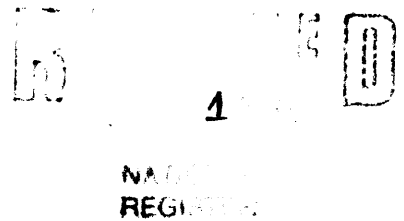


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Cary, Keo J., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 572 East First Street N/A not for publication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 H. Smith 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:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	<u>for</u> Signature of the Keeper <u><i>Antoinette J. Lee</i></u>	Date of Action <u>10/14/92</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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 19th and Early 20th Century

American Movements: Craftsman/

American Foursquare

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: concrete

walls: wood: weatherboards

roof: asphalt: composition shingles

other:

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2

The Cary House, a 2-1/2 story, American Foursquare residence in the Craftsman style, constructed in 1912 is located at the corner of First and Folsom Streets. The house has suffered very little change over time and is in very good condition. It is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards, a composition shingle roof, deep eaves and exposed rafters. The entrance to the house is off center in a full width porch supported by rectangular battered posts on cast stone bases and solid balustrade. The exposed basement walls are also covered with cast stone. The building is covered with a hipped roof with four hipped dormers. The original 1912 gabled garage has a more recent carport and breezeway addition connecting it with the house. The garage has horizontal lapped siding, deep eaves and exposed rafters. The windows are primarily double hung. The main door is oak with a beveled oval glass pane and side lights. The major entrance to the house faces East First Street to the south.

SETTING

The Cary House is located on Lots 7 and 8 and part of 9 of Block 47 of Elliott's Addition. It is situated on a gentle rise in the southeast portion of Coquille's residential district. The yard rises six to eight feet above the intersection of First and Folsom Streets and is an important visual element establishing the historic character of the neighborhood which is noted for its high concentration of early twentieth century houses. The property measures 100 x 125 feet. Originally just two - 50x100 lots, the Carys purchased 25 feet of the property to the north from neighbor Dr. Richmond in 1919. The landscape features include some foundation plantings and a rear yard enclosed by a fence.

PLAN

The house could be classified as a transitional house in that it had an open plan reminiscent of the Queen Anne Style. The house is entered on the main level at its southwest corner. The main living spaces are on this level and the four bedrooms are on the second floor. The circulation core of the house is in the southwest corner where the stair to the second floor rises from the northwest corner of the entry. A short, side hallway between the kitchen and the entry connects to the stairway to the basement and to the exterior door to the breezeway and to the garage to the west. One can circulate through the downstairs level, moving counter-clockwise from the entry to the living room, dining room,

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Section number 7 Page 3

kitchen, hallway and back to the entry. The second floor has four bedrooms, one in each corner of that level. The bathroom is found along the north wall between two bedrooms. The master bedroom is in the southeast corner. There is a sealed attic story which is accessed by a pull down stair off of the second floor hallway.

EXTERIOR

The exterior of the house is a well kept and rather classic interpretation of the American Foursquare, a popular post-Victorian domestic architectural style. Some of the classic elements of the style include the two story construction, the square box-like shape and low hipped roofs with broad overhanging eaves. There is relatively little adornment and has as one of its major architectural features a porch extending the full width of the front elevation. Dormer roofs articulate the upper floor hipped roof line at all four quadrants and lend a sense of scale and proportion to the house. Craftsman styling effects include the exposed rafter ends along the eaves, the cut stone foundation and the battered front porch columns. The oval beveled glass door and sidelights are features which were oftentimes used in the American Foursquare as is the closed-in front rail on the porch, while the bay window off the dining room is somewhat unusual.

The exterior of the residence is clad with Port Orford cedar horizontal lap siding with corner boards. This cedar siding was hand picked by Leo Cary and barged up from the Bandon area where it was milled. Below the first floor level, the base of the building is constructed of cast stone which was a material very unusual to the Coquille area.

The hipped roof over the generous front entry porch is supported by rectangular battered posts, a trademark of the style. On the main volume of the house, the roof structure is a hipped gable with hipped dormers at each elevation. The single story rear porch roof is hipped and connects to the north side of the main volume. All gutters and downspouts are copper. The garage is a simpler gabled structure as is the carport and breezeway which were recently added.

