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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 Coquille City Hall

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 99 East Second Street N/A not for publication

city or town Coquille N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Coos code 011 zip code 97423

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

~~Entered in the~~
National Register

Date of Action

Deborah Byer

10/14/92

Coquille City Hall
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)

Government: City Hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government: City Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Georgian (American Renaissance)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick

roof asphalt: built up
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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The Coquille City Hall was constructed in 1912-1913. Its construction marked the first time all city functions were gathered together under one roof. It replaced a nondescript wood frame building located on the waterfront in 1904 which was erected mainly for the protection of fire equipment recently purchased by the city. The City Hall is in good condition. It has only been changed in a couple of areas from its original design and construction and these building changes mark distinct changes in the development of the City of Coquille through time.

SETTING

Coquille City Hall occupies a prominent site on the southwest corner of Second and Adams Streets. The building's presence helps to establish the historic theme the city fathers have recently decided to amplify in their planning for their downtown. It is one of the few structures in the historic commercial core which has retained its historic character; it survives as the best example of the American Renaissance style in the city.

On the south and west sides, the City Hall is surrounded by adjacent buildings. It occupies tax lot 9700 which is 50 feet x 99 feet, approximately the same size as the building. Recently, two nearby buildings have been substantially rehabilitated near the City Hall: Farr's True Value Hardware (across Second Street) and Valley Plumbing Company's office and warehouse structure which surrounds the City Hall property.

PLAN

The east two-thirds of the Coquille City Hall is one story with a basement. The western one-third is a two story structure. The main (and only obvious) public access is from the northeast corner of the structure. Approximately eight risers above the street level, the main floor level can be accessed through a recessed, covered porch. Upon entering the building, the City Manager's office is to the left and other offices are immediately to the right. A short hallway extends further west to access Public Works on its north side, the Police Department on the south side and the stairway to the council chambers directly ahead. This corridor also connects to the stairway to the basement level which is used

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mainly for storage at this time. The westmost portion of the basement had been used (until about 1980) for jail/holding cells for the city. Most of the cells have been recently removed.

The stairs at the west end of the main corridor access the council chambers. Originally, this room was the City Library. It was converted in 1942 to sleeping quarters for the Fire Department and most recently became the City Council chambers after the Fire Department moved to other quarters.

Below the Library and directly accessible from the street is an open garage space originally used by the Fire Department. It is currently used for the Police Department patrol car parking.

There is a narrow space between the City Hall and the building to the south which allows a second exit from the City Council chambers.

The Coquille City Hall, in the American Renaissance style, is linearly arranged and constructed of pressed brick in a running bond pattern. It is thought by city historians that the brick was produced at the local Arago brick yard. The one and two story building with a flat roof, concrete foundation and basement is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 46 feet by 99 feet. The building has a recessed corner entry with massive masonry supports set on concrete pedestals. The pedestals are connected to concrete handrails which curve toward and pronounce the front door. Eight risers ascend between these curved walls to the first floor level outside the front door. The recessed porch is finished with wood panelled wall sections at both the west and south sides of the enclosure. The changes which have been made to this entrance area over the years include the addition of painted murals above the door and window heads in the panelled areas; an aluminum framed entry door with transom, and glass block fenestration which has likely replaced wood frame fixed window assemblies, probably on the same module as the panelling. The two brick columns at the entry carry a dropped frieze. The frieze is articulated with large scale ogee trim which wraps around this rounded projection and tops the brickwork at the remainder of the building. Above this ogee band is a very prominent bracketed cornice on which the words "City Hall" and "1912" are placed prominently over the main entry. A large piece of plaster bead and drill molding is continuous at all

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elevations between the pairs of brackets. The upper portion of the cornice is pilastered, with each of the pilasters centering on the pairs of brackets below. At the top of the cornice, an ogee crown molding caps the entire assembly.

The brickwork sits on a heavy concrete water table which appears to be cast monolithically with the foundation wall. The windows which punctuate the masonry are wood frame one over one double hung windows with a transom above. Voussoirs of brick and a keystone articulate the head of each window, excepting the north windows of the old Library which are tucked directly beneath the building's frieze. Again with the exception of the Library windows, the windows in the building have cast concrete sills: the Library window sill is constructed of wood. The brick is deeply raked, exposing the rounded corners of each brick. The corners of each wall section are quoined. The long north side of the building is relieved by the center portion of that elevation being projected toward the street a couple of feet (again exposing quoins at the corners of this projection). The frieze and cornice assembly also makes this jog which articulates the facade somewhat and scales it down.

