

1. City of Coos Bay Boardwalk

Features historical displays of the area's maritime and wood products history.

2. The Hub Building

125 W. Central, 914/1919/1934 National Historic Registry Built in 1914 by the Chandler family, the southern portion was completed in 1919 w/ a second floor added in 1951. A pent-house was added in 1934 for the Kohler family, owners of the Hub Department Store. Originally, an American Renaissance design in brick, the facade was changed in 1941.

3. Elks Temple

170 South 2nd, 1920 National Register - Building served as the Elks Club from 1920 - 1980. After extensive exterior restoration and interior rehabilitation, it was reopened in 1985. The public may enter the Atrium from Anderson Ave.

4. Chandler Hotel And Annex

187 W. Central, 1909 & 1913 National Register - Building served as a focal point for downtown development. Currently under rehabilitation



5. American/Coke Building

150 Central Ave, 1910 National Register The first professional building to be built off the waterfront in Coos Bay, thus a very controversial project in 1909/10 as Front Street merchants feared a movement to pull business away from the waterfront. The building originally housed the American Bank, established by John S. Coke, retail stores and professional offices. the last major tenant was the Hub Department Store.

6. Coos Bay National Bank Building

245 Central Ave, 1923 National Register - Building is frequently referred to as the "Bugge Bank." A distinctive example of Greek Classical style. Built after "Marshfield's Great Fire" (1922), its presence reinforced the trend toward multistory fire resistant masonry and concrete construction.

7. Koski Building

241 North Broadway, 1916 National Historic Register Built for Finnish immigrant and tailor J.V. Koski, who moved to Marshfield in 1913 and started successful tailor business, an example of the Scandinavian work ethic prevalent on the Oregon Coast in the early part of the century.

Jim Hensen's "Kooosbaynian" Muppets episodes are named after Coos Bay

8. Tioga Hotel

275 North Broadway, 1948 National Register The Depression and World War II halted completion of the tallest building on the Oregon Coast. The hotel has been rehabilitated and provides low cost housing for seniors. circa 1925-1928

9. Norton House

491 North 2nd - Built for Mrs. F.P. Norton, a musician. She died two years after completion and the house was sold to E.C. Thuerwachter, who was a funeral director, carpenter, and furniture maker. circa 1898.

Coos Bay's Sister City is Choshi, Japan.

10. Joseph W. Bennett

202 Alder Joseph Bennett emigrated from Ireland in 1873 with his father George Bennett, the founder of Bandon. The younger Bennett established the Flanagan and Bennett Bank of Coos Bay. Originally located at the present site of the Tioga Building, most recently a bed & breakfast. circa 1898

11. Henry Sengstacken House

682 North 3rd, 1904 National Register. - A German immigrant, Henry Sengstacken was a local businessman and landowner who became the mayor of Marshfield in 1903.

12. Nels Rasmussen House

276 Birch - Nels Rasmussen, a saloon owner, had this built as a present for his bride, Jennie Larson. circa 1893

13. Nasburg-Lockhart House

687 N. 3rd, 1884 National Register - Little has changed since its construction. Built for the home of a Swedish immigrant who became a local merchant & the City's first postmaster. His daughter, Louisa Lockhart, made some renovations in 1912. It is an important example of the Italianate architectural style adapted to the Oregon Coastal climate.

14. Siglin/Flanagan House

474 Park - Built in 1891 by Civil War Major J.M. Siglin, a practicing attorney and editor of the Coos Bay News. It was bought in 1901 by James H. Flanagan for his bride, Alice Procter. Mr. Flanagan was president of Flanagan & Bennett Bank for 20 years. he established the Marshfield Water Company in 1897.