There are two chimneys on the building: an original interior chimney in the northwest quadrant of the house and a newer chimney on the east elevation in the living room. The interior chimney is currently used for the furnace in the basement and was also

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 4

used during the historic period of the house for the wood cook stove in the kitchen. Approximately 15 years ago the third owner, Dr. Brazer, constructed a fireplace in the living room with an exterior chimney. The construction and detailing is certainly compatible with the house but is distinguishable from the historic fabric. Dr. Brazer disagreed with Leo Cary's premise that fireplaces were inefficient and wasteful.

A garden window was constructed at the kitchen window opening in approximately 1987. A projecting bay window is a feature at the northeast corner of the house. This window forms the east end of the dining room.

The front (south) elevation is comprised of the 2-1/2 story facade against which is placed the 1 story hipped porch roof, columns, etc. As is typical of each elevation, a hipped attic dormer penetrates the south facing hip. The original concrete steps rise from the sidewalk level to the yard level and another six risers extend to the porch and first floor level. The beautiful original oak door with full height oval beveled glass and side lights adorn the entry to the house. The porch is enclosed by a solid balustrade with a heavy wood cap. The windows on this elevation are 1/1 double hung sash with 1 x trim at their perimeters. The roofing is a dark composition shingle over the original wood shingle roof.

The significant features of the east elevation include the addition of exterior masonry construction for the living room fireplace (ca. 1975) as well as the bay window on the east end of the dining room.

On the west elevation, the breezeway connects the garage/carport to the house. The interior chimney is visible above the roof of the main volume and the kitchen garden window is visible from the breezeway and backyard.

The north elevation was originally designed with an open porch. However, during construction (according to daughter Mary Ella Cary) the back porch was enclosed so the house would have additional storage and/or work area. The door to the back yard is available through this porch area. The single bathroom on this level is available at the east end of this space.

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The garage situated to the northwest of the house is contemporary to the house and constructed in the same style. The gabled building is clad with Port Orford cedar horizontal lap siding to match the house. The carport, constructed in 1990, was sensitively done and respected the detailing, spirit and scale of the original garage construction. All of these secondary structures are in good condition.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Cary House is well preserved and is articulated in the Arts and Crafts tradition. Although the floor plan was a Queen Anne Style open plan, it had American Foursquare influences obviating its transitional character. The short side hall and stairway off to one side, rectangular stair balusters and built-in fittings and cabinetry evidenced the Arts and Crafts philosophy integrated into the Foursquare idiom.

The interior of the residence is organized with the formal spaces on the ground floor and the bedrooms upstairs. The basement has windows that penetrate the cast stone base of the structure and is accessible from the west exterior door leading to the garage. A full sealed attic is accessed by a Hollywood stair from the central hall to the second floor. All of the original woodwork is intact. The windows are in original condition and are quite serviceable. Many of the original light fixtures remain, as well as the original push button and rotary switches that operate them. Most of the existing light fixtures are in the second story rooms. Most of the interior wall surfaces have been papered. Along the full run of the stair from the basement to the second floor, the balusters, newel posts and rails are all original and are well maintained. Most of the wood trim in the house has been painted and is in quite good condition.

First Floor

Floors in the living, dining and entry areas are oak installed in a concentric square pattern. This floor has been refinished in the entry and covered with carpet in the living and dining rooms.

The living room is to the east of the entrance hall and is entered between pairs of painted, battered wood columns framing an approximately six foot wide opening. Directly

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opposite this entrance to the living room is the fireplace constructed approximately 15 years ago. The mantel of the fireplace is constructed of eastern black walnut in a design compatible with the historic fabric.

The dining room is entered from the living room through a pair of paneled wood sliding doors complete with original push button hardware. Upon entering the dining room, a large bay window frames the view to the east. On the west end of the dining room is the original china cabinet/dish storage area constructed with paneled doors. All of the cabinet work in this room is original and retains the original hardware. In the northwest corner of the room, a framed opening allows access to the kitchen.

The kitchen has been recently remodeled. In 1987, that remodel included adding new lighting, appliances and a garden window. However, the original cabinets, hardware, laundry chute and kitchen plan were retained. The laundry and bath spaces ancillary to the kitchen are found in the closed porch just north of the kitchen. Access to the back yard from the kitchen is available through this space. Original soffits, sided walls, and windows remain in these ancillary spaces.

