

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 St. James Episcopal Church

other names/site number St. James the Apostle Episcopal Church

2. Location

street & number 210 East Third Street N/A not for publication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.)

*Jane 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:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper *Delores Byan* **Entered in the National Register** Date of Action 10/14/92

St. James Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Coos County, Oregon  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
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)

Religion: Church

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Church

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Gothic Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation wood

walls wood: weatherboards

roof wood: shakes

other

**Narrative Description**

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

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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St. James Episcopal Church constructed in 1897 is located in Coquille, Oregon. Construction on the Gothic Revival style church was started on the 17th of September, 1897 when the cornerstone was laid. The structure was completed and suitable for the opening service on the 4th of January 1898. The cost of the church's construction is unknown, however, it was built largely from the gift of a woman from Philadelphia by the name of Miss S. M. Wain of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania. The church is a notable landmark in the city, prominently located directly north of the Coos County Courthouse on East Third Street. The oldest portion of the church is clad in shiplap siding (which is currently being repaired), a steep gable roof covered in shakes, stained glass windows and a belfry topped with a copper sheet metal spire and a cross. The front entrance to the building is on the south elevation articulated by a wing with slender and tall proportions and a steeply sloping roof. The building is in good condition and substantial exterior repair and painting is underway on the main volume.

### SETTING

The church is situated on a rise across from the Coos County Courthouse at 210 East Third Street in Coquille, Oregon. The structure is found on Lots 5 and 6, Block 28 of Elliott's Addition to Coquille. The hexagonal spired bell tower rises above the other buildings in the immediate neighborhood, an older residential neighborhood mixed with public and commercial buildings. The building has a few shrubs along its south face and a large tree on the east end of the chancel. The south and west elevations front public right-of-ways. Additions have been made to the original structure, both to the east and north. These additions can be seen from all sides of the building.

### PLAN

The building is generally "U" shaped in plan. The formal entrance to the church is on the south elevation, several risers above street level. The west elevation is accessed by a similar number of stairs and a ramp. This entrance accesses the church offices, classrooms, parish hall and kitchen, all of which are north of the sanctuary. Upon accessing the entrance porch at the west elevation, one can travel directly north to the parish hall/toilet room entrance or east to the hallway separating the church offices and sanctuary. This

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hallway continues to the east, then north accessing classrooms and then the kitchen in the northeast corner of the structure.

Historic photographs and a detailed accounting in the minutes to the 1898 Diocesan Convention indicated the original construction included a nave 40' x 26' and a vestry 20' x 12'. It is thought the vestry was located on the north side of the building where the current church offices and hallway are since it is not visible in any of the historic photographs (all of which are taken from the south side of the building). In addition, the historic photographs verify the entrance vestibule was not part of the original construction and was in fact added at a later date (probably after 1900). The original construction also included crosses at each end of the nave held above the ridge several feet by wooden posts.

According to church records, the parish hall was constructed in the 1920's as an independent building directly north of the church sanctuary. In 1938, St. James began an extensive building program which added a chancel to the sanctuary, remodeled the parish hall and connected it to the church. During this construction process, a central heating system was also installed. In 1952, a new altar was installed with a special service observing the eightieth year the church was in existence, establishing as 1872 as a date when the Episcopal Church services were held in Coquille.

During the 1938 construction project, the cross originally set directly on the ridge at the west end of the church was replaced by a hexagonal cupola with a copper clad spire topped with a cross.

#### **EXTERIOR**

The original volume and the chancel and vestibule extensions all were sided with horizontal clapboard shiplap type siding. A shake roof now covers this portion of the church replacing the original shingle roofing. This siding was trimmed and articulated with corner boards, a wide frieze with ogee trim articulating the frieze and an accentuated water table. Over the front door, the siding material changed to a wide board and batt vertical siding, but used the same frieze detail. On either side of the recess housing the front doors, oversized flat trim and corner boards were used to form a heavy trim assemblage which has

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the appearance of columns. These trim shapes covered the ends of the fin walls that protect the doors and support the roof above. The interior and exterior surfaces of the front doors were articulated with 1 inch nominal boards in a grid set at 45 degrees to the frame of the door. The stairs leading to the front door are constructed of wood and carry recently installed newel posts and rails at each side of the stair.

