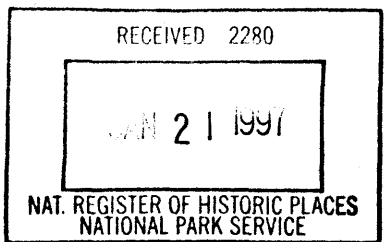


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Marshfield City Hall

other names/site number Coos Bay City Hall, Old City Hall

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 375 West Central Avenue not for publication N/A
city or town Coos Bay vicinity N/A
state Oregon code OR county Coos code 011
zip code 97420

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

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

Jane Smith January 10, 1997
Signature of certifying official Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 2/21/97

____ 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 Keeper

Date of Action

=====
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

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

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

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

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Cat: <u>GOVERNMENT</u> | Sub: <u>city hall</u> |
| <u>GOVERNMENT</u> | <u>correctional facility</u> |
| <u>GOVERNMENT</u> | <u>fire station</u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Cat: <u>COMMERCE</u> | Sub: <u>restaurant</u> |
| <u>COMMERCE</u> | <u>business</u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

=====

7. Description

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Classical Revival

(20th Century Classical)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

roof Asphalt

walls Concrete

other _____

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

=====

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

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B. Removed from its original location.

- ___ 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)

Politics/Government
Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance 1923 - 1944

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder John Everett Tourtellotte
and Frank Hummel

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

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(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: Coos Bay Public Library's Oregon Archives
Southwestern Oregon Community College Special Collection

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property Less than one acre (0.22 acres) Coos Bay, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|-------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 10 | 401600 | 4802180 | 3 | _____ | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | _____ | _____ | 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 Steven L. Clay, Principal/Partner

organization Crow/Clay and Associates, Architecture and Planning date January 30, 1996

street & number 125 W. Central Avenue, Suite 400 telephone (541) 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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Thomas G. Thompson and Barbara Thompson

street & number 540 Newport Avenue telephone (541) 267-5897

city or town Coos Bay state OR zip code 97420
=====

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 3 Page 1

MARSHFIELD CITY HALL (1923)

(Coos Bay City Hall, Old)

375 West Central Avenue

Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The two-story Classical-style building of concrete on daylight basement which was erected in 1923 as the fire resistant city hall of Marshfield was the affirming result of losing the old town hall of frame construction, which burned in the Front Street fire the year before. The brisk and dignified new city government building, efficiently scaled for a small city, was designed in the tradition of Beaux Arts Classicism by J. E. Tourtellotte (1869-1939) of the Boise, Idaho firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel, well known as architects of the Idaho State Capitol. From 1922 to his retirement in 1930, John Tourtellotte maintained an office in Portland to expand his reach from the inland Pacific Northwest to western Oregon. He opened the Portland office with Frank K. Hummel, son of his Boise partner. During the years he centered his work in Oregon, Tourtellotte designed the Coos Bay National Bank, North Bend Hotel, the Lithia Springs (Mark Anthony) Hotel, Ashland; the Redwoods Hotel, Grants Pass; the John Jacob Astora Hotel, Astoria; the Baker Hotel, St. Joseph's Hospital in La Grande; and the Douglas County Courthouse, Roseburg.

The City Hall occupies a site of just under a quarter of an acre at the southeast corner of the intersection of Central Avenue and Fourth Street in the heart of the central business district of the major port and trading center on the southern Oregon coast. The building has a footprint roughly 95 feet square and is oriented to the north, fronting on Central Avenue. In the original configuration, the city's fire department occupied the building's south section. In 1944, the City of Marshfield reincorporated as City of Coos Bay. Ten years later, the fire department moved to an annex adjoining on the south. Expansion of services in the post war period precipitated the first substantive adaptation of interior space to accommodate changing needs. The council chamber, which was open to the second story and skylighted, was filled in at the upper level with offices and a courtroom. Public use of the building ended in 1978, when a new city hall was opened at 500 Central, two blocks to the west. The fire station doors fronting on South Fourth Street were replaced by storefront windows in the first of a series of adaptive alterations for commercial purposes.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 3 Page 2

Although the grand council hall is effaced, the entry hall still reflects the Classical program, with beamed ceiling, elaborate cornice moldings, Tuscan pilasters, bases, and architrave door frames. Current owners have been embarked on an adaptive use rehabilitation since acquiring the property in 1995. Their plans call for primary function as a conference center which utilizes the upper council chamber section as a ballroom with dining space on either side. Among several small, but gratuitous and ultimately reversible exterior alterations effected in the present project are the addition of a faux marble finish to colossal engaged columns of the portico (originally formed concrete, parged and painted) and attachment of underscale recumbent lion sculptural figures to the tops of entrance stairway wing walls.

Marshfield City Hall, or the old Coos Bay City Hall, presents formally composed street elevations faced with smooth-finished stucco and detailed in the Roman Classical idiom with high podium, two-story pilaster colonnade that is not static, but varied; a full Classical entablature, and an attic parapet with low triangular and battlemented gables accented with cartouches and stylized New Art pendant motifs. Either street facade is organized with slightly projecting corner pavilions. On the principal facade is a central portico with block modillioned cornice and paired, colossal engaged columns of the Tuscan order. Characteristic of the economical finesse of detail which distinguishes the work of John Tourtellotte is the treatment of otherwise taut-surfaced spandrels with simple, central square bosses. Neither is the fenestration static, though it is scrupulously formal in organization. Double-hung wood window sash, essentially without framing elements in the concrete wall, have eight lights over one in the upper story. The main entry is intact with its top lights, side lights, and original glazed double-leaf door.

The building meets National Register Criterion C as the outstanding local example of finely proportioned and detailed 20th century Classical architecture by a leading regional firm. It is grander in scale than Tourtellotte's distinctive Coos Bay National Bank with its bowed corner, once domed. The city hall meets Criterion A as the seat of local government in the historic period of significance extending from 1923 to 1944, when the town ended 70 years of corporate identity as Marshfield. The building's construction epitomizes the period of the city's period of greatest upbuilding, spurred not only by fire which destroyed the old city center extending along the waterfront, but by completion of transportation links by land and sea which gave Coos Bay its prominence in coastal shipping.

Marshfield, an old settlement on Coos Bay, quickly emerged as a lumber manufacturing town with fishing and ship building as complementary industries. In the early 20th century, lumber interests promoted dredging of the Coos River channel for improved shipping. Dredge spoils

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 3 Page 3

were used to build up shoreline property for development. At the time of United States involvement in the First World War, Coos Bay was identified as a center of ship building on the West Coast, and rails were brought to the docks as a consequence. From that point, the town became, in the words of the *Dictionary of Oregon History*, "a roistering industrial city" in which "the mills grew to greater size and output." It was at the crest of such growth that the Marshfield City Hall was erected. From the time city government entered the building, in 1923, until the reincorporation as Coos Bay toward the end of the Second World War, the city hall at Fourth and Central was the seat from which municipal officers and elected officials maintained law and order and guided development of the town's modern infrastructure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Marshfield City Hall
name of property
Coos County, Oregon
county and state



OPENING STATEMENT:

The Marshfield City Hall, currently known as The Old City Hall, was built in 1923 using fireproof construction methods and materials. Designed to replace the wood frame Town Hall which was destroyed by fire in 1922, it also housed the police and fire departments. Designed by John Tourtellotte in the Portland office of the firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel, it retains a high degree of integrity in its site and in its facade. The essential interior organization has undergone modifications as the city government expanded with the growth of the City of Coos Bay, and subsequent owners have adapted the building for commercial uses.

The style of the building is Classic Revival style with primary references to the Roman orders. The exterior of the building remains true to the original facade, as can be seen by comparing the current day facade and the architects sketch published in the Coos Bay Times before construction in 1922. On the interior, the main circulation areas retain an appreciable amount of original trim, especially in the main entry hall and stairway.

Structurally, the building is in good condition despite appreciable settlement of the south side of the structure. Built on filled tidal flats, the central section of Coos Bay experiences subterranean movement relative to tidal and dredging action in the adjacent bay. Fortunately, this settlement has been uniform and no structural damage is evident. The roof shows no leakage and the facade has been recently patched and painted. Having outgrown this building, the City Hall was moved to a new facility in 1978. Old City Hall has recently been rehabilitated to serve as an entertainment facility with a ballroom, restaurants and lounges in the larger public areas of the building and office spaces in the other portions.

SITE:

The Old City Hall building is situated in a prominent location in the heart of downtown Coos Bay. It occupies a 100 foot square site at the corner of Central Avenue and Fourth Street. Central Avenue is the historic "spine" of the city's downtown, running from the waterfront to the hills west and above the downtown area. This axis is being reclaimed by the city as the 1960's urban experiment of "mall building" comes to an end. Coos Bay has reopened three blocks of Central Avenue that were closed to vehicles by the construction of the mall. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2 Marshfield City Hall
name of property
 Coos County, Oregon
county and state

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mall section in front of the Old City Hall has recently reopened and the fourth and final block is currently in the design stages for its transfiguration. The rehabilitation of the Old City Hall's building facade by a new owner and the removal of the obscuring mall appurtenances occurring simultaneously stimulated action to have this important building listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The building's monumental entry facade faces north onto Central Avenue. This front facade has remained unchanged through the life of the building.

The west facade abuts South 4th Street, an important north south street. This facade still expresses the high stained glass windows that backed the council chambers in the center of the facade. The pair of double doors that originally housed the fire department's steamer engine and subsequent equipment, followed by the police departments cruisers in the mid 1950's have been filled with walls and large display windows by later owners who have used the space to house eating establishments.

To the south the original facade underwent the most drastic change of all the facades when the fire department constructed an annex that abutted the old building for half of its length. Doors and windows were infilled and a new passage was established for the fire department to maintain contact with the police department which expanded into the space the fire department vacated.

At the east the building fronts a narrow alley that was used by the police department for transporting prisoners to the jail, that was located in the south east corner of the building. At the present time this alley way is used to provide an accessible entrance into the restaurant occupying the old fire department bay.

Nearby are several historic buildings, the majority constructed within ten years of the date of the Old City Hall. Two blocks to the east are the Chandler Hotel building (1909) and adjacent Security Bank Building(1919). The Hub Building(1914), the Coke Building(1910) and the Coos Bay National Bank(1923). The Palace Building and Noble Theater building are one block to the east along Central Avenue, and the Myrtle Arms Apartments (1914) is a few blocks further west. Marshfield was spurred by the 1922 fire that destroyed the Front Street city center, to a concern for fireproof construction. Following intense debate in the City Council on construction materials, major construction following the fire was in concrete and masonry as evidenced in the Marshfield City Hall (1923), the Egyptian Theater (1925), the Noble Building (1925) and the Coos Bay National Bank (1923). All the above buildings are already listed on or are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3 Marshfield City Hall
name of property
 Coos County, Oregon
county and state

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BASIC STRUCTURAL DETAILS:

This two story concrete structure was built on pilings and is supported by a concrete perimeter foundation. The pilings were necessitated by the landfill on top of tidal marshlands. The exterior walls are stuccoed concrete with a paint finish. One interior concrete bearing wall sections off the fire department bay at the south end of the building. The cell block area at the southeast corner is constructed with concrete walls and floors. The weight of the concrete slab in the fire truck bay combined with the mass of the cell block are probably responsible for the settlement of this end of the building. The interior floor systems in the rest of the building are solid sawn wood joists on wood frame bearing walls and post and beam construction.

SALIENT EXTERIOR FEATURES:

The exterior of The Old City Hall building is in a remarkable state of preservation. The entry facade is virtually unchanged from the architect's rendering published in 1923. The monumentality of the entrance was marred for almost 25 years by the obstruction of the covered walkways put up as part of the Coos Bay Downtown Mall. These canopies have recently (December 1995) been removed and passersby can see the whole facade once more. The front facade is symmetrical about the broad entry stair that rises to the pair of entry doors surrounded by sidelights and divided light transom. The entry is flanked by two pairs of engaged Roman Doric columns that have a slim abacus, smooth shaft and plain entablature. The entrance is further distinguished by a modillioned soffit on the projecting cornice. Centered on the parapet above the monumental entry and repeated just over the main entrance doors are ornate cartouches. The bilateral symmetry of this facade is maintained on each side of the entry by rectangular pilasters that divide and scale both the north and west facades. These pilasters rise from the strong, high base of the building to wide, plain frieze. Between the pilasters are the original wooden double hung sash windows with very simple surrounds. The first floor windows are single paned in each sash and those of the second floor are eight panes over one.

The central bay on the west facade reflects the interior use of the space as a grand two story council chamber hall. The council sat facing east backed by a double bank of rather plain windows with stained glass panes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4 Marshfield City Hall
name of property
Coos County, Oregon
county and state

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The only significant alteration to the exterior has been in the southwest corner. Here the Fire Station bay doors have been replaced with storefront windows, a small window on the south was converted to an exit and the doorway connecting with the new fire station has been filled.

ORIGINAL INTERIOR FINISH AND SPATIAL ORGANIZATION:

The original building was spatially organized into three longitudinal bays running east and west. The front entry was centered on the first northern bay. This bay consisted of offices on both upper floors and largely retains the original organization today. The central bay contained the council chamber with a rostrum on the west end and a balcony on the east. A skylight and double bank of windows on the west provided illumination to this large space. The Fire Department occupied the southern bay with their doors opening onto 4th street. The sleeper's quarters were on the second floor with two brass poles providing immediate access to the engines on the ground level. The Police Department occupied the eastern edge of all three bays with the cell block in the extreme south corner.

The interior was finished in plaster lathe and wood trim with painted surfaces. The central entry and corridor maintained the rather sparse Classical detailing of the entry facade. Rectangular pilasters surmounted by a large cornice line the main floor circulation spaces. The original stairway is intact.

SUBSEQUENT INTERIOR ALTERATIONS:

The interior has undergone many transformations in its 73 year history. The first modification occurred when the expanding city bureaucracy required more office space. The second story of the dramatic two story council chamber was filled in to provide office spaces over the chamber and a courtroom in the space occupied by the chamber balcony. This arrangement continued with only minor modifications until the city administration moved into a new facility in 1978. The building then became known as the Old City Hall and subsequent owners attempted with varying success to adapt the building for commercial use. The space that housed the fire engines has been utilized rather consistently as a restaurant.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Marshfield City Hall
name of property
Coos County, Oregon
county and state

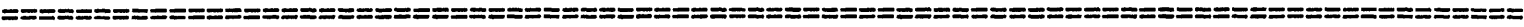
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Today the central second story space that originally was the upper area of the chamber has been adapted to be a large ballroom facility with the north and south bays supporting that use with table seating. The bearing wall separating the central and north bays has been opened into an arcade to join the spaces.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1 Marshfield City Hall
name of property
 Coos County, Oregon
county and state



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Coos Bay Old City Hall building meets National Register Criterion A as a well preserved embodiment of the coming of age of the City of Marshfield (presently Coos Bay) and its connection to the interior of the State of Oregon as a forward looking, modern, municipality.

In its early settlement (1850's through 1922), the bay and the sea provided the primary means of transportation, and settlements grew up at strategic points on the bay. Traveling by boat, the closest city was San Francisco. With the continued growth of the area, land was filled, new modes of transportation were becoming established and land routes were defined. The area was able to continue a level of prosperity during the years following the First World War, and growth continued, but the city still occupied its position on the waterfront.

A disastrous fire in 1922 served as the impetus for change. Many businesses were destroyed as well as the Town Hall, jail and fire department. The focus of the business community shifted to streets named Market, Commerce and Central as Front Street lay in ashes. The town fathers spent many council sessions in discussions of the merits and comparative costs of concrete versus wood frame construction. Symbolic of its land newly reclaimed from the bay, the city center was shifted west away from the bay front development that had been supported over water. The citizens elected to construct the new city hall in fire resistant concrete. A competition was held to select the most appropriate design for the new facility. A scheme in the Classical Revival style that accommodated the local government, police and fire departments was selected for construction at an intersection of two major arteries, and Coos Bay entered the Post War era secure in it's position on the land and on the sea, executing a city planning concept that would change the face of the community forever.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2 Marshfield City Hall
name of property
 Coos County, Oregon
county and state

=====

CRITERION A: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In its initial period of settlement and growth, Coos Bay embraced the sea and claimed recognition as the only significant harbor on the coast between Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay. Puget Sound, the mouth of the Columbia giving access to Portland and the Oregon interior, and Coos Bay and San Francisco Bay were the ports of call for coastal steamers.

The steep terrain surrounding the bay restricted travel to the 12,380 acres of tidal sloughs and tributaries feeding the bay. The towns naturally grew up focused on the waterfronts. Marshfield was the first incorporated city in Coos or Curry County.

The area based its economy on the extraction of the resources of the land: its trees, the yield of area farms and the coal under its surface. The movement of these resources was completely reliant on water transport and the focus of the town was on its harbor. In 1894, the growing town of Marshfield built its first town hall on pilings over the water on the east side of Front Street.

With the beginning of construction on a Southern Pacific Rail line in 1911 and the Roosevelt Highway in 1914, the transportation focus began to change. The rail line opened in 1916 linking Coos Bay to the interior valley, and in 1921 steamer ferry service connected the Coos Bay peninsula with the land to the north. The town of Marshfield was beginning to grow and lessen its reliance on water transport.

On July 23, 1922, fire swept the length of the Marshfield harbor front, destroying most of the buildings on Front Street; including the town hall, jail and fire station. This fire reduced to ashes the core of the frontier town with its focus and reliance on the bay.

The decision to build a new City Hall and the choice of its location marked a critical turning point in the development of the Coos Bay area.

Marshfield was forced by the 1922 fire to leave its historic orientation to the waterfront and move westward onto newly filled tidelands. The very basis for continued economic growth had produced the needed spoils to literally create new ground. The growth of the mills with their production of excess sawdust and the dredging of the bay producing dredge spoils allowed the tidal lands to the west of Front Street to be filled and built upon.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3 Marshfield City Hall
name of property
 Coos County, Oregon
county and state



The fire also provoked a predilection for fireproof construction, as seen in the Egyptian Theater (1925), the Noble Building (1925) and the Coos Bay National Bank (1923). All these buildings are already listed on or are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The decision to select the design of Tourtellotte and Hummel, a regionally important architectural office, also marked the beginning of a desire for validation as a municipality. Tourtellotte and Hummel had designed the Idaho State Capitol and were noted for designing government buildings, showing particular aptitude in the Classic Revival style.

The Marshfield City Hall served as the seat of local government for over half a century, from 1923 until the construction of a new facility in 1978. Located in the center of town on Central Street, its monumental proportions and classic exterior gave "weight" to the urban institutions it housed (so much so in fact that the south end of the building has settled appreciably into the ooze of the tidal fill on which it was built).

The building exterior has undergone only two major changes in its long history. The first change happened in 1954 when the Fire Department expanded into an annex appended to the south facade. The second occurred when the city moved into its new quarters down the street in 1978 and the drive-in bays at the southwest corner were infilled with display windows and the former fire/police department was rehabilitated into a restaurant.

Through time, this site has been influenced by many interesting trends in town planning and urban design. It was first selected to mark the leaving behind of the waterfront. Originally designed to confront the street and give a weighty presence to the local governmental authority, in the late 1960's and early 1970's, this monumental presence was not so easily accepted. The national trend toward transforming city centers into pedestrian malls severed the central transportation corridor; obscured the classical facade with shrubs, trees, benches and small kiosks; and crossed it with canopies to "protect" pedestrians from winter rainfall. So strong was the trend to disrupt old patterns of movement that the new city hall was constructed squarely across the Central Street corridor.