The most major change made to the structure was at the northwest corner of the building on the lower floor. Here the old Fire House doors were only as wide as the three windows above in the Library. Now the door opening is at least twice this width without a door. The doorway was widened to be able to park larger, modern day fire fighting equipment. The original doors to the Fire House were cross braced wood doors eight to ten feet tall which swung out when they were in use. To the right of this door was a man door into the Fire Hall which is currently unused.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Coquille City Hall has been remodeled several times to accommodate changing uses in the building.

Most of the original wall finishes and trim have disappeared from the City Hall interior. However, a good share of the main corridor/entry foyer area appears to have retained the original trim, chair rail, doors, hardware, transoms, etc., and are in good

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condition. A substantial amount of the ceiling area in the City Hall has been covered with acoustical tile and many wall surfaces have been covered with one-quarter inch wood panelling. With the notable exception of the carpeted City Council chambers, the majority of the floor surfaces are composition or asphalt tile.

The basement and garage areas are basically concrete slabs with concrete and/or brick walls and wood framed ceilings. Both spaces are currently used for storage.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce and Transportation
- Politics/Government
- Architecture

Period of Significance

1912-1930

Significant Dates

1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builder: Longston and Bayliss
general contractors

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:

City of Coquille

Coquille City Hall
Name of Property

Coos County, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ~~approximately .11 acres~~

Coquille, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 110 | 403520 | 4780810 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steve L. Clay

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 City of Coquille

street & number 99 East Second Street telephone 503/396-2115

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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COQUILLE CITY HALL STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The historic City Hall in Coquille, Oregon is located at the southwest corner of Second and Adams Streets in the central business district. The one and two story brick building is faced with pressed red colored brick. It was built in 1912 by Longston and Bayliss General Contractors. The architect is unknown.

The City Hall is significant under National Register criterion "a" as the headquarters of municipal government during most of the period of major growth in Coquille, the years from 1890 - 1940. It is also the key public building in Coquille associated with the broad patterns in social, residential and commercial evolution in Coquille brought about by changes in commerce and transportation in the Coquille Valley. The City Hall is generally a well preserved expression of this evolution which required a modern and efficient building to house the Administrative, Fire, Library and Police functions demanded by an influx of population. In recent years, the city government has outgrown its historic seat. The Fire Department, Library and Jail are now housed elsewhere, but the building continues in use by the municipality.

The City Hall is a locally distinctive example of the American Renaissance style. As such, it meets National Register criterion "c". Its formally composed configuration amplifies exterior elevations which are enriched by a prominent bracketed cornice, a bowed and recessed corner entrance and paired brackets. In addition, the design features handsome brick work with voussoirs, keystones and quoins set over a nicely proportioned concrete base.

The American Renaissance style Coquille City Hall constructed in 1912 is significant for its historic association with events which contributed to the broad patterns of Coquille's development. In the major growth period between 1890 and 1940, Coquille's population increased 573% from 494 to 3,327. This as well as other factors dictated the need for construction of a modern, well equipped public building to house city services. The resource is significant in the area of politics/government and transportation/commerce. The City Hall retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship and feeling and clearly conveys its historic associations.

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In 1885, Coquille City was incorporated under the name of Coquille. Approximately ten years later (in 1895), Coquille organized a volunteer Fire Department and bought chemical carts for fire suppression. Three of these carts were stationed around town and small buildings were constructed at a cost of \$37.50 each to house these carts. In 1904, the fire apparatus had grown to a point where the City Council decided to construct a building for the then in use hose cart and other assorted items. They accepted a bid of \$275. The building also housed the City Council chambers and was located on the riverbank just above the Coquille City Dock. It was a very simple wood frame structure with a gable running east and west and was supported by miscellaneous cribbing and piling on its river side. In May of that year, the council also approved an additional \$75.00 to construct a hose tower on the west side of that building. The tower housed an alarm bell which served double duty announcing both fires and curfew.

In 1910, the City Council purchased two additional chemical "trucks" and erected a 40 foot high bell tower behind the Casey Jones Pool Hall, a handy location for townspeople to ring the alarm.