All the windows in the main volume are stained glass in the diamond and/or square pattern with leaded fixed glass. On the west end of the sanctuary, there are patterns in the vertical panes which vary from this geometric theme. This window also has a triangular head which repeats the steep gable forms of the entry and sanctuary roofs. The glass in this triangular area is divided in such a way as to emphasize and restate these sharp angles which are very character defining. Each of the stained glass windows are now covered on the exterior with a Lexan sheet to protect them from breakage and further weathering.

The primary window on the west end of the sanctuary has iconographic significance in addition to its geometric alliteration. The tripartite organization of the lower sash alludes to the Holy Trinity and the angular quatrefoil in the triangular transom represents the four gospels of the New Testament. The arrangement provides an attractive articulation to the exterior and a stunning focus to a worshipful atmosphere at the interior.

The parish hall to the north varies substantially in design and materials from the original volume and its primary additions. This structure is post and pier construction with shingle exterior siding, six over one double hung sash, exposed eaves and composition shingle roofing. The window layout, roof slope and proportions of the building are not reflective of the Gothic proportions or detailing of the sanctuary and chancel area. Very likely, the flat roofed area housing classrooms and a hallway on the east side of the structure was added in 1953 by Wold Brothers Construction. When this area was added, the east side of the church (excepting the end of the chancel) was covered with cement asbestos shingles between the chancel and the northeast corner of the building. It is not clear why this change of materials occurred. In addition, a larger more modern window was installed in the east wall of this flat roofed area.

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The cupola is clad in vertical tongue and groove siding below the metal vanes and the cupola roof. The cupola roof and spire is copper sheathed with a silver painted cross mounted at its tip.

### INTERIOR

Entering the sanctuary through the main doors, one must pass through the entry. The entry is fairly small with horizontal 1"x4" tongue and groove fir walls and ceiling which appear to be stained and shellacked. The floors are 1"x3" tongue and groove fir.

As you enter into the sanctuary, you pass through panelled doors approximately 8 feet high. Excepting the newer furnishings in the sanctuary, such as the pews, altar and organ, the sanctuary is fairly monochromatic with the original orange shellac finish over fir giving it a very warm, somewhat dark brown tone over all of the surfaces. One inch x 3" tongue and groove fir floors run throughout the sanctuary and the chancel. A beaded wainscot with a "V" groove runs below the window sill height. The windows are very striking with their simple rectangular and diagonal stained glass patterns executed in bright colors. The windows are trimmed in a simple 1"x trim detail. The wall finish between the plate line and the top of the wainscot is diagonal 1"x6" fir with an ogee cap over each joint. This cap is approximately 3/4" wide x 1/2" tall and strongly articulates the edge of each board, giving a very pleasing pattern to the wall surfaces. One inch x 4" tongue and groove roof sheathing has been placed lengthwise to the run of the sanctuary. This sheathing is on 2"x3" joist which rest on 3"x6" perlins which, in turn, are supported by a very steeply sloped scissor truss. The trusses are constructed of 4"x6" members with champered corners and metal plate connections at critical points. At each end of the trusses, a diagonal strut connects the bearing column and bottom chord of the truss at approximately 45 degrees. At each end of the sanctuary, these trusses are engaged with the wall finish. The lighting in the sanctuary and chancel does not appear to be original but is very compatible with the church design. The fixtures are pendant mounted lantern type with a Gothic arch in each of six sides (perhaps repeating the six sided shape of the cupola above).

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The chancel is separated from the nave by a step. In the nave is the altar constructed in 1952 and the organ installed in the church approximately five years ago.