Now in the 1990's, we are again seeking our roots and acknowledging the role the historic places and ways of movement that were instrumental in getting us to where we are now: that perhaps hold the key to understanding where we should go next. The mall appurtenances are being stripped away, and the newly

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Marshfield City Hall
name of property
Coos County, Oregon
county and state

=====

revealed facade is being repaired and restored. The site continues to hold an important place in the heart of our city.

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Marshfield City Hall is a very well preserved example of the functional aspect of the Roman Classical Revival style common in municipal buildings of the early twentieth century. It reflects the desire to emulate classical models of civic government superimposed on the pragmatic need for modern fire proof materials and functional planning. The city fathers chose the important architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel with offices in Boise, Idaho and Portland, Oregon. This firm was noted for their civic buildings and had designed the Idaho State Capitol Building a decade earlier. In their designs for buildings of this type, Tourtellotte and Hummel evoked the ideal of civic respectability by using the Classic Greek and Roman orders on prominent facades.

Buildings in the Classical Greek and Roman Styles are unusual in the Coos Bay area. The only other noted example of this style is the exceptional "Coos Bay National Bank Building" which is located nearby. Both of these buildings were designed by John Tourtellotte.

The most salient features of the exterior design is its prominent entry framed by double pairs of engaged Roman Doric columns. The entry facade is characterized by a strong A - B - C - B - A rhythm in its bays. Typical of the period and the style, the exterior is predominately Classical in reference but other elements have been added in to create an interesting eclectic blend including:

- Central entry with colossal engaged columns in the Roman Doric Order (slim abacus, smooth shaft, and plain entablature).
- Square pilasters sectioning the north and west facades. Rhythms reflect changing interior functions.
- Bilateral symmetry at entry facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5 Marshfield City Hall
name of property
Coos County, Oregon
county and state

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- Monumental proportions.
- Smooth exterior concrete finish.
- Entrance with double doors under a divided light transom and flanked by side lights.
- The cornice at entry portico features modillions.
- Strongly stated base.
- Flat roof with decorative parapet featuring shields and cartouche.
- Monumental flight of stairs at entry.

As Clark and Ross point out in Architecture Oregon Style, this period of Oregon architecture was characterized by the "application of decorative elements to modern buildings, rather than an embodiment of classical forms". With its exceptional exterior integrity, this building is an important element in the roster of historic buildings in the Coos Bay area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1 Marshfield City Hall
name of property
Coos County, Oregon
county and state

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Marshfield City Hall
name of property

Coos County, Oregon
county and state



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The following parcel of property being a portion of Lots 2 and 3, Block 16, Town of Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon, beginning at the Northeast corner of Lot 2, Block 16, Town of Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon; thence, along the East line of the said Lot 2, South 0° 54' 45" West a distance of 95.38 feet to a point lying 4.46 feet Northerly from the Southeast corner of Lot 3, of the said Block 16, thence, along the Southerly face of an existing building wall and along said Southerly face extended, South 89° 59' 31" West a distance of 89.61 feet; thence, South 0° 00' 29" East a distance of 0.70 feet; thence, South 89° 59' 31" West a distance of 6.23 feet to a point lying 3.82 feet Easterly from the West line of the said Lot 3; thence, North 1° 04' 27" East a distance of 96.07 feet to the North line of the said Lot 2, said point lying 4.32 feet Easterly of the Northwest corner of the said Lot 2; thence, along the said North line of Lot 2 North 89° 59' 03" East a distance of 95.56 feet to the point of beginning.

Containing 9,130 square feet, more or less, and being a portion of Lots 2 and 3, Block 16, Town of Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon. The property is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 7401 at said location.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary described encompasses the property on which the building is constructed. The city lot has retained the original property lines since the lot was purchased by the City of Marshfield in 1923. The fire hall annex of 1954, which stands on the adjoining tax lot to the south (Tax Lot 7400), is under separate ownership and is not included in the nominated area.

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| 5 | 5800 | 4400 |
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ADDITION

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| 1 | 7100 | 5400 |
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| 4 | 7400 | 6 | 7700 |
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SEE C.B. 6-60-101

271 STREET

99.84'

30.00'

3.82' WEST LINE
LOT 3 TO R
(BACK OF CURB)

4.32' WEST LINE
LOT 2 TO R
(BACK OF CURB)

30.00'

3.79' EXISTING CONCRETE WALK

100 (PLAT) 93.84 MFAS.

CURB LINE 50'

N 1°04'27"E 96.07' R

1.52'
3.79'
4.92'
4.40'

S 89°59'31"W

34.10'

6.23' R

S 0°00'29"E

0.70' R

95.56' R

199.88' MEAS.

CITY OF COOS BAY
FIRE DEPARTMENT

SOUTHERLY FACE
BUILDING WALL

100' (PLAT) 99.88' MEAS.

S 89°59'31"W 89.61' R

56.04'

N 89°59'03"E

100.00' (PLAT)

78.44'

0.55'

11.83'

S 0°54'45"W

95.38' R

SE COR. LOT 3
MARKED "X" IN
CONCRETE

4.46'

ELDORADO

MARSHFIELD

MARSHFIELD CITY HALL

FLOOR PLANS

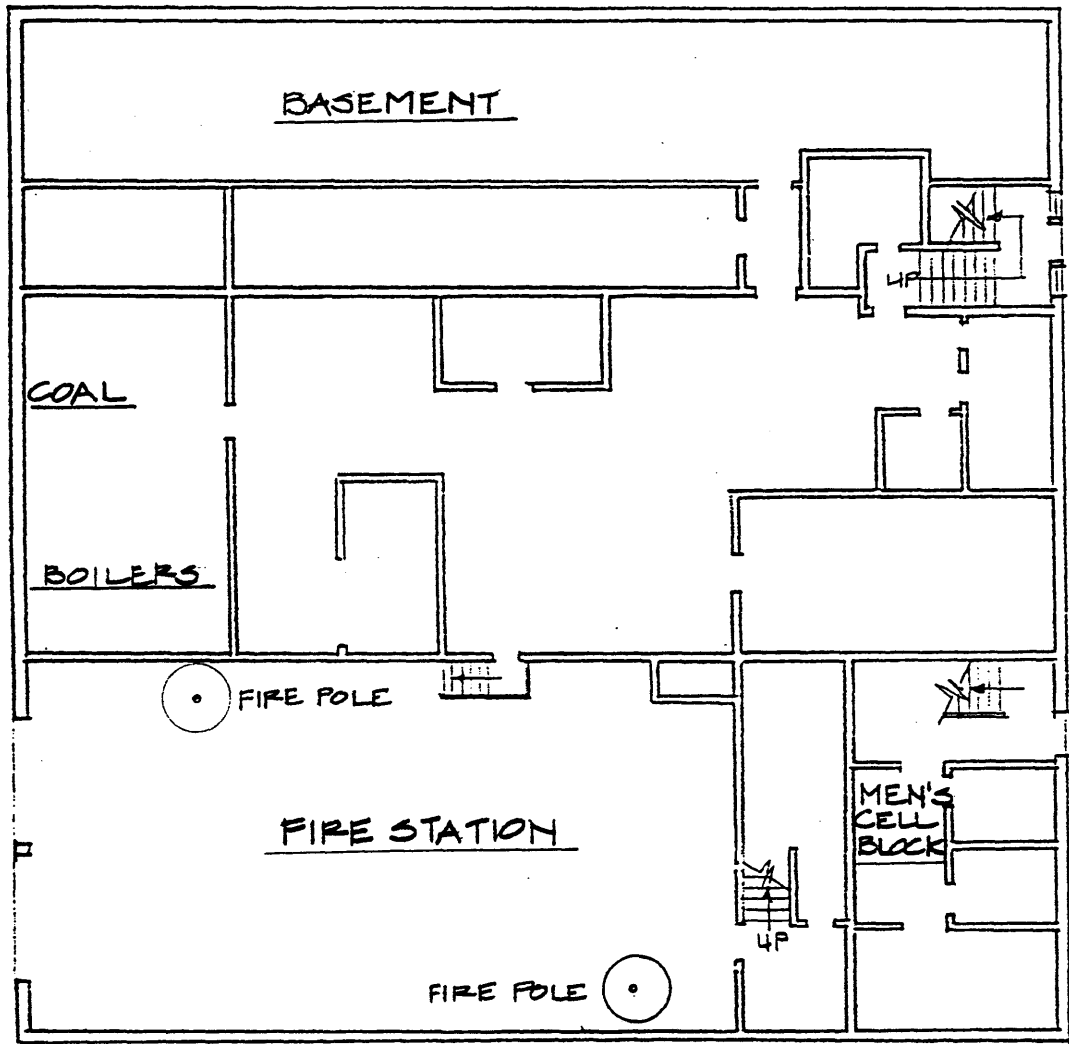
ORIGINAL FLOOR PLANS: Council Chambers, Police Department, Fire Department and City Offices.

1952 ALTERATIONS: High ceilinged Council Chamber was converted to two stories with offices on the second floor.

1978 The Fire Department has moved to their new quarters and the police occupy most of the first floor.

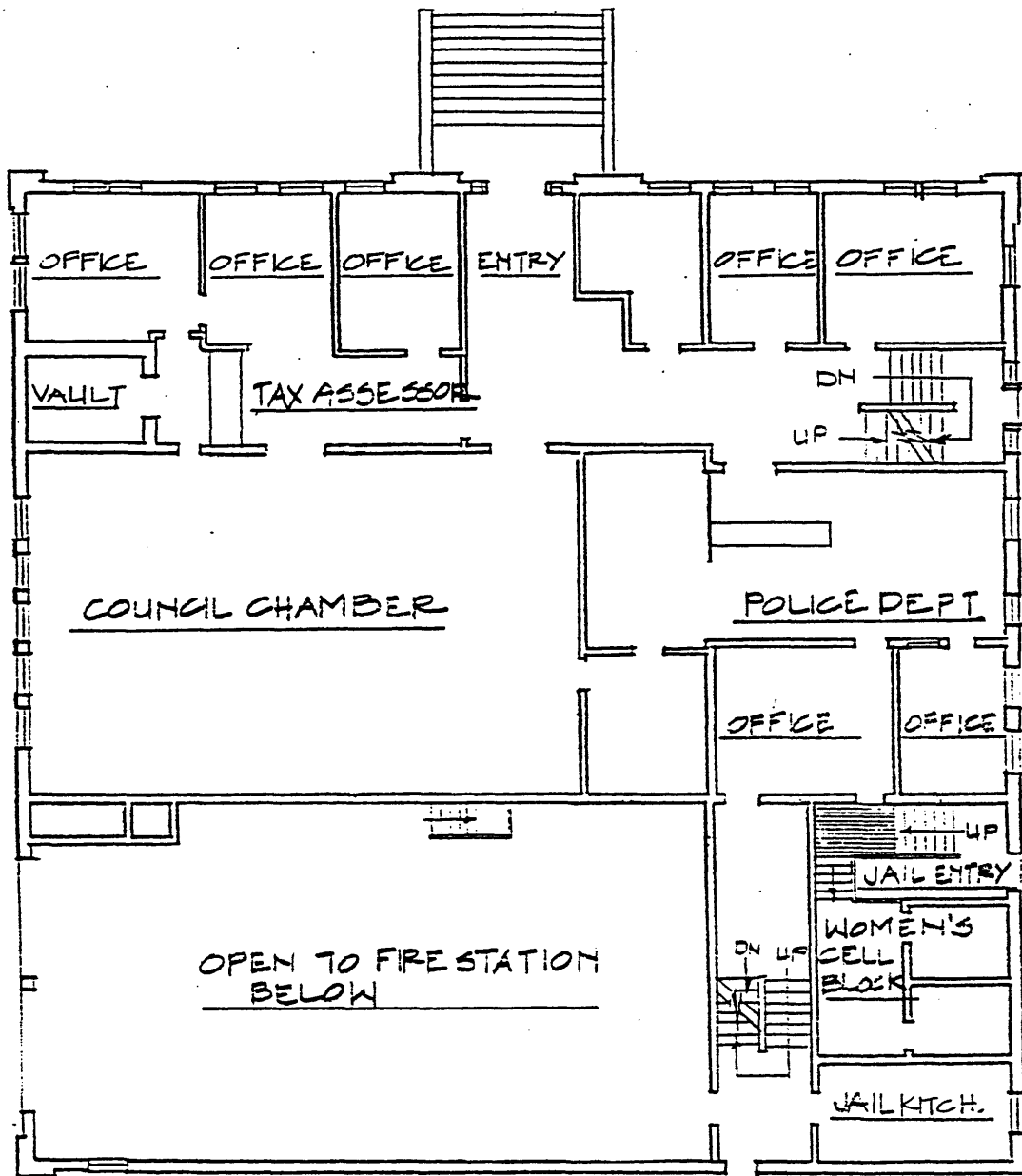
1993 The City of Coos Bay has relocated to their new building and the Old City Hall is modified for commercial use.

1996 The current owners have adapted the building to house a ballroom, restaurant and offices.



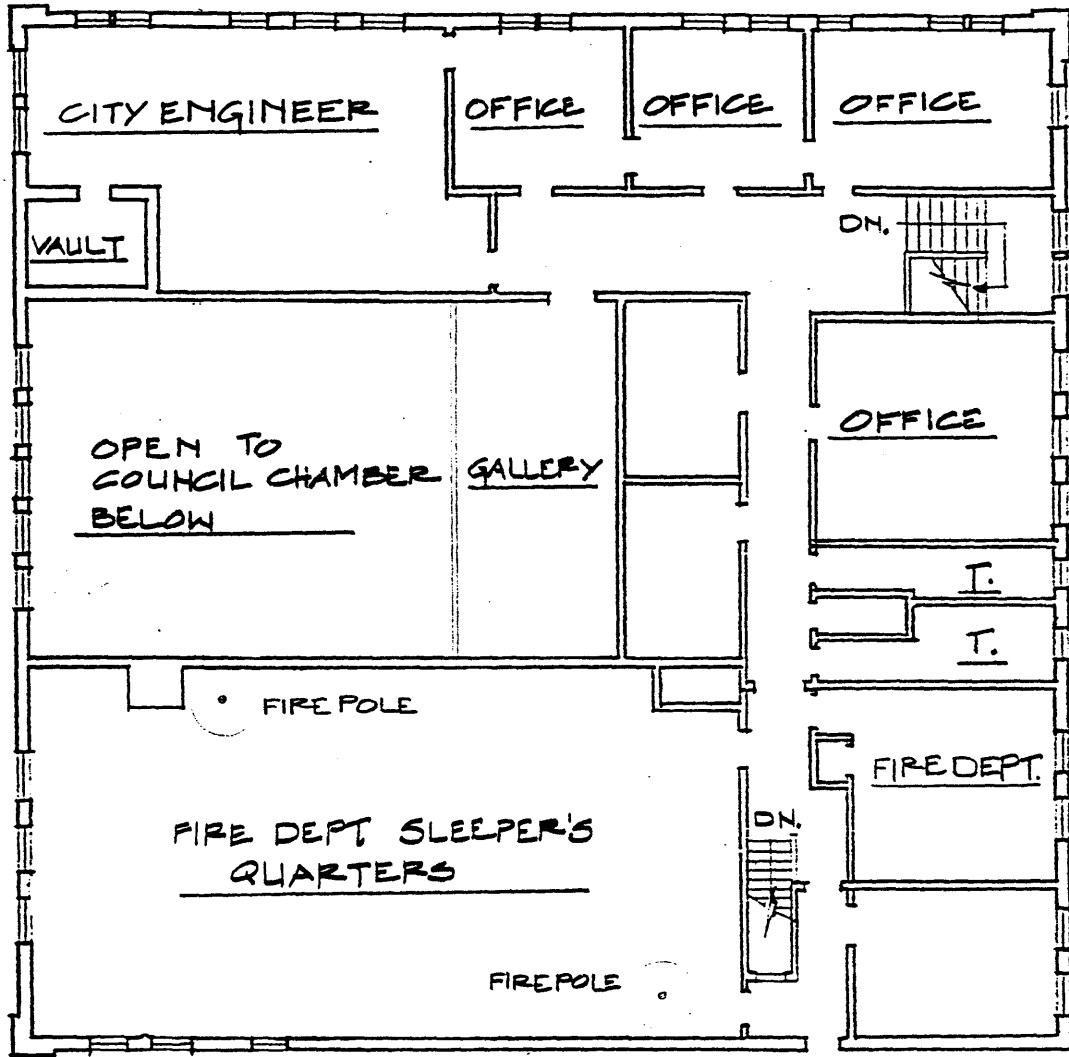
Basement Floor Plan

MARSHFIELD CITY HALL
Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon



First Floor Plan

MARSHFIELD CITY HALL
Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon



Second Floor Plan

MARSHFIELD CITY HALL
Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon

Set #10

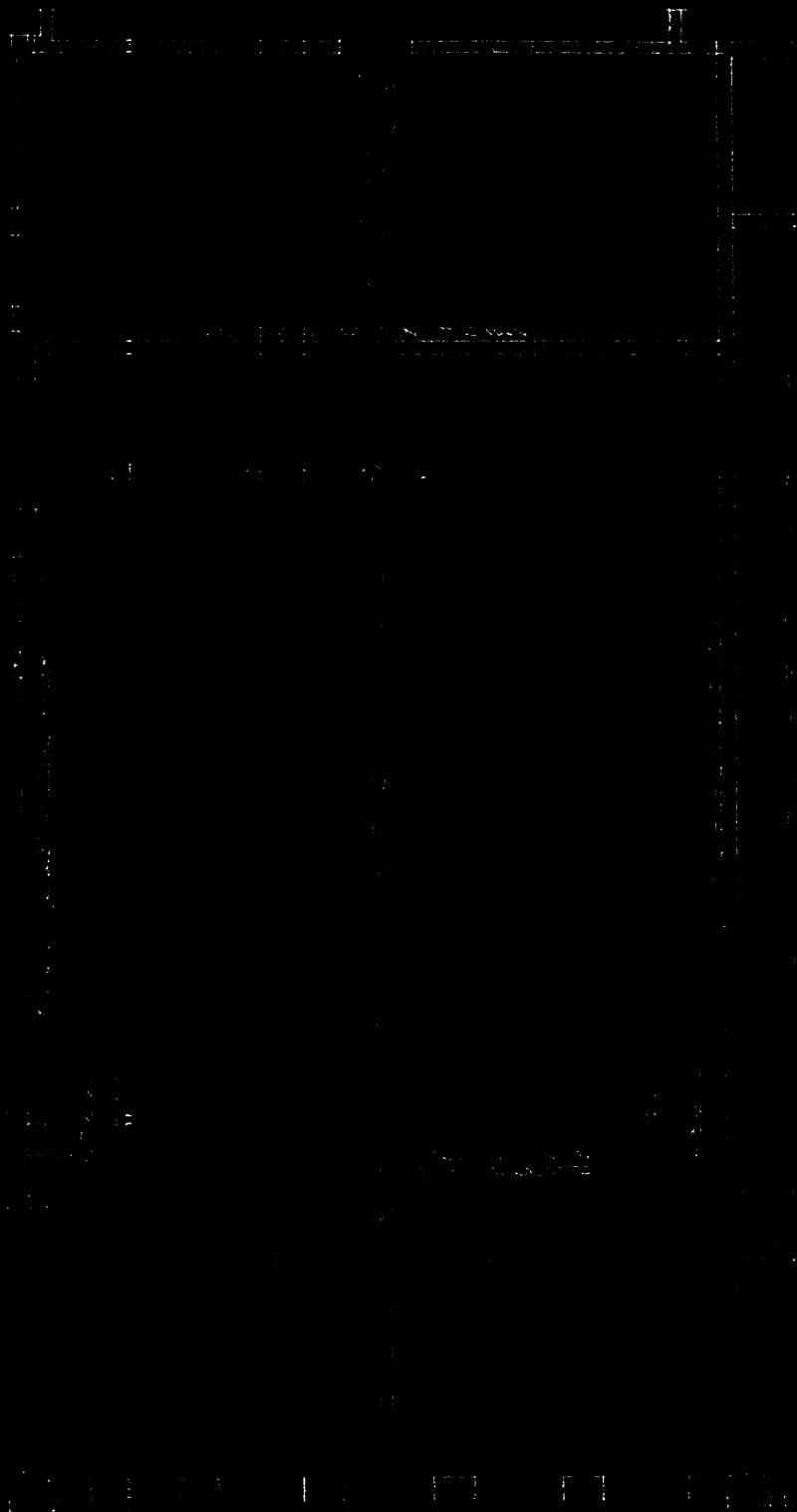
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C O U N C I L C H A M B E R i n t h e
C I T Y H A L L
C O O S B A Y , O R E G O N

