

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 97000494

Date Listed: 5/14/98

Butler--Jackson House
Property Name

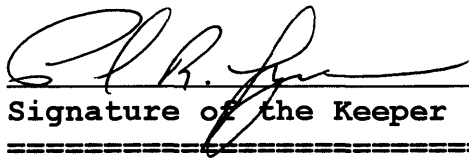
Snohomish
County

WA
State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

5/14/98
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Period of Significance:

Period of Significance under "Architecture" is amended to read: 1910.

[The period may not predate the resource being nominated.]

Period of Significance under "Social History" is deleted. [see below]

Significance:

Social History is not justified as an appropriate area of significance under Criterion B for the period cited. [The current documentation fails to establish the significance of the resource in the area of Social History in any more than a general manner that could be attributed to any historic property. The case for the Jackson's "social" use of the house is not documented at the exceptional level.]

This information was confirmed with the Washington SHPO.

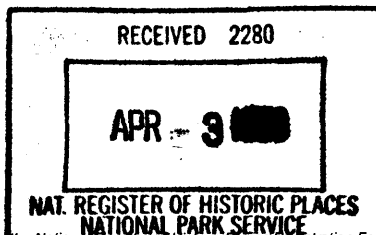
DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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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 Butler Jackson House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1703 Grand Avenue not for publication _____

city or town Everett vicinity _____

state Washington code WA county Snohomish code 061 zip code 98201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

[Signature]

3.20.98

Signature of certifying official

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

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.

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]

5/14/98

[Signature] Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total

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

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

N/A

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling.

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial Revival

foundation Concrete

walls Wood Beveled Siding

roof Composition

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

The Butler/Jackson home was designed by architect August Heide and built in 1910 for William C. and Eleanor Hughes Butler. The home is significant as the work of an important Everett architect. It is characteristic of the homes of the wealthy and powerful in the period of rapid industrial growth 1900-1915, and especially for its association with two residents who were important in shaping local, state and national policies: William C. Butler and Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson.

The Butler/Jackson home, at 1703 Grand Avenue, is a two and one half story Colonial Revival town home with Federal style features. This architectural style is orderly and dignified and reflects both of the important Everett families that have called it home. The house fronts on Grand Avenue across from Grand Avenue Park, and is set well back on a beautifully manicured lawn which slopes gently to the street. The property is well-cared for with large established trees and mature landscaping that anchor the surrounding neighborhood.

The large balustraded front entry porch is supported by two pairs of double pillars. There is a decorative elliptical fanlight above the door and large decorative sidelight details beside the door. The windows are five ranked and symmetrically balanced to the front entry. They are single glaze, double hung with twelve upper lights and are accented with functional storm shutters. The home has a side-gable roof with three dormers. These three gabled roof dormers have single hung windows with gothic head window detail treatments. The soffit area of the front entry and the side porch has cedar tongue and groove wood details. The overhang has boxed in soffits with modillion brackets and cornice details.

The house has a concrete foundation with 8 inch stem walls and an 18 inch footing. It is framed in the old balloon style as opposed to today's platform framing and is sided with 10/12 cedar lap siding. The beveled wood siding is painted white with shutters accented in a dark hunter green.

The exterior of the Butler/Jackson House appears to be virtually the same as when it was built, but there have been changes. The side sun porch has been completely enclosed, a composition roof replaces the wood shingles from the Everett shingle mills, and the rear two story service wing of the house has been enlarged and modified.

The interior of the house has been renovated and remodeled several times to meet the changing times and needs of the four families who have occupied this home: William & Eleanor Butler, financier; Mr. & Mrs Charles Allen, Cadillac dealer; Mr. & Mrs. William Carpenter, banker; and Henry & Helen Jackson, US Senator. Although the house has been modernized, the basic floor plan of the interior, and the sense of timeless quality and classic integrity has been retained.

Mrs. Helen Jackson has the original blueprints for the house, so it is possible to trace the changes that have occurred over time. The interior of the large two and one half story rectangular front of the home that faces the street is virtually unchanged. The back of the house, the original service wing, has been extensively remodeled and now holds the kitchen, family room and a new garage.

The front door of the home opens into a large foyer dominated by a lovely staircase: the newel posts are urn-shaped, the balusters elegantly turned and the handrail gracefully curved to the landing. According to the plans and a slight shadow on the wall, this wide staircase originally continued to the third floor maid's quarters. The removal of the stairwell to the third floor almost seems to correct a design flaw, for as shown on the plans it would have divided the upstairs and left a narrow hallway between bedrooms,

created a direct loss of heat, and made access to what were the maid's rooms through the master bedroom hallway. The removal of this stairway in no way compromises the integrity of the home.

The entry foyer opens to the south into a large gracious living room with an enclosed sunroom and attached porte cochere. The sunroom was originally divided by glass doors into a solarium and enclosed porch. The east wall of the living room had windows around the fireplace which were removed when the Butlers installed a small brass-gated elevator (still functioning) next to the fireplace.

The north side of the entry foyer opens into a separate bookcase lined library and a large formal dining room. The Jackson's enclosed the library and built in bookshelves, for although Mr. Butler is said to have retired every evening to the library there were only two built in bookshelves, and the room opened directly onto the dining room. The glass pocket doors that separated the library from the foyer have been removed.

The greatest changes have occurred to the rear two story section of the house which was originally the servants domain: the kitchen, butler's pantry, pantry, back porch and garage. In 1984, Mrs. Helen Jackson renovated this section of the house, modernized the kitchen, incorporated the garage into the house as a family room and added another garage.