Moving through the exit door on the north side of the sanctuary, one enters the hallway accessing the church offices, boiler room and classrooms. Continuing counterclockwise to the north, this corridor terminates in the kitchen in the northeast corner of the structure. The kitchen serves a large carpeted room to the west with acoustical tile and recessed fluorescent light fixtures (devisable at the west end for classrooms). Toilet rooms are directly accessible to this room at its main entrance on the south side. The classrooms and kitchen are finished with modern floor and wall finishes (1950's), including sheetrock, plaster, sheet vinyl, tile and carpet.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Religion
- Social history
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1897

**Significant Dates**

1897

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Episcopal Diocesan headquarters  
Portland, Oregon



St. James Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Coos County, Oregon  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 0.23 acres

Coquille Oregon 1:24000

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	1	0
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 Zone 

4	0	3	6	6	0
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 Easting 

4	7	8	0	9	6	0
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 Northing

3 

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 Zone 

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 Easting 

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 Northing

2 

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 Zone 

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 Easting 

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 Northing

4 

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 Zone 

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 Easting 

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 Northing

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 St. James Episcopal Church

street & number 210 East Third Street, PO Box 171 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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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2**ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Gothic Revival style St. James Episcopal Church constructed in 1897 is significant under criterion "A" for its association with the diocesan missionary movement and under criterion "C" as a rare example of Gothic Revival architecture on the southern Oregon coast showing the influence of the English ecclesiastical movement. This building received a high ranking during a review of the city's historic resource inventory by the Coquille Development Forum and was rated as one of the top three buildings in the city which should be named to the National Register. The Forum also agreed it is one of the oldest intact structures constructed in Coquille and marks the transition of a rough and tumble frontier town to a more settled community.

In 1895, Dean Horsfall reported only one family and one communicant member in Coquille City. He was of the opinion that if a building were available, growth in the church would come. Services had been held in a private home in Coquille. Church historians believe it was the home of Lew Hazzard. The Hazzard family was involved in the early part of the century with A. J. Sherwood (another prominent church member) in the First National Bank.

In 1897, Bishop Benjamin Wistar Morris purchased two lots in Coquille City for the construction of a church building. The cornerstone was laid September 17, 1897. Bishop Morris, in his speech to the 1897 Diocesan convention gives us a perspective of the church's view of the changes Coquille was experiencing due to transportation improvements and due to the resources indigenous to the Coquille Valley which enhanced commercial development: "I begin with the Mission on the extreme southern coast, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Horsfall, commonly called the Coos Bay Mission, lying mainly between the Umpqua river on the north and the Windchuck on the south, a distance of 200 miles. The work in this Mission is progressing steadily. I have recently purchased, for the sum of \$225, two well-located lots in Coquille City, on which to build a Church; and I have in hand something of \$500, the gift of a noble-hearted lady of Philadelphia, for this purpose. It is proposed to lay the cornerstone of this church at the Bishop's visitation in September, and to have it ready for occupancy as soon as practicable. **Coquille City is a place of considerable commercial importance, situated on the line of the Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern railroad.**

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It has direct steamship communication by sea with Portland and San Francisco, and it is the chief distributing point of the fertile Coquille valley, with its prosperous population and its industries of agriculture, lumber and coal mining. Mr. Horsfall says: "The prospects of the Coquille City Mission are most promising. (Emphasis added.) Being located midway between Marshfield and Bandon, on the usual route of travel, it is a point frequently visited by the missionary, but the difficulty in obtaining the use of a suitable room for our services is so great that until the proposed church is built, regular state appointments cannot be made with any certainty of their fulfillment. Because of the constant calls for more frequent services at points widely separated from each other, with which the Missionary cannot comply, the need of an increased clerical force is very pressing, though the order of work, as at present arranged, is believed to be most suitable under existing conditions, especially when we consider that the extreme southern portion of the district is as a closed field during winter, when the roads are impassable and families are confined to their farms for weeks at a time by rains and swollen streams and the unsafe condition of the trails and mountain paths."