The garage is accessed from the house through a small hallway (connecting the kitchen and the entry) and down a stairway to a landing just above the stair run to the basement. At this landing, one finds the original paneled door (approximately 1' 6" x 2') to a storage area for firewood for the wood cook stove on the other side of the wall. The firewood was brought in from the exterior and loaded through this door so the mess would not be brought into the kitchen. From this landing, the garage can be directly accessed to the west under the breezeway connecting the house and the carport, or the basement is accessed by a stair to the south.

Second Floor

The stairs have a mid-level landing between the first and second floors as they turn. At the second story level, the stairs open onto a hallway running east and west from which all bedrooms and the bathroom are accessed. With the exception of the bathroom, all floors are oak and have been covered with carpet and pad.

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Section number 7 Page 7

The largest room on the floor is the master bedroom in the southeast corner of the house. The other bedrooms, similarly sized, are found in the other corners of the upstairs floor plan. The two north bedrooms are separated by a bathroom which has the original built-in cupboards and a tub installed by the Carys in the 1940's. In the hallway, the original laundry chute door is found near the bathroom entrance.

Attic

The attic is accessed from the second floor hallway. Directly in front of the bathroom door, a pull-down Hollywood stair is available for access to this space. This space has hipped ceilings, which extend to the floor. The ceilings are sealed and only the north and south dormers are visible from this space. The space is mainly used for storage and hobbies, with adequate stand-up room for these functions. There are numerous built-in storage shelves and cupboards in this space.

Basement

The basement is accessed by the stair near the kitchen area. The basement includes a shower, shop and a boiler room. The boiler is the original heating unit that has been changed from wood and coal fired to oil fired. The original instruction sheet for the boiler is fastened to the wall nearby. In the basement, one can witness the framing lumber which was used for the house, as there are no ceilings in this area. The framing lumber is hand selected, western red cedar 2 x materials throughout. It is expected that this material was used throughout this home.

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)

Commerce and Transportation
Architecture

Period of Significance

1912-1930

Significant Dates

1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Leo J. Cary (1879-1972)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builder: "Grandpa" Shelley and Mark and Kirk Shelley

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:

Cary, Leo J., House
Name of Property

Coos County, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 0.29 acres

Coquille, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 0 | | 4 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 0 | | 4 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
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 Oregon 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 Ernest and Beverly Tarlen

street & number 572 East First 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.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE CARY HOUSE

The American Foursquare residence in the Craftsman style, the Cary House constructed in 1912 is significant under both National Register criterion "b" and "c". The property's significance under criterion "b" is due to its association with Leo J. and Mary Ella Cary, both influential and important figures in the early development of the City of Coquille. The family's importance to the development of Coquille centers on the development of commerce and transportation along the Coquille River. The house also meets National Register criterion "C" in the category of Architecture in the context of historical residential development in Coquille as a well preserved and locally distinctive example of the Craftsman style.

The house which is situated in one of Coquille's older neighborhoods is notable for its bearing and presence on its site and its characteristic Craftsman style exterior and interior detailing. The property rises steeply from the street and is nicely landscaped and partially fenced. The exterior is clad with Port Orford cedar lap siding and cast stone and is topped by hipped roof embellished with four dormers at each quadrant of the house. A large porch extends across the front facade. Windows are single paned, double hung sash and along with other interior and exterior trim are all well preserved as originally installed.

LEO J. AND MARY E. "NELLIE" CARY

Leo J. Cary's involvement in the industrialization of Coquille and its hinterlands is well documented. His involvement in the river oriented economy of Coquille was as diverse and extensive as any other individual, according to Coquille historians. The Carys' business interests included timber holdings, a lumber company, two creameries, a dairy ranch and a river transportation company operating steam and gasoline powered boats. With these diverse elements in their business portfolio, there are few aspects of the economy and business community which their lives and business acumen did not touch. One industry which began with the Carys and still lives on is the Bandon Creamery which was a parent to the currently operating Bandon Cheese Factory. This company is widely known for the quality of its product, using the local dairy resources which were developed during and as a result of the Carys' involvement in the development and industrialization of Coquille.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

Leo J. Cary was born in Parnell, Michigan in 1879. It was apparently in Parnell, Michigan where Leo met Mary E. "Nellie" Coach who was the daughter of a prominent east coast family and owners of the Coach Lumber Company. Mrs. Cary's father was also associated with George Weyerhaeuser. Mr. Coach was apparently an agent for the Weyerhaeuser Company in Oregon and purchased substantial quantities of land for Weyerhaeuser and for his own company in Coos County.