FILED
OCT 13 1952
H. Oscar Gulovick
RECORDER

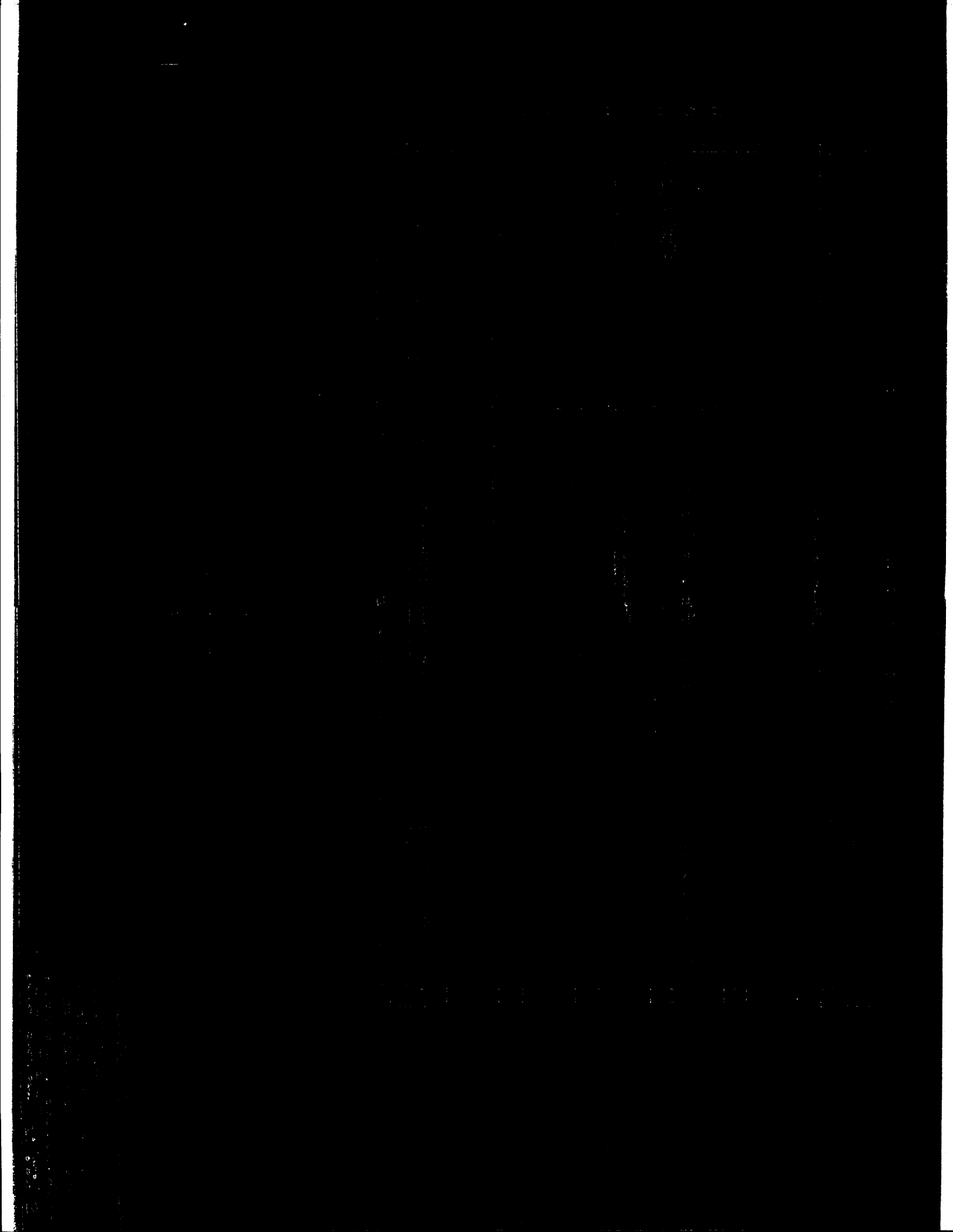
Robert F Fisher Architect
Beacon Drive at Ninth Street
Route 1 Box 1337
Grants Pass Oregon
W Bruce Morrison,
Consulting Engineer
August 28, 1952
J 244
Set **10**

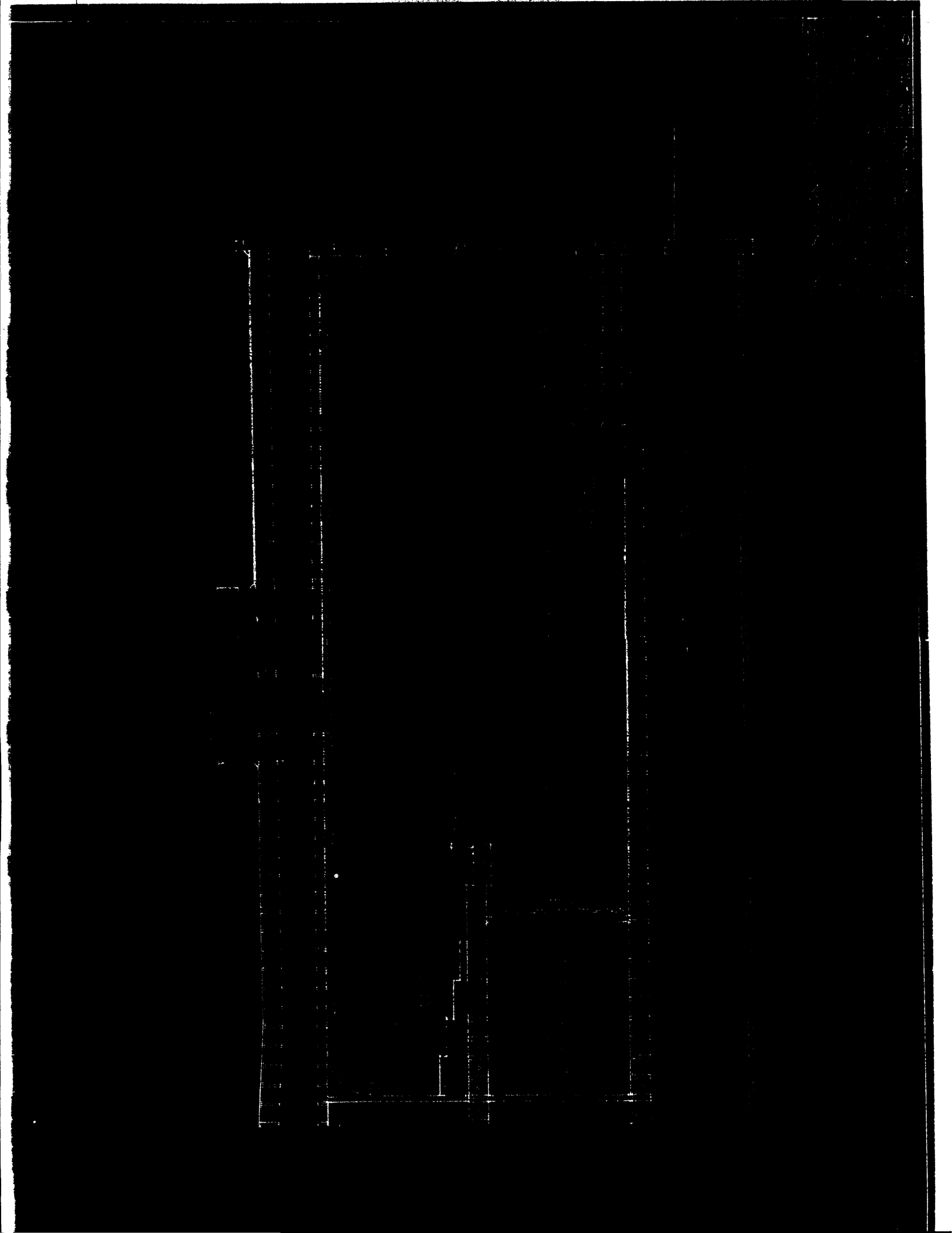
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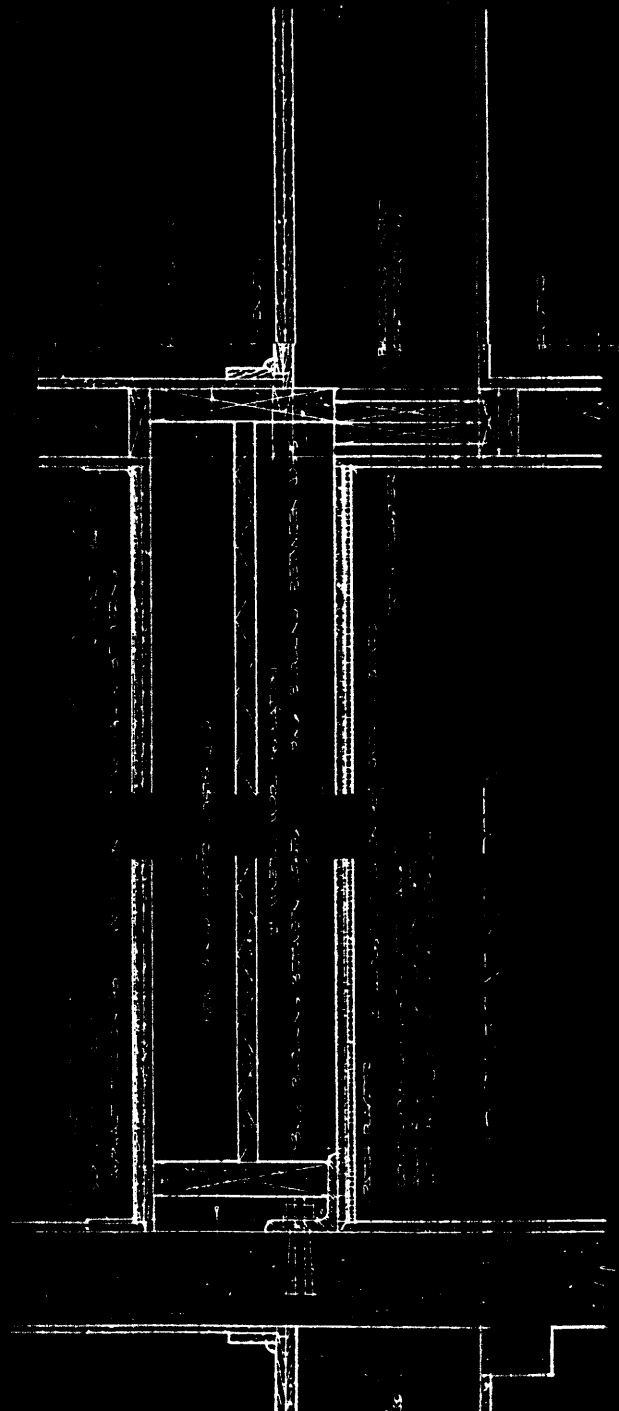


2000 WOODEN FRAME

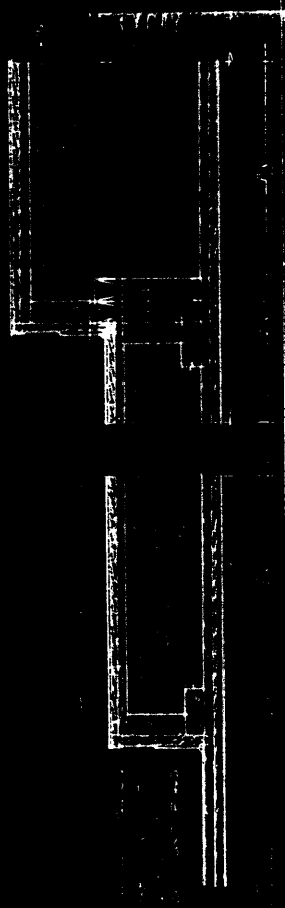
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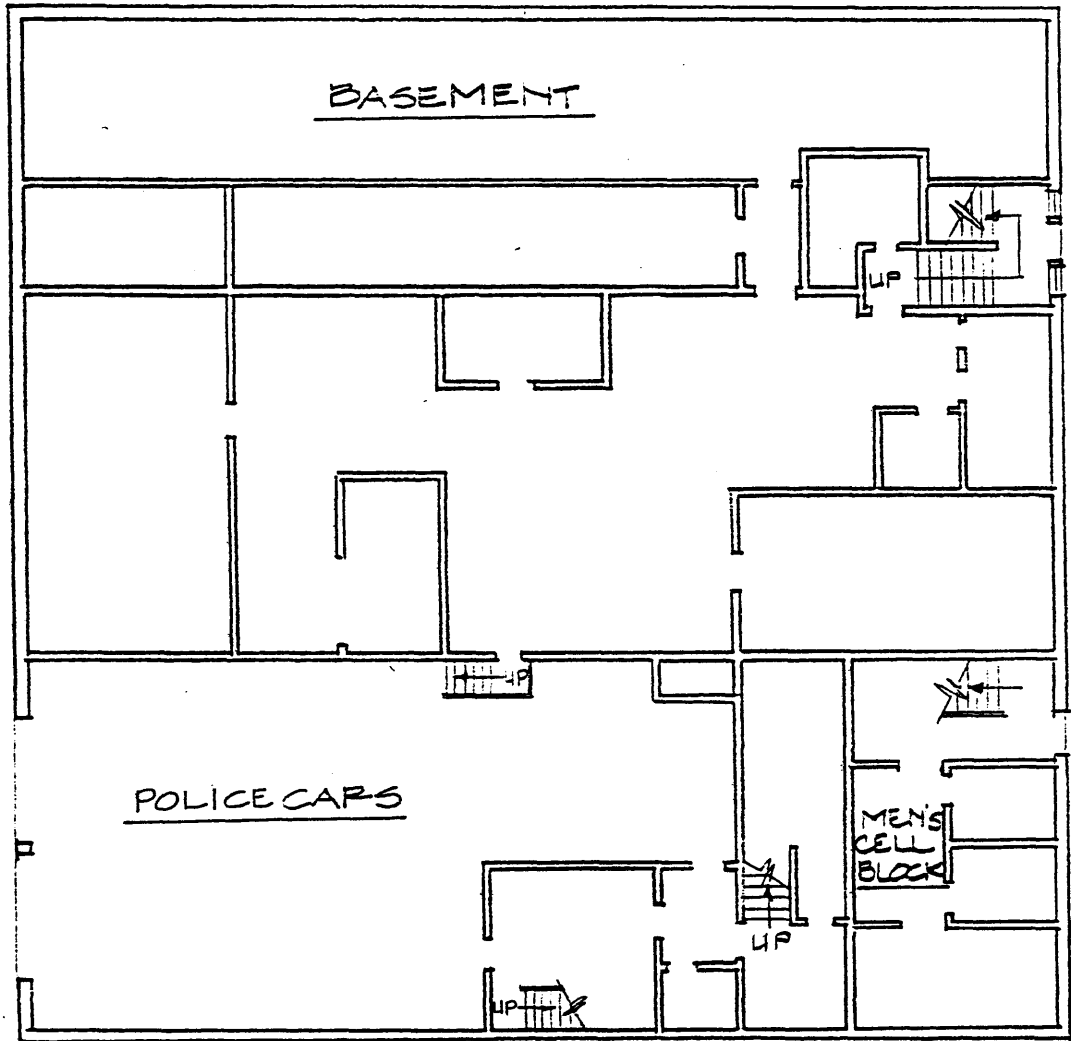


