

RECORDED
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NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Harlocker, Judge Lintner, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 18 South Collier Street N/A not for publication

city or town Coquille N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Coos code 011 zip code 97423

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

James Hamrick August 21, 1992
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Helmut Bryan **Entered in the National Register** Date of Action 10/14/92

Harlocker, Judge Lintner, House
Name of Property

Coos County, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>		Total

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

Coquille Historic Resources MPS

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete block on concrete footing
walls wood: weatherboard and imbricated cedar shingles
roof asphalt: composition shingles
other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The Judge Lintner Harlocker house is a 2-1/2 story, wood frame building located at 18 S. Collier Street in Coquille, Oregon. The Queen Anne style home was constructed in 1891 for Lintner and Fannie Harlocker. The house is a significant, well preserved example of the Queen Anne style and together with Coquille's Paulson House (1906) and Sherwood House (1901) are likely the most significant trio of Queen Anne residences in Coos County. During its 100 year occupancy, the house remains in good condition retaining nearly all of its exterior historic fabric and much of the significant interior features as well.

SETTING

The Harlocker House is located on a single lot measuring 100' x 114' on the east side of Collier Street in Elliott's Addition. The house faces west overlooking Collier Street and the A. J. Sherwood House across the street. The Sherwood and Harlocker Houses together dominate the rise where they were constructed overlooking downtown Coquille. The lot is fairly level. In the northeast corner of the lot, a tool shed, contemporary with the house, is still standing. It has apparently been moved southward from its original location (based on historic photographs) and a garage and shop building added to it to the north. The backyard is fenced. The landscape features include some hedges in the rear yard as well as two large trees in the front yard. The setting of the house on the hill affords an excellent view of downtown Coquille to the north and west. The neighborhood which surrounds it generally consists of smaller houses which were constructed around the turn of the century.

PLAN

The house is entered on the main level, slightly off-center through the west elevation. The main living spaces are on this level and five bedrooms are on the second floor.

First Floor

Entry to the house is located on the west elevation and is accessed through a small L-shaped porch slightly off-center in the elevation. Moving through the door, you enter the entry/sitting room. Directly ahead is the stair to the second floor. To the right is a pair of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

multi-paned glass doors to the parlor/dining room. The northwest corner of the room opens up into the bottom story of the hexagonal tower structure, which is a prominent feature on the northwest corner of the house. In the northeast corner of the room, there is an opening to the living room (former dining room) which occupies the northeast corner of the house on the main level.

The living room is a very generous room with windows on the east and north elevations. In the southeast corner, there is a door to the exterior as well as a door to the kitchen.

Immediately to the right on entering the kitchen is a stair to a landing which connects with the stair in the entry/sitting room. Both access the second floor level. This room has been substantially remodeled to provide new kitchen facilities and a breakfast nook. It has windows on the east and south elevations and a storage closet against the stair in the northwest corner. There is a door which goes from the kitchen to the back yard to the east.

Continuing this clockwise tour of the main level, one enters the parlor/dining room from the kitchen through a hallway to the west of the kitchen, passing by a laundry room to the south. The parlor/dining room has two levels. The main area (largest) is the north two-thirds of the room which is used for conversation, TV watching, etc. A couple of risers access the formal dining area in the south one-third of this room. The two parts of this room are separated by structural columns which support the floor structure above. There are windowed areas on both the south and west elevations.

Second Floor

As mentioned in the previous paragraphs, the second floor can be accessed via a stair either from the kitchen or the entry/sitting room. In each case, the stair rises to an open landing and has a door separating it from the last flight of stairs to the second level. This door is to keep the heat from escaping from the main floor level to the second floor level.

At the top of the stairs, the landing at the second floor is generous and is lit at its south end by a window. The stair is surrounded on its north, east and west sides by a railing with turned spindles, a heavy handrail and turned and shaped newel posts. This guardrail

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

configuration is centered in a large hallway space which is part of the landing. From this hallway, access is made to five bedrooms and one bathroom. Along the west side of this hallway, access is made to three bedrooms, including the one in the northwest corner which includes the bay created by the second level of the hexagonal tower. On the north end of the hall, the master bedroom is accessed. It is connected to an unfinished master bathroom in its southeast corner. On the east side of the hallway, access is made to the common bath and another bedroom.