The second floor, with the exception of the changed stairwell, retains the original configuration: a master bedroom with adjoining bath and dressing room and two bedrooms with a shared bath. On the east side of the house, the second story of the service wing, is a large board and batten paneled room that was called the billiard room. The paneling is now painted white. Originally it was probably dark wood and it may be that this was the study to which Mr. Butler retired every evening. A sleeping porch off the billiard room has been enclosed as a small kitchen.

The top floor was divided into three maids' rooms and a workroom, now storage and children's playroom. The bathroom fixtures on the top floor are original.

It is of note that the home still contains much to remind one that it was Senator Jackson's home. Not only are there photos, documents and books that were Senator Jackson's, there are also toys and family mementos from his childhood and youth.

The attached drawings detail the architecture of the Butler/ Jackson House, and the photos show the interior.

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.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a 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.)

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>Industry</u>	<u>1910-1944</u>	
<u>Politics & Government</u>	<u>1967-1983</u>	
<u>Social History</u>	<u>1910-1983</u>	
<u>Architecture (Period of the Hill Revival)</u>	<u>1900-1915</u>	<u>1910</u>
	Cultural Affiliation	

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

William Butler

August Heide

Henry M. Jackson

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

Architectural Significance:

The house at 1703 Grand Avenue is architecturally significant in Everett:

1. As an outstanding example of the architectural trends of the period identified in "*The Survey of Everett's Historic Properties*" as the 'Hill Revival and Years of Accompanying Growth 1900-1915'.
2. As the work of architect August Heide who designed some of Everett's earliest and finest buildings, four of which are now listed on the National Register.

This architectural significance of the home combines with the historical significance of the two prominent residents to make the Butler/Jackson House an exceptionally important landmark in Everett.

Representative of architectural trends of the period.

The 1976 (revised 1996) *Survey of Everett's Historic Properties* is the basic document of historic preservation for the City of Everett. For the purpose of the survey, several historical epochs were identified that related to Everett history as well as regional and national trends:

- The period of Native American habitation and early pioneer settlement (prehistory through 1888);
- The era of initial railroad development and industrial growth (1889-1899)
- The Hill Revival and Years of Accompanying Growth preceding the Great War(1900-1915)
- The War Years and the turbulent years immediately following (1916-1929); and
- The years of the Great Depression (1930-1940).

The 1910 Butler/Jackson House at 1703 Rucker is a prominent example of "the Hill Revival and years of rapid growth preceding the Great War (1900-1915)". Those years were industrial boom years for Everett and saw phenomenal growth not only in industry but in the homes of the Captains of these industries. According to the *Survey*.

"A wide gap existed between the wealthy and those who weren't. Nowhere is this evidenced more than in the residential communities where lumber barons such as Roland Hartley and Herbert Clough built prominent homes overlooking their mills next to the impressive dwellings of men like John McChesney and William Butler. Due in part to the power these individuals held over change in their own neighborhood, many of these residences have survived without drastic alteration or deterioration and now form the core of the Rucker Grand Avenue Historic District."

The **setting** as well as the refined Colonial Architecture of the house tell about the Butlers and also the times. When the house was built in 1910, it was at the effective north end of the residential development of the city. Butler shared the 1700 block of Grand with Charles Fratt, the Everett Land Company accountant. To the north, there were woods; to the south, two blocks away at 19th Street, the city started. Many of the mill owners, lawyers and successful businessmen also built homes during this growth period. Some, like mill owner and future Washington State Governor Roland Hartley, built large ostentatious homes (Roland Hartley House, National Register, 1986) on Rucker Avenue closer to town. Many built fine homes on the narrow winding streets of Rucker Hill (Rucker Hill National Register District, 1989) in a tight community of the wealthy and influential. William and Eleanor Butler chose to build apart. Their home faced out over a bluff rather than into the community as did most houses of the

era. The view is prized now, but when the house was built the view was over a port filled with mills and the mountains beyond were usually obscured by smoke.

The classic Colonial Federal style of the house (described in Section 7) was popular at the time and signified wealth, prestige and refinement. Butler's house reflected its owners, reserved and aloof--surrounded by property and overlooking his industries. It also reflected the Butler's eastern roots with a solarium and sleeping porch that are certainly products of an eastern owner remembering warmer nights and summers than are common in the Pacific Northwest.

Work of significant Architect August Heide

Most of the homes in Everett, even the fine homes of many prominent citizens are not documented as being designed by an architect. Butler's architect is known and the blueprints are still available. The architect was August Franklin Heide, the man who had already determined the shape of much of downtown Everett as the Everett Land Company architect.

Heide was born in Illinois in 1862 and schooled in architecture in Chicago. His first architectural work was in Los Angeles. He moved to Tacoma in 1889, joined in partnership with Charles Hove in 1891 and began working with lumberman Henry Hewitt. Heide and Hove moved with Hewitt, sometimes called the father of Everett, from Tacoma to Everett and became architects for the Everett Land Company, the major Everett development company of the Rockefeller era (1889-1899). As architects for the Everett Land Company, they were responsible for much of the important and lasting early architecture, both commercial and residential, in Everett.

Some of the earliest and finest buildings that form the core of Everett's historical downtown are of Heide design. His architectural importance has been previously recognized in four other National Register buildings and one Washington State Register building: The 1892 Swalwell Building and the 1903 Diefenbacher Building, both part of the Swalwell Block (*National Register 1976*); the 1894 Marion Building (*State Register of Historic Places 1979*); the 1904 Carnegie Library (*National Register 1976*); the 1910 Snohomish County Courthouse (*National Register 1975*). Heide had also designed the original courthouse built in 1897 which burned in 1909.