The church was built in a remarkably short time, thanks in part to the availability of a sizeable gift given by Miss S. M. Waln of Cheltenham, Philadelphia. Bishop Morris was able to report the following to the 1898 Diocesan convention: "The most important gain and progress to be noticed in this field is the building of the new Church at Coquille City, of the prospect of which I spoke in my address to the last Convention. I laid the corner stone of this Church on the 17th of September last (1897), and it was so far finished and furnished as to be quite suitable for the Opening Service on the 4th of January of this year (1898). Mr. Horsfall says: "The new Church is a commodious structure, consisting of a nave 40' x 26', and vestry 20' x 12', with seating accommodations for eighty persons, with plenty of floor space for additional pews. The building is strong and substantial: the principal rafters are supported by heavy knees or timbers, firmly braced and bolted to the double walls, which are lined with diagonal sheeting of seasoned fir. The east end is made to serve as a temporary chancel. The interior of the Church is bright and cheerful; the stained glass of the side windows gives a pleasant, subdued light, while the reflection from the many-colored panes of the large west window gleams along the aisles and across the pews, and makes radiant and beautiful the chancel and sanctuary." And for this Church, the two lots of ground on which it stands, its beautiful chancel furniture and fittings, altar,

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altar linen, chalice and paten of solid silver, altar cross of brass, etc., the Church is indebted to the liberality and missionary spirit of MISS S. M. WALN, of Cheltenham, Philadelphia."

Dean Horsfall was right. Growth did materialize. In 1899, there were 13 families, 31 baptized members and 11 communicants in the Church. The county seat was moved from Empire City to Coquille City in 1896 for several reasons, one of them being that Coquille was in the geographic center and at the transportation center of the county. It is clear this change caused both the city and the church to grow.

In late 1901, there was a small-pox epidemic and both St. John's, Bandon and St. James, Coquille were closed by city ordinances for three months. Economic difficulty followed this, and Dean Horsfall conducted services on alternating Sundays for Coquille and Bandon. The Depression lasted until 1908 when slow recovery began.

In September 1910, the Rev. Robert E. Browning came to Marshfield. Dean Horsfall moved to Bandon and continued to conduct services in Bandon and Coquille on alternate Sundays. He retired from active ministry after 29 years of service to the Coos County Mission field.

The Rev. Wm. E. Couper came from California to take charge of Coos County Missions; alternate services were provided between Bandon and Coquille. St. James' and St. Mary's, Gardiner were the most stable missions in what is now known as the Southwest concovation. St. James' became an organized mission in 1926. In February 1927, the Rev. Hale B. Eubanks came from Wyoming to take charge of the Coos Bay missions and resigned in 1931. The Rev. Mr. Couper began keeping services in Coquille, Bandon and Gardiner, in addition to his duties at Emmanuel, Coos Bay. He died in 1934 leaving no clergyman for the south coast. Clarence Osika and Perry Roper were prepared as lay-readers for Coquille.

The Rev. Geo. R. Turney came from Colorado to be in charge of Coos County's Mission Field in 1936.

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In 1938, St. James began an extensive building program; enlarging the Church by adding a chancel and sanctuary, remodeling the parish hall, connecting it to the church and installing a central heating system.

In 1940, the Rev. Charles M. Guilbert came to take over the work of Coos and Curry County missions. The Rev. Robert L. Greene came in 1943 to take charge of the Coos missions and he worked to establish a mission at Powers. He, Fr. Turney and Fr. Guilbert performed Herculean tasks keeping these small churches open on the south coast. Fr. Greene left in 1947.

The Rev. Robert Lessing, F. Jean Clark, Don Walster, David Gordon, A. R. Chidwick, Bruce Spencer, Orlo Hoyer, Ronald E. Atwood, Raymond W. Anderson, George R. Mackey and Donald B. Eaton have served the Church in the years following 1947.