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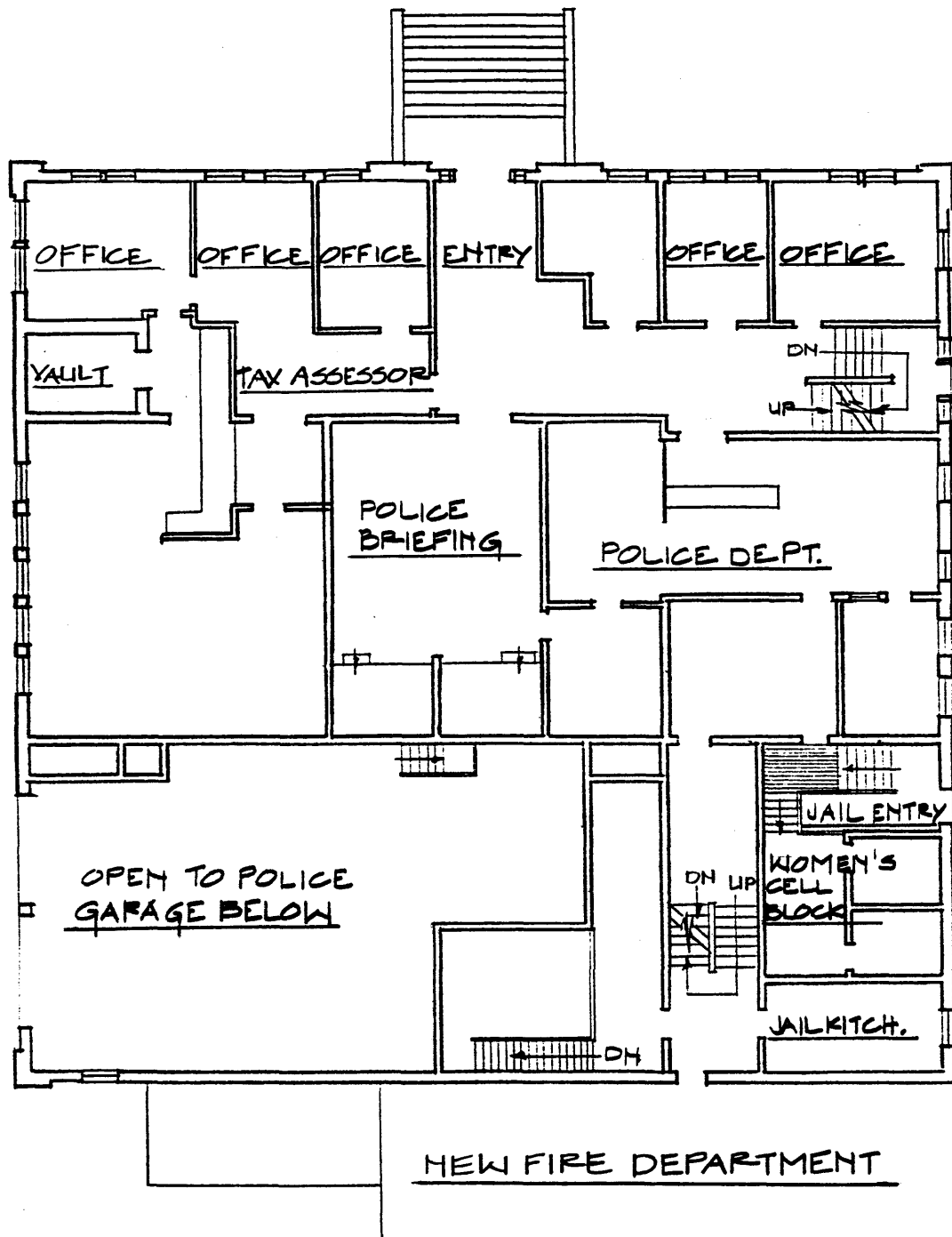
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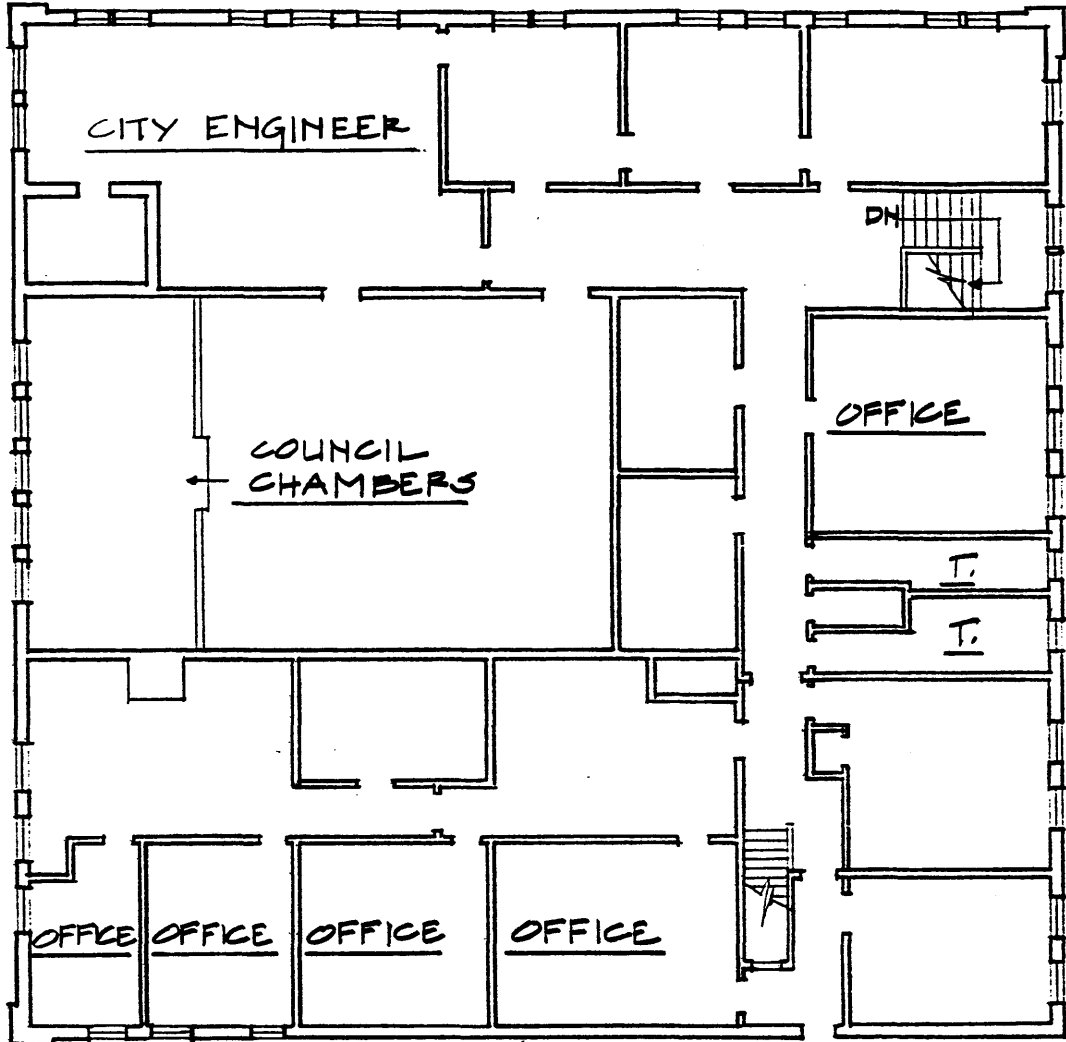
1978 Basement Floor Plan

MARSHFIELD CITY HALL
Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon



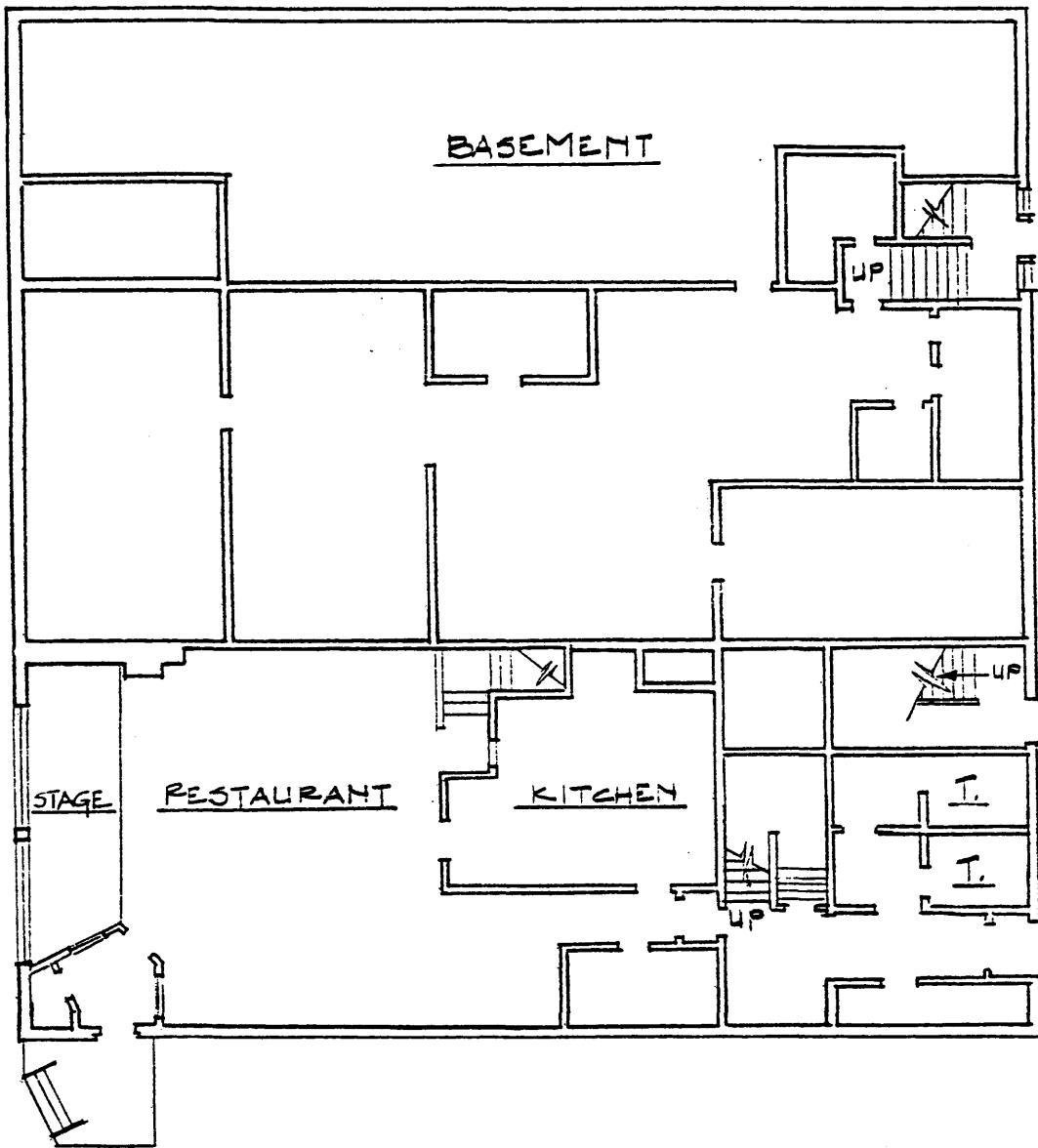
1978 First Floor Plan

MARSHFIELD CITY HALL
 Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon



1978 Second Floor Plan

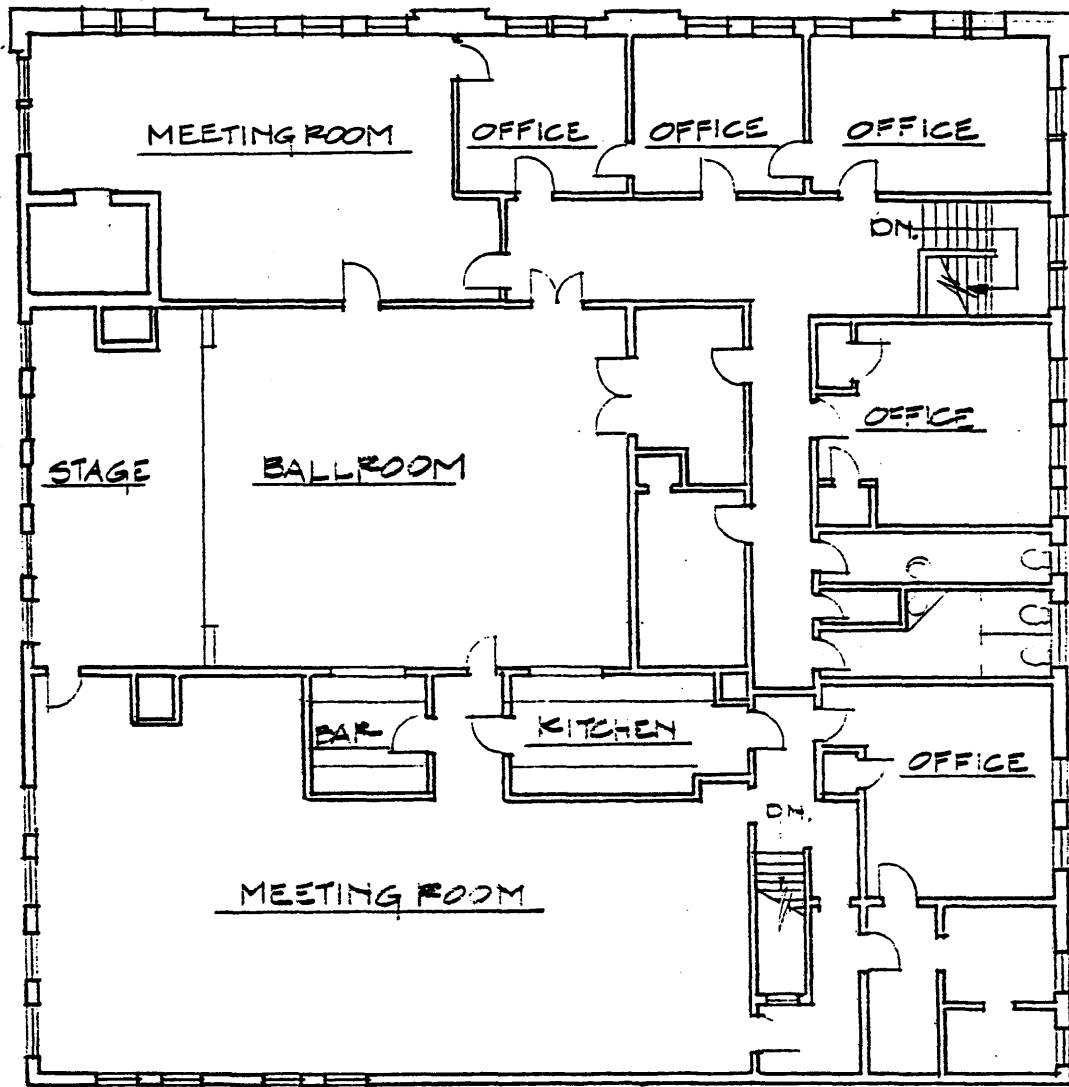
MARSHFIELD CITY HALL
Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon



1993 Basement Floor Plan

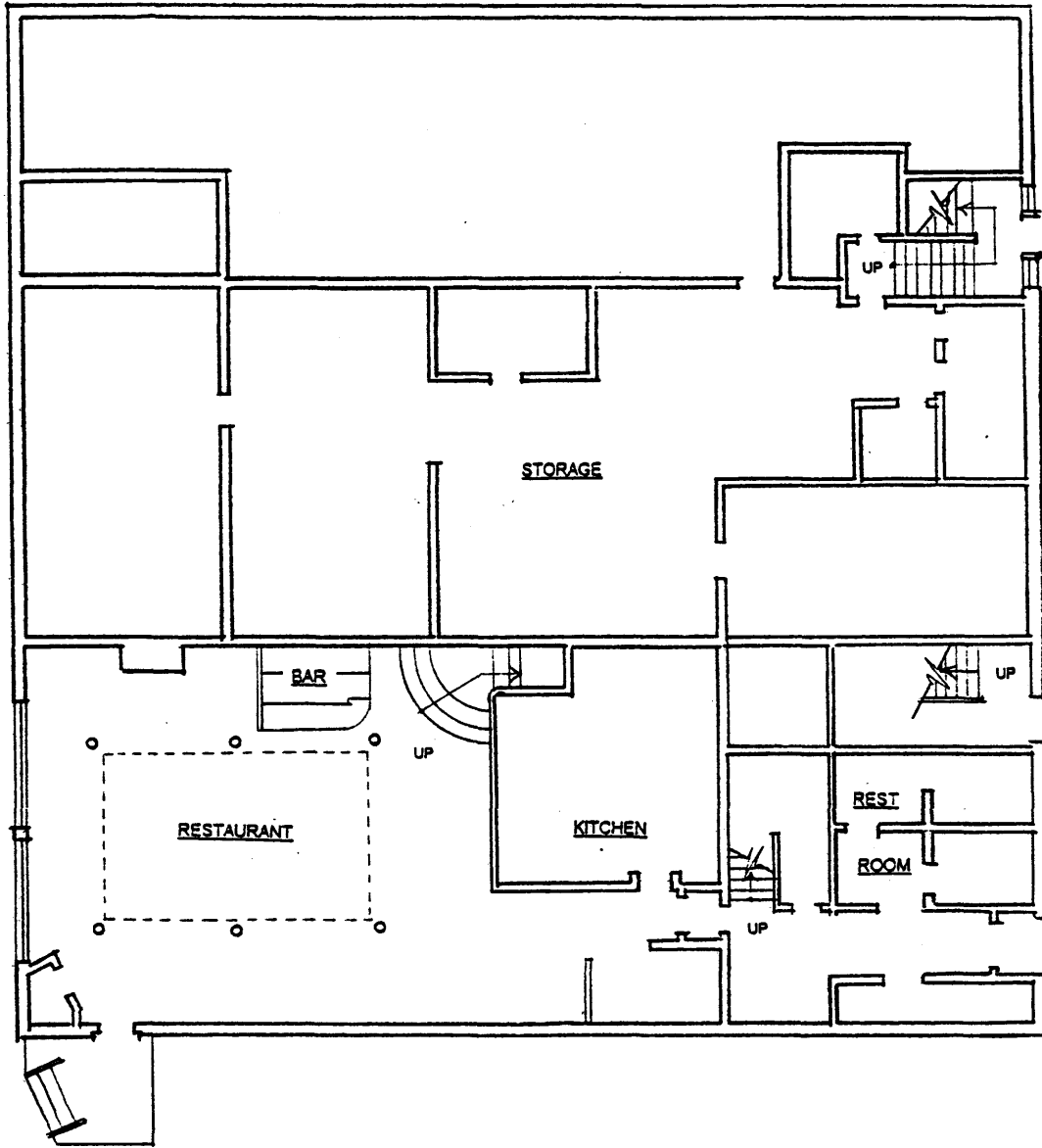
MARSHFIELD CITY HALL

Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon



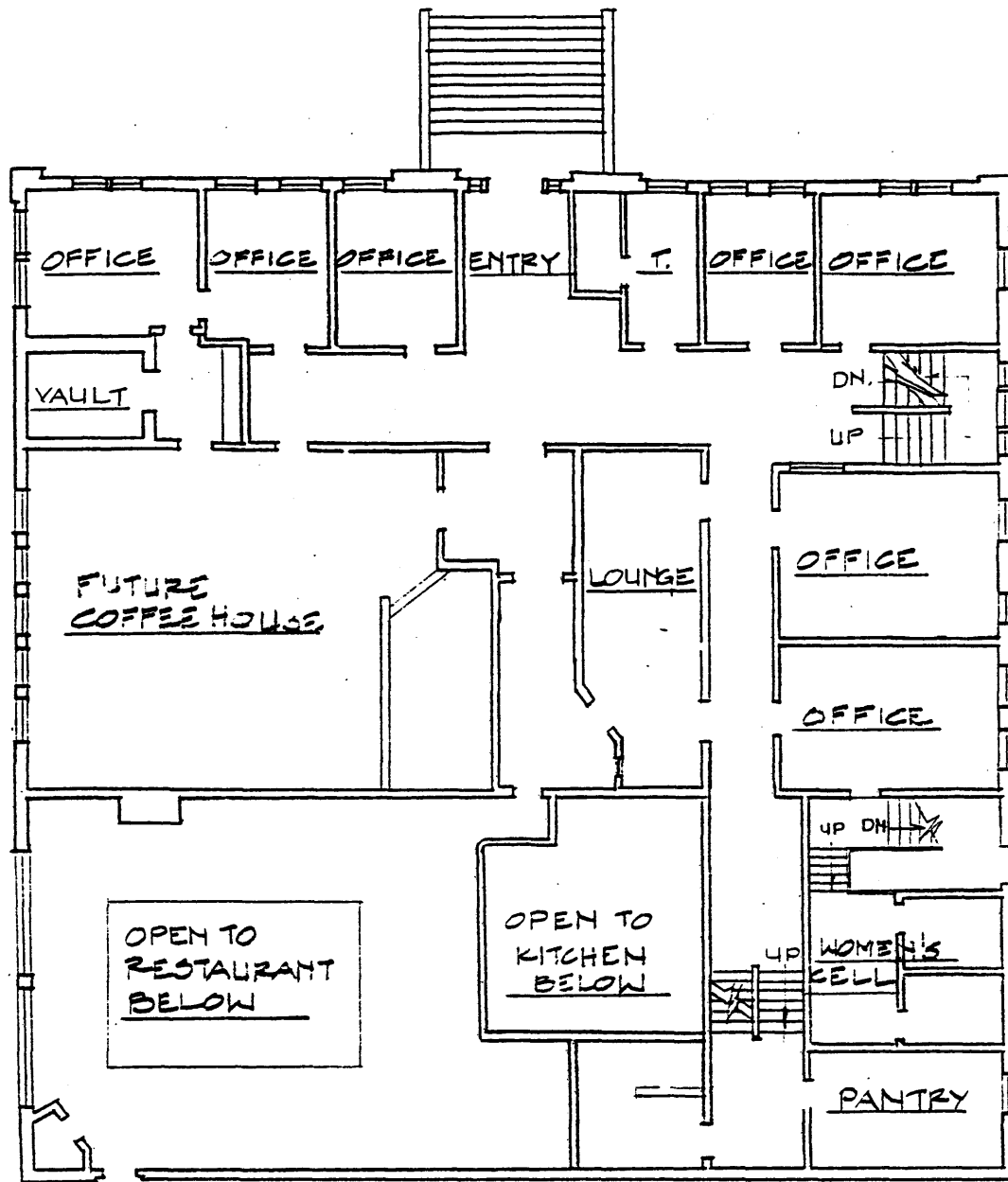
1993 Second Floor Plan

MARSHFIELD CITY HALL
Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon



1996 Basement Floor Plan

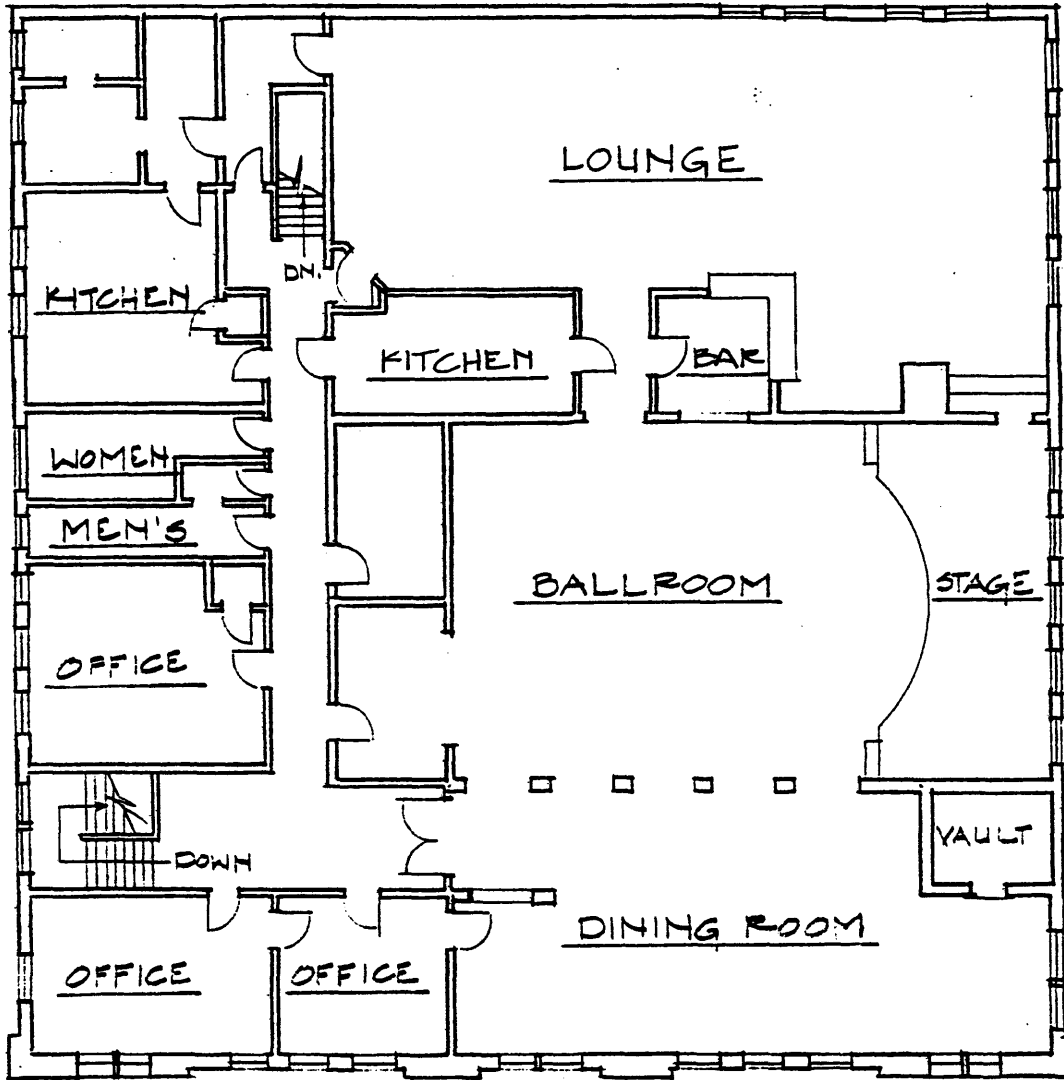
MARSHFIELD CITY HALL
Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon



1996 First Floor Plan

MARSHFIELD CITY HALL

Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon



1996 Second Floor Plan

MARSHFIELD CITY HALL
Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon

MARSHFIELD CITY HALL BUILDING

CHRONOLOGY

- 1853 James C. Tolman built first structure of Marshfield - a trade store.
- 1867 John Perchbaker built a sawmill, shipyard and store. Sawdust from the mill was used as fill in the tidal flats and homes were constructed on the newly reclaimed land.
- 1874 Marshfield became the first incorporated city in Coos or Curry County. The citizens did not have a city hall but rented rooms where the council could meet and where the recorder could work. One suite they used often was in the Eldorado Hotel at 193 N. Front Street
- 1890-1910 The North jetty was constructed. In conjunction with the new jetty a shipping channel was dredged. The dredge spoils provided more material for the filling of the tidelands west of Front Street.
- 1894 Town Hall was built on the east side of Front Street. It was wood framing on pilings as was the adjacent jail.
- 1911 Southern Pacific began construction of rail line.
- 1912 Port of Coos Bay was established.
- 1914 Construction started on the Roosevelt Highway.
- 1916 Rail line linking Coos Bay to Eugene was completed.
- 1921 A steamer ferry The Roosevelt began service between Glasgow to the north and North Bend on the south shore of the bay.
- 1922 July 23. Fire destroyed Front Street and burned the Town Hall. The Fire Dept. lost one of their steamers in the conflagration.
- 1923 The citizens vote to construct a new fireproof building. The New City Hall with Police Department, jail and Fire Department was built at 375 Central Avenue. The police had a three man force at this time.
- After the fire, the city center shifted west and fireproof construction was emphasized.
- 1936 McCullough Bridge opened. (First known as Coos Bay Bridge. Renamed as McCullough Bridge after Mr. McCullough died in 1946.)

- 1944 November 7. Marshfield reincorporated as Coos Bay.
- 1950 The Knots Steamer (the survivor of the 19922 Fire) was displayed on a slab in front of the City Hall Building.
- 1954-5 Fire Department moved into new building adjacent to their old quarters in the City Hall Building. The Steamer was moved to a slab against the south wall of the Old Fire Station.
- 1966 Coos Bay received a planning grant for a feasibility study for a downtown mall. They retained Patterson/ Langford and Stewart.
- 1968 August 16. Voters agreed to tax for a \$1.2 million dollar city bond issue to finance the construction of a downtown mall.
- 1970 Planners continue to recommend a new building for city hall.
- 1978 December 13. Police moved into new quarters in a new City Hall at 500 Central.
December 16. New City Hall dedicated.
- 1979 Old City Hall bought by David Devi. The building is adapted for use as a restaurant.
- 1994-96 Deconstruction of the Coos Bay Downtown Mall. The Coverings over the walkways are removed and streets are reopened to vehicular traffic.
- 1994(?) Headhunter's restaurant closes and building vacant.
- 1995 Property bought by Thomas and Barbara Thompson.
- 1995 December 31. Grand Ballroom opened with gala New Year's Eve Party.
- 1996 February 14. Garlands Restaurant opens in the area first occupied by the Marshfield Fire Department.
June. The street in front of The Old City Hall is reopened to through vehicle traffic.

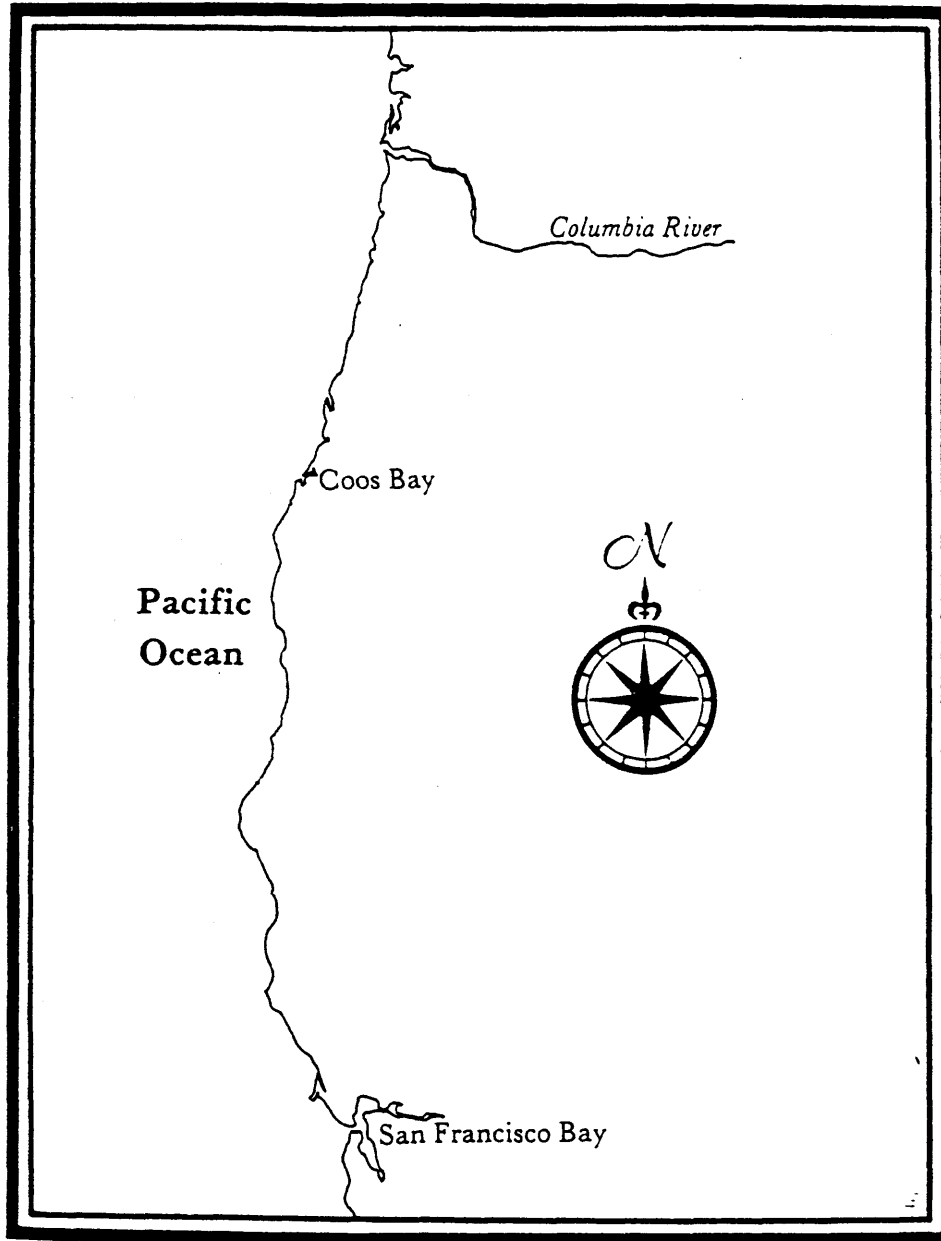
Trail of Ownership

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| March 10, 1922 | Walter E. Butler to City of Marshfield | \$11,000 |
| Jan. 8, 1979 | City of Coos Bay to David and Barbara Devi | \$97,000 |
| Feb. 10, 1984 | Devi to State Savngs & Loan | |
| Dec. 17, 1984 | S.S. & L. to John & Katherine Wright | \$175,000 |
| June 17, 1986 | Wrights to Freedom Federal Savings & Loan | |
| Mar. 24, 1987 | F.F.S. & L. to Joann C. Hansen | \$100,000 |
| Dec. 13, 1989 | Hansen to Old Coos Bay City Hall, Inc. | |
| Jul. 27, 1992 | Hansen (Washington Fed. Sav.) to | \$105,000 |
| Aug. 31, 1992 | W.F.S. to Cadgene, Vuyovich, Witter, Matthaei | \$ 50,000 |
| Dec. 23, 1993 | Vuyovich quits. | |
| June 5, 1995 | Cadgene, etc. to Thomas Thompson | \$150,000 |
| Dec. 19, 1995 | Barabara Thompson joined Thomas Thompson | |

REPRODUCTIONS OF HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS & DOCUMENTS

1. Coos Bay was a major port of call for coasting steamers.
2. 1904 sketch of the Marshfield Jail. The page was photocopied from the scrap book of the Coos Bay Police Department.
3. Architect's drawing of proposed design for the new Marshfield City Hall, published in the Christmas, 1923 edition of the Coos Bay Times.
4. "City Bonded for \$75,000 to Build New City Hall", Coos Bay Times, September 19, 1922.
5. "New City Hall Built at a Total Cost of \$75,000 is Fine One." Coos Bay Times, December, 1923.
6. "Marshfield Fire Department" Potential Southwestern Edition of the Coos Bay Times. 1930. This steamer survived the 1922 fire and was on display at the City Hall for many years.
7. Early aerial photo showing the center of Marshfield moving west away from its traditional orientation to the bay front.
8. Photograph of City Hall from Potential Southwestern Edition of the Coos Bay Times. 1930.
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25. Photograph of the model presented by the planners. Their scheme places a new City Hall Building at the head of a pedestrian mall that closes Central Avenue to vehicles. The Old City Hall is marked with the arrow.
- 26.- 28. Photos showing the City Hall as it appeared during the 1970's before the construction of the new facility.
29. Surveyors map of the Marshfield City Hall lot.



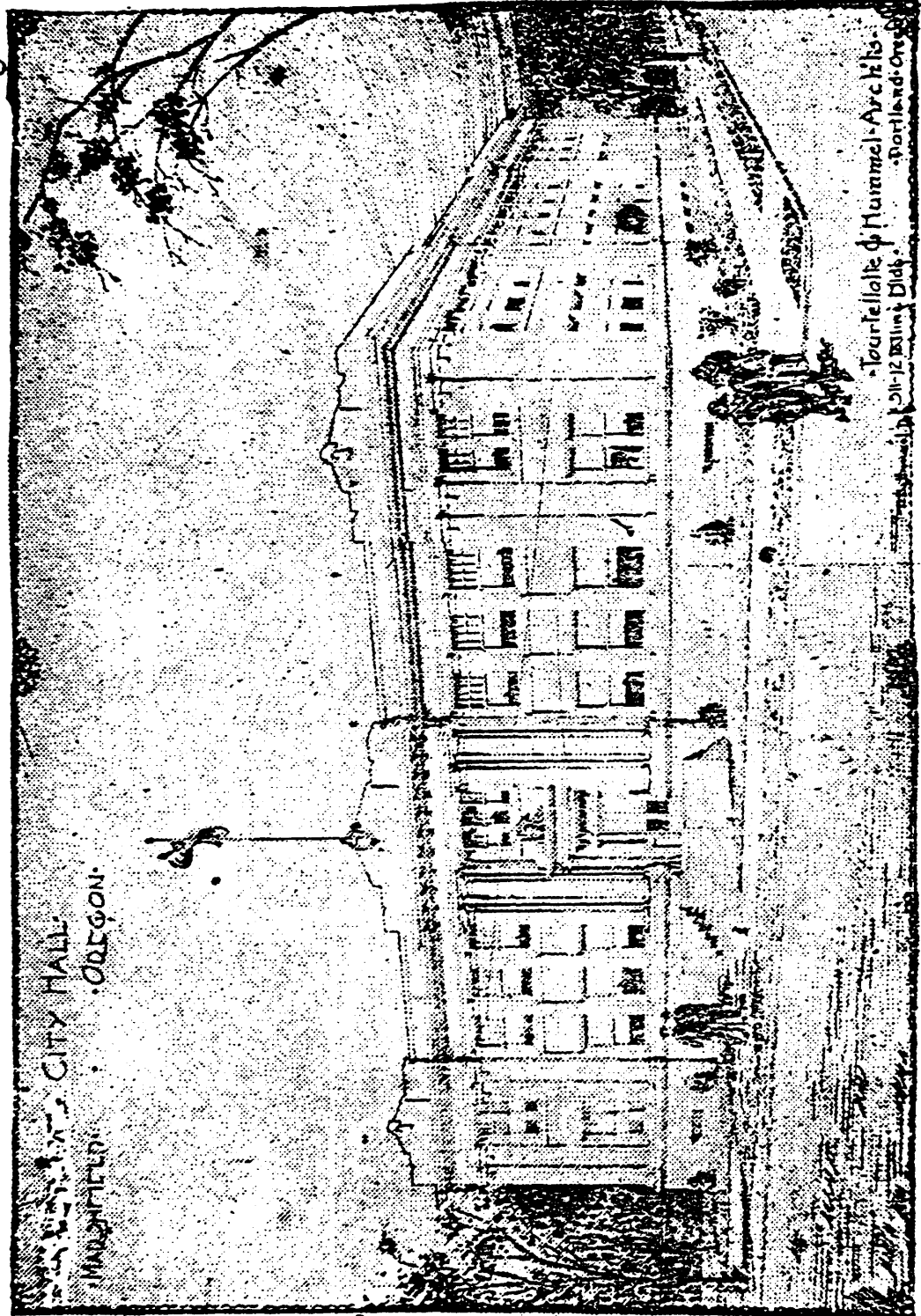
1. Coos Bay was a major port of call for coasting steamers.



This is a sketch of the Marshfield City Jail by Mr. Dan Keating of The Marshfield Fire Department. This picture was drawn around 1904. This jail was located behind City Hall on the bay side that is now N. Front St. in the 300 block. This building was probably built the same time that the City Hall was constructed on or near the month of November, 1894. This building remained in use until the city fire of July, 1922, which destroyed most of the business district, including City Hall and the City Jail.

- 2. 1904 sketch of the Marshfield Jail. The page was photocopied from the scrap book of the Coos Bay Police Department.**

Some of Marshfield's Modern Buildings



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF NEW MARSHFIELD CITY HALL

3. Architect's drawing of proposed design for the new Marshfield City Hall, published in the Christmas, 1923 edition of the Coos Bay Times.

City Bonded for \$75,000

to Build New City Hall

Fine Building Will Be Erected on Lot at Corner of Central Avenue and Fourth Street—People Approved Plan of City Council by Vote—Thirteen Blocks Paved in Year

THE most important work that Marshfield as a city has on hand right now is the building of a new city hall. The people have voted a bond issue of \$75,000 for this purpose and the council has decided to buy for \$8000 a lot 100x100 feet at the southeast corner of Fourth street and Central avenue as the site for the new city hall.

The next step will be the selection of plans for the municipal building and it is expected to have the work well under way early in the year. The city hall is to contain a council room, offices for the city officials, police department quarters and city jail and accommodations for the fire department.

Hastened by the Fire

The building of a new city hall was hastened by the destruction of the old city property in the fire which swept away a large area of frame buildings on North Front street. It was decided by the council that if a city hall were to be built it should be a good one, so the \$75,000 bond issue was proposed and passed by the people. Out of this sum the site is to be paid for and the building erected and equipped.

After the fire the city secured temporary quarters. The recorder has his office at the armory and the fire apparatus is kept at the Motor Inn garage, with a temporary city jail adjoining.

Street Improvement

The city has during the year laid 13 blocks of hard surface paving at an approximate cost of \$34,000. The street improvements made were as follows:

Front street north, paved for 9 blocks from Hemlock north to connect with waterfront road at city limits. Cost \$25,000

Second street north, paved from Birch to Elm avenue, 3 blocks. Cost \$7000.

Tenth street north between Cen-

tral and Commercial, 1 block, under construction for hard surface pavement and sidewalks. Cost \$4000.

Purchased Land

An important transaction the city made during 1922 was the purchase from the Southern Oregon Company of about 1300 acres of land which makes up the watershed surrounding the source of supply of the water company. This purchase was made as a precaution so the city would be able to control all of the land which drains toward the water supply. The purchase price was \$13,731, and it is to be paid for in six quarterly installments. The matter of the city buying the plant of the Coos Bay Water Company was under discussion for some time but was finally turned down by the council.

Will Have New Home

During the year the city purchased 1000 feet of hose for the fire department and also some other equipment. It was necessary to purchase a good deal in the way of supplies on account of property destroyed in the fire. While the big fire created quite a loss and inconvenience to the municipality, before another year passes the city administration will be housed in a fine new city hall with everything needed to properly function.

The city also contributed to the development of an auto park for tourists at the old race track which Marshfield now owns.