With the growing population and changes in transportation occurring around the Coquille Valley, the city fathers felt the need to put city services in a single, well constructed building. Mayor A. W. Morrison and City Councilmen D. D. Pierce, C. T. Skeels, W. C. Laird, G. O. Leach, W. H. Lyons and F. C. True agreed to proceed with the construction of the new City Hall. On July 31, 1912, the City of Coquille purchased from Bill and Jenny Rose a piece of property approximately 50 feet x 99 feet for \$1,800. The property was an orchard east of Mr. Rose's home. The city fathers received bids for the City Hall construction and selected Longston and Bayliss as general contractors. Their bid was \$11,292 dollars and was presented on September 9, 1912.

During the construction period, various members of the community indicated a desire to further consolidate city services in this building by adding a Library room to the design. This was accomplished by adding a level above the Fire House for an additional \$757.86. This cost (together with other extras requested by the city) brought the total construction costs to \$12,502.24. With land costs, the total was \$14,302.24.

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In 1942, a new state law required sleepers (firemen) at all Fire Halls. During that year, a state inspector came to Coquille and demanded compliance with this law. The next day, the Library was moved out of the area above the Fire Hall and the firemen moved into that space for sleeping purposes. The Library was then "stored" for a few years until finally it was reopened in the Coquille Community Building.

As the town developed and newer and larger fire equipment was required for the city, a new Fire Hall was required. In 1964, this was constructed elsewhere in town and the Fire Department was moved from its garage space in the west end of the building. With the upstairs no longer occupied by fire fighters, the City Council decided to use this space for its council chambers. With the addition of a stair from the main corridor downstairs, this change was made and remains this way to this date.

Coquille's jail cells were located in the basement of the City Hall. At one time, these were apparently accessed from the south side of the building. The Jail was used from 1912 to approximately 1980. Its three or four cells were used as holding cells just prior to their discontinuation of use following the availability of the nearby county jail. Coquille City Hall has fulfilled its purpose for almost 80 years. Despite the changes described above, the City Hall retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The building remains in its original prominent location and retains its historic relationship with the community. It retains its original elements of style, form, proportion, scale and ornament and is in good condition.

The City Hall remains the place where critical events and significant daily activities shape the history of Coquille.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Coquille Valley Sentinel Historical Review, July 22, 1976, p. 4A, 6A, 7A, 16A and 1B.

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

Swindall, Monroe and Swinney, Leroy. Videotaped interview August 6, 1991.

Tarlen, Ernie. Research Compilation of Coquille City Minutes. August 5, 1991.

Warranty Deed between Wm. C. Rose and the City of Coquille. July 31, 1912.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is identified as Tax Lot 9700 in Block 6, Section 1AC, Township 28S, Range 13W, of Willamette Meridian.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area encompasses the entire urban tax lot associated with the historic city hall since its opening in 1913.

CITY OF COQUILLE
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY
1988

Statement of Significance

HISTORIC NAME: Coquille City Hall
ADDRESS: 99 E. Second Street

The Coquille City Hall is highly significant as a well-preserved and handsome example of the American Renaissance style. It is also significant for its association with local government having housed the offices of city government since its construction in 1912. According to data gathered by Stephen Dow Beckham in a 1976 inventory of historic sites for the State Historic Preservation Office, the building was constructed by Longston and Bayliss, at a cost of \$11,292.