The 1893 Hove Block at 1508 Hewitt and the 1903 Mitchell Hotel at 1915 Hewitt have not been officially recognized but are also Heide designs and are part of Everett's historic downtown. Heide's lasting mark downtown is unmistakable: from the public Courthouse to the fine commercial buildings which anchor both ends of Hewitt Avenue, Everett's historic main street. It is a tribute to his design that so many of his buildings have remained, and in most cases, still retain their basic integrity. His residential mark throughout the city is equally important. This past year, 1997, the Everett Historical Commission recognized the owners of Heide Houses at a special ceremony. The Commission identified 27 homes in Everett as Heide homes. These homes, like the commercial buildings, were remarkably well built, and the integrity of design has been retained.

Heide's own home, a modest but beautifully designed 1895 cottage at 2107 Rucker, is one of the finest homes in the Rucker Grand Avenue Historic District. The five other 1890's homes on the 2100 block of Rucker all appear to be Heide designs and, although there are no known records to verify the assumption, it would appear that the block was an early Heide planned development. The houses are all

complementary but vary from a very small one story cottage next to Heide's own house to a grand three story Queen Anne, the Clark house, verified to be a Heide house.

Between 1901 and 1906, Heide was in partnership with Emil DeNeuf in Seattle, and he was the architect for the 1905 Washington State Building at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition in Portland. Between 1910 and 1911, he worked in association with Seattle architect Carl Siebrand. It was during this time that he designed the Snohomish County Courthouse and the Butler home.

Little is known of Heide's later life other than that he moved to California. There is a newspaper clipping about a visit he made to Everett in the 1920's, and there are unverified reports that set his death in 1943.

Significance: Industry, Politics and Government & Social History

This nomination could focus solely on the structure, its local significance as the work of a major architect in Everett, August Heide, and as the preeminent house in the local Rucker Grand Avenue Historic District. To do that would miss the opportunity to use the home as part of the "Teaching with Historic Places" program. The architecture, the setting, and the association with the significant residents: William Butler (resident from 1910-1944) and Senator Henry M. Jackson (resident from 1967-1983) make this home a location from which to review much of 20th Century history within the context of local Everett history: from the industrial growth of the early 1900's; through the Labor movement; the Great Depression; the World Wars and the Cold War; to the present day post-industrial society and environmental movement.

Setting: The house, on a large lot across the street from Grand Avenue Park, overlooks Port Gardner Bay and Puget Sound with the Olympic Mountain Range as a background. In Grand Avenue Park there is a monument commemorating Captain George Vancouver's 1792 voyage of discovery and mapping of Puget Sound. The immediate view below is of the new (1996) Naval Station, Homeport to the aircraft carrier Abraham Lincoln. This is a good location from which to review Puget Sound history, and there are abundant local resources to aid in this historical review.

The Everett Public library has a collection of photos that show the changes that have taken place in the harbor over the last 100 years: from Native American canoes and sailing ships; through a variety of mills; wartime ship building; to the present clear view of the Aircraft Carrier and the mountains. The Northwest Room also has an outstanding collection of Northwest history books, documents, maps and reference works.

Many of the changes in this view can be related to and illustrated by the lives of William Butler and Henry Jackson and are representative of the changes in the nation during the first eight decades of the 20th Century. When Mr Butler built his home in 1910, he was one of the Captains of Industry who owned or controlled many of the mills in the port below as well as the banks in town and business and lumber interests throughout the state and, to an unknown extent, the nation. His view was obstructed by the smoke from his mills.

The present clear view is a result of the environmental protections laws that have resulted from the National Environment Protection Act, which would not have been passed without Henry Jackson. The

naval homeport is in part due to the power of Jackson and his strong support for the military and in particular the Navy.

Historical Background: The town that William Butler shaped and that shaped Henry Jackson was a Pacific Northwest mill town, but unlike most of the other milltowns that grew slowly from small homesteads and logging camps to milltowns, Everett's birth was almost instantaneous.

In 1891, when work crews began clearing land to build this industrial boomtown, there were only a few settlers around Port Gardner Bay. By 1893, when the city was incorporated, Hewitt Avenue was a main street of brick buildings and board walks linking the Snohomish river with the port. There were factories on the waterfront and homes among the stumps on the muddy streets of Riverside, Bayside and Port Gardner. The new factories and the shipyard, which had been financed mainly with Eastern capital, had scarcely started production when the Panic of 1893, a serious national depression, threatened to end Everett's development as quickly as it began.

A new economic boom in 1900 saved the town. Trains coming west brought new immigrants to the city, and the city's population tripled in ten years. Downtown Everett became a thriving center of shops, offices, theaters, hotels and saloons. Frederick Weyerhaeuser built a massive new lumber mill on the bay and other timber related industries filled in around his mill. His influence combined with that of William Butler and other bankers and investors determined Everett's future as a mill town. Mill owners, bankers, and businessmen built stately homes on Rucker Hill and Grand Avenue overlooking the bay. Mill workers and small shop keepers built simple cottages on small lots close to the mills.

This surge of industrial expansion and population growth that began with the arrival of the new century was concluded by the outbreak of World War I. By that time the pressures of massive immigration and an exploitative industrial system had erupted into deadly violence with a 1916 shoot-out that has come to be known as the "Everett Massacre."

Unsettled times continued after the Great War and it wasn't until the Twenties that another boom brought prosperity to Everett. The Japanese earthquake damage of 1923 boosted lumber prices and the next few years saw record construction activity in Everett. In 1929 the Depression ended an era in the Nation and in Everett.

