

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Washington
COUNTY:	Lewis
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	JAN 11 1974

1. NAME

COMMON: Jackson (John R.) House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Jackson Court House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: At Mary's Corner eleven miles south of Chehalis on Jackson Hwy. (US 12)

CITY OR TOWN: Chehalis vic. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: #3 - Honorable Julia B. Hansen

STATE: Washington CODE: 53 COUNTY: Lewis CODE: 041

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 1128

CITY OR TOWN: Olympia STATE: Washington CODE: 53

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: 15 North Street

CITY OR TOWN: Chehalis STATE: Washington CODE: 53

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: 1. Historic American Buildings Survey
2. National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

DATE OF SURVEY: 1. 1933 2. 1935 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: National Park Service

STREET AND NUMBER: 18th & C Streets, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D.C. CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Washington

COUNTY: Lewis

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER: JAN 11 1974

DATE:

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Erected in 1845, the John R. Jackson House has been restored to as near original condition as possible. Located eleven miles south of Chehalis on the old Pacific Highway, the building consists of log construction with a pole-beam ceiling. The house measures 16' by 26' and has a main living room and an upstairs loft. Some of the original Jackson furniture still remains inside. Today, the building is well fenced, well marked and easy to locate and visit.

Restoration efforts began in 1915, and must be recorded as some of the earliest evidence of interest in historic preservation in Washington State. Under the auspices of a woman's club from the nearby community of Chehalis, a new foundation was supplied and the chimney reconstructed. The group also acquired some of the furnishings original to the house, which had become scattered, and returned them to their original location. In 1935, the Civilian Conservation Corps working through the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission built a cobblestone fence in the front of the house. Apparently at this time a split cedar shake roof was put on the house to replace the earlier covering.

The Jackson House became Washington's first State Park when it was acquired by the newly-formed State Board of Park Commissioners in 1915. Mr. Augustine Donahoe, and his wife Kate, donated .46 acres of land from the John R. Jackson Donation Land Claim, including the Jackson House, to the State of Washington on August 23, 1915. The Deed stated: "Provided, however, that in case the aforesaid premises are not used for historical purposes or are abandoned for that purpose then and in that event the same is to revert to grantors their heirs and assigns." Soon after, the home was restored. In the early 1950's, State Parks repaired the foundation and a slipping chimney.

Prior to the 1950's, the Jackson House was the only historic "structure" included in the State Parks' system, although the State did own a number of historic "sites".

Detailed records describing the original reconstruction project remain undiscovered by State Parks and may be nonexistent. The following facts, however, are known: The floor is original; the building has not been moved; much of the walls are original; and the reconstruction was begun soon after acquisition by State Parks in 1915. Furthermore, the south wall and the porch appear to have been reconstructed with entirely new materials.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1845

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>SETTLEMENT</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first American settler and land owner north of the Columbia River in what is now Western Washington was John R. Jackson, who established his homesite on the prairie divide between the Cowlitz and Chehalis River basins in October, 1845. A native of England, Jackson lived in New York and Illinois before settling temporarily in Oregon's Willamette Valley.

In July, 1845, Jackson and five companions headed north. Accompanying Jackson were W.P. Dougherty, organizer and charter member of the first Masonic Lodge in the Northwest and later a probate Judge of Pierce County; Major H.A.G. Lee, newly-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives under the Provisional Government; P.G. Stewart, member of the Executive Committee of the Provisional Government; and two men by the names of Watt and Holdray, active in public affairs at the time.

The group traveled down the Columbia River to present day Longview, then up Cowlitz River and onward to the confluence of the Skookumchuck and Chehalis Rivers, at which point the companions turned back. Upon reaching the divide, however, Jackson decided to build his home there.

Later, John R. Jackson was one of the group which met at Cowlitz Landing to formulate a petition to Congress for the creation of a northern territory, separate from Oregon Territory.

In addition to being an inn-keeper, Jackson operated a grocery store, was postmaster, justice of the peace, Captain in the Indian wars, and representative from Lewis County in the First Washington Territorial Legislature. Previously in 1846, he was also assessor for the Oregon Provisional Territory in the Vancouver District. In November, 1850, the First U.S. District Court held north of the Columbia River convened at the Jackson Home.

The extension of the Old Oregon Trail north from Cowlitz Landing became a military and post road. "The Highlands," as the Jackson Homestead was sometimes called, became the chief stopping place along this route. Hospitality of the Jacksons was extended to such army officers as U.S. Grant, George McClelland, and Phil Sheridan as well as Isaac Stevens, Washington's first Territorial Governor. Later, of course, these men were Civil War generals.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Johansen, Dorothy O. and Gates, Charles M. Empire of the Columbia: A History of the Pacific Northwest. 2nd Edition. New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1967.

Lewis County Historical Society Museum files, newspaper items from the Chehalis Bee-Nugget, Chehalis, Washington.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

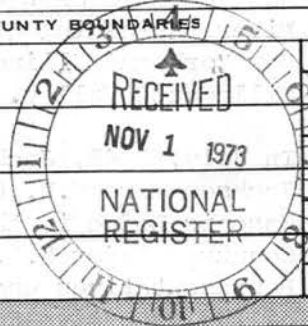
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		46°	32'	32"
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0		122°	49'	15"
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

10/513770
5154100
CO

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than one

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
James O. Backman, Lewis County Liaison

ORGANIZATION: Lewis County Historical Society DATE: 7/10/72

STREET AND NUMBER:
1070 Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN: Chehalis STATE: Washington CODE: 53

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Charles H. Odegaard
Charles H. Odegaard

Title Director - Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

Date October 26, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

A. R. Montrose
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 1/11/74

ATTEST:
Charles A. Huntington
Keeper of The National Register

Date 1-7-74

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Washington	
COUNTY Lewis	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JAN 11 1974	

(Number all entries)

#9 - Major Bibliographical References
Jackson (John R.) House

State of Washington, Department of Efficiency, as of September 30, 1924, L.D. McArdle Director, Bulletin B: Plates and Descriptions of State Park Sites Owned by the State of Washington. In files of Ralph Rudeen, Chief, Interpretive Services, State Parks & Recreation Commission, Olympia, Washington.



PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WHEN THE PROPERTY IS RESUBMITTED.

DATE:

6/13/73

NAME OF PROPERTY Jackson, John P., House, Wash.

The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below.

RECEIVED

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1973
DIRECTOR

JUN 19 1973

ARCHAEOLOGY AND
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1. Name. _____

2. Location. _____

3. Classification. _____

4. Owner of Property. _____

5. Location of Legal Description. _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys. _____

✓ 7. Description. Please include details of the restoration.
How much of the original building exists besides
the floor?

8. Statement of Significance. _____

9. Bibliography. _____

✓ 10. Geographical Data. _____

a. Longitude and Latitude Coordinates. Longitude (or Latitude) appears
to be off by about 8 secs. Please check.

b. Acreage. _____

11. Form Prepared By. _____

12. Certification. _____

Photographic Coverage. _____

✓ & Map Coverage. Please write the coordinates on the maps

Other. _____

Clarification or correction of the above items must be made prior to the initiation of our professional review. Correction of these technical errors does not necessarily insure that the nomination will then satisfy the National Register criteria in full.

Thank you for your attention to the above items checked.

SIGNED:

[Handwritten Signature]

PROPERTY Jackson, John R, House STATE Wash.

2nd. Central
Sheet 74001968

WORKING NUMBER 5.23.73.2975

TECH REVIEW
PHOTOS 2
MAPS 1

Lewis

CONTROL REVIEW

AM
11.2.
73

OK

HISTORIAN

Accept
12-26-73
C.S.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF I guess even as a site this has importance despite restoration.

Accept
KHC
12/6/73

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

Herrington
for
Montgomery
1-7-74

National Register Write-up 3-13-74

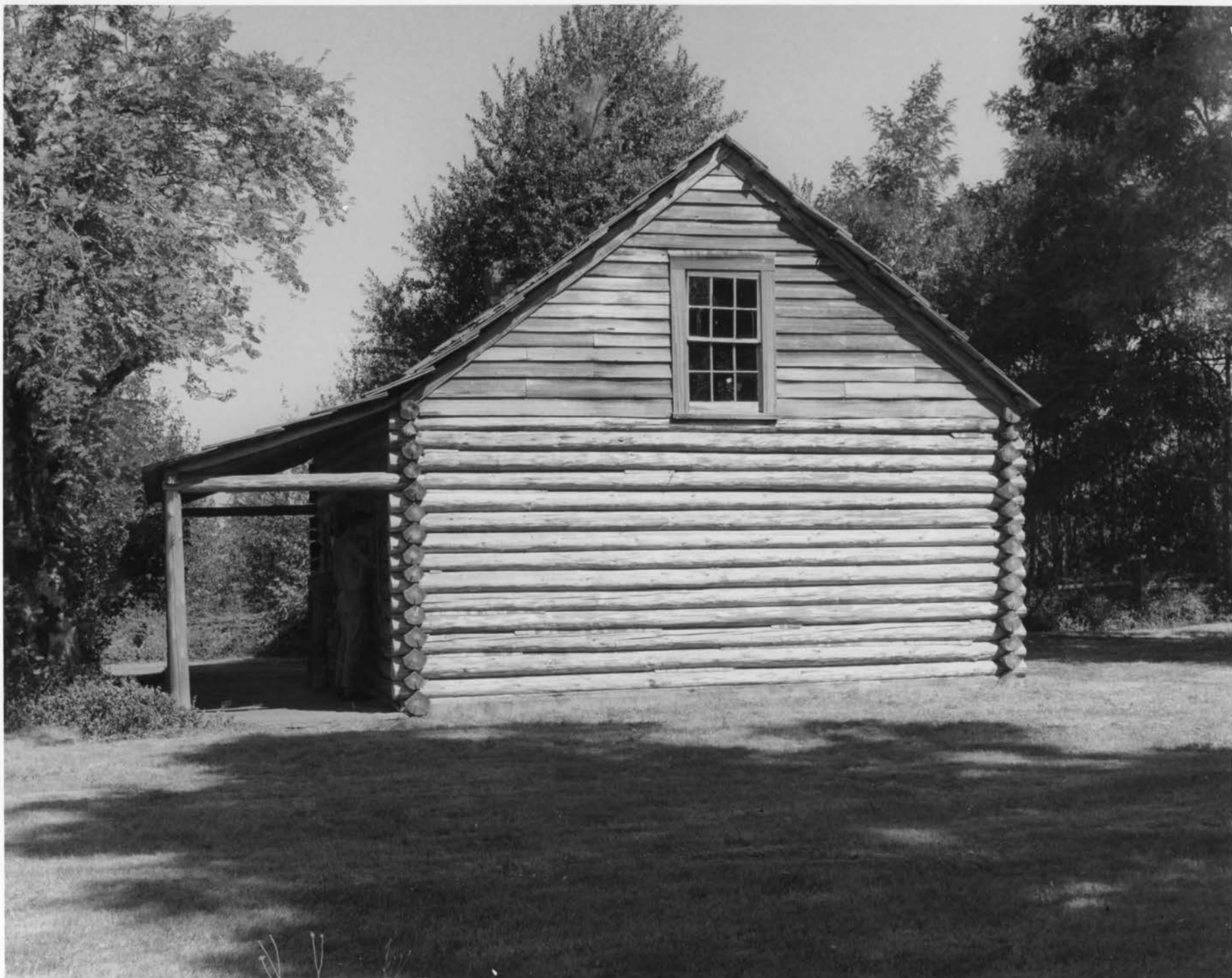
Send-back _____

Federal Register entry 3-5-74

Re-submit _____

Entered _____

JAN 11 1974



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	Washington	
COUNTY	Lewis	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
JAN 11 1974		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Jackson (John R.) House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Jackson Court House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

At Mary's Corner eleven miles south of Chehalis on Jackson Hwy.