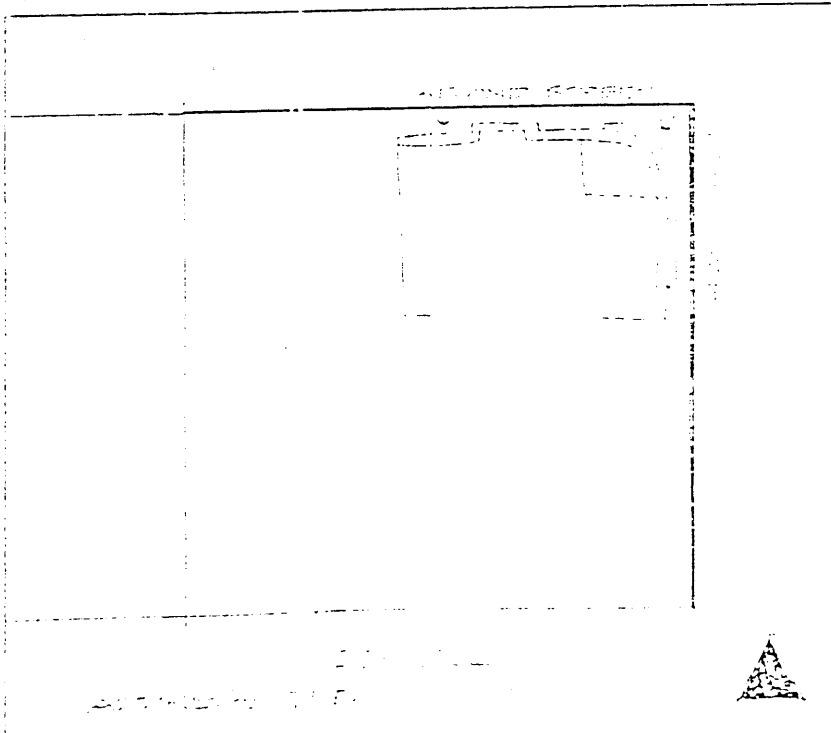
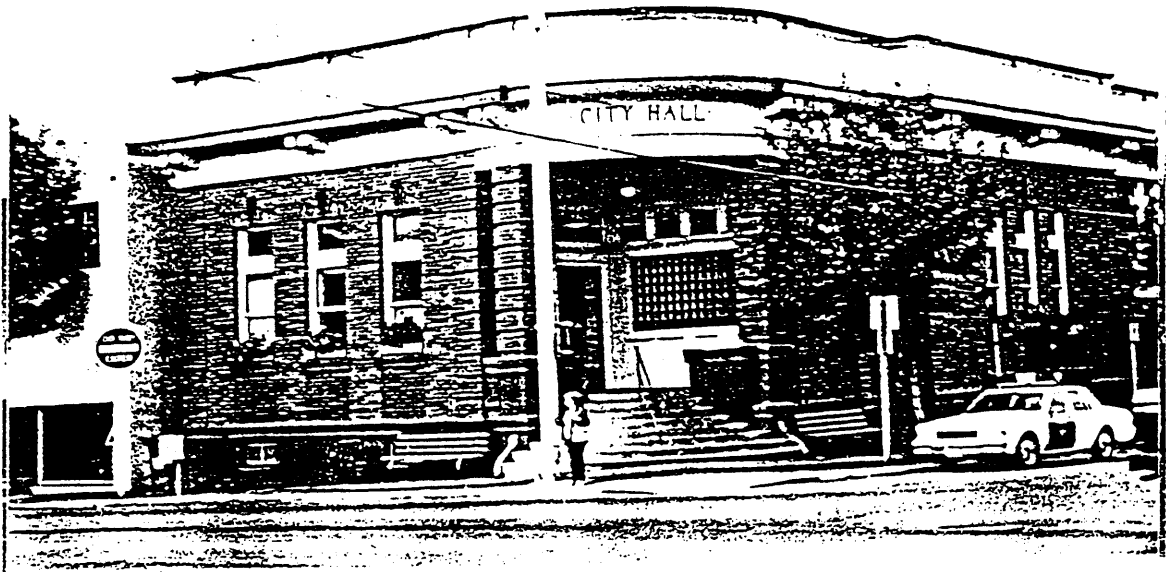
Prominently sited on the southwest corner of 2nd and Adams streets the building is highly important in establishing historical ambiance in Coquille's downtown core. It is one of only several structures in the historic commercial core which has retained its original character. It is a best example of the American Renaissance style of architecture in the city. Features of interest are the bowed corner entrance, prominent cornice, paired brackets and handsome brickwork.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Beckham, Stephen Dow. "State Inventory Historic Sites and Buildings," 1976.
Polk, R.L. and Sons. Coos County Directory, 1916-1917. Portland: R.L. Polk and Co., Inc.
TICOR Title Co. Records, Coos Bay, Oregon.

CITY OF COQUILLE
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY
1988

HISTORIC NAME: Coquille City Hall Building
ADDRESS: 99 E. Second Street

* * * * *



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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

The following information is submitted for all photographs:

Property: Coquille City Hall
Address: 99 E. Second 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 from the northeast to the northeast entry corner of the city hall.
Photo #2: Detail of the entrance area at the northeast corner of the city hall.
Photo #3: East elevation.
Photo #4: North elevation.
Photo #5: Detail looking southward along east elevation.
Photo #6: Detail looking eastward along north elevation.

Interior Photographs:

Photo #7: Interior view at main level looking eastward along the corridor toward City Manager's office and main entrance.

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Photo #8: Interior view looking westward from main entrance to stair leading to Council Chambers at second level west side of building.