Attic Level

The bedroom in the southeast corner of the second floor level has in its northeast corner a stairwell to the attic level. There is a substantial amount of space in this level but it apparently has only been used for storage, parties, etc., excepting the finished space in the southwest corner where Herman Ellingsen had his bedroom as a young boy. Generally, the space at this level was all open with windows to the north, south and west. The spaces here are unfinished with the exception of the fir floors, balusters, stair treads and window sash which have been installed.

Basement

The basement is accessed from an exterior stairwell from the north. The basement is a single room approximately 20' x 20' and has been historically used for heating equipment and storage.

EXTERIOR

The Lintner Harlocker House is a 2-1/2 story wood frame building in the Queen Anne style. Its primary facades face the north and west with the entrance on the west elevation. The northeast corner is enhanced and articulated by a hexagonal 2-1/2 story tower and polygonal roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

The roof forms on the house are multi-planed and asymmetric, as one might expect in the Queen Anne style. The main roof forms are steeply pitched intersecting gables with a large hip section at the interior intersection of these gables. The roof of the front porch is a gable (slope matches main gables) at the projecting part of the porch. This gabled section of roof intersects a shed roof which covers the section of porch directly against the house. All of the roof surfaces are covered with composition shingles which have been installed over a wood shingle roof, the original roof covering for the house. Historic photographs show metal roof cresting which was originally in place along the length of the main gables. Originally, the house also had decorative sheet metal spires located at the top of the hip section of roof as well as at the top of the hexagonal tower. A portion of one of the original sheet metal spires has been salvaged and is in the current owner's possession. (See photographs.) According to historic photographs, a band of fancy cut shingles, very likely tinted, was used midway up the roof covering the tower.

The siding of the house is mostly horizontal shiplap siding in good condition. A band of shingles encircles the building between the first and second stories. This band is slightly flared at the bottom, accentuating the horizontal aspect of this articulation. The shingle band incorporates imbricated fish scale and diagonal cut shingles. Shingles are also used in the gables above the second floor window heads, with the area again flared at the bottom yielding a heavy shadow line at the continuous trim below. This treatment is also mimicked in the entry porch gable.

The shingle and siding types were separated at all locations by a wide horizontal board. These horizontal boards became a part of the Stick style articulation on the structure. Together with the vertical trim at the windows, corner boards and the panel effect created at the tower, this Stick detailing is a major element in the articulation of the exterior.

Perhaps the most distinctive elements of the house are those which are Eastlake inspired. These include the decorative barge boards at the gable ends as well as the sunbursts, spindles, radiused brackets and pendants which add to the barge boards to make the gable ends a very distinctive feature of the house. Additional Eastlake detailing is found in the porch in the turned columns, the radiused brackets with sunburst spindle course under the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

architrave and a staggered articulated baluster in the porch rail. With the exception of one radiused bracket on the west elevation, most (if not all) of this articulation is original.

The house is topped by two masonry chimneys which (according to historic photos) had flared or corbeled masonry terminations.

The windows in the house are nearly all original with the exception of one in the upstairs hallway which was replaced in kind. These windows are 1/1 double hung sash with simple wood trim inside and out.

The front door was replaced by a local craftsman several years ago to approximately match the original door.

The original post and beam perimeter foundation has been replaced in the late 1970's with a concrete block and concrete footing and foundation wall.

The tool shed to the east of the house is constructed of horizontal siding, trim boards and gable roof with materials and details similar to those used in the main house.

The main changes to the exterior of the house include the following:

1. Elimination of a window at both the first and second levels in the main volume east of the tower.
2. Removal of the metal roof cresting and spires on the roof.
3. Application of composition shingles over wood shingles.
4. Removal of a stairway probably constructed circa 1930 on the east elevation.
5. The addition of the shop/garage to the north elevation of the shed.