STATE:

Washington

CODE

53

COUNTY:

Lewis

CODE

041

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Washington State Parks

DATE OF PHOTO: May, 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Washington State Parks

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Camera looking north.

1 of 2





NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	Washington
COUNTY	Lewis
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JAN 11 1974	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Jackson (John R.) House
AND/OR HISTORIC: Jackson Court House

2. LOCATION

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CITY OR TOWN:

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STATE:

Washington

CODE

53

COUNTY:

Lewis

CODE

041

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Washington State Parks

DATE OF PHOTO: May, 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Washington State Parks

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Camera looking southeast.

2 of 2





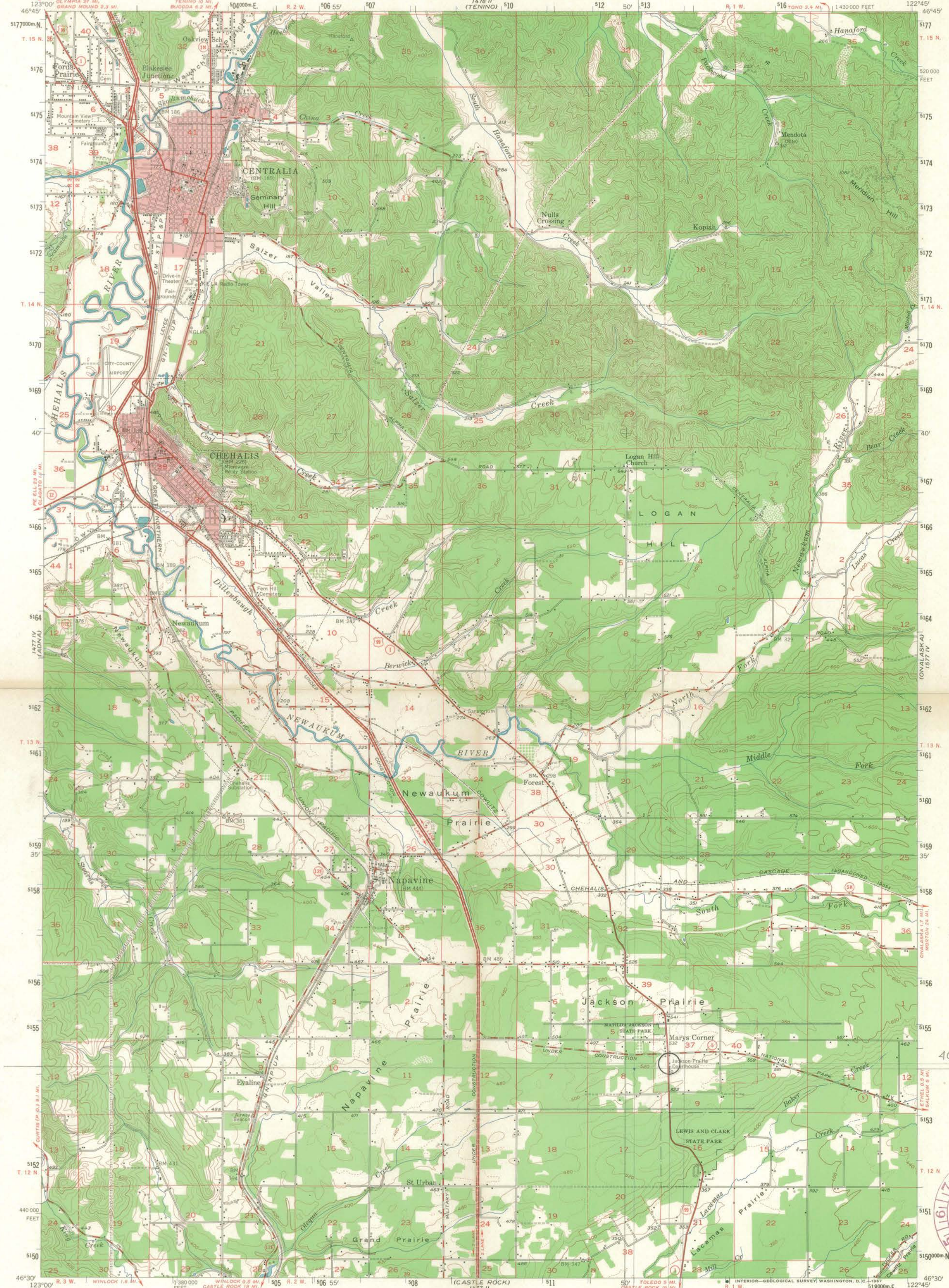
*Richard
Harris Co.*

JOHN R. JACKSON HOUSE

First home of white man north of Columbia
River. 1845

A Washington State Parks and Recreation
Commission Restoration Project.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

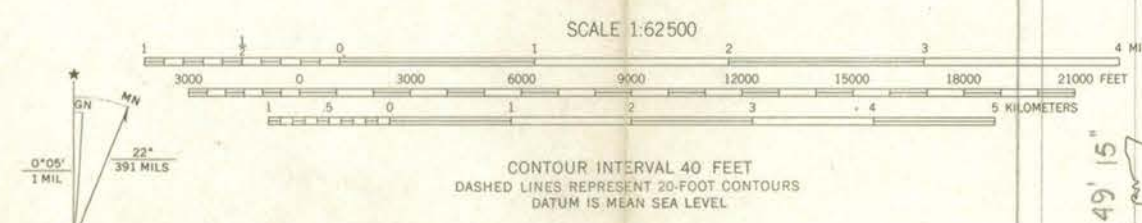


10/513 770
5154 100
CD

46° 32' 32"