Leo and Mary were married in Michigan in 1909. They moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan where Leo was in the furniture business. Grand Rapids at that time was the furniture capital of the country.

Two years after their marriage, Mrs. Cary's father died in 1911. Mr. Coach's death required the Carys to move to Coquille to manage the vast timber holdings belonging to the family.

When Mary's parents died, Mary and her brothers inherited the Coach Lumber Company located in Coquille, and along with that, huge tracts of land around the Lampa Mountain area between Coquille and Bandon. It is thought Leo and Mary added to these holdings during their tenure as General Manager/Secretary-Treasurer and President (respectively) of the company. Other partners in the Coach Lumber Company were Mary's brothers. The Coach Lumber Company was one of the major users of the Coquille River transporting logs, lumber, men, tools and equipment up and down the estuary.

On some of the properties purchased in the Lampa Mountain area, the Carys owned and operated a large dairy ranch. At that time, the dairy business was growing very quickly, so quickly in fact that writer Addison T. Bennett commented in a 1912 issue of Oregonia that "Coquille will grow larger and wax fat on the dairy industry, some of the very finest dairy farms being hereabouts and as each acre of new land is denuded of its brush and downfalls, another cow or two comes to help swell the present large number...the result will be that this little City of Coquille will be one of the wealthiest dairy centers in the country. And it is going to take but a few years to accomplish this."

In the course of marketing their dairy products, the Carys became one of the founders of the Bandon Creamery and the Arago Creamery.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

With their personal dairy businesses expanding and profiting, the Carys organized the People's Transportation Company, originally developed to transport dairy products from their ranch and others up and down the length of the river to their own creameries as well as those owned by others. Mr. Cary was the Vice President of the company. The company operated steam and motorboats. These boats and others similar were the lifeblood of commerce between Myrtle Point and Coquille and between Coquille and the San Francisco area, via Bandon. The Carys expanded their transportation contracts to include the transport of mail between Bandon and Coquille. The People's Transportation Company was dissolved in the early 1920's when roads were constructed to these otherwise isolated communities.

Leo Cary was the President of the Kokeel Kanu Klub. This was organized as a leisure development in the Dora area of Coos County. It is located on the Middle Fork of the Coquille River. The development contemplated 12 building sites and recreational amenities directly on the river. It has only been partially developed at this date.

The Carys were instrumental in the organization of the local Catholic church in Coquille. According to articles in the local paper, the Carys' residence is noted as being the first Catholic church in Coquille. During the first decade and one-half of the 1900's, the few Catholic families in the Coquille area attended mass in Coos Bay. During the week, priests from Coos Bay, North Bend or Bandon would travel to Coquille and offer mass in the Cary residence. About 1915 or 1916, the church was finally constructed on land donated to the church by the Carys, eliminating the use of the Cary residence for a sanctuary.

Mr. Cary was also very involved in local politics and charities. He was the founder of the Coquille Rotary Club in 1936. Mr. Cary was also a city councilor for the City of Coquille and was instrumental in that position in the construction of the new City Hall in 1912.

Leo Cary died December 14, 1972 at the age of 93.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

THE CARY HOUSE

In 1988, 1989 and 1990, the City of Coquille commissioned Phases I and II of a Historic Resource Inventory. These two documents inventoried 82 properties in the City of Coquille. Of these properties, only two were designated as "Craftsman Style": the Leo Cary house and the Frank Leslie house at 110 N. Folsom St. The Leslie house was built circa 1908 and has suffered from significant exterior alterations, including a new porch, rebuilt stairs, new siding, three car garage addition and a bay window addition. It is clear the Leo J. Cary house is the best example of the Craftsman style in Coquille.