This is a recent past; for some hardly history. Many in Everett still remember the different whistles of the individual mills, a thriving downtown and the view out over the smokestacks. The tangible record of Everett's past remains in a few classic buildings downtown, the lay-out of the city between the river and bay and possibly most important in the neighborhoods where people live. In the neighborhoods people have adapted, molded and gracefully changed the patterns that were set in 1893 to meet the needs of the 1990's and beyond.

The **Rucker /Grand Avenue** neighborhood, part of the original Bayside area, parallels the bluff overlooking Port Gardner. Many of the mill owners built grand homes here above their mills. Mixed in among these stylish homes were the modest homes of saloonkeepers, lumbermen and small business owners. Both types of homes have been preserved and well cared for. Many of the large homes have

been divided into apartments; the small homes remain comfortable family homes. On Rucker and Grand the spirit of the past has been preserved in a remarkably livable neighborhood.

The Butler/Jackson Home

The Butler/Jackson Home, one of the preeminent Rucker/Grand homes, sits on the bluff at 1703 Grand Avenue and looks out over Grand Avenue Park, across the waterfront and Port Gardner Bay to the Olympic Mountains. The differences in the two men who lived in this home, and who in many ways exemplified their eras, is reflected not in the changes in the house in which they both resided but in the extreme change in the view from the house over the waterfront. William C. Butler, one of the turn of the century "Captains of Industry," looked out over a waterfront filled with mills, many of which he owned and most of which he controlled. The smoke from the mills covered the waterfront and often obscured the mountains beyond.

The view now is over a "state of the art" US Navy Homeport, one of the many legacies of the late Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson, who was known for his dedication to military and particularly naval preparedness. He also is partly responsible for the clear view because of his work on environmental protection. The National Environmental Policy Act, which he helped author, led to clean air legislation and the closure of many of the mills.

Senator Jackson's residency in this historic 1910 home was from 1967 to 1983. His impact on local, state and national politics, from the time he was elected to Congress in 1940 until his death in 1983, was enormous and has been lasting. The continuity of association of one house with two men who wielded such enormous local and national power is unusual and significant. To recognize this as other than the combined Butler/Jackson House would miss the opportunity not only to recognize the two significant occupants, but also the opportunity to use the house that they shared to contrast the important pre- and post-Depression historic periods that they represented and helped to shape.

In 1910 when **William C. Butler** had architect August Heide design his fine Grand Avenue home, Butler had been in Everett for almost twenty years. When Butler, with a new degree in mining engineering, arrived in Everett in 1892, the town, still mostly stumps and mud, was in the midst of a speculative explosion. The speculation was largely fueled by Rockefeller investments and Butler's job was to manage, for Rockefeller, the ore processing smelter that was to be part of the industrial base of the new city. When the depression of '93 closed the industries, including the smelter, and ended the dreams of the city that was to be the Pittsburgh of the west, most of the capitalists/speculators including Rockefeller left. Butler stayed on. He helped close out the Rockefeller interests and by the time Everett began to rebuild from the economic disaster, Butler was the president of both the Everett First National Bank and Everett Trust and Savings Bank. The town's revival was built on borrowed money--most of it from Butler.

According to Everett historian Norman Clark, (1) who did extensive research on Butler, it is hard to overestimate the extent of Butler's financial and political power. Not only did he have compelling interest in at least sixty-five mills and logging companies in the city and county, he also had holdings

in rail and utility stock and in banks in New York. He supervised the Republican Party in Washington State and influenced national politics to a large but unknown degree: for little is known of this intensely private man, who controlled and shaped much of early Everett. Clark says of him, "Butler resolutely sought obscurity, and, as was his custom in life, he achieved most of what he wanted." What little is known of Butler comes from brief biographies, interviews with servants and people who worked with him and some early correspondence with his brother. Later even this ended as Butler switched to the telephone for communication.

He was born into a wealthy and politically powerful New Jersey family and married into another. Connections to Rockefeller interests brought him to Everett as a young man, what kept him for the rest of his life is open to speculation. He maintained close ties with the national politics and economic interests through his brother, Nicholas Murray Butler, but his name is not mentioned in national and very rarely in local publications.

Unlike William C. Butler in Everett, his brother, Nicholas Butler, in New York, was often in the public eye. He was president of Columbia University from 1902 until 1945, an advisor to Republican Presidents and politicians, president of the Carnegie endowment, and internationally important as the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931. His *Who's Who* biography, which is four pages long, describes him as what would later be called the quintessence of "the Eastern Establishment". There is no *Who's Who* entry for William C. Butler, but he regularly spent three months of the year with his brother and wrote letters to be presented as position papers at political meetings. His political views seem to parallel those of his more outspoken brother's in supporting very limited government by a trained and enlightened elite and opposing such programs as income tax, child labor laws and eight hour days. Certainly it more than coincidence that William Howard Taft who considered having Nicholas Murray Butler as a running mate, visited Everett in 1912, but there is no mention in the local papers of William Butler's role in arranging the visit or in hosting Taft.

While Nicholas Butler publicly wielded power among the powerful in New York, Washington D.C., and Europe, William Butler locally controlled Everett. Again according to Norman Clark he had, "the kind of power that a Renaissance prince might have envied." Although there are no public records, for Butler rarely signed papers, and there are no archives from his business interests, there is considerable information from interviews with contemporaries. On the overall financial scale, it seems that he made the crucial decision to keep Everett a one industry mill town rather than diversify. On the personal scale, at a time when loans and foreclosures were subject to the discretion of bankers, he had and exercised immense power to make or break businessmen, homeowners and most of Everett's residents who depended on Butler's mills for work. It was said that shopowners opened early to appear industrious because he checked their stores as he drove to the bank, small loan holders were careful with their grocery purchases because he might check and think them frivolous, and there are stories of spiteful foreclosures and small bills unpaid to local tradesmen. These stories are so pervasive in oral history interviews that it would appear to have been a cultivated image of power.