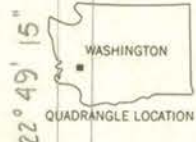


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1954
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Washington coordinate system, south zone
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 10, shown in blue



SCALE 1:62,500
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route □ State Route ○



CENTRALIA, WASH.
N 4630—W 12245/15

1954

AMS 1477 I—SERIES V791

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME

COMMON

Jackson (John R.) House

AND/OR HISTORIC

Jackson Court House

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

JAN 1 1974
NPS

2. LOCATION

STATE

Washington

COUNTY

Lewis

TOWN At Mary's Corner eleven
miles south of Chehalis on

STREET AND NUMBER

Jackson Highway.

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE

U.S.G.S. - Centralia Quad.
15 minute series

DATE

1954

SCALE

1:62500

REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW.



National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2016



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Jackson, John R. & Matilda, House

other names/site number Jackson Prairie Courthouse, "The Highlands", Jackson Farm

2. Location

street & number On Jackson Highway, 500' south of its intersection with Highway 12 not for publication

city or town Chehalis vicinity

state Washington code WA county Lewis code 041 zip code 98532

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria

 X A X B C D

Albin M. Signature of certifying official/Title 10-24-16 Date

WASHINGTON SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 X other (explain: Additional Documentation Approved)

John Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 12-13-16 Date of Action

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
2		structure
3		object
6		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

LANDSCAPE/park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: LOG

roof: WOOD: SHAKE
other: _____

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

The Jackson House is a single story log building, 18 feet wide by 25 feet long, that sits on a .46 acre parcel adjacent to the Jackson Highway (formerly the Pacific Highway, formerly Highway 99) about 11 miles south of Chehalis in Lewis County, Washington. It is a portion of Section 2, Township 12 north, Range 1 west of the Willamette Meridian. The site is bordered by a cobblestone wall on the west and by a split-rail fence on the south, east and north. The building appears to be oriented on its long axis parallel to the highway, and several site plans show it in that configuration, however it is slightly canted to the northwest. The house, cobblestone wall, fence, and landscape are little changed from the time of their construction.

The site is distinguished by a cobblestone wall (**1 contributing structure**) that extends along the highway frontage. The wall is about four feet high with a concrete cap. The north and south extremities are finished with a square bollard, and the entry opening is marked with flanking square pillars about eight feet high and three feet wide. Granite panels with text describing the history of the property are let into shallow recesses at the upper half of each of the entry pillars. The panel in the north pillar is titled "Highland" and reads as follows: "*John R. Jackson selected this spot for a home in 1844. It became famous as a stopping place for pioneer travelers over the Oregon Trail. Governor Stevens and family spent a night here in November 1844 on way to Olympia.*" The panel in the south pillar is titled "Courthouse" and reads as follows: "*In addition to being the Jackson home, this was used as a court house as early as 1850. House and lot donated to the Washington State Historical Society by Agustine Donahoe and wife 1915.*" A double leaf iron or steel gate originally closed the entry opening, however only one leaf is now present. The metal archway above the entry pillars is no longer extant, and based on surviving photographs, was removed sometime prior to 1963 for unknown reasons. It originally carried the inscription "1847 Jackson Home 1850 Courthouse;" several letters from the inscription survive and are in the possession of the area manager for Washington State Parks.

A brick walkway about three feet wide leads from the entry to the porch. To the north of the walkway is a boulder carrying a marker noting the inclusion of the property on the National Register of Historic Places. An interpretive panel is south of the walkway and adjacent to the inside face of the wall. A fence of split rails (**1 contributing structure**) fingered together between upright posts runs along the south, north and east margins of the property. Three State Park boundary markers (**3 contributing objects**) placed by the Civilian Conservation Corps are present at the southwest, southeast and northeast corners. The markers are four-sided concrete pylons about 18 inches high and cast with the letters "SP."

Plant materials are chiefly grass lawn interspersed with trees and shrubs of modest scale, dominated by a stand of mature locust trees in the eastern portion. A 1935 landscape plan identifies myrtle ground cover, wild rose, and English ivy as well as cherry and apple trees, however none of the existing plants are those that appear today with the exception of the lilac at the northwest corner of the porch and the locust trees.

The house (**1 contributing building**) is located on the western third of the small parcel acquired in 1915 for its preservation. The wall logs are peeled fir, six to nine inches in diameter, constructed with a saddle and inverted V corner notch. There are 16 logs in the west elevation (only 15 are visible; the 16th log is hidden beneath the porch floor), 14 in the south elevation, 15 in the east elevation, 14 in the north elevation east of the chimney and 15 in the north elevation west of the chimney. According to the 1934 HABS drawing, the logs were hewn top and bottom, however an examination of the wall at several location indicates that the present logs are fully round.

The walls rest on a continuous concrete perimeter foundation that varies from 12 to 14 inches high; there is no footing. The foundation incorporates earlier poured concrete pads placed at the corners and severally along the walls. What appears to be a spread footing is at the southern extremity of the east side; it is most probably a blowout from the foundation pour since it tapers steeply on the underside and appears to conform to what would have been a wide spot in the excavation trench. A moisture barrier installed in 1995 separates the foundation from the logs above it.