City Officials

Duncan Ferguson will on the first day of the year begin another term as mayor, to which office he was re-elected. The new council will be composed of George E. Cook, W. Wilson, E. K. Jones, David Nelson, W. N. Ekblad and M. H. Mulloy. John Butler, who has been city recorder for a number of years, will enter upon the duties of another term. J. T. Brand is city attorney.

New City Hall Built at a Total Cost of \$75,000 is Fine One

Building Is Very Handsome One and Will Equal Any Municipal Structure in the State—Council Room Is Fine Place

MARSHFIELD'S new \$75,000 city hall will rank with any municipal building in Oregon in beauty of architecture and suitability for needs of the city. In its two stories and basement are found a large council chamber with balcony, roomy offices for all the city officials, police station with five concrete cells, large quarters for the fire department, all of ample dimensions and well-lighted.

Concrete Building

The building itself which is constructed of concrete with walls 10 and 12 inches in thickness, will cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000. The sum of \$11,000 was paid for the site and the balance of the money raised by the \$75,000 bond issue will be expended for furnishings.

The building extends 87 feet along Central avenue and 83 along Fourth street.

The building is of Greek architecture with pleasing simplicity of line. The Greek temple effect is especially marked in the entrance, set forward a little and flanked on either side by rounded columns surmounted by molded stone Doric capitals. Steps in true Greek style lead up to the entrance. The entrance is surmounted by a modified Greek triangular frontal topped, in turn, by a seal and flag pole.

Handsome Entrance

At each end of the front of the building is a portico set forward, surmounted with a frontal similar to that of the entrance, each upheld by two pairs of square columns with Doric capitals and plinths similar to those of the round entrance columns.

On the Fourth street side are four pairs of the square columns. The

cornice extending around the top of the building is of concrete. The whole of the outside of the building will be of white waterproof cement.

Fine Council Chamber

After climbing the steps of the front entrance one enters a tiled rotunda. On the right is the recorder's office; on the left is a hall on which two large offices for other officials open, and in front is the entrance to the city council chamber.

When completed the council chamber will be one of the most beautiful rooms in the city. It is 30 by 60 feet in size and its height is the full two stories of the building. The end of the room next Fourth street is almost filled with cathedral glass windows. The section set aside for the council itself is in this end. It is raised and set off from the remainder of the room by a railing. A large gallery extends across the other end of the room.

The blankness of the cove ceiling is relieved by beams crossing it in either direction. The large skylight is of cathedral glass similar to that of the windows. The room is finished in very light cream color.

Good Office Light

The recorder's office is fitted with a vault. The office is roomy and well lighted with windows on both Central and Fourth streets. The other offices on the first floor are also well lighted.

The civic club has been allotted a room on the little hallway running from the main hall to the police department quarters at the southeast corner of the building. This room is fitted with toilet fixtures. It will be made into a sort of ladies'

rest room.

Five Jail Cells

The police station follows the rest room. In the southeast corner of the building, connecting with the police office, are the cell rooms. The small cells and one large one will be assigned to the men. On a level above the men's cells are two cells for women. These cells are concrete throughout, except for the iron bars of the doors and windows. Each cell section is fitted with a shower.

Second Floor Offices

The stair to the second story is at the east end of the hallway. A row of offices extends along the central side of the second floor with the city engineer's office over that of the recorder's. The engineer will also have a vault. A doorway across the hall from these offices opens into the balcony of the council room. This balcony will seat about 75 persons.

Firemen Cared For

More offices open onto the hall which leads from the main hallway to the firemen's quarters at the south side of the structure.

The firemen are assigned a large bedroom, a dormitory with built-in lockers for the men, a large clubroom, showers and other toilet rooms on the south side of the building. Their section takes practically the whole of 30 feet clear across the back. Brass poles from the dormitory and the clubroom will accelerate the passage of the firemen to the apparatus room on the first floor.

This apparatus room is the same size as the council room, 30 by 60 feet. Two large entrances open from it onto Fourth street. One special feature of the fire equipment is a shaft extending from basement to roof in which hose may be stretched to drain. Special lifting apparatus will hoist the hose sections up into the shaft.

All Well Lighted

The building is finished throughout in very light cream, like that of the council room. This color with the many large windows will make all the rooms well lighted. Even the offices on the side next the Noble theater building will have plenty of light because of the narrow alleyway left between the street front. This will be covered and will afford outside entrance to the police

MARSHFIELD FIRE DEPARTMENT

SPACE limitations prevent discussion of Marshfield Fire Department history in great detail—the old timers, and their exploits in saving Marshfield business districts and Marshfield homes from the fire demon.

Vince Pratt, assistant chief, and Albert Seelig may together claim the honor of the longest continuous service—twenty-five years or more.

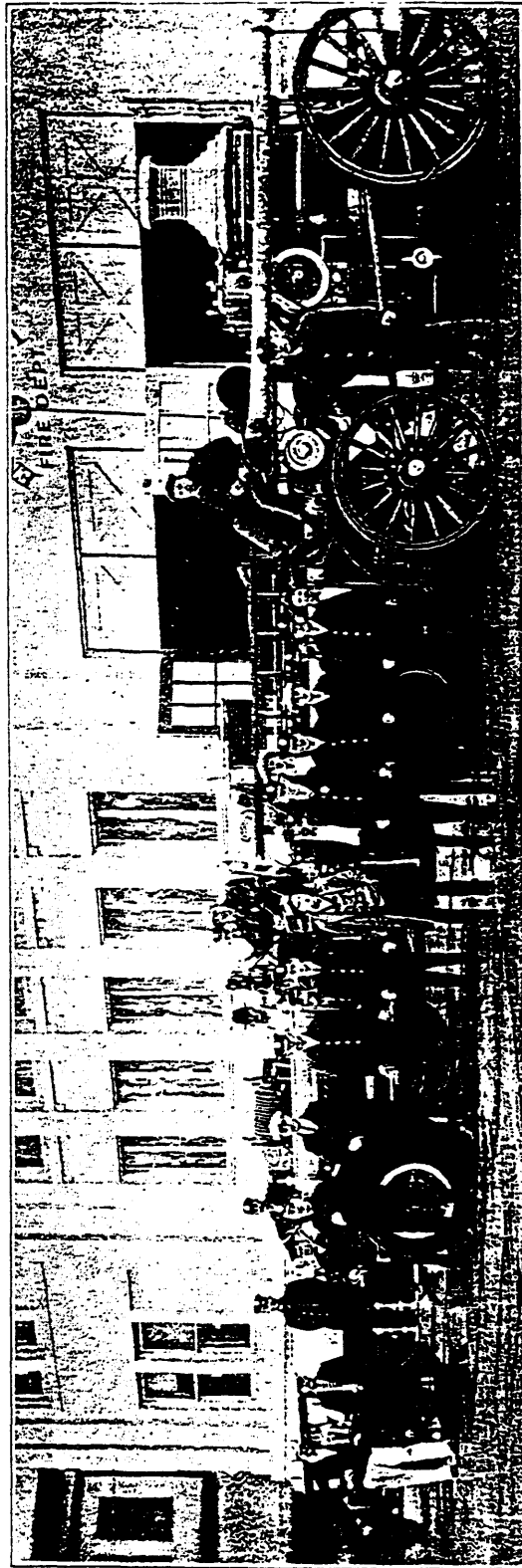
The first fire protection equipment purchased by the city was three dozen galvanized buckets, these on September 14, 1876, at the time William H. Noble was appointed warden. The first fire engine came in 1881, the famous "Jumbo" hand-pumper, now at Florence, Oregon.

The present fire fighting equipment, as shown in the photograph, consists of one 600 gallon Knott Steam Pumper, one 750 gallon LaFrance Pumper Triple Combination, and one 1200 gallon Triple Combination Stutz pumper.

The department has attracted national attention twice in succession by winning the Louis B. Mayer Trophy, presented to the city under 20,000 population with the most efficient fire prevention campaign during the year. The department is now, and has been for three years, active in fire prevention activity and education under the administration of the present chief—particularly among the boy scouts and school children.

That this campaign is getting results is shown by the fact that thirty-five alarms during the past ten months have cost a total loss of but \$5,874.19.

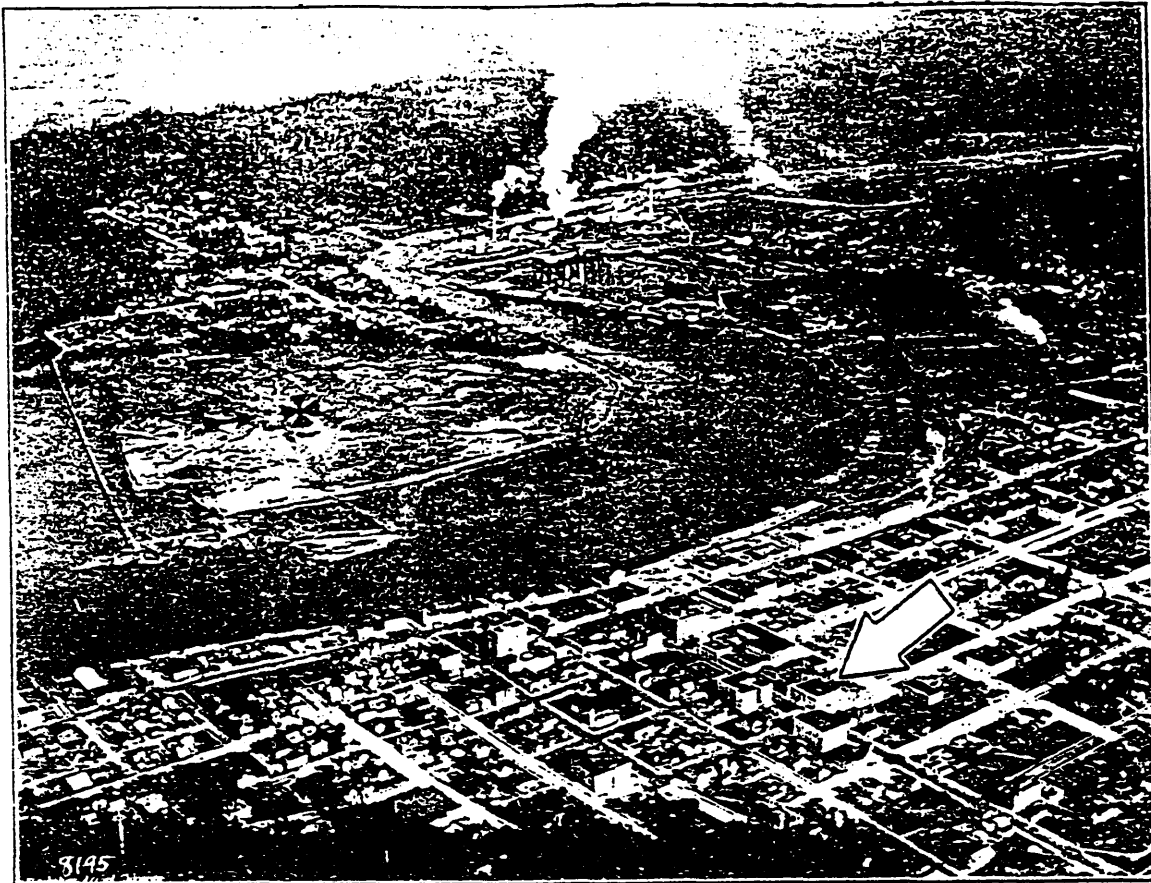
The present roster of the department includes: R. Blake, John Cook, C. Clarke, I. Dewitt, C. Driscoll, D. Ferguson, L. Ferguson, R. Ferguson, R. E. Glass, Charles Granby, H. O. Gulovson, George Haines, A. Hall, N. Johnson, E. Johnson, R. Kotka, M. Kruger, R. Kruger, H. Kruger, H. Leccoq, P. McDonald, C. McGary, Clyde McGary, P. Phillip, V. Pratt, A. E. Robertson, Uno Richter, Alvi Richter, Del Rhodes, A. Seelig, D. Sorenson, M. Smith, G. Smith, J. Sacchi, M. Trewella, S. Wherry, P. J. Shepherd, and Gordon Smith.



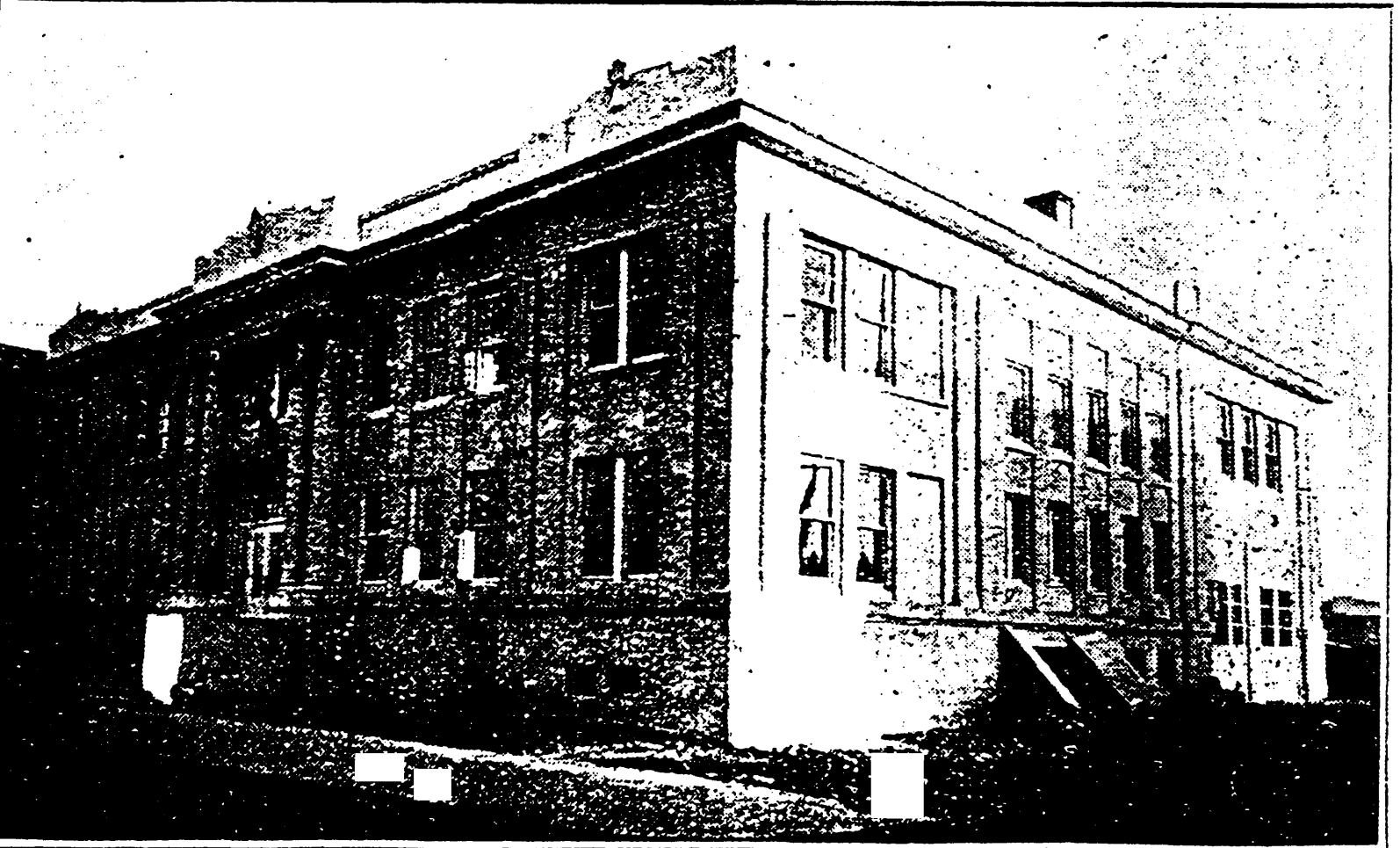
MARSHFIELD FIRE DEPARTMENT

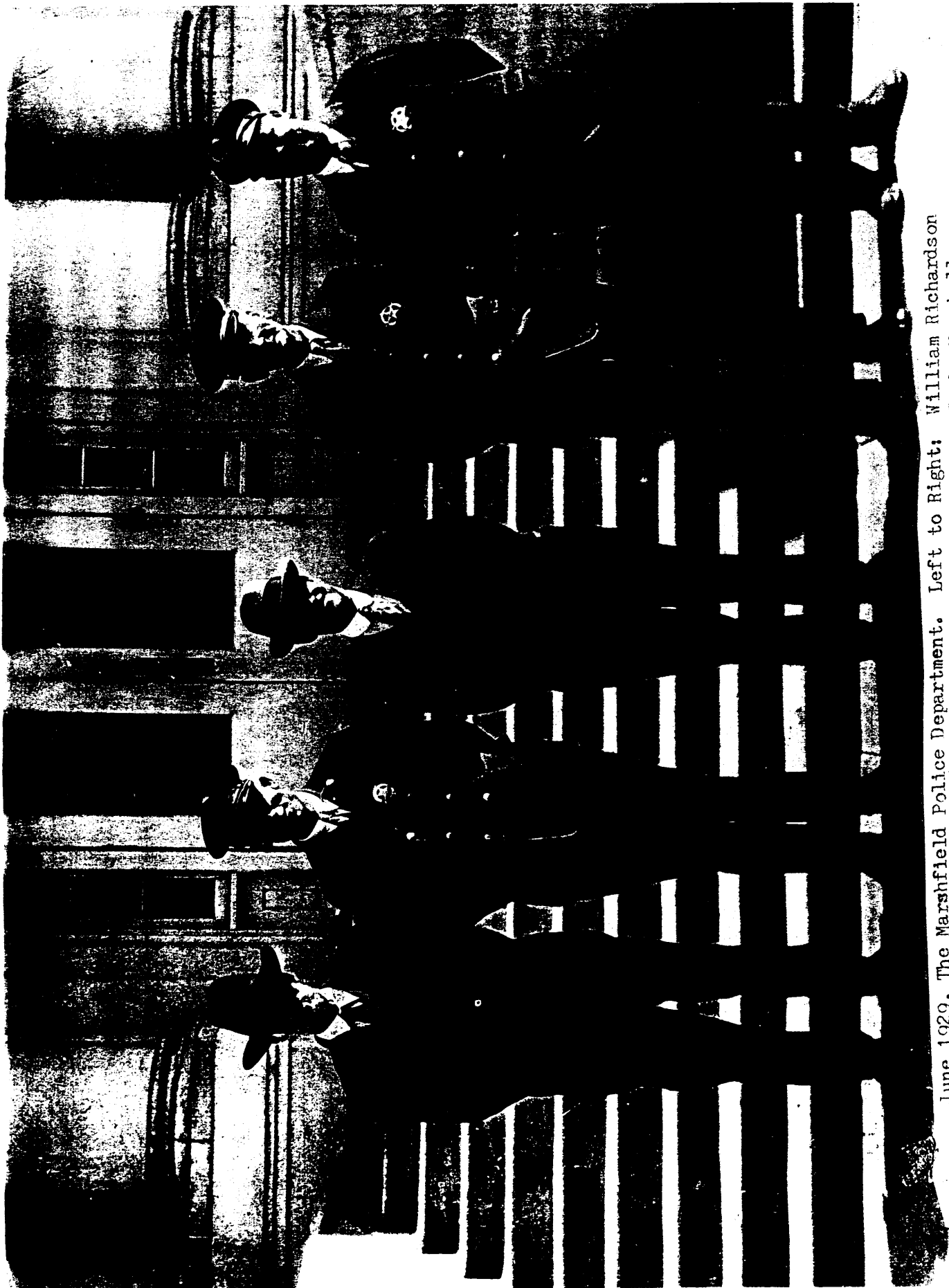
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7. Early aerial photo showing the center of Marshfield moving west away from its traditional orientation to the bay front.