Very little is known of the individual man or his personal relationship to the town and home where he resided for most of his life--51 years in the town and 34 years at 1703 Grand. Clark portrays a man who kept a rigid work and life schedule, who with his wife attended elite social events but seldom entertained, who maintained a patrician distance from the working class city where he lived and who, as

a Republican conservative, fought any and all attempts at social, economic or political reform. When he died in 1944, the funeral was held at the home on Grand Avenue attended, according to the newspaper, by only a few close friends, family and business associates. His cremated remains were shipped immediately to the family plot in New Jersey.

(1) Clark, Norman Mill Town (Seattle, University of WA Press, 1970) Chapter VIII in Mill Town, entitled "Phlebas, the Phoenician," is about Butler. Clark says in the footnotes: "Butlers correspondence with his brother contains the only archival evidence of Butler's work and mind. But this material is very lean. . . . This chapter is based in part on that correspondence and in part on my interview with ...Butler's secretary . . . closer perhaps than any other man to Butler's methods and goals." Clark also interviewed other contemporaries of Butler and relied on Everett interviews conducted by Edwin Parker in the 1950's for his book Timber.

* * *

Butler's death in Everett in 1944 was just 4 years after Henry "Scoop" Jackson, the next prominent occupant of the house at 1703 Grand, was elected to the House of Representatives. They couldn't have been more dissimilar: Jackson loved the public political arena, he championed the working class and he opened his home to his town. Jackson was a New Deal Democrat who was elected to a Congress that enacted most of the reforms that Butler had opposed.

When he died in 1983 after 40 years in Congress Jackson was eulogized as one of the most influential Senators of his time and his death was spoken of as the end of an era. Unlike Butler's, Jackson's funeral in Everett was attended by members of Congress, diplomats, cabinet members, and as many Everett residents as could pack the church and various halls where the funeral was televised. Like Butler, he had been part of the shaping of an age and his life can be used to explain those times. Unlike Butler, there is much information on Jackson's life, views, activities and significance. (2)

(2) See bibliography for information on Jackson. His life story was written, speeches collected, and newspaper coverage was extensive.

* * *

Henry "Scoop" Jackson was born in Everett in 1912 to Norwegian immigrants. His mother was a hardworking Scandinavian homemaker, his father a concrete finisher, whose work remains in the foundations and retaining walls around some of the homes in the neighborhood surrounding the Butler/Jackson house.

Overview

Jackson attended school in Everett, graduated from Everett High in 1930 and the University of Washington with a law degree in 1935. He began his public career as a reform and anti-corruption Prosecuting Attorney for Snohomish County in 1938. In 1940 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1952 to the Senate where he served until his death in 1983. His forty year public career spanned the time from the Great Depression through World War II, the Cold War, the Viet Nam War and the beginning of the Environmental Movement. This New Deal Democrat, who believed in the the power and creativity of the Federal Government to solve society's problems--domestic or foreign, was given a posthumous Medal of Freedom by Ronald Reagan who dismantled much of that big

government. And, just a few years after Jackson's death, the Soviet Union, that he spent much of his life and career opposing, was also dismantled from within.

Background:

The town he grew up in was a grimy, Pacific Northwest, working class mill town. Although acrid, black smoke often blanketed the town, it was a point of local pride that Everett was called the "city of smokestacks," because the smokestacks were on the mills that provided work. The working conditions: low pay for dangerous work led to some of the most violent labor confrontations in the nation. In 1916, when Jackson was four, union disputes, strikes and shut-outs culminated in a shoot-out between local vigilantes and a boatload of International Workers of the World (Wobblies) in what was called the "Everett massacre". This event remains as the significant event in Everett's history and development.

Jackson credited many of his political views as well as his political aspirations to his early days in Everett and pivotal experiences in his youth. According to his biographers, Jackson's integrity and respect for the law came from his days as a young paper boy, who watched corrupt police condone illegal liquor and gambling operations. As prosecuting attorney for Snohomish County, Jackson's first elective office, he closed down the illegal gambling and drinking that had been openly tolerated. The volatile labor relations that he witnessed in the mills in Everett and the extreme hardships that he saw in the town and surrounding county during the Great Depression shaped his future as a New Deal Democrat, labor champion and believer in the legitimate power of big government to effect social change.

Jackson's first hand views of the devastation of Germany's offensive on an unprepared Europe, especially his parent's homeland Norway, formed his views on military preparedness and the dangers of totalitarian governments. He was with the American troops that liberated Buchenwald and remained a supporter of Israel. He was the first Congressman to link human rights and international treaties in his effort to support emigration for Soviet Jews. His opposition to the Soviet Union and extreme distrust of international Communism made him a proponent of a strong and extensive military arms build up and a firm supporter of US involvement in Vietnam.

Throughout his career, he was noted for his integrity, honesty and consistency, a consistency with the views that he acquired as a youth and young man in Everett. He started his national career in the House of Representatives during World War II and was elected to the Senate in 1952, a time when competition with the Soviet Union was the overriding national concern. Containment of the Soviet Union became his major concern and he never wavered, even when his views put him at odds with others in the Democratic Party, who openly opposed the Viet Nam war.