The exterior of the house is in good condition having been recently repaired and painted. The east elevation is currently undergoing a restoration replacing siding, imbricated shingles, trim, etc., in the area where the stair, which was constructed in the early 1940's, has been recently removed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

INTERIOR

The interior of the Harlocker House was reasonably intact until approximately 1940 when the occupants converted the house to four apartments. The house remained in apartment use until the current owners purchased it and began restoring it in 1977. By careful analysis during the start of demolition, they were able to determine for the most part the extent of original and 1940's construction. Therefore, the room arrangement on both the first and second floor levels is very close to the original. The attic and basement areas remain virtually unchanged.

According to interviews with the Ellingsen family (second owners), the major changes which have been made to the house at the main level are at the southeast corner. Two bedrooms were located along the south wall of the main floor, probably separated by a bathroom. North of the bedroom in the southeast corner was a small kitchen and pantry or baking room and the current living room was a very large dining area. The entry/sitting room was the parlor and living room.

At the second level, very little change has occurred. Between the bedrooms in the northeast and southeast corners, there was a very large bathroom. This bathroom has now been divided into two bathrooms, one serving the master bedroom and the other serving the other four bedrooms from the hallway. In addition, the door which originally went from the large bathroom to the attic level has been moved into the southeast bedroom.

The original fir floors in all three levels still remain. However, most are covered with sheet vinyl and carpet floor coverings.

The original windows and much of the window trim remain and are in good condition. The interior doors and trim are very handsome paneled units which have been maintained and/or replicated where new doors were required. (Reference photographs.)

The original stair baluster and railings have been maintained and/or replicated where required during the restoration process.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

During the remodeling and restoration, the old wallpaper was removed from the wood wall sheathing. At the main level in the southwest corner of the house, the original wallpaper hanger signed his name and dated his work (October 6, 1891) on the cloth wallpaper backing, which signature has dated the construction of the house.

The original kitchen has been remodeled into a very generous modern kitchen and informal dining area.

The original wood tongue and groove ceiling finish at the main and second floor levels exists except in the kitchen area. Layers of old wallpaper, etc., have been removed from this material and the surface has been restored.

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1891

Significant Dates

1891

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Harlocker, Judge Lintner, House
Name of Property

Coos County, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.26 acres Coquille, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	110	403740	4780560
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steve L. Clay, AIA
organization Crow/Clay and Associates date August, 1991
street & number 833 Anderson Avenue telephone (503) 269-9388
city or town Coos Bay state OR zip code 97420

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Kit Cronwell
street & number 18 South Collier Street telephone _____
city or town Coquille state OR zip code 97423

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

FOR THE JUDGE LINTNER HARLOCKER HOUSE

The Queen Anne Judge Lintner Harlocker House constructed in 1891 is significant under National Register criterion "c". The property is noteworthy locally due to its association with Judge Lintner Harlocker and his wife Fannie J. Coke Harlocker as well as the family of Sheriff Edwin Ellingsen and with Louis H. Hazard, all owners (respectively) of this historic property. All of these people named were influential and important figures in the early development of the City of Coquille and Coos County. These people were associated with the broad patterns in social, political and commercial evolution in Coquille, brought about by changes in commerce and transportation in the Coquille Valley. The house meets National Register criteria "c" in the category of Architecture in the context of historic residential development in Coquille as a well preserved and locally distinctive example of the Queen Anne style attributed to pattern house architect George F. Barber from Knoxville, Tennessee.

The house, constructed in 1891, is the oldest of the three Queen Anne style dwellings in Coquille. It is located in one of Coquille's older neighborhoods and is notable for its location on a knoll overlooking downtown Coquille to the northwest. The house has classic Queen Anne characteristics including: flared chimney, combined roof shapes, irregularity of plan and massing, a hexagonal tower, varied exterior wall treatments and Eastlake decorative elements. These components are combined with some Stick detailing which together make it an attractive, unique and significant structure. Its proximity to the Andrew Jackson Sherwood House across the street creates a synergistic effect visually and historically.