The Cary house was built under the supervision of Mr. Cary who hired "Grandpa" Shelley and his sons Mark and Kirk as carpenters for the project. The Shelleys were homestead ranchers and craftsmen in the Coquille area. They built many of the fine homes in Coquille after the turn of the century as well as several commercial buildings. One notable building which still stands is the Shelley Block on the corner of East First Street and Adams. The Shelleys later occupied that building with a meat market purveying meat from a ranch which was east of Coquille in what is now known as the "Shelley Road Area".

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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Beckham, Stephen Dow. "State Inventory Historic Sites and Buildings", 1976.

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Coquille Valley Sentinel. "Holy Name Church Fetes 50 Year Celebration". 1965.

Coquille Valley Sentinel Historical Review, p. 6A, July 22, 1976.

Kahn, Renee. "The American Foursquare". The Old-House Journal. p. 29-32, February 1982.

Koler/Morrison, Planning Consultants. City of Coquille Historic Resource Inventory Phase I 1988.

Kramer, George (Preservation Consultant). City of Coquille Historic Resource Inventory Phase II 1989-1990.

Tarlen, Ernie. Nonrecorded Interview May 14, 1991 by Steve Clay at the offices of Crow/Clay & Associates, Architects, 833 Anderson Street, Coos Bay, Oregon 97420.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is located in Section 1, Township 28S, Range 13W, Willamette Meridian, and is legally described as Lots 7 and 8 and the south half of Lot 9, Block 47 in Elliott's Addition to Coquille, Coos County, Oregon. It is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 5700 at said location.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

These 2 1/2 lots define the historic and current property boundaries.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

The following information is submitted for all the photographs:

Property: Cary, Leo J. House
Address: 572 E. First St.
Coquille, Oregon 97423
Photographer: Steve L. Clay
Date: August 1991
Negatives: Steve L. Clay
833 Anderson St.
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

Exterior Photographs:

- Photo #1: Front view from the south at East First Street.
Photo #2: View of southeast corner.
Photo #3: East elevation.
Photo #4: View from garage to northwest corner.
Photo #5: View from west property line of carport, garage and a portion of the west elevation.
Photo #6: View from the southwest property corner to the southwest corner of the house and garage.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 2

Interior Photographs:

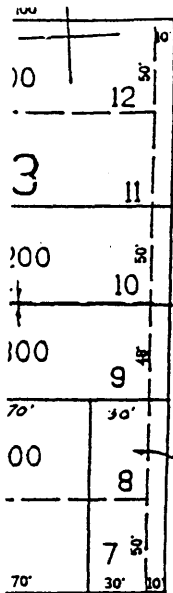
Photo #7: View from living room to the west into the front entry.

Photo #8: View of the southwest corner of the dining room, including view of original built-in cabinet, leaded glass cabinet work and pocket doors to living room.

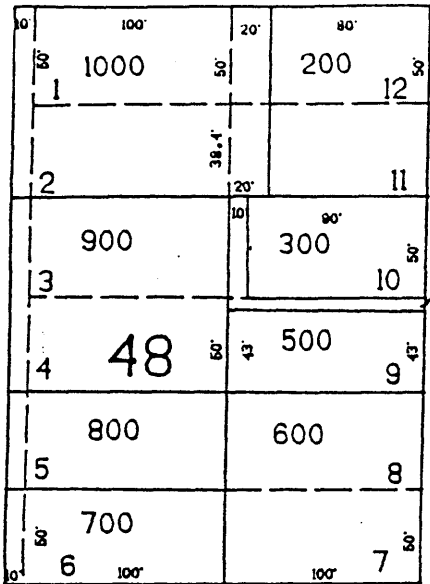
Photo #9: View of southwest corner of the kitchen showing original cabinet work.

Photo #10: View from hallway to the southeast corner of the master bedroom. (Southeast corner of the second floor.)

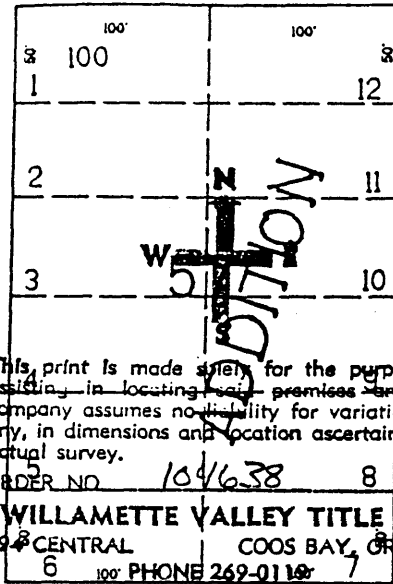
Photo #11: View to the west across the basement to the stair connecting to the kitchen.



