

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received **JUL 13 1983**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Paulson, John E. and Christina, House

and/or common Paulson-Mauney House

2. Location

street & number 86 North Dean Street N/A not for publication

city, town Coquille N/A vicinity of Fourth Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Coos code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Maxine P. Mauney

street & number c/o Marcia Mauney Ruotolo, 951 Mears Court

city, town Stanford N/A vicinity of state California 94305

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Deed Records, County Clerk's Office

street & number Coos County Courthouse

city, town Coquille state Oregon 97423

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1974 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition
 excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one
 unaltered
 altered

Check one
 original site
 moved

date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The two-story balloon frame house with basement and attic completed in 1906 for John E. and Christina Lund Paulson of Coquille, Oregon, is one of two outstanding examples of Queen Anne style architecture in the Coos County seat. It occupies two lots at the southeast corner of First and Dean Streets in a well-preserved residential neighborhood developed in the early years of the 20th century. Outbuildings at the rear of the property are: an 18x26-foot single-story, gable-roofed garage of frame construction dating from the 1920s and a small, 12x14-foot shed/playhouse, both having shiplap siding. Originally, a picket fence lined the property. It has long since been removed.

The house is essentially rectangular in plan, its ground plan measuring approximately 30x49 feet, and has a concrete foundation. It is oriented longitudinally on Lot 1, the northernmost of two 50x100-foot lots making up the property. Although the house faces west toward Dean Street, the north facade, presented to First Street, is a major elevation also. The principal volume of the house has a steeply-pitched gable roof, the ridge of which follows the main axis of the house. Cross-axial gabled sections project from the centers of north and south elevations.

The most distinctive features of the house are its rounded bay, which is surmounted by a conical-roofed tower with knob and spire finial, and wrap-around veranda at the northwest corner. The veranda, with its bowed corner section, Doric columns, and railing and upper deck balustrade of turned balusters, shows the influence of the Colonial Revival, which was fashionable in Oregon by the turn of the century.

The body of the house is clad with shiplap siding, while gable ends and corner tower are clad with patterned shingles. The sole interior brick chimney serving a double fireplace originally had a corbeled top. It is now straight-sided. Roof cover was overlaid with composition shingles in about 1979. Small, projecting polygonal window bays, some of which are oriels in the true sense of the term, are found on front and side elevations. Typical window openings are straight-topped, both single and paired, and are trimmed with architrave moldings and fitted with double-hung sash with one-over-one lights. Larger, plate glass windows with decorative top lights, light the diningroom and original front parlor space. Curved windows in the corner bay and tower were specially ordered and shipped to Coquille. The front door is a large single leaf with an oval of plate glass near the top. Veranda floor boards, and tongue-and-groove ceiling boards are laid in radial fashion around the corner bay. Veranda columns are supported by brick pier foundations, and the base of the veranda is screened with lattice work.

In plan and elevation, the Paulson House bears striking resemblance to Plate 17, an anonymous design for a residence at Bridgeport, Connecticut published in a supplement to the Scientific American architects and builders edition of May, 1891. Its plan is a reverse image of that published in the builders' supplement. A revealing point of comparison between the Paulson House and Plate 17 is the subtle variation in stylistic accents. If, indeed, the Paulson House was based on Plate 17, it was built 14 or 15 years later than the archetype and, by that time, the fashion for half-timbering in gable ends, and Eastlake-style porch members had given way to lighter coloration and a classical-columned veranda which reflected the growing influence of the Colonial Revival.

The exterior of the Paulson House is remarkably intact except for the loss of contrasting trim color and polychromatic treatment of shingle bandings in gable ends after the house was painted white at a relatively early date in its history. The loss of the chimney's corbeled top has been mentioned. The upper deck balustrade of the wrap-around veranda is missing also.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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Continuation sheet