JUDGE LINTNER HARLOCKER

Lintner Harlocker was born in Columbus, Ohio on July 14, 1848, as the third child in a family of three sons and one daughter. His parents, Eli and Emily (Sears) Harlocker, were

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

natives of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, respectively. Lintner's paternal grandfather, Christopher Harlocker, was a first generation German who located in Pennsylvania and later moved to Columbus, Ohio. Lintner's father was born in 1817 and married his wife on February 24, 1842. Eli Harlocker was a carpenter and a builder centering his operations on property near Columbus, Ohio. Here he combined both farming and building. At the time of his early death at age 32, he was successful as a builder and had secured a contract to build a state prison near Columbus.

Lintner Harlocker received a practical common school education and on January 28, 1865, enlisted for seven months in Company G, 47th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served under General Thomas in Tennessee and was discharged at Madison, Wisconsin at the age of 17. At the age of 21, Lintner Harlocker came to California by rail where he worked on a sheep ranch in Sonoma County. Two years later, he located in Oregon on a 170 acre farm on the Coquille River (three miles above the city). The next year, he went to the Willamette Valley and worked on the main line of the Oregon-California Railroad in Yamhill County. In the following spring, he bought a homestead of 160 acres 3-1/2 miles south of Coquille where he stayed for approximately ten years.

In 1882 at the age of 34, Lintner Harlocker was elected to the first of two consecutive terms as Coos County Assessor. Upon completing those terms, he was elected sheriff in 1886. At that point in time, the county seat was in Empire City, so he elected to move there to better perform his official duties. He completed two terms as sheriff and then moved to Coquille in 1890. In 1892, Lintner Harlocker was appointed postmaster of the town and served in that capacity for four years. In 1895-1897, he took a job as railway agent at the depot in Coquille. Then in 1898, he assumed the office of judge of Coos County. On August 14, 1889, Judge Harlocker married Fannie J. Coke, daughter of John S. Coke. Together they had six children: Mary Emily, Charles Stephen, Frank Jones, Edna Cynthia, Hugh and Fred Lintner.

Judge Harlocker was a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows of Coquille. According to his biographical record, "He is famed for the eminently fair and conscientious nature of his decisions, and in an office which offers large opportunity for the exercises of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

the faculty of making enemies, he finds that the majority feel the justice of his rule, no matter how averse to their personal advantage it may be."

FANNIE J. (COKE) HARLOCKER

Fannie J. Coke married Lintner Harlocker on August 14, 1889, nearly eighteen years after she came to Oregon from Tennessee with her father, John Stephen Coke. Mr. Coke settled on a farm in Bruster Valley on the north fork of the Coquille River and engaged in farming and stock raising. The family left Tennessee originally for California, lured there by the promise of a minor gold strike. The gold discovery was insignificant and they moved to Bruster Valley from California.

Fannie Coke was significant in her own right as the sister of John Scory Coke, the fifth of John Stephen Coke's eight children. He was born in Tennessee in 1867. John was an important civic, political and business leader in Marshfield. In addition to maintaining a full time law practice, he served as mayor of Marshfield, state senator from the joint Coos and Curry Counties legislative districts for the 1905 and 1907 sessions and as circuit judge of the Oregon Second Judicial District from 1909 until 1923. His move to Portland in 1923 resulted in his appointment to the federal bench in that city.

John was the founder of and had a substantial ownership interest in the First Trust and Savings Bank in Marshfield, Oregon. He was a director of the bank and its first president when it opened in 1907. After the First Trust merged with the First National, he continued as president of the surviving institution. In addition, he was the president of the Chandler Hotel Company and matched the wealthy W S. Chandler dollar for dollar in the hotel stock subscription. According to his son John Morton Coke, John S. Coke's law practice was lucrative and he represented many of the area's prominent businesses and individuals. John Coke is associated with the early development of downtown Marshfield, including the construction of the Coke Building which bears his name at the northeast corner of Second and Central.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

SHERIFF E. P. AND PEARL ELLINGSEN

The family of Edwin P. Ellingsen was the second owner of the Judge Lintner Harlocker House. Pearl Ellingsen purchased this house in 1929 to provide housing for herself and her five children who survived the tragic death of their husband and father Edwin P. Ellingsen. At his death, Edwin P. Ellingsen was 43 years old.