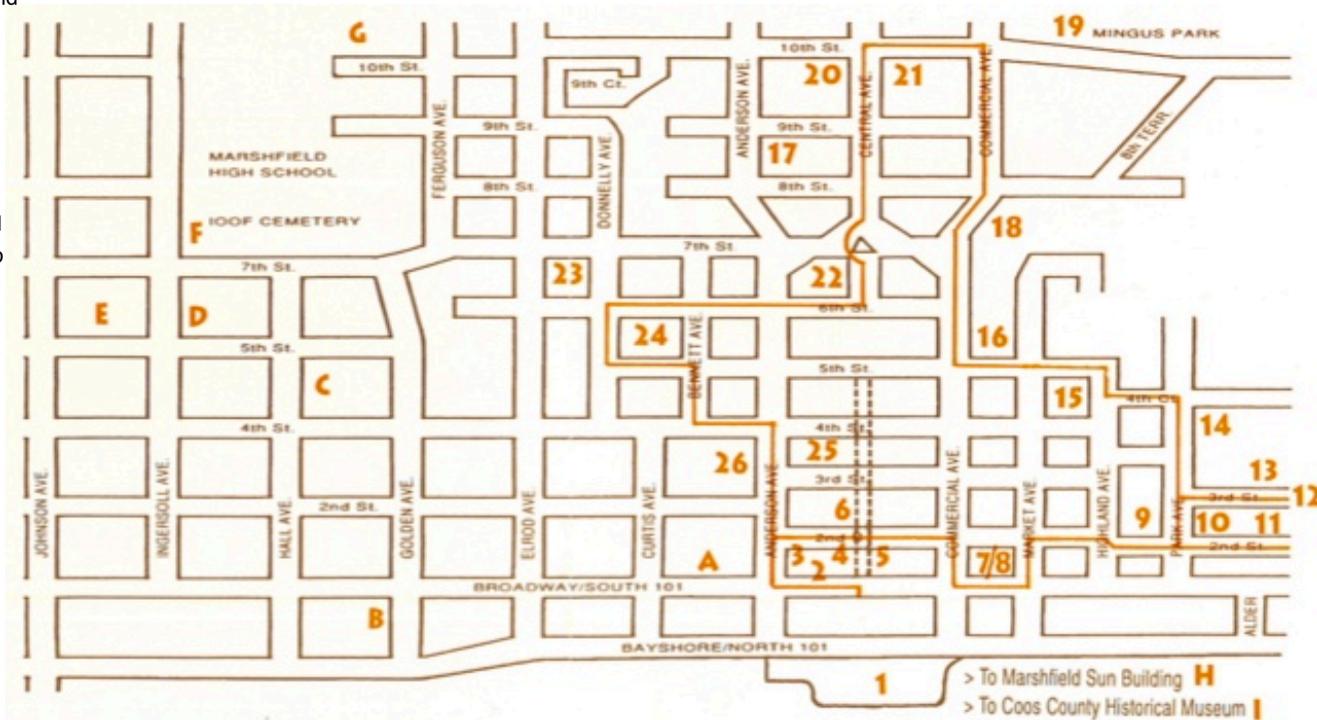
Marshfield changed its name to Coos Bay in 1944.

15. Luse House

487 North 4th - Built for newspaper owner/editor Jesse Luse (see Points of Interest "H" - Marshfield Sun Bldg.) the house has had a long history of unchanged family ownership, circa 1885

16. Carnegie Library

(Young Life Center) 515 Market, 1915 National Register - The town's Progress Club began the efforts to secure a library in 1906. Funds were obtained from lectures, socials and a donation from Andrew Carnegie. One of the many Carnegie Libraries located in the U.S.



17. Albert Matson House

893 Central - Constructed between 1900 & 1905. Mr. Matson was a prominent merchant & life insurance salesman.

18. Wesley Methodist Hospital

790 Commercial - Originally a Methodist Hospital Building, it was taken over by the Sisters of Mercy in 1939 and became known as McAuley Hospital. In 1982 the building was remodeled & opened at the Ken Keyes College. It has since fallen into disrepair. circa 1925

19. Mingus Park

North 10th Street - Built in the late 40's, was named for Dr. Mingus, a practicing Marshfield physician in the early 1900's. Includes Japanese bridge and gardens.



20. W.T. Merchant House

983 Central - Constructed between 1900 and 1905. Mr. Merchant had a large general merchandise establishment in Marshfield.

21. R.F. Williams House

936 Central - Built for a local banker, the stones in the foundation arrived in the area as ballast aboard sailing ships. circa 1896

22. Myrtle Arms Apartments

6th & Central 1914 National Register - A rare Oregon example of the Mission and Pueblo styles of architecture. One of the first large apartment buildings in Coos Bay. It retains many of its original exterior and interior features.

23. Ostlind House

415 S. 6th - Mr. B. Ostlind, a native of Sweden, was one of the area's first licensed architects. circa 1929

24. Myren/Hillstrom House

393 South 5th - The hand carved wooden trim is a distinctive element of this home's construction. circa 1889

25. The Old City Hall

375 Central - Built in 1929, after "Marshfield's Great Fire" of July 27, 1922. The building, at one time, housed city services and the fire station.