8. Photograph of City Hall from Potential Southwestern Edition of the Coos Bay Times, 1930.





June 1929, The Marshfield Police Department. Left to Right: William Richardson
Merchant Patrolman, Matt Coy - later Marshall, Mayor - George Cook, Marshall -
Jack Carter, Officer - R. F. Richardson. Photo by Stadden, Coos Bay, Oregon.

9. Photograph from the Coos Bay Police Department's scrap book of the 1929
force in front of the City Hall

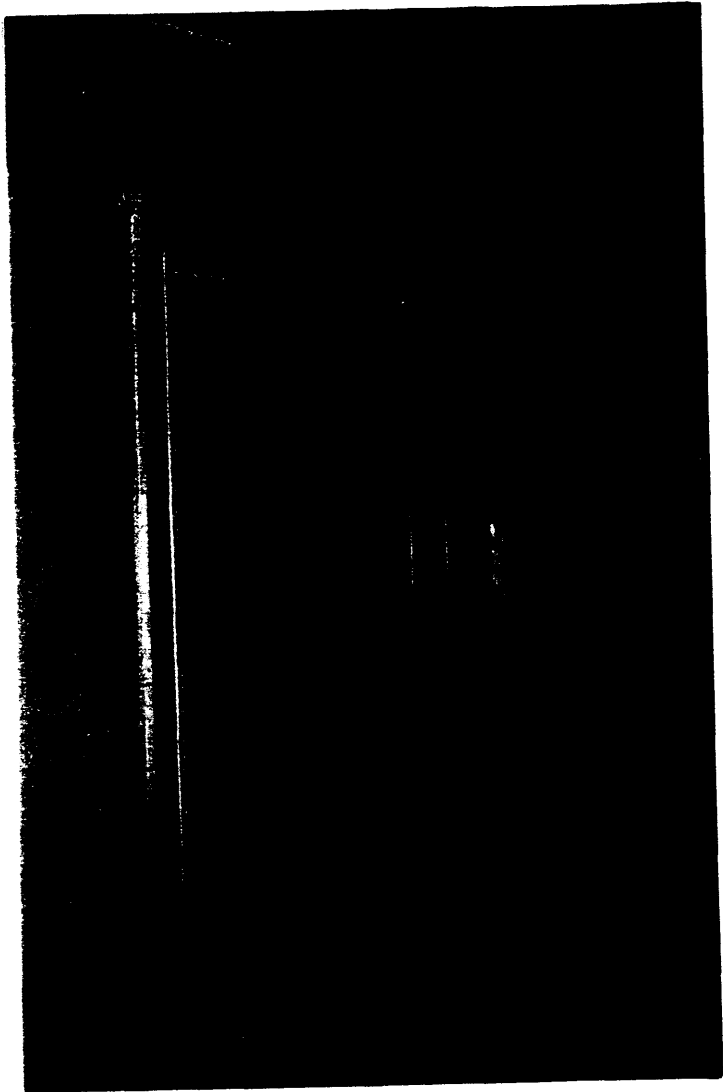
1963 L. to R. Officer Walter S. Lee, Marlin Doctor, Richard Giorgis, Jess Edgar, Chief Glen Kolkhorst,
Chester Kapela, Carl Harris, Mel Thomas, H. R. Underdahl, John Giambreno.

Photo By



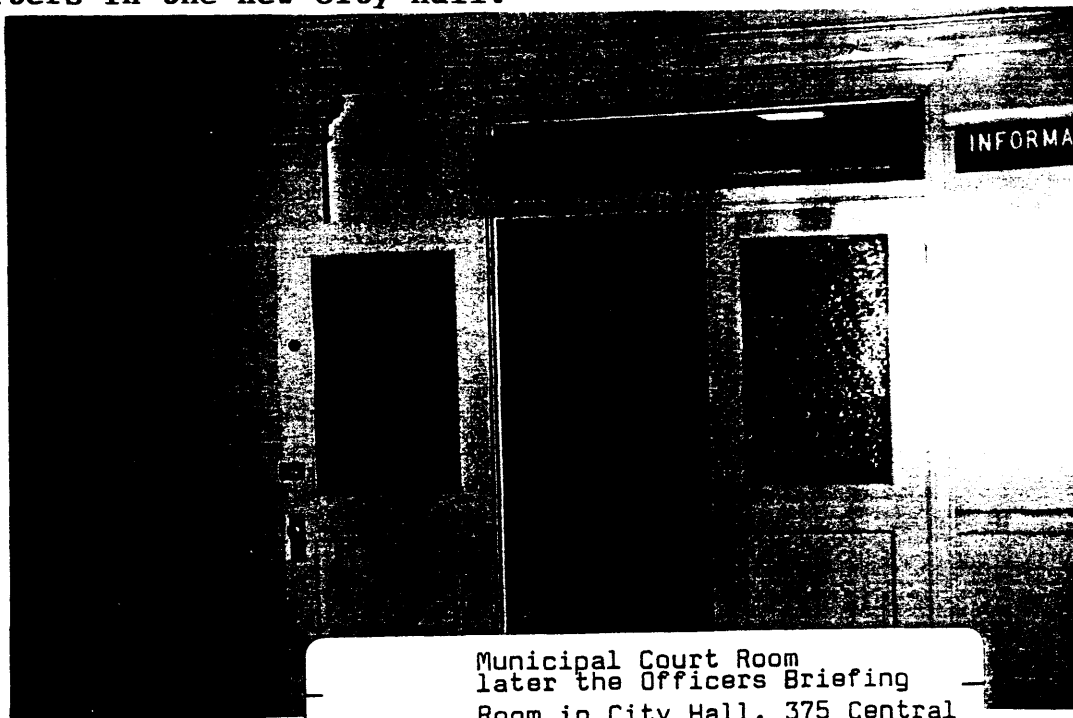
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Entrance to the Police Department
_ in City Hall at 375 Central Ave. _



11.-22. Photographs from the Coos Bay Police Department's scrap book showing conditions in the department and the jail before the move into their quarters in the new City Hall.

12

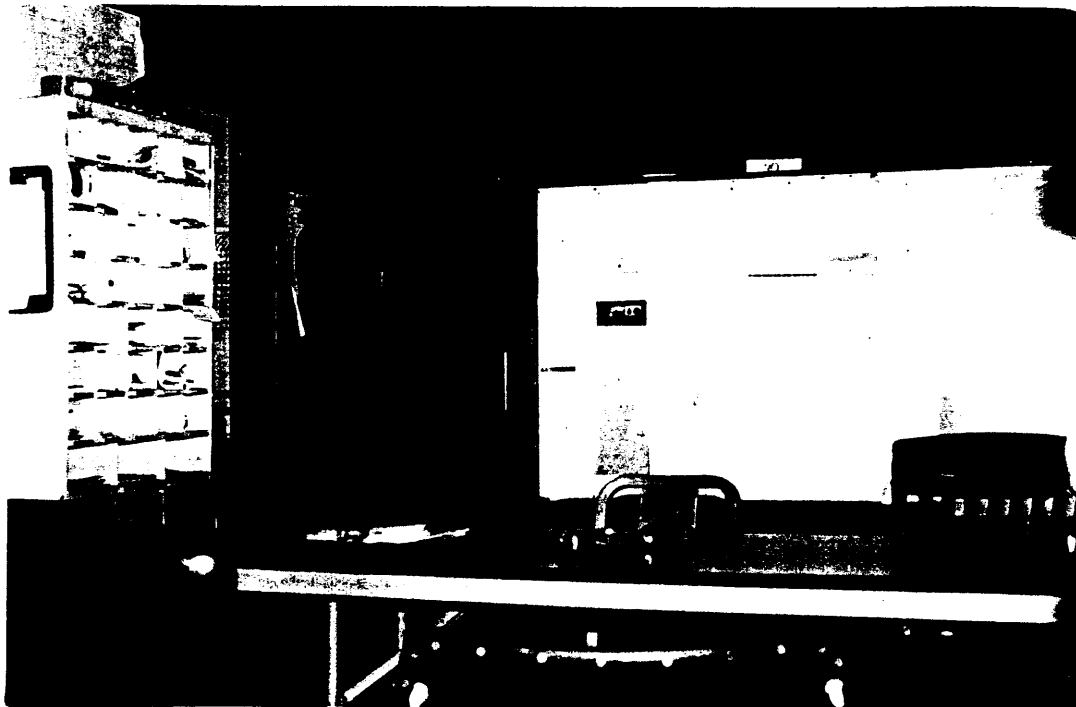


Municipal Court Room
later the Officers Briefing
Room in City Hall, 375 Central



13

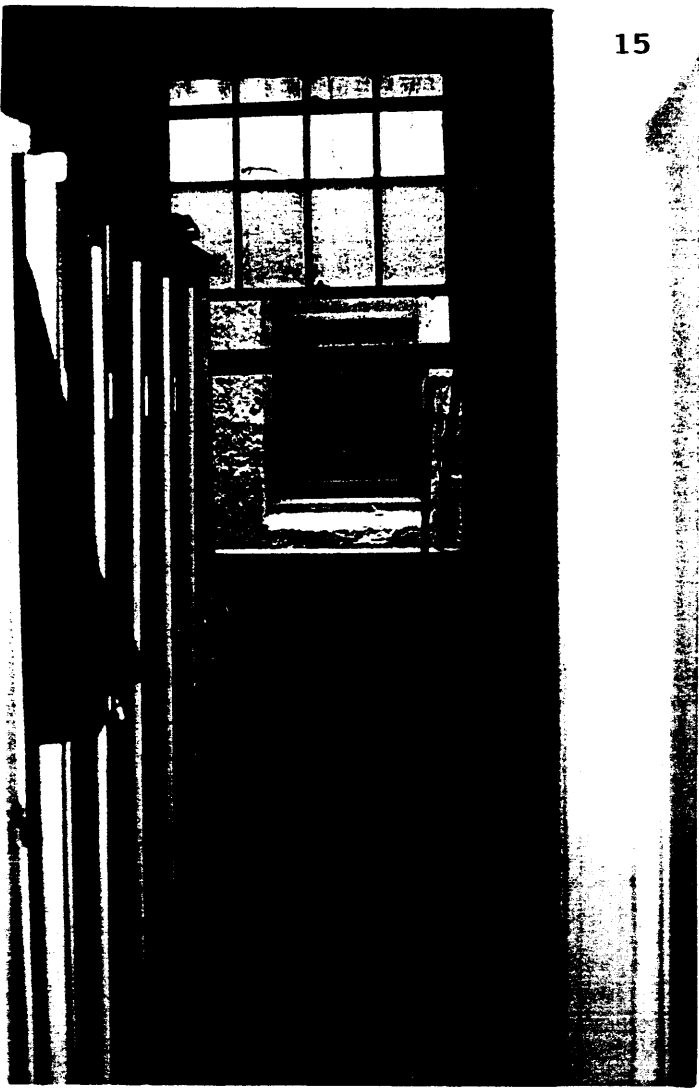
- Chief's Office. -



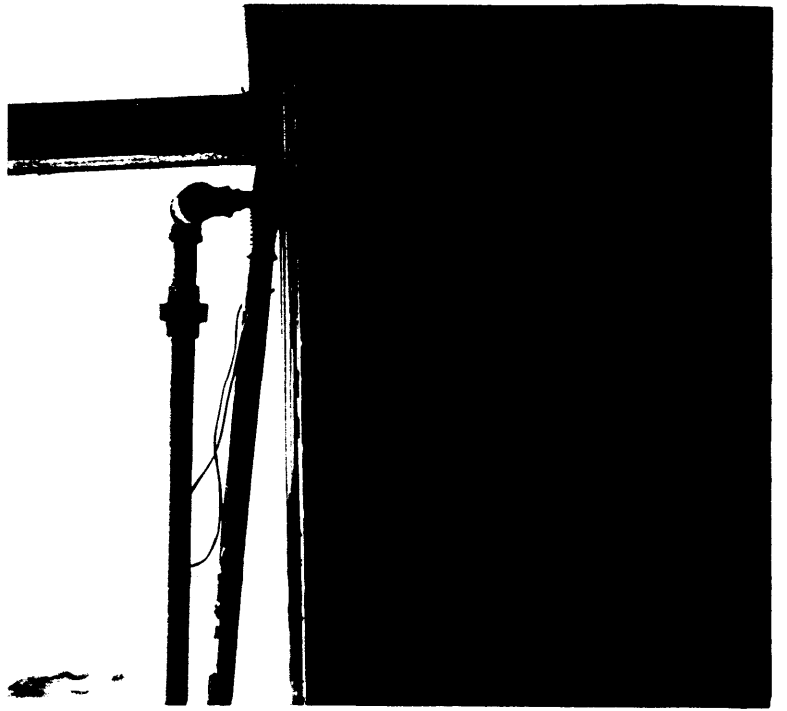
14

- Report Writing and Briefing -

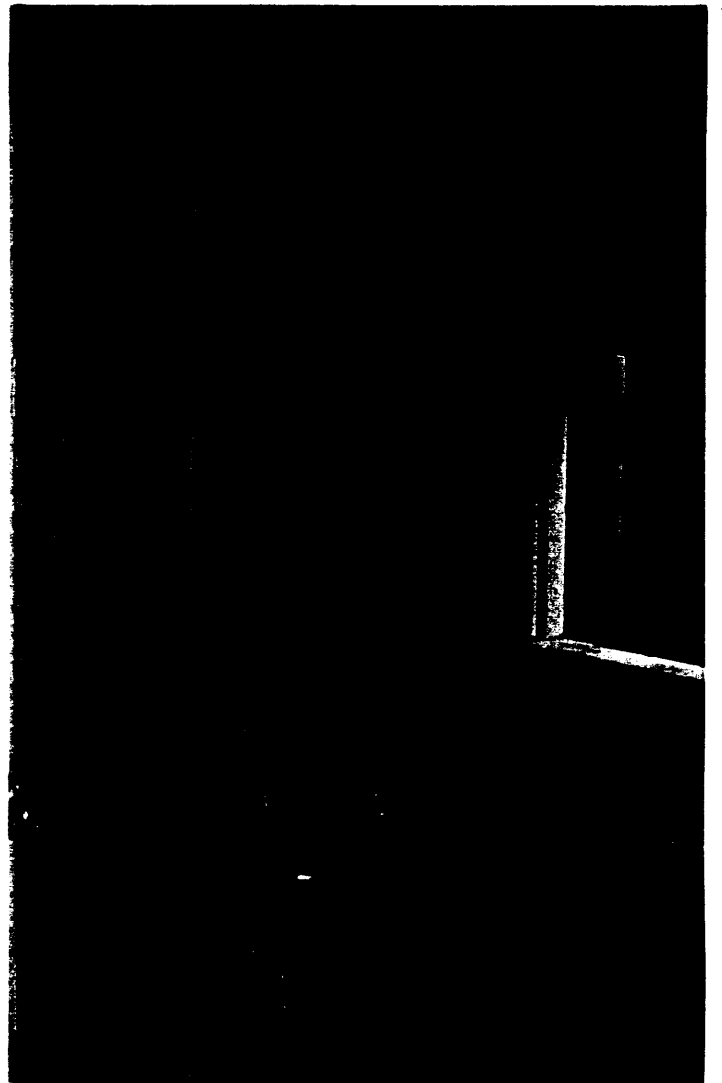
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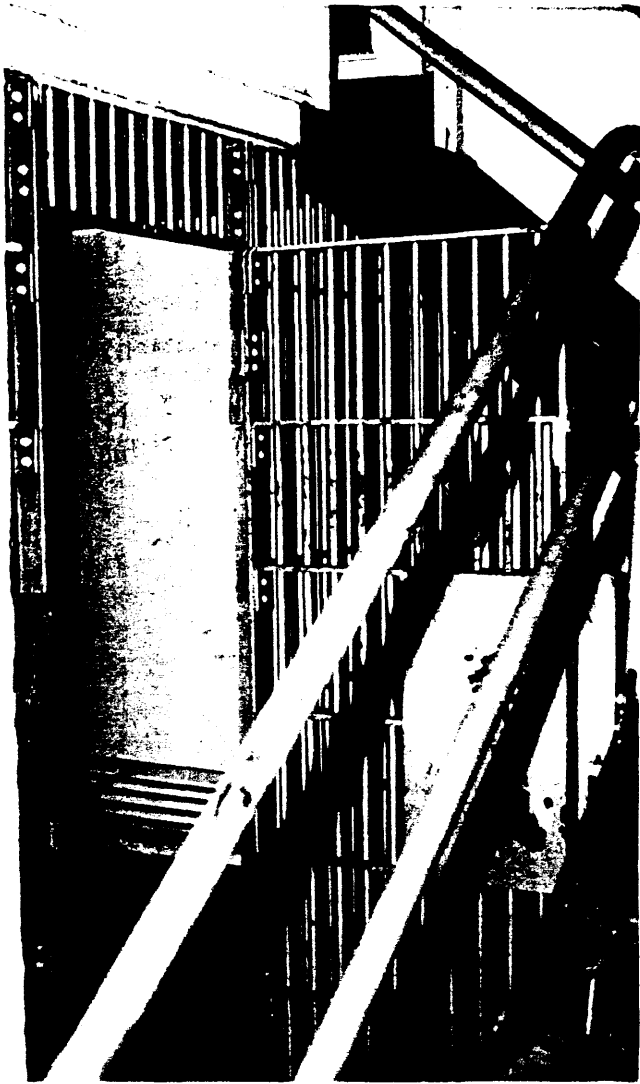