A single door of wooden boards in the west elevation provides the only entry; it features a Z-brace on the interior side. There are two windows each in the west and east elevations; these are single-hung double-sash units with six lights in each sash. There is an identical window in the south gable end and a single sash window of six lights on either side of the chimney in the north gable end. The windows are trimmed with a simple board surround.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State

The gable ends rise above the walls on pole studs to the roofline. Split cedar clapboards of varying length, width and thickness are nailed to the studs. Rake boards are fitted to the gable ends to close the gap where the skip sheathing extends beyond the wall plane.

A brick chimney rises centrally on the north elevation to a little more than one foot above the roof ridge. The brick is laid up in running bond with two courses of headers appearing at the width of the fire box. Many of the units are clinker brick, which lends an unintended modern appearance. The roof is covered with a double course of cedar shakes, 16 inches to the weather. The shakes have been fastened with staples, some of which are now protruding above the surface of the shakes. Ridge boards close the ridge.

On the west side, the roof continues downward to a slight break at the eave line to cover a porch that extends across the length of the entry side of the building. The porch roof is supported at its eave line by a hewn plate approximately four inches thick and varying in height from four to five inches. The plate rests upon four posts that in turn rest upon the porch floor boards; the plate is attached to the building at the north and south by a log that extends from the building wall. The porch floor is of heavy planks about two inches thick and from six to 12 inches in width. The floor boards rest on sleepers as well as a concrete footing at the western end; the footing is cast with a reveal for a nailer to secure the forward edge of the boards. There is a separate concrete footing on the north and south side of the porch floor. These side footings are cast with saddles for the sleepers as well as shallow recesses for a nailer to secure the end boards of the floor.

The building exterior is unpainted. A note on the HABS drawing says that it was originally whitewashed but that the coating had worn off except for under the porch roof. The observation is partially correct. The 1850 courthouse was probably whitewashed and some logs from the original building were used in the west wall as part of the 1915 reconstruction. It is likely that any whitewash visible in 1934 was a remainder on the logs from the 1850 building and should not be interpreted to mean that the reconstructed building was ever coated in whitewash.

The interior of the building consists of a single large room with an attic above that is reached by a stair in the northeast corner. The walls are faced with split cedar sheathing salvaged from the original building; the planks retain fragments of their newspaper and wallpaper covering. It is not known if the planks were reassembled in the reconstructed building in the same order as their original placement. It seems unlikely as there is no evidence (nail holes or shadows) of a partition in the planks where partitions were believed to be constructed. For that matter, there is no evidence of a partition attached to any of the wall planks regardless of their location in the building. Some of the planks appear to be replacements, perhaps installed as a part of the 1995 rehabilitation.

The windows on the east and west are trimmed with boards; a dated graffito was identified on the northeast window surround. There is no window hardware. Each of the window openings is fitted with a grid of rebar that follows the arrangement of the lites; the bars are let into a frame of dimensioned lumber that fits into the opening and is attached to it with lag bolts. The bars were installed in 1973 as a security measure and were to have been removable without effect to the historic qualities of the building.

The floor is of loose-laid band-sawn planks, from eight to 12 inches wide and of random lengths. The planks rest on sleepers of dimensioned lumber that in turn rest on a continuous concrete pad. A crack running north-south extends through the pad and into the fireplace hearth. Several planks adjacent to the east wall are much darker than the others, and it is assumed that these were salvaged from the 1850 building and incorporated in the reconstruction. The 1934 HABS drawing shows a distinctive separation in the length and dimension of the planks in that the planks that form approximately two-thirds of the floor are longer and laid in a different arrangement than those of the remaining one-third. The existing floor does not retain that distinction, suggesting that the present floor was installed sometime after 1934.

The fireplace and hearth occupy the center of the north wall. They are built of the same brick as the exterior chimney. The hearth units appear newer, but that might be a result of the unsightly repointing that has obscured the surface of the bricks. The painted wood mantel is among the changes introduced 1915; it is not known if it was intended to be a faithful reproduction of the original.

The ceiling is composed of wood planks laid over exposed joists. The joists run east-west and are from 25 to 33 inches on center; they are let into the log walls at each end. This assembly also serves as the attic floor. Five of the joists are round logs about five inches in diameter: the joist adjacent to the north wall and the four joists at the south end of the building. These are replacements. The original joists salvaged from the 1850 building are the remaining six hewn members, shaped

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to an approximate width of four inches and a height of from five to six inches. The joists and the ceiling boards carry traces of whitewash.

A narrow stair leading to the attic occupies the northeast corner. Planed cedar planks enclose it on the side facing the interior and at the back of the treads. The board treads are recent; they are attached to cleats on the log wall and the plank enclosure.

The attic is a single space, open to the rafters and the roofing shakes. Each of the nine pole rafters has been reinforced at their apex by a gusset panel installed in the 1995 rehabilitation project. Rafter ties below the gussets restrict clearance to about five feet. The rafter ends rest on the east and west walls, which extend to a height of several logs above the attic floor level. Steel straps, installed in 1995, secure the rafter ends to the walls, and planks of dimensioned lumber close the gap formed between the rafters above the walls. Mesh has been placed in the voids to control animal entry. Cedar planks similar to those used on the walls of the first floor space cover the interior of the logs that rise above the attic floor.

A steel or iron tie rod runs centrally east to west and is fixed on the exterior by a nut and plate at each end.

The attic floor is composed of random-length planks, six to ten inches wide, nailed to the joists. The flooring is laid in a slightly different pattern starting at an east-west seam at the fourth joist from the south wall, suggesting that the planks in that section are 1915 replacements and the remaining planks are 1850 originals. The wear pattern in what are assumed to be the older planks supports the identification that they may date from the 1850 building.

The attic gable ends are covered with split cedar sheathing and cedar boards, many of which carry dated graffiti attesting to visitation over the past 100 years, the earliest year identified being 1916. The boards span the width of the gable to the window openings; there are no surrounds for the windows.