ST.



ST.

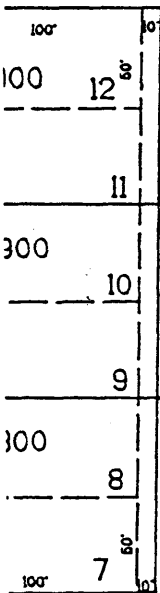


ST.

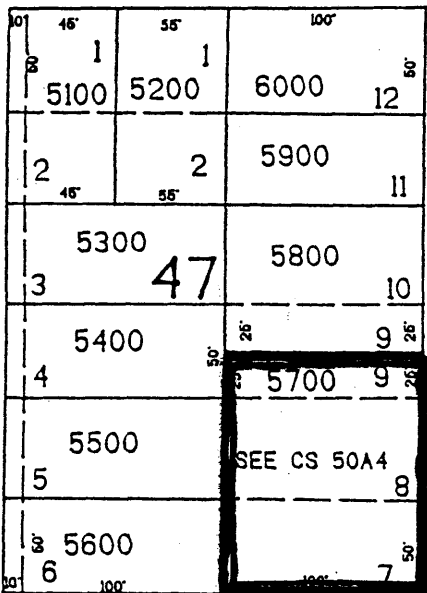
This print is made solely for the purpose of assisting in locating said premises and the company assumes no liability for variations, if any, in dimensions and location ascertained by actual survey.

ORDER NO. 104638
WILLAMETTE VALLEY TITLE CO.
 298 CENTRAL COOS BAY, OREGON
 6 100' PHONE 249-0119 7

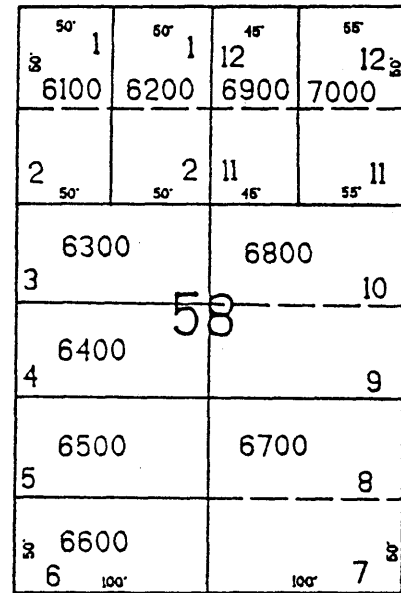
& 59



(HEATH)



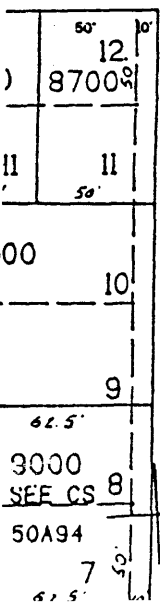
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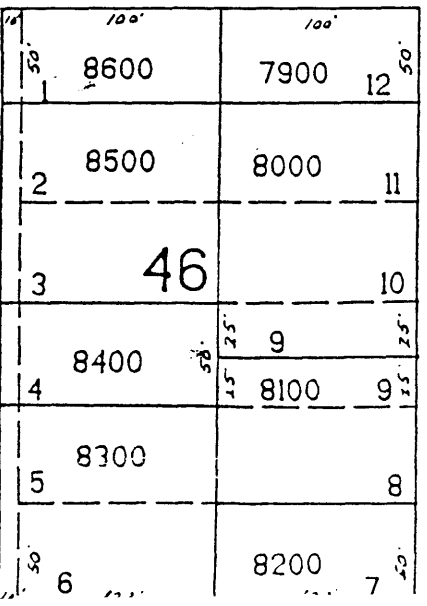
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SEE MAP 28 12 6BC