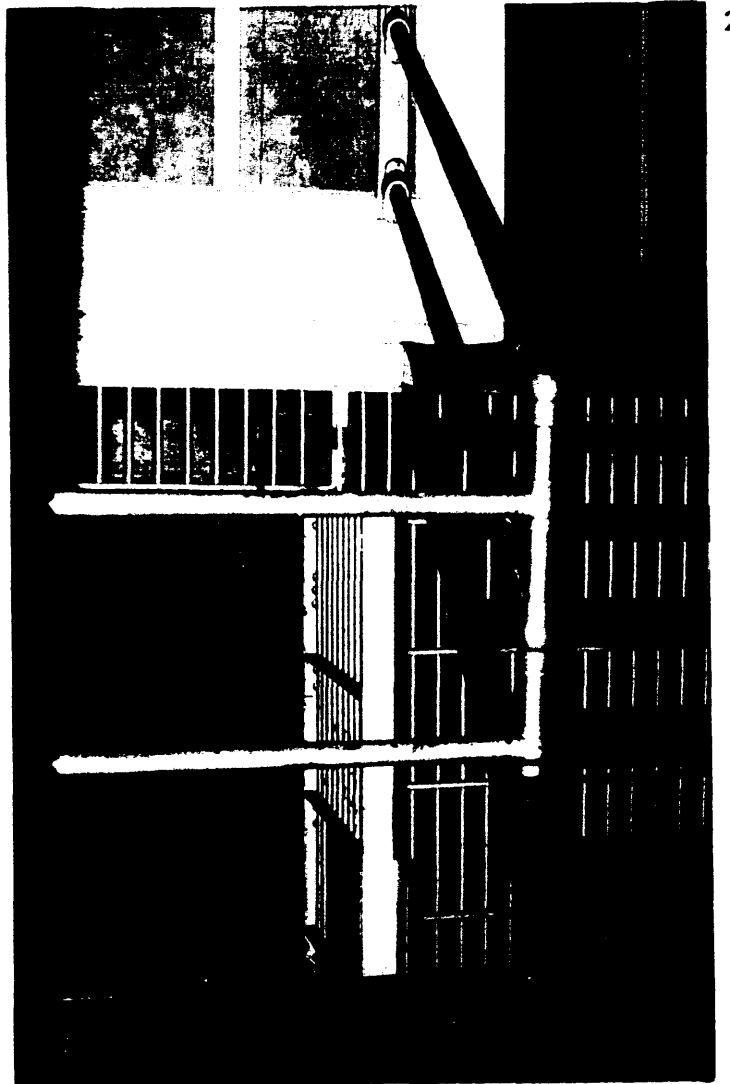
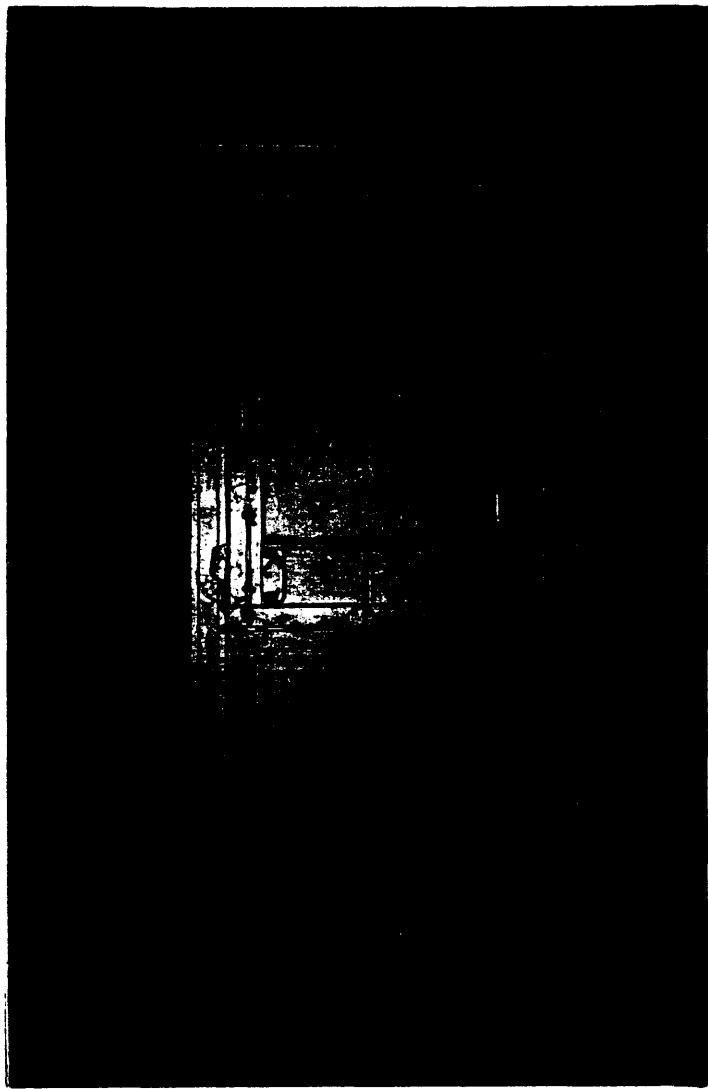
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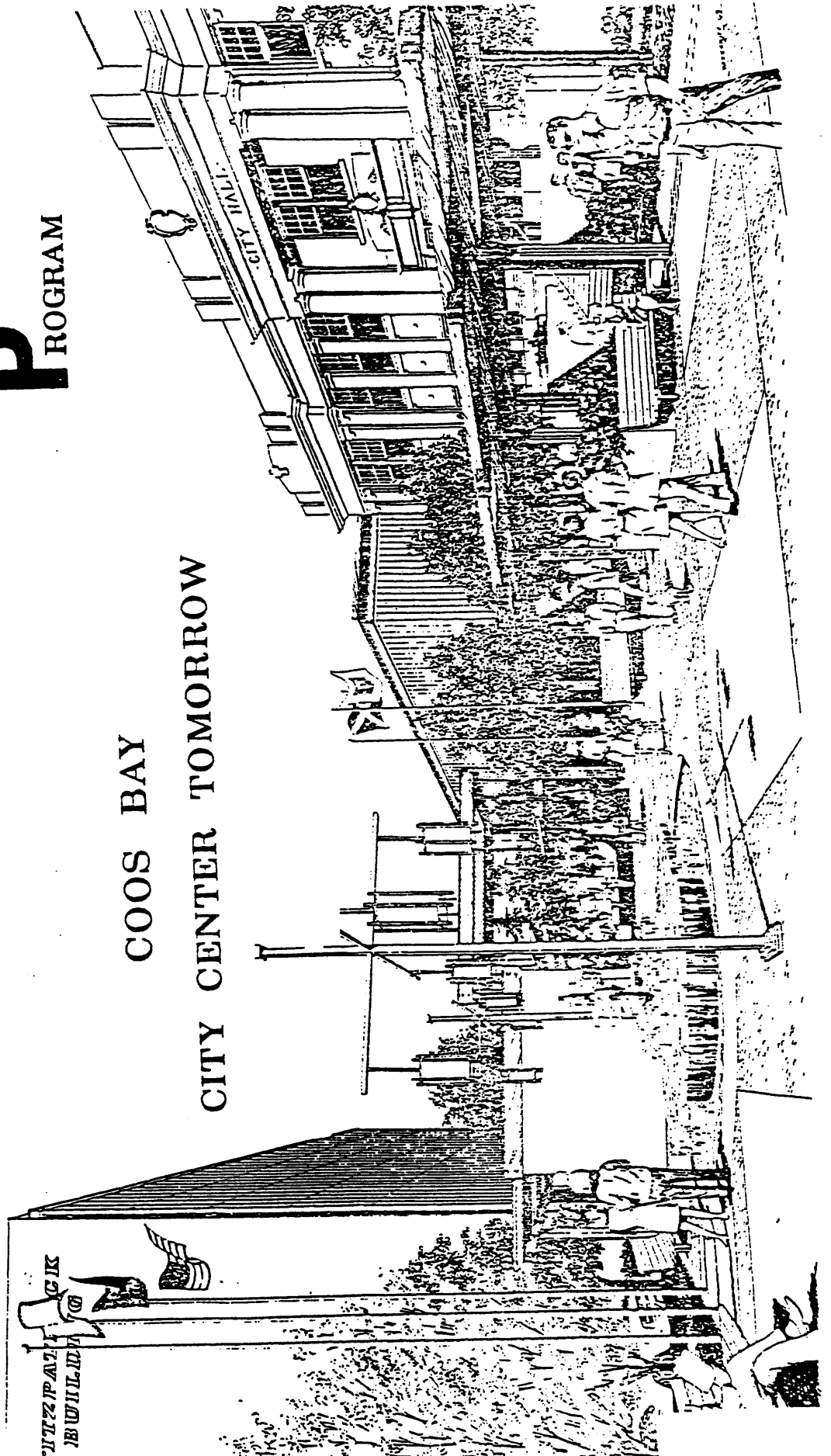
FACTS ABOUT THE

N EIGHBORHOOD

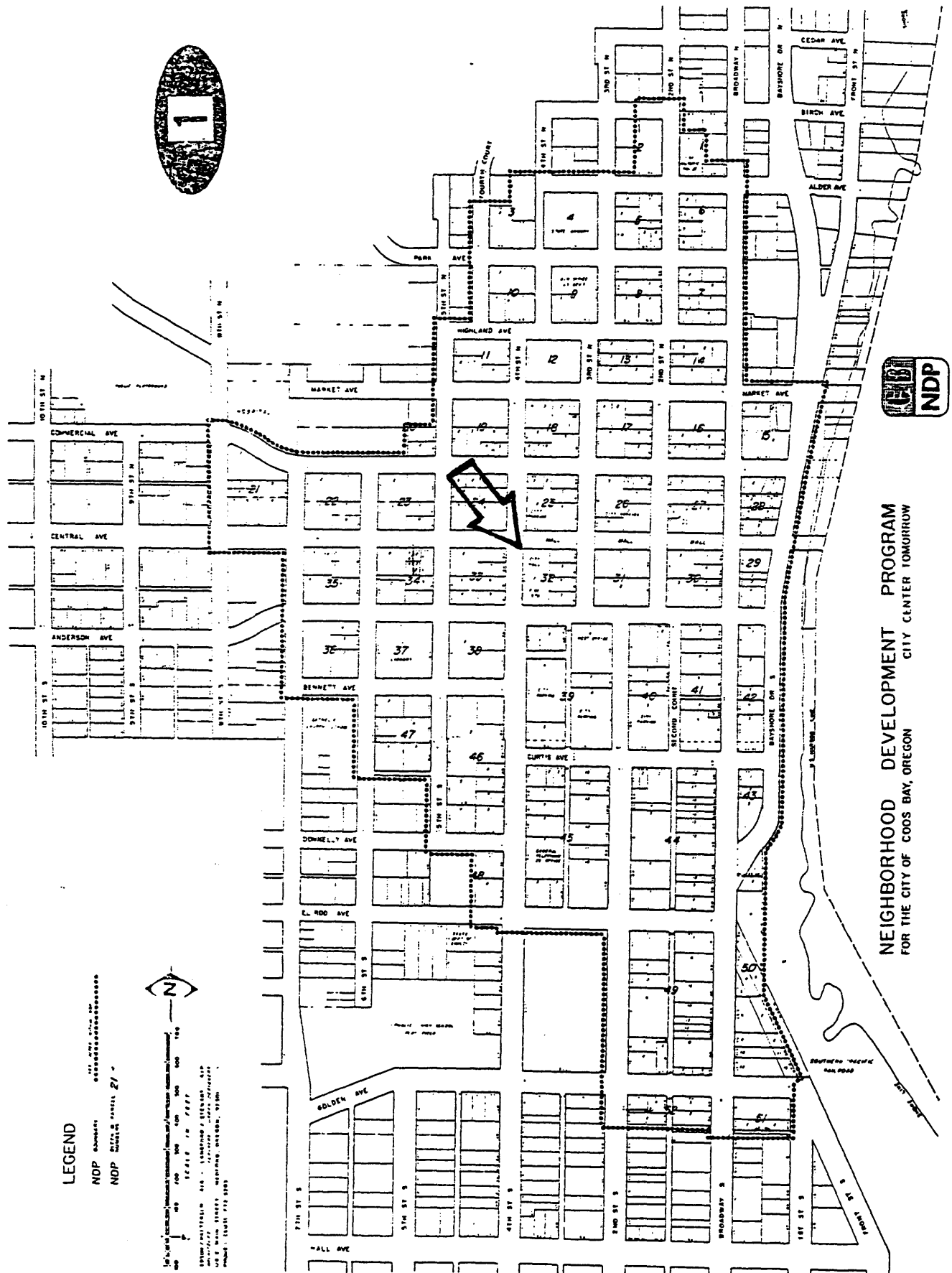
D EVELOPMENT

P ROGRAM

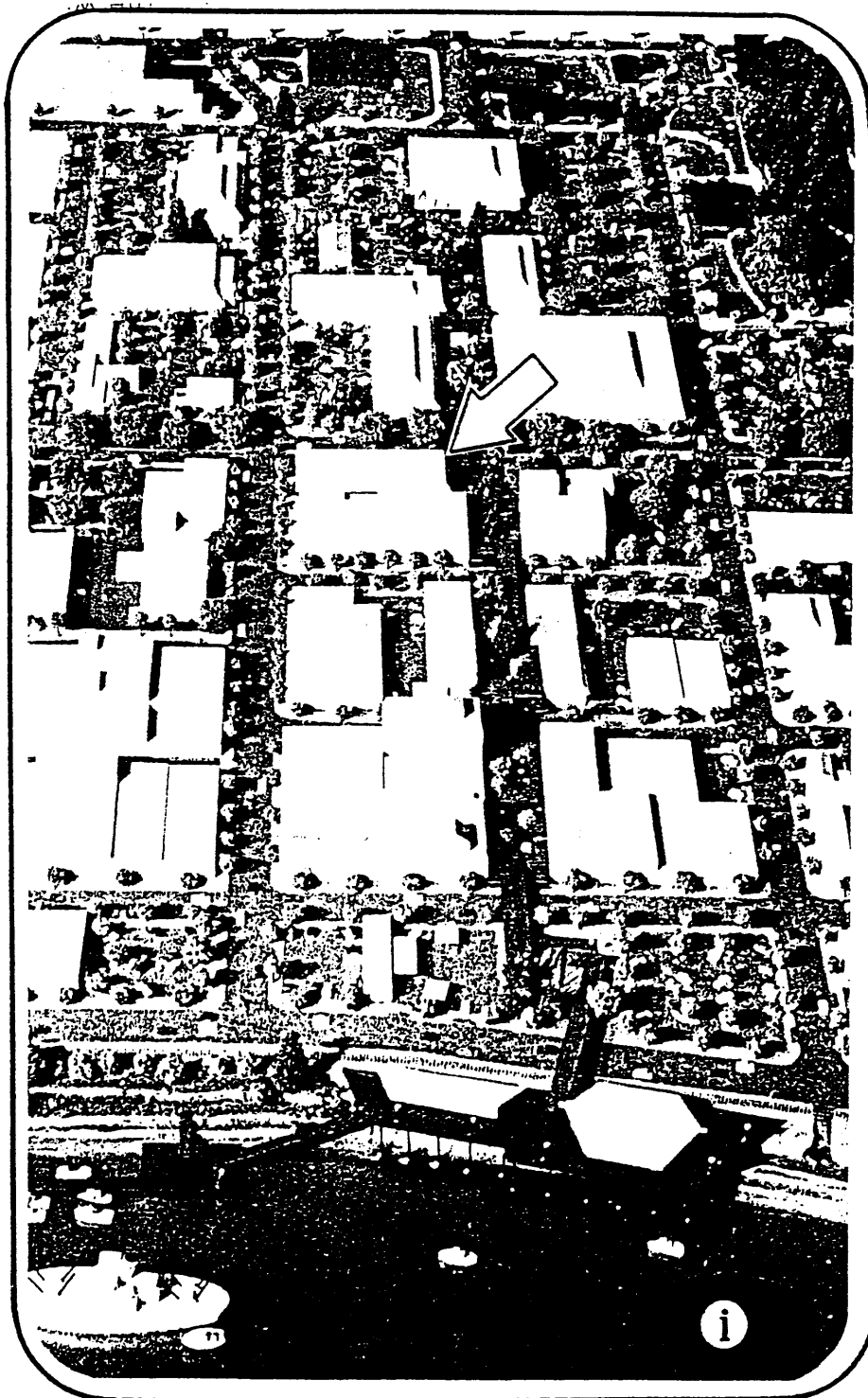
COOS BAY
CITY CENTER TOMORROW



23. Cover of the report prepared for the Coos Bay City Council by planners Edson and Patterson in 1970. The space in front of the City Hall is celebrated but the building itself is obscured by a heavy structure that covers the walkways.



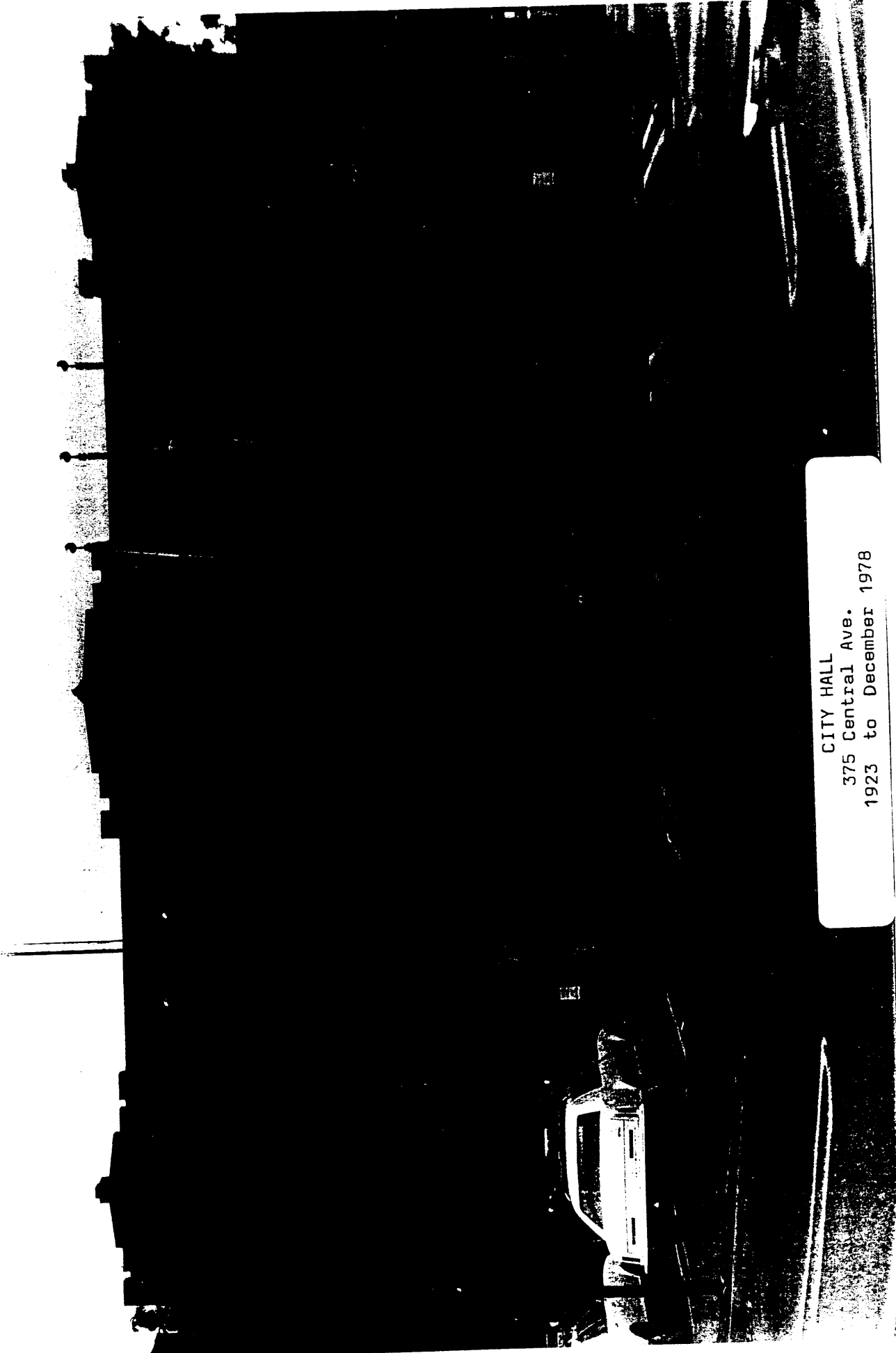
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26.-28. Photos showing the City Hall as it appeared during the 1970's before the construction of the new facility.



CITY HALL
375 Central Ave.
1923 to December 1978



PHOTOGRAPHS

- Photograph #1: Northwest corner showing main facade. Photo taken during demolition mall covering.
- Photograph #2: Main entry stair.
- Photograph #3: West elevation.
- Photograph #4: South end of west elevation infill at the showing location of former firehouse doors.
- Photograph #5: South elevation. The canopy erected during a remodel in the late 1970's has been removed. Early windows and man door of the fire department were filled at that time.
- Photograph #6: Interior hallway looking north.
- Photograph #7: Interior of main entry.
- Photograph #8: Interior of main entry looking south.
- Photograph #9: Cell block area stairs.
- Photograph #10: Cell block area - women's cells.
- Photograph #11: Women's cell block shower.
- Photograph #12: Entry door into cell block.
- Photograph #13: Historic photograph (1977) showing mall covering.
- Photograph #14: Aerial view (1978).