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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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

TRANSPORTATION

CONSERVATION

Period of Significance

1915 - 1935

Significant Dates

1915, 1922, 1935

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Jackson, John R.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Talbot, Henry (Builder)

Lucas, Henry (Builder)

Nelson, William (Builder)

Pacific Stone Works (Builder)

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The John R. & Matilda Jackson House is historically significant under Criteria A and B at the statewide level of significance. Its period of significance between 1915 and 1935 is based on its initial reconstruction and subsequent improvements to the site which remain in place today.

Under Criterion A, the property is associated with three distinct aspects of state history. First, the identification of the original Jackson House as significant and the commitment to its reconstruction by the St. Helens Club of Chehalis is an indication of the wider role of women's organizations in the development of community amenities in the early 20th century. Second, the anticipated utility of the building and site as a rest stop and attraction for travelers on the Pacific Highway demonstrates the growing importance of the automobile. Its eye-catching cobblestone wall is a survivor of an early generation of road-side improvements intended to make the modern highway a destination itself as well as a route of travel. And finally, the promotion of the original Jackson House as a structure of importance and worthy of special attention through its reconstruction establishes it as the earliest example in the state of a practice that would become known as historic preservation.

Under Criterion B, the property is associated with John R. Jackson, a notable pioneer. Although the present Jackson House is a reconstruction of the 1850 original, the act of reconstruction in 1915 was undertaken in recognition of the exceptional role of Jackson and his home played in the European settlement of the Pacific Northwest.

Historic Background and Context

Land-based fur trade brought several commercial interests to the Pacific Northwest in the early years of the 19th century. The Hudson's Bay Company emerged as the dominant force and as the importance of the fur trade decreased, the company looked to logging, fishing and agriculture as reliable sources of income. Both the United States and Great Britain were interested in the development of the region and had signed a Joint Occupation Agreement in 1818. Under that agreement, the immigration of American settlers increased in the 1830s and 1840s, and John R. Jackson was part of that western flood.

Jackson was born in Staindrop, England, in 1804, although others believed the year to be 1800 and he himself attested that he was born in 1802. He immigrated to New York in 1823 or 1833 – accounts vary – and became an American citizen in 1835 according to a deposition he made years later or in 1852 according to the records of the U. S. District Court of Lewis County, Oregon Territory. He settled first in Missouri and headed to the Oregon country in 1844.

He reached Oregon City in November. During that winter he planned a trip north to examine the potential of developing water power at the present-day Tumwater Falls, and in March he reached Newaukum Prairie. There he turned back for unknown reasons. He returned in July as a member of a small party and got as far as the Skookumchuck River when the trip was interrupted by an unidentified reason. One member of the group was the speaker of the Oregon House of Representatives as established under the provisional government, and he wished to return to be present at the organization of the legislature. On the way back, Jackson was impressed by the land to the north of Cowlitz Farms, the agricultural establishment created by the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary of the Hudson's Bay Company. He determined to establish himself on the site, and the others continued their journey without him.

Jackson took his land claim under the aegis of the government of Oregon, an extra-legal establishment associated with the United States. In 1843, settlers in the Willamette Valley had declared that the general area in which they lived was part of the United States and created a provisional government under the name "Oregon." Great Britain and the United States agreed to a boundary settlement in 1846, establishing the border between the United States and Canada at the 49th parallel. The Oregon Territory was created in 1848, but the land grants created by the provisional government could not be recognized because its governing body had included British citizens. The dilemma was resolved by Congress in 1850 with the passage of the Donation Land Claim Act, which reified the grants issued by the previous government. That was good news for Jackson. Under the pre-territorial government, his land claim was limited to 160 acres. However, the Land Claim Act doubled that amount to 320 acres, and doubled it again if the claimant was married. Thus Jackson received 640 acres, for he was now no longer single.

In the spring of 1848, he had travelled to Oregon City and there he had met Matilda Nettle Glover Coontz, the widow of Nicholas Coontz. Nicholas, Matilda and their four sons (Henry M., Alonzo Barton, Felix Grundy and John Nicholas) joined a wagon train to Oregon in 1847. While crossing the Snake River in October, her husband was swept away and drowned.

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Days later Matilda went into labor and gave birth to a girl, who soon died. She and the boys went on to The Dalles, where for two weeks they recovered and convalesced before continuing to Oregon City. There she met Jackson, and after a rapid courtship, they were married on May 4, 1848.

It was perhaps a marriage of convenience. The life of a lone pioneer in the Northwest was not simple and the difficulties could be eased if a couple were committed to the success of the homestead. Jackson must also have recognized the value of Matilda's four sons; in an era where strong backs accomplished much of the work in any endeavor, the potential embodied by the boys as they matured was significant. For Matilda, Jackson's offer of marriage promised her not only a home but also a future that was otherwise bleak. It turned out to be a good match for both and the Jackson farm, which he had called The Highlands, became a prosperous estate. By 1868, it comprised 2200 acres, 400 to 500 of which were cultivated, and included 60 head of cattle, 200 head of sheep, 30 horses, and other livestock.

His home was the best known stopping place for almost all travelers making their way between Portland and Puget Sound and was by some accounts the county seat of Lewis County for a time in 1850. There were several future notables among the guests, including lieutenants George McClellan and Phillip Sheridan who would make a name for themselves in the Civil War, as well as Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens and his wife. The Highlands served many functions being a tavern and community center as well as "the meeting place for buying and selling, swapping and trading, for getting mail, for making tools and implements and doing repairs; where elections were held; where county officers held forth and courts held session; where natal days were celebrated and marriages performed."