Edwin was born at Riverton in Coos County. He was a member of a large and prominent family in the Coos County area. As the son of ship captain O. P. Ellingsen, he learned the ship building and construction trade at an early age. He resided all his life in and around Coquille. He served on the Coquille School Board and was largely responsible for the construction of the original Coquille High School. He was engaged in a contracting business in Coquille and ran a ranch outside of Coquille. In 1920, Edwin was elected as sheriff of Coos County and then reelected in 1924. It was during his second term he met his untimely death in Curry County on a hunting trip with his father-in-law in an auto accident.

The Ellingsen family was the second county sheriff family to live in this residence. When Pearl Ellingsen brought her children to live in the Harlocker House in 1929, she obviously did this with some financial constraints. In interviews with her children Grace Greenough and Ted Ellingsen, it was noted Pearl, a librarian in the Coquille Library, used the downstairs rooms for living quarters for her family (excepting brother Herman who lived in a room in the attic level). The entry/parlor and the second floor bedrooms were then used to house teachers (mostly single) who taught in Coquille's schools. Since Pearl did not have the facilities in the house to cook for all of her guests, the teachers ate in a boarding house approximately one block down the street.

The Ellingsen children remember their mother, except for wallpaper and paint, kept the house just as the Harlockers left it, with the exception of the addition of a second exit from the second floor on the east side of the house. Apparently as the years passed, Pearl Ellingsen could no longer afford living in the house nor did she need all the space it afforded her as her children grew older. So, in 1938, it was sold to Louis H. Hazard and Pearl moved into a new smaller house constructed at 905 E. First Street in Coquille.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

LOUIS HOLMES HAZARD

Louis H. Hazard was the third owner of the Harlocker House. He purchased it from Pearl Ellingsen in 1938. It is generally held that Mr. Hazard purchased the house for his retirement years near the Sherwood family, his long time friends and business associates. Mr. Hazard's career began as a young man in Marshfield and as Coquille became the county seat and the commercial and transportation hub of the county, Mr. Hazard's interests and professional and business endeavors coincidentally took root there and blossomed.

Louis Hazard was born in Solon, Johnson County, Iowa on November 3, 1867. He was left motherless at the age of two years. His education was completed in the public schools of Winterset, Iowa; and at the age of 17 years, he came to Oregon and joined his father Silas Hazard. When he was 19 years old, he was appointed deputy postmaster of Marshfield and remained in that position until 1888. At that time, a clerical position opened in the Southern Oregon Company and he served in that position for four years when he became storekeeper for the United States Commissary Department at Empire City. After two years in that position, he became a bookkeeper for Henry Sengstacken of Marshfield and in June 1896 was appointed Deputy County Clerk. When the County Clerk (Edward Rackleff) resigned in 1899, he was appointed Clerk of Coos County and was elected to that position in 1900 and again in 1902. Mr. Hazard left that position to become one of the organizers and principal owners of the First National Bank of Coquille which was incorporated on May 27, 1903. He was elected cashier of this institution whose president was A. J. Sherwood of Coquille. The Queen Anne Sherwood residence was located directly across Collier Street from the Harlocker House.

THE JUDGE LINTNER HARLOCKER HOUSE

Evidence of the true eclecticism of the Queen Anne style is found in the Judge Lintner Harlocker House. Its hipped and gabled roof combinations, the peaked hexagonal roof atop a polygonal bay window, the various siding materials, the original flared chimney, together with the irregularity of the plan and massing declare it primarily a Queen Anne style house. This design is enhanced with Eastlake elements including the decorative barge boards,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

sunbursts, rounded collar braces, turned kingposts and pendants, turned porch columns and the sunburst spindle course under the porch architrave which combine on the primary (north and west) facades to create a pleasing, attractive and well proportioned example of the style. The sensitive articulation of the exterior building elements is enhanced by the addition of some Stick style detailing. The wide horizontal wood banks above and below the main and second floor level windows, as well as the corner boards and the "paneled" areas on the polygonal bay emulate and express the framing of the house consistent with the Stick idiom.