Church historians have listed several members of the church who were leaders in commerce and development in the Coquille community. These members included Mr. Orville Wood who was the owner of two theaters: the Liberty and the Roxy. Al Schroeder owned the local mortuary. The Pettit family were hardware store owners. The Hazzard family and the Oliver Stanford family were both associated with First National Bank. Oliver Stanford had a real estate business and practiced law. A. J. Sherwood was a teacher, county school superintendent, attorney, bank president and mayor in Coquille and Coos County and was one of the driving forces in the development of Coquille. His daughter and son-in-law, Lucky and Delia Bonney are long time attenders of the Church. Delia is, perhaps, the oldest member of St. James. The Lorenz and Monroe families were involved in the largest merchandise store in Coquille. These several names are a sampling of the leaders in commerce and development in the formative years of Coquille City.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alpine, Karl (confirmed 1923-24), Benham, Evelyn (member March 11, 1951), Drake, Tom (member since 1951), Moreno, Bill (member 10 years). Group interview in Coquille, Oregon on August 23, 1991.

Benham, Evelyn. St. James Episcopal Church Historic Summary. (From information gathered from The Reverend Chandler Jackson, Retired, from his published History of Episcopal Churches in Southwest Oregon. September 24, 1987.

Bonney, Delia. Interview August 27, 1991 at the Bonney residence in Coquille, Oregon.

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

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is identified as ... Lots 5 & 6, Block 28, Elliott's Addition to Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area encompasses the entire urban tax lot associated with the historic church since its construction in 1897.

(TAYL

4	JRS	9
5	TREE	8
6	CO.	7

SEE CS 50A30

(HALL

4		9
5	7300	8
6	7200	7

(ELLIO

4		9
5	33A	8
6		7

(HE

NORTH CENTRAL

1	10600	38400	11300	12
2	10700	374	374	11
3	10800	11200	11100	10
4	10900	11000		9
5				8
6				7

SEE CS 50A3 & 96

ADAMS

1	11400	12600	12500	12
2	11500	12400	12300	11
3	11600	12200	12100	10
4	11700	12000	11900	9
5				8
6				7

SEE CS 50A158

BAXTER

1	12700	13600	13500	12
2	12800	13400	13300	11
3	12900	13200	13100	10
4	13000	12800	12700	9
5				8
6				7

SEE CS 50A158

COLLIER

SEE MAP 28 13 1A



ST.

ST.

CITY MON.

CITY MON.

1/16 COR.

28 13 1A  
COQUILL



**CITY OF COQUILLE**  
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY**  
PHASE II 1989-1990

Historic Name: St. James Episcopal Church	Common Name: Epsicopal Church
Location: 210 E. 3rd	Year Built: c. 1894
Owner: Episcopal Church	Original Use: Church
Address: P.O. Box 171	Present Use: Church
Coquille, OR 97423	Arch./Builder: Unknown
T/R/S: 28-13-1 (AB) Tax Lot: 13000	Style: Gothic Revival
Addition: Elliott's	Resource Type: Building
Block: 28 Lot: 5, 6	Theme: 19th C. Arch.; Religion
Photo Roll #: 1 Frame: 17	Condition: good

Plan Type/Shape: Rectangular	No. of Stories: 1
Foundation Material: wood	Basement: no
Roof Form: gable	Roof Material: wood shake
Wall Const: wood	Structural Frame: wood

Primary Window Type: diamond pattern (leaded) fixed  
Exterior Surfacing Material(s): horizontal clapboard/v-groove shiplap  
Decorative Features: wide frieze, cornerboards, accentuated watertable,  
hexagonal cupola with spire  
Other:

Exterior Alterations: addition/annex to side connects subject structure to  
an adjacent c. 1920s shingled building. Rear addition/extentsion of the  
chancel and sanctuary build in 1938. Interior remodeling.

Landscape Features:

Associated Structures:

Setting: Corner lot with asphalt parking behind. Across 3rd from Coos Cty  
Courthouse. North Baxter, (front) is mixed commerical and residential  
with another church (Emmanuel Baptist) two doors down. Overall area is  
of mixed commerical, civic and residential uses.