It is often noted that he failed to attain higher office. Although in 1960, it was wide reported he was Kennedy's first choice for Vice President, that spot ultimately went to Lyndon Johnson. Jackson twice in 1972 and 1976 unsuccessfully sought the Presidential nomination, but it was as the Senator from Washington that he made his lasting contributions to the country.

Senate Years

As a member of the house and Senate for over 40 years, he exercised tremendous political power and influence in the country. In the 1960's he became one of the leading Senators on the Cold War: he

emphasized the missile gap between the US and the Soviet Union, pushed for the development of an Anti-Ballistic Missile force, supported a nuclear powered Navy, and criticized the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Not until Jackson was convinced, was it possible to ratify the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty that began to de-escalate the Cold War. His influence in building American military strength was immense and this build-up was the dominant American theme and federal budget expenditure from the 1960's to the 1980's.

By 1972, when he sought the presidential nomination, he was the ranking Democratic member of the Armed Services Committee, chairman of the Subcommittee on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and top advisor on military applications, member of the Government Operations Committee and chair of the Senate committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. No other member of the Senate, at the time, had so many important committee assignments, and it was in these committees that the work of Congress was decided. His power in the Senate was comparable to that of a Lyndon Johnson or a Hubert Humphrey, two other Senators, who like Jackson spanned the era from the Great Depression to Viet Nam. Theirs was the era of big government when senate dealmaking and the power of senior senators and committee chairmen was virtually unquestioned. Senator Jackson was known as a consummate politician, who did his homework, knew his material, and knew how to work the Senate system of give and take.

Jackson's biographers in 1972 and 1975 and editorial writers at his death in 1983, emphasized his foreign relations work, his part in the Cold War and especially his support of military preparedness and national defense. His biographies came out during the Vietnam War and his death came the day after Russian planes shot down a civilian airline that had strayed over Soviet territory; seemingly justifying Jackson's unswerving distrust of the Soviet Union.

The analysis of a politician's impact changes over time and now viewed through the prism of current values and issues, Jackson's environmental work seems his most important legacy.

Environmental Legacy

Jackson was an early environmentalist working on wilderness protection in the early 1960's. He was the first elected official to win the Sierra Club's John Muir Award for Conservation (1969), and he was voted the National Wildlife Federation's Legislator of the Year (1970). As chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, he authored the Alaska and Hawaii statehood acts and sought to preserve some of the Alaska wilderness with the Alaska Lands Act. As a promoter of the local environment, he introduced the legislation that resulted in the creation of Redwood National Park in California and North Cascades National Park in Washington.

Nationally he achieved his greatest environmental victory with the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969. This led directly to the creation of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, the Clean Air and Water Acts, and state and local wetland and air quality controls. Jackson's 1968-69 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was viewed at the time as one of the most important pieces of legislation to have originated in the Interior Committee. The Act articulated national policies and goals on the environment, set stringent environmental standards for all federal agencies, required environmental impact statements, and set the stage for the nationwide and state environmental laws that now mandate clean air, wetland protection and environmental review of federal, state and many private activities.

It may only be now in 1998 that the immense importance of that Act can be seen. For the first time it declared it Federal policy “to create, and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony.” Up until that time the environmental impact of federal actions such as dam building had not been evaluated for the effect on the overall environment. The EPA directed all Federal agencies to write environmental impact statements on the effect of their proposals on air, water, wildlife, and human society. The research required has greatly increased the public knowledge of the environment and the impact of large scale actions.

Jackson’s environmental views, like those of the late Supreme Court Justice Douglas, were formed in his youth with hikes in the Olympic and Cascade mountains. If Jackson was influenced by his background in Everett and the Northwest, his influence in his hometown and state is difficult to overestimate and difficult to separate from his national impact.

Together with Warren Magnusson (who was elected in Washington in 1938), Jackson was part of one of the most powerful delegations ever to represent one state in the Senate. Both were consummate politicians and masters of the political process of dealmaking and working within the system. The two together were called “the gold dust twins” for the federal money that they brought to Washington State. It was rumored that in some years, when they held the chairmanships of both the Commerce and Interior Committees that more federal money came to Washington state than left.

How effective they were is evidenced by the large number of public works projects that came to Washington. Among the many public works that were placed in Washington during their time in Congress were the Trident submarine base, the Hanford nuclear reactor, Columbia River irrigation and reclamation projects and the Oak Harbor Naval Base. Numerous local industries, notably Boeing, regional parks and local projects also benefited from this powerful Senate delegation.

Jackson married late in life in 1961, after 20 years living as a bachelor in a Washington, DC apartment. In 1967 he purchased Butler’s home at 1703 Grand Avenue for his family. It is both fitting and ironic that the home he purchased was the home built by William Butler, the exemplar of another era. Jackson recognized the irony. When he moved with his family into the house he was quoted as saying “Wouldn’t old Mr. Butler turn over in his grave if he knew that a Democrat, the blockhead son of Peter Gresseth, a immigrant Norwegian laborer, owned his big house.”

Jackson told of their one meeting when he was first elected to Congress. Butler “summoned” Jackson to his office at the bank. Butler then seventy four was concerned about what the Federal Government was doing in Everett. He was concerned that the WPA projects, that had become Army Air Corps projects, paid high government wages that would surely lead to inflation and put a burden on the businessman. Butler, one of the last turn of the Century industrial capitalists, was dead in four years.