The house's close proximity with the Paulson House (previously nominated to the National Register of Historic Places) and the Andrew Jackson Sherwood House (nominated as part of this MPS) is significant. This trio of homes represent some of the best, if not the best, examples of the Queen Anne style in Coos County.

The Harlocker House is attributed to (but not documented) George F. Barber, architect from Knoxville, Tennessee in a research paper completed in 1981 by Richard H. Engeman entitled "Anonymous Architecture Reconsidered: George F. Barber Houses in Oregon". Mr. Engeman notes several characteristics which suggest a Barber design, including the massing, the shingle band between the first and second floors and the shingled gable ends. In addition, he notes a photograph of Coquille about 1910 shows a large house with a three story tower which is clearly related in design to the Sherwood House. If designed by George Barber, it would be one of his earliest designs in Oregon.

GEORGE F. BARBER, ARCHITECT

Two brothers from England, George and Charles Palliser, were carpenters cum architects who became one of the first firms (Palliser, Palliser and Company, Architects of Bridgeport, Connecticut) to develop house plans and distribute them by mail in 1876. Following closely on their heels and later overshadowing their efforts was architect George F. Barber from Knoxville, Tennessee, one of the most popular of the mail order architects. Barber began a similar enterprise to the Pallisers about 1888. He issued at that time his first edition of The Cottage Souvenir from De Kalb, Illinois. By 1907, he had issued approximately a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

dozen catalogs and produced a magazine, American Homes, which regularly displayed new house plans.

Barber's firm produced mainly residential plans and his appeal was with his interesting and innovative eclectic style. Service was also important to the success of his business. "Keep writing till you get just what you want. Don't be afraid of writing too often. We are not easily offended." That service ethic caused an expert on mail order house designs to estimate that Barber's firm alone produced approximately 20,000 sets of plans during its operation. James Massey and Shirley Maxwell's article, Planbook Houses - Architecture by Mail, in The Old-House Journal stated, "As for the designs themselves, they ran the whole dizzying gamut of late 19th century style choices. Barber's were perhaps the most flamboyant, making them among the easiest to spot in today's neighbors. Although most of his designs were intended to be built in wood, Barber especially liked the Richardsonian Romanesque style, which most architects built only in brick and stone. His frame houses bustle with rounded wooden bays, turretlike oriels, three-story towers, many gables, and much carved-and turned-wood decoration. Not that he ignored other popular styles: Queen Anne and Colonial Revival details were tossed into the mix with a kind of grand giddiness that today is breathtaking."

Design of these residences appears to have been Barber's own undertaking. He supervised a staff of approximately 30 draftsmen and 20 secretaries.

It is interesting to note that Barber is also credited with pioneering the concept and execution of prefabricated houses. This idea caught on with mail order companies such as Sears and Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and Aladdin.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 3

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is identified as Tax Lot 10200, in Elliott's Addition to the City of Coquille, Section 1, Township 28S, Range 13W, Willamette Meridian, in Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area encompasses the entire urban tax lot presently associated with the historic house.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

The following information is submitted for all the photographs:

Property: Harlocker, Judge Lintner House
Address: 18 South Collier St.
Coquille, Oregon 97423
Photographer: Steve L. Clay
Date: December 1991
Negatives: Steve L. Clay
833 Anderson St.
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

Exterior Photographs:

- Photo #1: View from Collier Street to the west elevation.
- Photo #2: Detail of the main gable at the west elevation.
- Photo #3: Entry porch at the west elevation.
- Photo #4: View of the north side of the entry porch.
- Photo #5: Detail of gable at entry porch.
- Photo #6: Detail of railing at entry porch.
- Photo #7: View of northwest corner of the house.
- Photo #8: Detail of gable and overhang on west elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 2

Photo #9: View of shop/garage from northwest corner of house.

Photo #10: View of the northeast corner of the house.

Photo #11: View of the east elevation from the garage/shop.

Photo #12: East elevation.

Photo #13: South elevation.

Interior Photographs:

Photo #14: View of the front door and entry from the stair landing.