As one of the first American settlers in the region and a notable land owner, Jackson played a variety of important roles in the middle years of the 19th century. He was at various times the acting sheriff of Lewis County under the provisional government of Oregon, assessor, census taker, probate judge and clerk of the county court, acting clerk of the United States District Court, justice of the peace, and a member of the territorial legislature following the organization of Washington Territory in 1853. In that last regard, it was at Jackson's home that settlers met in 1852 to propose the formation of a new territory north of the Columbia River. He also is credited with making the first American flag in the region, flying the 13-star banner at its initial appearance on July 4, 1853.

Of Jackson the man we know little with certainty. Unsourced descriptions of his background and character usually include that he had no formal education, that he may or may not have been a butcher's apprentice, that he lost an eye after being thrown from a horse and into a hawthorn bush, that he was well read and wrote a clear hand, and that he "dispensed good-cheer with good-humored hospitality." These observations were made by those who apparently did not know him, however there is nothing to indicate that they are in error. An early pioneer who was acquainted with Jackson described him as a tall man and "a fine talker, and talked on all subjects."¹ Similarly little was said of Mathilda other than she was a diligent worker and a good housekeeper; over time, her contributions were glossed with creative detail.

The Jackson log cabin and its additions deteriorated after the family relocated in 1882 to a new home nearby and the unoccupied building was left to decay. There was interest in the historic value of the structure during the 1890s and later, but no action was taken until the subject was addressed by the St. Helens Club of Chehalis. The organization had been formed in 1895 as a literary and cultural organization of women, and was one of a growing number of women's organizations that often promoted projects of civic betterment. While the role of those organizations in expanding suffrage and encouraging temperance is widely recognized, they also made communities more hospitable through their promotion of improvements such as schools, libraries, and parks. In some instances, they also advocated for the conservation of important historic places, and the leadership of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association in the preservation of Mount Vernon beginning in the middle of the 19th century is well known. Other women's organizations, chiefly on the east coast, also formed to protect key examples of the nation's patrimony in the 1890s. Perhaps the members of the St. Helens Club were inspired by the success of these groups or perhaps their commitment to the Jackson House arose from a distinctly local interest, but for whatever reason, their efforts brought about the earliest example identified to date in Washington State of the preservation of a building for its historical associations.

The reconstruction of the Jackson House fulfilled the wish of the members of the St. Helens Club (Henry Talbot, Henry Lucas, and William Nelson) to memorialize an important aspect of the past, and it also received political support as an asset to the state's system of highways. The pioneer track that ran past the Jackson place became over time a county road. Washington was created as a territory in 1853, and the subject of roads was one of the first considerations of the territorial legislature; roads that crossed two or more counties were considered territorial routes with a width of 60 feet. The road in front of the cabin was designated a territorial route in 1857 and became State Road No. 1 in 1913. As such it was part of an improved road system and a principal artery that ran from Vancouver in the south and continued to Bellingham

¹ "John R. Jackson Came in 1845," *Chehalis Bee-Nugget*, March 17, 1922.

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in the north. In 1913 it was designated as part of the Pacific Highway, an indicator of the growth and influence of the automobile on American life. It became Highway 99 in 1926 and served as the major thoroughfare in western Washington until it was replaced by the freeway system in the 1960s.

Ernest Lister, Governor of the State of Washington from 1913 to 1919, was particularly interested in the development of parks in conjunction with the growing highway network. "I have been much impressed," he wrote in 1914, "with the idea that a most desirable line to follow in connection with State Parks would be to secure, by donation, small tracts of land along State highways . . . With the system of small parks such as I speak of . . . the comfort of automobilists and other travelers would be added to materially. It would also be a great advertisement for our road system. The parks could also be used as a meeting place for the people of the districts surrounding there."ⁱⁱ

Someone who took special note of Lister's point of view was W. P. Bonney, secretary of the State Historical Society who had been contacted by the St. Helens Club in regard to the preservation of the Jackson House. After a visit to the site in the summer of 1915, he wrote to Lister identifying the Jackson House as exemplifying the governor's "plan of creating 'Beauty Spots' of Historic locations on the Highways over the state" that could function as rest areas for travelers. It was apparently that message that had helped convince the land owner to increase the size of the tract containing the Jackson House for future transfer. The St. Helens Club embraced the idea as well, noting that the building once restored would be "a most interesting relic . . . on the great Pacific Highway that will make it an added attraction to the thousands of tourists who will annually go up and down the Pacific coast in future years." Statewide, Lister's idea was meeting with some success, and he could report in 1916 that the State Board of Park Commissioners "has quite a large number of such sites under consideration, its purpose being to obtain suitable areas along public highways as parks and rest spots."ⁱⁱⁱ

Chronology of Development and Use

John R. Jackson began living on his property in April, 1845, and in early October of that year he built a cabin that was the predecessor of the 1850 building that would become known as the courthouse. The earlier cabin was located about 20 feet south of the present reconstruction. It was about 15 feet by 20 feet and was a primitive shelter with a chimney of sticks and mud but no windows: whatever light there was came through the chimney hole or the open door. It was to this building that Matilda Jackson and her four sons moved with Jackson in May, 1848, and it was there that the first court session was held.

Although he did not make a record of his reasons for constructing a new building in 1850, we can surmise that Jackson would have had several causes for doing so. Certainly his marriage and immediate family of four children meant that the little cabin was suddenly too small. By that time also his home had acquired the reputation as a welcome stopping point on the road from Cowlitz Landing to Puget Sound, and he could not accommodate travelers and his family in the same undersized building. And then there was the possibility that his family might grow with the birth of other children. Finally there was the potential for the occasional use as a courthouse.

The new cabin had a bigger footprint at about 18 feet by 25 feet, and its story-and-a-half height provided attic space for a sleeping loft. The downstairs featured a large single room and two smaller rooms. Over time, retelling the story of the building of the cabin came to include Matilda's four sons as helping Jackson with the construction and completing the job in a week, but that is not plausible: the boys ranged in age from six to 12 years in 1850 and could not have been of much assistance in the heavy work. Other sources identify fellow pioneers John Glover and Joseph P. Manning as lending a hand, which seems much more likely. Whatever assistance Manning provided was late in the project since he did not arrive at the Jackson home until Christmas Day, 1851.

