this time that the apartment building was used less for apartments and more as a house for the ever expanding Larsen family. The two buildings were differentiated by referring to one as the "big house" and the other as the "little house." Doris Larsen, daughter of Clarence and Leona, was raised by Caroline in the little house, then moved into the big house when her father remarried. Clarence moved into the second-story apartment next to Caroline. When Doris married her first husband, she moved into one of the downstairs apartments and then later into the little house. Caroline Berg Erickson Larsen lived in the big house until 1933, when she died of cancer two days before Christmas.

The two buildings were used as rentals until 1987 and have been inhabited most recently by miscreants and vagabonds. Scow Bay Renovators currently holds a four-month option to buy the structures with hopes to restore the buildings for use as rental property.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:

Erickson-Larsen Ensemble
Astoria, Clatsop County, Oregon
July 1990
Photographer: John E. Goodenberger
Location of Negative: John E. Goodenberger
1320 Franklin, Studio F
Astoria, Oregon 97103

- 1 of 20 Erickson-Larsen house, north elevation, looking SE
- 2 of 20 Erickson-Larsen house, detail, porch pilaster moulding
- 3 of 20 Erickson-Larsen house, west elevation, looking SE
- 4 of 20 Erickson-Larsen house, east elevation
- 5 of 20 Erickson-Larsen house, south and east elevations, looking NW
- 6 of 20 Erickson-Larsen house, interior, parlour, looking north
- 7 of 20 Erickson-Larsen house, interior, west bedroom, looking SW
- 8 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, north and east elevations, looking SW
- 9 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, north elevation
- 10 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, east elevation
- 11 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, detail, first floor window, east elevation
- 12 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, south and east elevations, looking NW
- 13 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, south elevation, looking NE
- 14 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, north and west elevations, looking SE
- 15 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, interior, detail, decorative front door
- 16 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, interior, central hall, second floor

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National Park Service

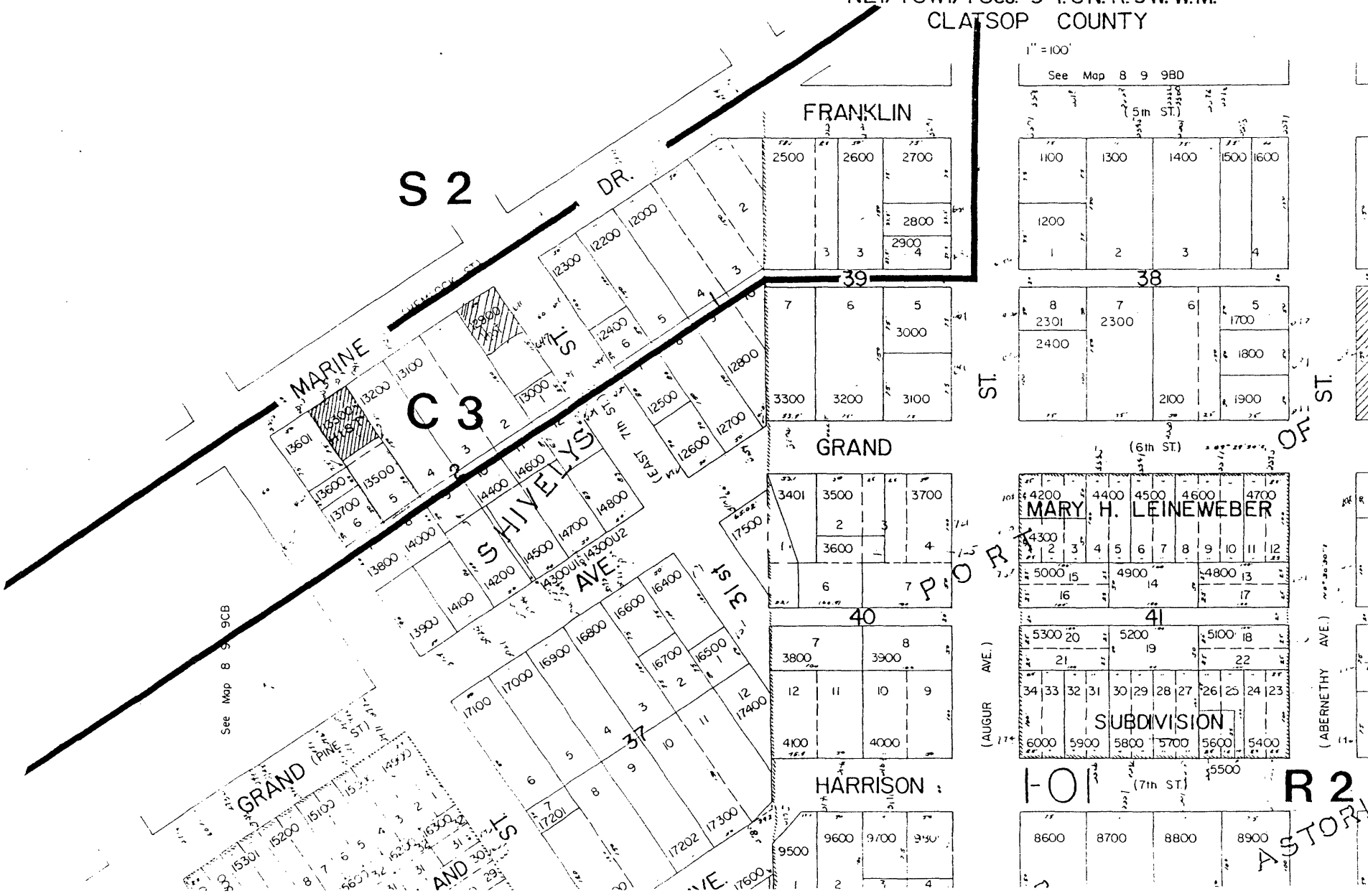
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