Throughout this career, which was, of course based in Washington DC, Jackson maintained this home and, more important, his ties to his hometown, Everett. Legislative breaks were often spent in Everett, and the family always returned for the Christmas holidays, when the home was opened to the neighborhood carolers. The home was not only the family home for Senator Jackson, his wife, Helen and their two children but was often open to the community for political, cultural and charitable events.

Helen Jackson has maintained this tradition and graciously hosts numerous cultural and charitable functions each year.

There are of course other buildings associated with Senator Jackson. The Jackson family home where he grew up is on the local Everett Register, but it was not maintained in the family. There is a Jackson elementary school, a Jackson High School, the Federal Building in Seattle is the Jackson Building, and there is a Jackson Parkway on San Juan Island, but this home best represents Jackson and his ties to the town of his birth and place that shaped his political views. In Everett these ties are obvious, the Everett high school walls have displays of Henry "Scoop" Jackson. The Everett Public Library has a full room display of Jackson's Senate office. The house at 1703 Grand is known as Jackson's house. It is the house he bought at the height of his career and it is the house in which he died after delivering a speech on the Soviet downing of a civilian airliner.

It is especially fitting to recognize Jackson's home as part of the National Register of Historic Places for he was a student of history and felt that the study of history was critical to making intelligent policy decisions. The Jackson School of International Studies and the Jackson Foundation are dedicated to the study of the history, politics and economics of the world.

What better place than their home to recognize these two men, William Butler and Henry Jackson. The house is architecturally representative of an identifiable period of development in Everett and the work of a significant architect. William Butler and Henry Jackson, who lived and died in this house, wielded enormous power in this country, both locally and nationally. They were representative of their eras and their lives tell us something of our history.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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- Clark, Norman *Mill Town* (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1970)
- Dilgard & Riddle *A Survey of Everett's Historical Properties*, 1976, 1996.
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- Sullivan & Ravetz "Inventory of the Rucker/Grand Historic District" 1991-92.
- Woodbridge & Montgomery *A Guide to Architecture in Washington State* (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1980).
- Memorial Services Held in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State, together with tributes presented in eulogy of Henry M. Jackson. (Washington, DC GPO, 1983)

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
- Specify repository:
Everett Public Library, Northwest Room

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property less than 1

UTM References

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 Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 1 111111 111111 4 111111 111111

See continuation sheet

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

Lots 1-5 of Block 344, Plat of Everett, Division L

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kristin Ravetz, Historic Preservation Specialist
organization City of Everett date February 20, 1998
street & number 2930 Wetmore Avenue telephone (425)257-8731
city or town Everett state WA zip code 98201

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 _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

USSDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Continuation Form

Property Name **Butler/Jackson House**

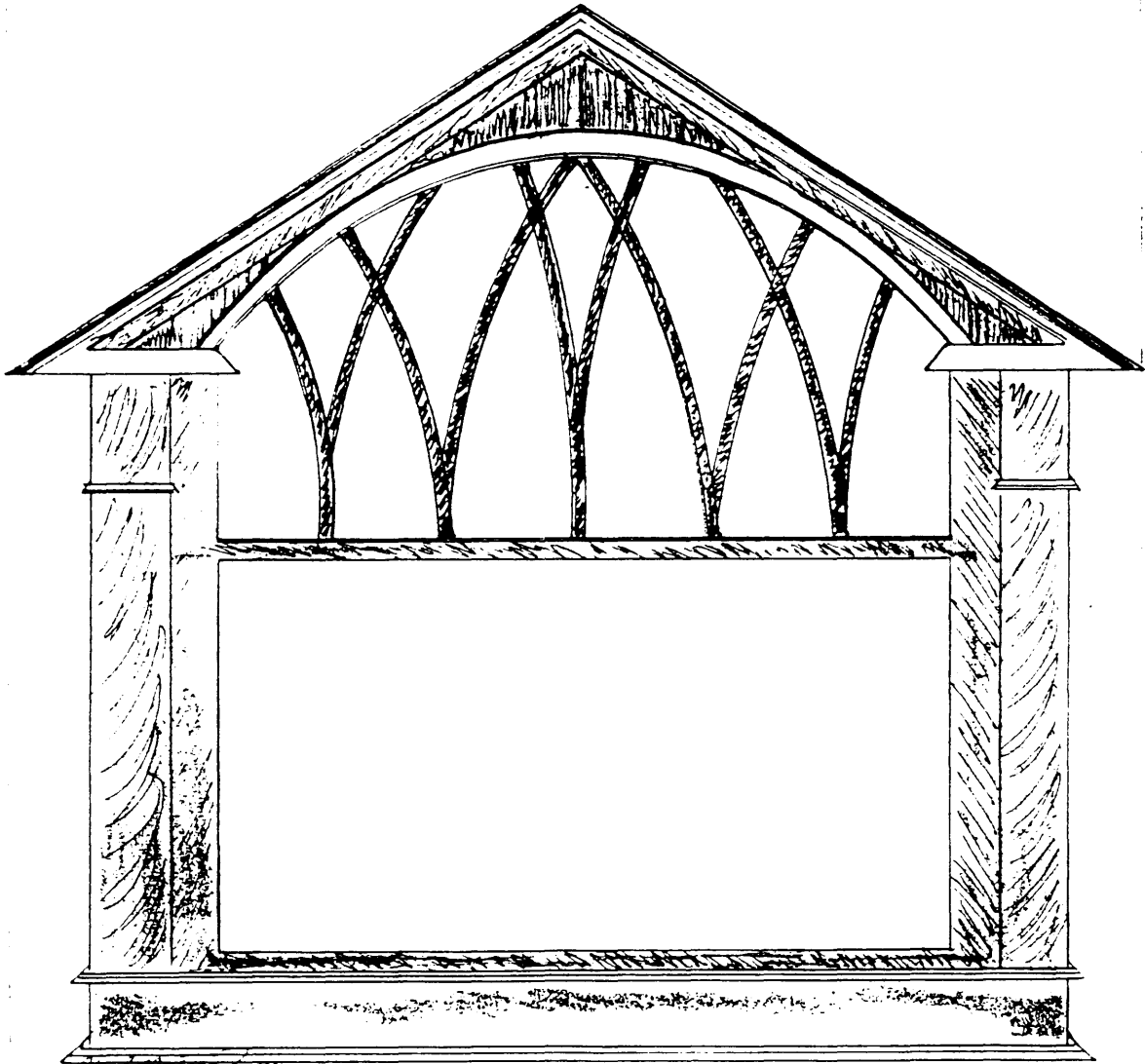
County and State Snohomish County, WA

BUTLER JACKSON HOUSE PHOTOS

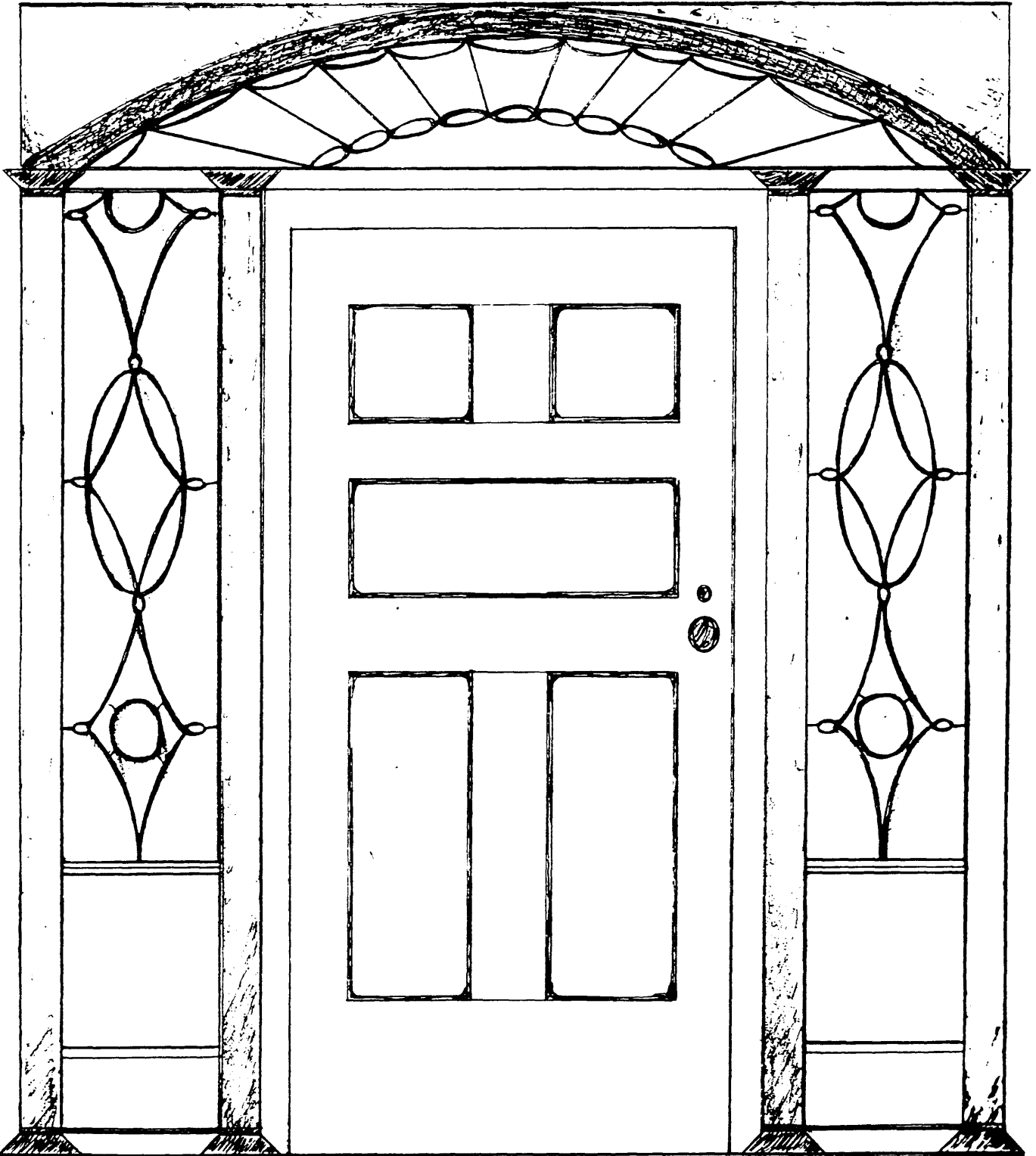
BUTLER JACKSON HOUSE
1703 GRAND AVENUE
EVERETT, WA 90201 SNOHOMISH COUNTY (31)

KRISTIN RAVETZ, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEGATIVES IN CITY OF EVERETT CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT FILES.

1. 1997 PHOTO
WEST FACADE.
2. 1997 PHOTO
SOUTH SIDE.
3. 1997 PHOTO
FOYER STAIRWAY.
4. 1997 PHOTO
LIVING ROOM.
5. 1997 PHOTO
DINING ROOM.
6. 1997 PHOTO
LIBRARY.
7. 1997 PHOTO
JACKSON FAMILY PHOTOS.



Eastwood 86



1915