26. The Post Office

(Coos Art Museum) 235 Anderson Ave - Built in 1934-35 as a WPA project. It is "Federal" style architecture, opened in 1935 as the Marshfield Post Office. On 1/1/85 this building reopened as the museum



Information

Coos Bay Visitor Center

50 Central Ave
Coos Bay, OR 97420
541-269-0215 or 800-824-8486
www.OregonsAdventureCoast.com



I) Coos Historical & Maritime Museum Hwy 101, Simpson Park, North Bend

Coos County History from a social historical perspective, as well as rotating exhibits. Open all year Tues-Sat, 10am-4pm, additional Sunday hours in summer, 12pm-4pm. *A new facility is currently being build on the Coos Bay waterfront and projected to open in 2013.*



COOS BAY

A Walk through Old Marshfield



Coos Bay National Bank Building, often referred to as "Bugge Bank". 1923 National Register

History of Coos Bay

Coos Bay has been synonymous with boat traffic since its beginnings. In the very early days, a mosquito fleet of small boats, ferries, and sternwheelers delivered people and services from ocean to inland communities on a daily basis. In the 1850's, logging, coal mining, agriculture, and ship building began in the region, providing the basis for developing communities.

What now makes up the central district of Coos Bay was called Marshfield until 1944 when residents voted to change the name to Coos Bay to match the name of the Bay itself. The City of Marshfield was named after the Massachusetts home town of the City's founder, J.C. Tolman, and incorporated in 1874.

The waterfront was the focus of Marshfield, with Front Street where there are now various larger industrial uses and office buildings, being a hub of pedestrian and waterfront activity.

While taking the walking tour, you will note that many of the buildings in the central district of Coos Bay were completed near the turn of the century. This was a time of growth for the community.

The City of Coos Bay is now made up of various communities that once surrounded the Bay, the oldest of these being Empire City, which was once the Coos County seat. Another community which makes up Coos Bay was until recent years the City of Eastside. Both Empire and Eastside are now districts of Coos Bay. The prominence of these and other individual communities and districts within the city of Coos Bay give it a unique character not often found in small town. Today Coos Bay is known throughout the world as a major exporter of wood products, as the largest city on the Oregon Coast, a center of culture and museums, and a playground for tourists and retirees. It and is the professional and financial hub of the region.

Historic Points of Interest

A) The Egyptian Theatre, 229 South Broadway

Outstanding example of Egyptian Revival Architecture, made popular by the discovery of King Tutankhamu's tomb. Elaborately decorated theatre remains largely unchanged. For the time being the interior is closed due to structural damage but can be viewed from the outside.

B) A.H. Meyers, 700 South Broadway (Golden Storehouse)

Built in 1918 and originally used as a feed and grain warehouse. The original owner was A.H. Meyers. The building has since been torn down since creation of this brochure.

C) Albert Powers/Conrad House, 480 Hall Street.

Canadian born Powers was a well-known lumberman who founded the town of Powers, Oregon. W.J. Conrad, a later occupant, formed the Conrad Lumber Co. in 1927. circa 1907

D) Pat Hennessey House, 893 South 5th St

A coal min superintendent, Hennessey's name is a reminder of the importance of this once major industry. Hence, the name Coal Bank Slough, south of Coos Bay. circa 1908

E) Nerdrum House, 955 South 5th St (Coos Bay Manor)

Constructed in 1911-1912. Mr. Nerdrum emigrated from Finland and was employed by the C. A. Smith Lumber Co. He pioneered a new technique for making pulp by using slat water from the bay.

F) Pioneer Cemetery, 7th & Ingersoll, (Marshfield HS)

IOOF Cemetery owned & maintained by the City of Coos Bay. Established in June 1888. Price of a lot at that time was \$5. Records are available at City Hall or a map at the Visitor Center.

G) Bror Olsson House, 631 South 10th St

Built for Sea Captain Bror Olsson, a local hero admired for saving a number of lives at sea and on land. The Bungalow Style home was originally constructed in 1912-1913 as a single family residence and today remains very much intact and original in configuration. Prominent Marshfield architect Benjamin Ostlind placed the garage "San Francisco syle" in the front yard because of the yard's slope and size of the house.

H) Marshfield Sun Building, 1049 North Front St

Jesse Lusse published the *Marshfield Sun* from 1891-1944 and was the building's sole tenant. The newspaper was the longest continuously published paper under a single owner operated in Oregon. The *Sun*, was hand set & printed on a hand press during its entire existence. The original equipment and many artifacts remain at the site. The building is open 1-4pm Tues - Sat between Memorial Day & Labor Day. For winter tours, call 541-266-0901.