Photo #15: View of the interior of the tower at the main level from stair landing.

Photo #16: View of the southeast corner of the living room.

Photo #17: View from the formal dining area toward the entry.

Photo #18: View of the remodeled kitchen from the southeast corner of the residence.
Door to the formal dining room is to the left of the photograph.

Photo #19: View of the upstairs hall from its south end including detail of stair, balusters, railing, newel posts, etc.

Photo #20: View of the upstairs hallway from the north end looking south with detail of stair, rails, newels, balusters, etc.

Photo #21: View of the northwest bedroom at the second level.

Photo #22: Detail of original doors at the interior of the residence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 3

Photo #23: Photo of attic level.

Photo #24: Cloth used behind wallpaper at the main level describing name of the painter/plaster and the date of his work which has been used to date the building.

Photo #25: Cloth used behind wallpaper at the main level describing name of the painter/plaster and the date of his work which has been used to date the building.

Historic Photographs:

Photo #26: Historic photo of the Harlocker House. Undated, showing rooftop finials. Circa 1930.

(HENRY)

1	3500	4100	4200
2		4000	
3	3600	3900	4000
4			
5	3700	3800	
6			

(COULTER)

1	4300	4400	5000
2	4500		
3	4600	4900	
4	44		
5	4700	4800	
6	SEE CS 50A156		

(HEATH)

1	5100	5200
2		
3	5300	47
4	5400	
5	5500	
6	5600	

1ST.

8-00

COLLIER

1	9900	9400
2		
3	9800	9500
4		
5	9700	9600
6		

DEAN

1	9300	8800	8700
2			
3	9200	8900	
4	45		
5	9100	9000	9000
6			

ELLIOTT

1	8600	
2	8500	
3	46	
4	8400	
5	8300	
6		

10100	0.09 AC.	10300	0.22 AC.
10200	0.26 AC.	10400	0.18 AC.

10500	0.20 AC.	10700	1.03 AC.
10600	0.15 AC.	SEE CS 30A31 & 41	

10800	0.21 AC.	SEE CS 30B
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1/4 SECTION LINE BY DEEDS

N87°53'W

L 80' J

SEE MAP 28 13 IDA

1.018.000

CITY OF COQUILLE
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY
1988

Historic Name: Harlocker, Linter, Hse. Common Name:
Location: 18 S. Collier Street Date of Construction: c. 1895
Owner: Cromwell, Brand and Kathryn Original Use: Single Dwelling
Address: Same Present Use: Single Dwelling
Coquille, OR 97423 Arch./Builder: Unknown
T/R/S: 28S/13W/1AD Tax Lot: 10200 Style: Stick/Queen Anne
Addition: N/A Resource Type: Building
Block: N/A Lot: N/A Theme: Arch.-19th Century
Photo Roll No: 2 Frame No: 18,19 Condition: Good

Plan Type/Shape: Asymmetrical No. of Stories: 2.5
Foundation Material: Concrete Basement: Yes
Roof Form: Hip w/ projecting gables Roof Material: Comp. shingles
Wall Construction: Wood Structural Frame: Stud

Primary Window Type: Double-hung sash--most in pairs
Exterior Surfacing Materials: Shiplap; imbricated shingles
Decorative Features: Stick Style detailing; brackets; bargeboards;
pendants
Other: Gabled porch supported by robust turned posts; two-story
corner tower w/ hexagonal roof; small hip-roofed porch on rear
elevation; interior brick chimney

Exterior Alterations/Additions (dated): Two windows and a door
replaced on rear elevation (n.d.); front door replaced in recent
past

Noteworthy Landscape Features: Some foundation plantings; mature
fir tree in front yard

Associated Structures: Small gabled shed (possibly for storage of
wood) in backyard with large extension added on north side

Setting: Located on east side of Collier Street at crest of hill
overlooking downtown Coquille to the west; surrounding residential
neighborhood is noteworthy for quality and quantity of turn-of-the-
century homes

Statement of Significance: Please see continuation sheet

Date: 9/88

Recorded By: Koler/Morrison Consultants

SHPO Inventory No:

CITY OF COQUILLE
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY
1988

Statement of Significance

HISTORIC NAME: Harlocker, Judge Linter, House
ADDRESS: 18 S. Collier Street

The Judge Harlocker House is highly significant as a well-preserved and excellent example of an eclectic building type incorporating elements of both the Queen Anne and Stick styles. It is also significant for its association with Harlocker, a prominent early citizen of Coquille.