Item number 7

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The interior plan and finish work are typical of the period, characterized by asymmetrical spatial organization and pleasing variegation of fine woods. The interior is essentially intact, with the exceptions of a kitchen remodeling, addition of a ground story bathroom, and installation of new lighting fixtures, all done in the 1930s. More significant alterations, perhaps also dating from the 1930s, or later, were removal of partitions between the parlor and sitting room and replacement of the original myrtlewood parlor mantelpiece with a mantelpiece of plaster. Much of the original furniture remains on the premises. Brass chandeliers with frosted glass shades remain in the livingroom and diningroom. First floor rooms include entry stairhall, diningroom, parlor and sittingroom; kitchen, and bathroom. The floors are hardwood throughout, with the exception of linoleum in the kitchen, and are typically covered with original hand tied oriental rugs. The walls are all painted horsehair plaster, and coved ceilings add a softness to the rooms. The staircase leading to the second floor, which is next to the entryway, is made of myrtle wood, and the stairs are covered with an oriental runner. The second floor had four bedrooms, a sewing room and two baths. The master bath also had a dressing room. The furniture set in the master bedroom is original and is intricately carved. All closets on this floor are lined with cedar. The floors are hardwood and the walls are painted plaster. The bathroom walls have original wallpaper. The attic has one large room and two small sitting rooms, and is primarily used for storage. The basement has a large recreational room, a furnace room, a laundry room and a small bedroom with a bath.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1906 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The two-story, balloon frame house with basement and attic which occupies a generous, double lot at the southeast corner of First and Dean Streets in Coquille, the county seat of Coos County, Oregon, was completed in 1906 for affluent lumberman John E. Paulson. The house is locally significant under National Register criterion "c" as a remarkably well-preserved, late, but nonetheless relatively high style example of Queen Anne architecture. In terms of scale and craftsmanship, the Paulson House and the A. J. Sherwood House, built in 1901, are the two outstanding Queen Anne style houses in Coquille, a community incorporated in 1901 which has a current population of 4,700. While the Sherwood House is a documented example of construction based on specifications provided by plan-book author George F. Barber of Knoxville, Tennessee, the Paulson House has not been linked directly to the ubiquitous Barber designs. It does, however, resemble Plate 17, an anonymous design for a residence at Bridgeport, Connecticut, published in a supplement to the *Scientific American* architects and builders edition of May, 1891. Its plan is a reverse image of that which was published in the builders' supplement. Evaluated under National Register criterion "b", the Paulson House is locally significant for its association with John E. Paulson (1875-1961) and his wife, Christina Lund Paulson (1878-1938), a native of Norway. The Paulsons came to Coquille from Wisconsin in 1904. Paulson, a prominent figure in Coquille industry and society in the early years of the 20th century, invested in Coos County timber tracts and became part owner and secretary-treasurer of the Coquille Mill and Merchandise Company, which had contributed to the local economy since its incorporation as the Lyons Lumber Mill in 1884. Paulson occupied the house on Dean Street until his wife's death in December, 1938. In the early 1940s, title to the property was transferred to the older of Paulson's two daughters, Maxine, and her husband, Guy Mauney. Mrs. Mauney retains ownership of the property, which is currently leased for residential use.

John E. Paulson was born October 29, 1875, in Clam Falls, Wisconsin. He first came to the West Coast in the 1890s and established himself in the lumber business. He returned to Wisconsin and married Christina Lund at Superior on December 16, 1903. Christina, born October 4, 1878, at Ringebu, Gudbrandsdal, Norway, had emigrated to Beaver Creek, Wisconsin in 1881. The newly wed pair arrived in Coquille in 1904. Construction of their house is understood to have commenced in 1905 and was completed in 1906. The south coast of Oregon was developing as a center of the lumber industry. Paulson prudently invested in timber and became part owner and secretary-treasurer of the Coquille Mill and Merchandise Company, originally incorporated as the Lyons Lumber Mill in 1884. Paulson's position gave him access to the highest grades of lumber, some of which undoubtedly was used in the construction of his home. The Paulsons raised three children: Walter Francis, born 1906; Maxine (Mrs. Guy Mauney), born 1908; and Margaret Paulson Rockrise (1917-1957).

Although Paulson was primarily a lumberman throughout his career, he had diverse business interests and owned apartment houses on Collier Street in Coquille in the 1920s. Mrs. Paulson died on December 17, 1938, and Paulson left the house thereafter, having occupied it with his wife 32 years. In the early 1940s, Paulson deeded the subject property to his older daughter, Maxine, who was married to local lumberman Guy Mauney. The Mauneys, in turn, raised three daughters in the house, Karen, Marcia and Ann. John E. Paulson died in Portland, Oregon, November 17, 1961.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Deeds and Assessor's Records, Coos County Courthouse.

Inventory data sheet on Paulson-Mauney House, prepared by Stephen Dow Beckham, July, 1974.

Interviews: Mr. and Mrs. Ed Moody, long-time residents of Coquille, Oregon, October 10, 1982;
Mr. Walter Paulson, son of John and Christina Paulson, Eugene, Oregon, Nov. 3, 1982

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Coquille, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

7	1	0	4	0	3	8	1	3	1	0	4	1	7	8	1	0	6	1	8	1	0
Zone			Easting						Northing												

B

Zone			Easting						Northing												

C

Zone			Easting						Northing												

D

Zone			Easting						Northing												

E

Zone			Easting						Northing												

F

Zone			Easting						Northing												

G

Zone			Easting						Northing												

H

Zone			Easting						Northing												

Verbal boundary description and justification The John E. Paulson House is located in the SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 1, T. 28S., R. 13 W., W.M., in Coquille, Coos County, Oregon. It occupies Lots 1 and 2, of Block 45, with ten feet of Dean Street fronting and abutting thereon, in Elliott's Addition to Coquille.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marilen Pool

organization N/A date November 9, 1982

street & number 3541 Fairview Route telephone (503) 396-2819

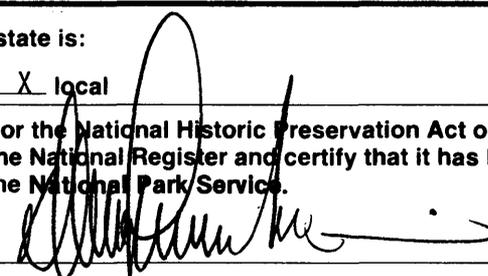
city or town Coquille state Oregon 97423

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

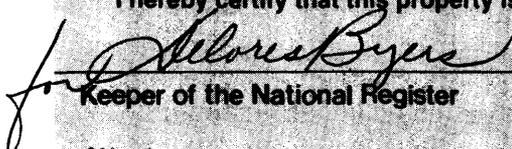
title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date July 6, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 8/11/83


Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____
Chief of Registration