Statement of Significance:

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Address: 190 S. Elliott

Date: 27 FEB 1990

Recorded By: George Kramer, Preservation Consultant

SHPO #: 191

CITY OF COQUILLE  
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY PHASE II  
1989-1990

Statement of Significance

HISTORIC NAME: St. James Episcopal Church  
ADDRESS: 210 East 3rd

St. James Episcopal Church is one of the oldest church buildings in Coquille, having been built in 1897. The cornerstone was laid on 17 September 1897 and the first services were held 4 January of the following year.

The original church included the main sanctuary which stands right on the corner of Baxter and East 3rd Streets. This portion of the structure uses a common steep-pitched gable with side-facing entry and certain other Gothic Revival elements. This funding of the original building, along with all furnishings and religious items were donated to the Coquille City Episcopalian community by a Miss W.W. Waln of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania.

In 1938 an energetic building campaign expanded the original church with the addition of a chancel and sanctuary to the east, and the remodeling of the parish hall.

A prominent visual landmark opposite the Coos County Courthouse, St. James Episcopal Church is in excellent condition and admirably reflects its 93 years of community service.

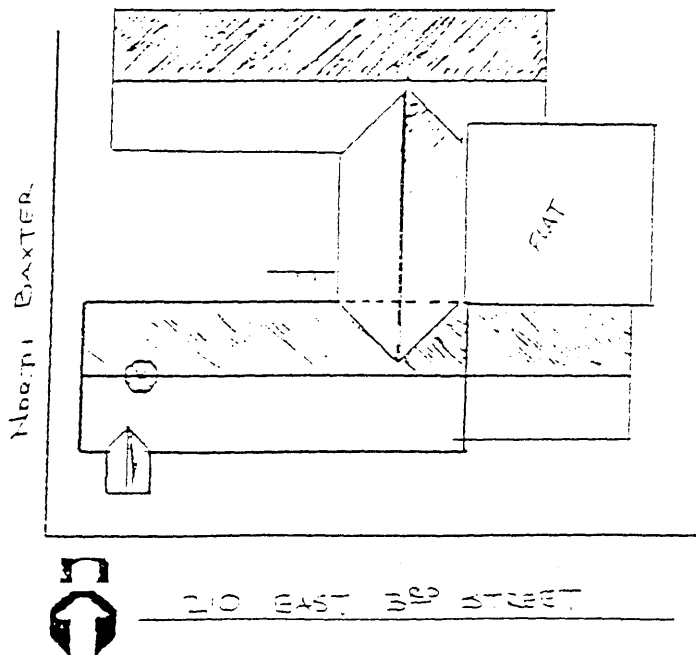
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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**The following information is submitted for all photographs:**

Property: St. James Episcopal Church  
Address: 210 East Third 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: View of entry at the southwest corner of the structure at the intersection of East Third Street and North Baxter.  
Photo #2: View of the southeast corner of the building from third street.  
Photo #3: View of the west elevation from Baxter Street.  
Photo #4: View of the handicapped entrance to the structure in the courtyard at the west elevation.  
Photo #5: North elevation.

**Interior Photographs:**

- Photo #6: View of the interior looking toward the chancel.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Photo #7: View of the chancel area.

Photo #8: View from the chancel to the west or entry end of the sanctuary.

Photo #9: Interior view of the kitchen located in the northeast corner of the building.

Photo #10: View from the kitchen to the west inside the fellowship hall located in the northwest corner of the building.

**Historic Photographs:**

Photo #11: Lower left corner of the photo taken in the early 1900's shows the roof and a small cross which was located on each end of the original structure. Photo shows the neighborhood surrounding the church. Photo is taken from an early post card printed by A.M. Prentiss & Co. Publishers, Marshfield, Oregon.

Photo #12: Photo taken in the 1950's of church with the addition to the chancel and the cupola.

Photo #13: Nave interior, looking toward altar at east end.

Photo #14: Nave interior, chancel at east end.

Photo #15: Nave interior, looking west from chancel.

Photo #16: Typical lighting fixture, nave interior.