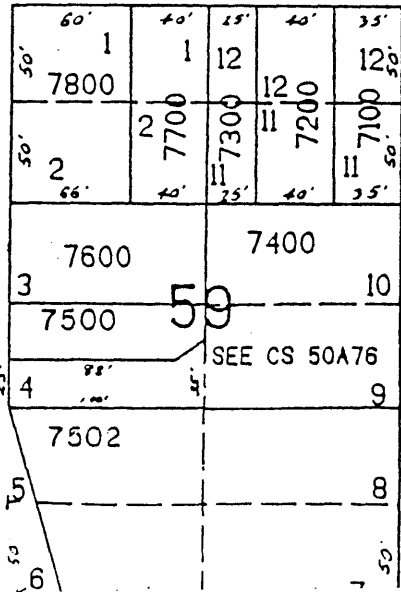
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ELLIOTT



FOLSOM



GOULD

SEE CS 1

CITY OF COQUILLE
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY
1988

Historic Name: Cary, Leo J., House	Common Name:
Location: 572 E. 1st Street	Date of Construction: 1912
Owner: Tarlen, Ernest and Beverley	Original Use: Single Dwelling
Address: Same	Present Use: Single Dwelling
Coquille. OR 97423	Arch./Builder: Unknown
T/R/S: 28S/13W/1 Tax Lot: 5700	Style: Craftsman
Addition: Elliotts	Resource Type: Building
Block: 47 Lot: 7,8 pt of 9	Theme: Arch.-20th Century
Photo Roll No: 1 Frame No: 16,17	Condition: Good

Plan Type/Shape: Rectangular	No. of Stories: 2
Foundation Material: Concrete	Basement: Yes
Roof Form: Hip w/ deep eaves	Roof Material: Comp. shingles
Wall Construction: Wood	Structural Frame: Stud
Primary Window Type: Double-hung sash	
Exterior Surfacing Materials: Horizontal lap w/ corner boards	

Decorative Features: Deep eaves w/exposed rafters

Other: Full-width porch supported by rectangular, battered posts on cast stone bases and solid balustrade; handsome entrance has oak door w/ oval glass pane, sidelights; polygonal window bay

Exterior Alterations/Additions (dated): Porch enclosed on rear elevation (n.d.)

Noteworthy Landscape Features: Some foundation plantings; rear yard enclosed by fence

Associated Structures: Gabled garage adjacent to west of house-- contemporary w/ house--has gabled roof, horizontal lap siding, deep eaves and exposed rafters

Setting: Prominently sited on northwest corner of 1st and Folsom streets in residential neighborhood noted for high concentration of early 20th century houses; subject house is important visual element establishing historic character of area; lot is several feet above street grade

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: Cary, Leo J., House
ADDRESS: 572 E. First Street

The Leo J. Cary House is a well-preserved and excellent example of the Craftsman style. The original owners were Leo J. and Mary E. (Nellie) Cary who purchased the property in 1912 and owned it through the historic period. According to information gathered by Stephen Dow Beckham in a 1976 survey of historic sites, Leo Cary was a lumberman. He was born in Parnell, Michigan in 1879. He married Mary E. Coach the daughter of an East Coast lumberman. Her brothers later owned the Coach Lumber Company in Coos County in the early years of the 20th century. City directories indicate that Leo Cary served as Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, and his wife Mary as President, of the Coach Lumber Company for a number of years. Leo was also Vice-President of the Peoples Transportation Company--a steamboat service which ran between Coquille and Myrtle Point--and President of the Kokeel Kanu Klub. He died in 1972 at the age of 92.

The house, which is prominently sited on the northwest corner of 1st and Folsom streets, embodies many of the typical features associated with the Craftsman style. These include the shallow hipped roof with deep eaves, exposed rafters and dormers, as well as the expansive front porch. A garage located to the northwest of the subject building appears on a 1915 Sanborn map and is probably contemporary with the house.

- BIBLIOGRAPHY:
- Beckham, Stephen Dow. "State Inventory Historic Sites and Buildings," 1976.
 - Dodge, Orvil. Pioneer History of Coos and Curry Counties. Bandon: Western World, 1969.
 - Polk, R.L. and Sons. Coos County Directory, 1916-1917. Portland: R.L. Polk and Co., Inc.
 - TICOR Title Co. Records, Coos Bay, Oregon.

CITY OF COQUILLE
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY
1988

HISTORIC NAME: Cary, Leo J., House
ADDRESS: 572 E. First Street

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