The house, constructed c. 1895, is believed to be the oldest of the three "high style" eclectic period dwellings in the study area. The other buildings are the Sherwood House (1901), across Collier Street to the west of the subject building, and the Paulson House (1906) at 86 N. Dean Street. These houses share a number of features characteristic of the Queen Anne style including asymmetrical plans, multiple roof forms, and a profuse array of decorative elements associated with the late Victorian eclectic architectural styles. The subject building has a number of Stick Style elements such as the particular turn which the gable-end ornament takes and the use of contrasting boards on exterior walls to simulate structural members. The latter was a hallmark of the Stick style.

The subject building has retained a high degree of physical integrity. What alterations have taken place are primarily confined to the rear of the building and include changes to several windows and a door. Overall it is an exceedingly handsome representative of this popular 19th century style.

Linter Harlocker was born in Columbus, Ohio in 1848, the son of Eli and Emily (Sears) Harlocker. He spent his childhood on farms in Wisconsin and Iowa and in 1865 enlisted in the Wisconsin Infantry to serve in the Civil War. He came west in 1869 first settling in California before coming to Oregon in 1871. He first took up residence in the Willamette Valley coming to the Coquille area some time prior to 1882 when he was elected assessor of Coos County. Four years later he was elected sheriff. Harlocker served as postmaster of Coquille in 1890 and as a railroad agent from 1895 to 1897. In 1897 he became a county judge.

Harlocker married Fannie J. Coke in 1889 and they had six children: Charles S., Frank J., Edna C., Hugh, Fred L., and Mary E. Harlocker.

Harlocker purchased the subject property in 1891 from J.W. Hughes. Title records do not indicate whether there was a

Continuation Sheet
Statement of Significance
18 S. Collier

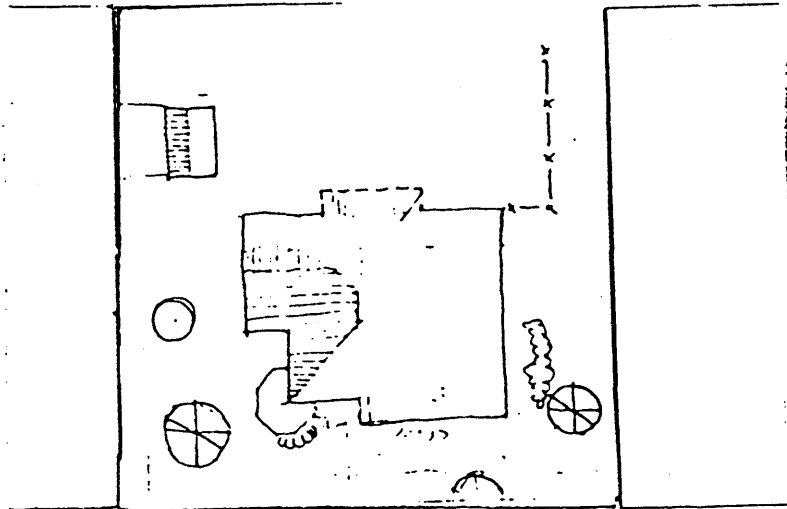
building on the property at that time; however, it is unlikely that there was as the property had changed hands several times over a very short period prior to the time Harlocker bought it. Stylistic features suggest a construction date in the 90s and local informants know it only as the Harlocker house further suggesting that Harlocker was the original owner.

The house stayed in the Harlocker family until 1929 when it was sold to Pearl Ellingson in whose ownership it remained until 1938.

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CITY OF COQUILLE
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY
1988

HISTORIC NAME: Harlocker, Judge Lintner, House
ADDRESS: 18 S. Collier Street



ADDRESS 18 SOUTH COLLIER STREET