- 17 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, interior, apartment, second floor
- 18 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, interior, kitchen, third floor
- 19 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, interior, bedroom, third floor
- 20 of 20 Ludwig Larsen apartments, interior, sitting room beneath wall gable,
third floor

NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 9 T.8 N. R. 9 W. W.M.
CLATSOP COUNTY

1" = 100'
See Map 8 9 98D



FRANKLIN

2500	2600	2700
3	3	4
		2800
		2900

1100	1300	1400	1500	1600
1	2	3	4	
1200				

S 2

DR.

39

38

ST.

OF ST.

GRAND

3401	3500	3700
1	2	3
	3600	4
6	7	

4200	4400	4500	4600	4700
1	2	3	4	5
4300	6	7	8	9
5000	15	4900	14	4800
16				17

C 3

SHIVELY'S AVE

40

PO R A

3800	3900
7	8
12	11
10	9
4100	4000

5300	20	5200	19	5100	18
	21				22
34	33	32	31	30	29
28	27	26	25	24	23
6000	5900	5800	5700	5600	5400

See Map 8 9 9CB

GRAND (PINE ST)

HARRISON

101

(7th ST.)

R 2

ASTOR

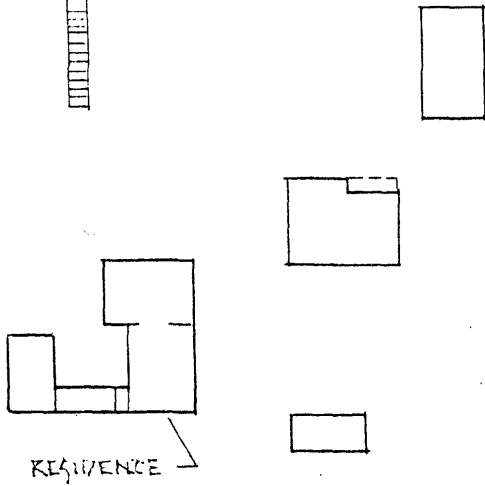
15300	15200	15100	15000
8	7	6	5
16300	16200	16100	16000
3	2	1	

9500	9600	9700	9800
1	2	3	4

8600	8700	8800	8900

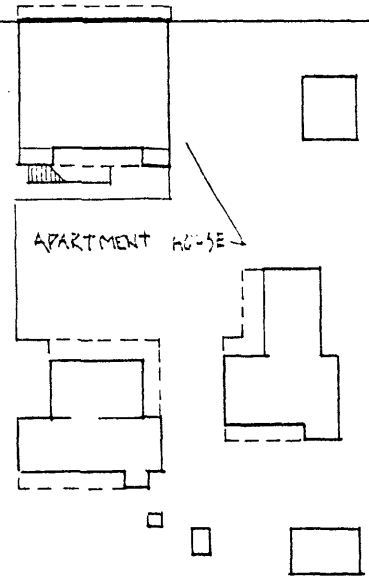
HEMLOCK STREET

PLANKED STREET



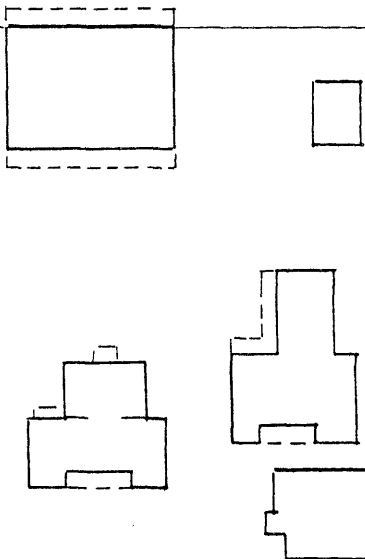
1884 SANBORN MAP

HEMLOCK STREET



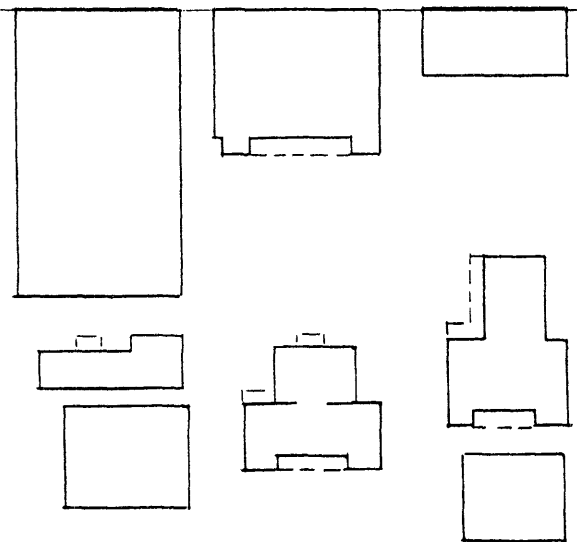
1896 SANBORN MAP

FRANKLIN AVENUE



1908 SANBORN MAP

MARINE DRIVE



1958 SANBORN MAP