By this time, the Jackson homestead was "fairly well improved" with several houses and outbuildings, the centerpiece being his new log home with its main room that was "very much like an English farm kitchen." It provided "ample accommodation for the exigencies of those times" and visitors called it beautiful and a "palatial building of large peeled logs which was used as a courthouse." Others were not so impressed. "He showed me," one visitor related, "with a great deal of pride, the new courthouse and pointed out its architectural beauties, which, I admit, I failed to see . . ."^{iv}

ⁱⁱ Ernest Lister to E. F. Blaine, August 25, 1914, Lister correspondence files, Washington State Archives.

ⁱⁱⁱ W. P. Bonney to Lister, July 9, 1915; Lister to Bonney, July 10, 1915; Lister to the State Legislative Committee of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, February 5, 1916, all Lister correspondence files, Washington State Archives; "Will Preserve Old Landmark," *Chehalis Bee-Nugget*, April 30, 1915.

^{iv} "Will Interest Pioneers – E. Higgins Tells Some Interesting Reminiscences of This Section & Its Settlers," clipping, no source, September 28, 1900, Jackson Courthouse file, Lewis County Historical Society; *Family Records of Washington Pioneers*, vol. 50, 19179-80, 192.

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Once the new home was occupied, the original cabin remained in use as Jackson's office and as a place for travelers to spend the night. Among them were Washington Territory's first governor, Isaac Stevens and his wife, Margaret. It was likely that it was this cabin that Margaret described in her 1854 diary entry, recalling "a bright fire burning on the hearth, and nice, clean beds. I felt like staying in this comfortable shelter, hearing the rain patter on the roof until the rainy season was over"^v The cabin was removed at an unknown date.

By 1853, the Jackson's had added three more children to their family. The cabin had to accommodate nine people to house, at least until the youngsters were married or were old enough to go out on their own. Perhaps for that reason and the continued use of the home to house travelers (Jackson maintained a team of horses to provide transportation for them from Cowlitz Landing to his residence), he expanded the cabin to the east. By 1864, the work was complete or far enough along so that Jackson in that year was granted a license to operate a first-class hotel.

The addition was actually a group of four structures of sawn lumber, built one against the other and abutting the cabin at its northeast corner. Entry from the cabin to the new complex was by way of a doorway either enlarged from an existing window opening or a new access cut into the log wall. The first component of the addition was a living room with a large fireplace; the room was about equal in size to the cabin. Directly behind the living room was the kitchen and directly behind the kitchen was the "buttery," which functioned as a larder. Next to the buttery but not fully enclosed were a well room and woodshed. Adjacent to the living room was a single large bedroom. Nearby outbuildings included a smoke house, chicken house, and privy.

In this form, the building complex became known as "one of the most spacious, comfortable, even luxurious homes in the country."^{vi} The cabin then functioned largely as access to the addition, with occasional use for storage and a place for travelers to sleep after they had had a meal and socialized in the new rooms.

Jackson died in 1873. In 1882, Matilda, her son Alonzo and her daughter Louisa moved out of the sprawling residence and into a new home close by. The old cabin and its attachments were abandoned and fell into disrepair.

The building suffered from neglect but it was not wholly forgotten; passersby still remembered its once-important place in state and local history. "Time has wrought great changes," wrote one of them. "[T]he old structure is now partly covered with myrtle and ivy, an interesting relic of the work of those who helped prepare the way for the Glorious Washington of today."^{vii} Another observer described a ". . . tumble-down old log and shake building, two stories in height, over grown with creepers and plants, a veritable ruin. Its porch has fallen down and the chimney at the north end has also fallen, leaving the wide old fireplace open to the air."^{viii} Still others saw it as picturesque desolation: "Wild forest growth has crowded up about the ancient place and a pretty little grove of wild cherry trees and a few ancient apple trees stand at the rear"^{ix}

One person who saw beyond the rotting pile of logs and planks was Anna Koontz, the daughter of John Koontz and Charlotte Simmons and the granddaughter of John and Matilda Jackson. As a member of the St. Helens Club of Chehalis, a women's literary and civic association, she brought forward the idea of somehow preserving the old courthouse, and in November, 1914, the club formed a three-person committee to look into the question.

It was a daunting prospect and not everyone thought that the building could be returned to its former state. Perhaps all that could be done was to build a shelter over the derelict structure, or considering the dismay of its partial collapse, clear away the site and erect a marker to record its one-time existence. Seeking guidance, the committee in January, 1915, contacted W. P. Bonney, secretary of the Washington State Historical Society, hoping that he might take a look at the building and offer an opinion. He traveled to Chehalis but did not go to the courthouse, suggesting instead that the group consider a granite monument with engraved copper plates, the historical society then being an advocate of memorializing important sites with stone markers.

The women had wanted something more from Bonney and not finding it, they turned to Edmund Meany for further counsel. Meany was a good choice. A professor of history and forestry at the University of Washington, he was a well-known promoter of the state and its history. He had a background in newspapers and that connection led him to become the press agent for the group organizing the state's participation in the 1893 Columbian Exposition. He later served on the committee for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909, insisting that it have a strong educational component. Understanding the importance of place in history, he supported the erection of markers at American Camp and English

^v Quote from the text of W. P. Bonney's remarks at the 1922 dedication, Washington State Historical Society.

^{vi} "John R. Jackson Came in 1845."

^{vii} "The Old Courthouse on Jackson Prairie," (no date, no source), Jackson Courthouse file, Lewis County Historical Society.

^{viii} "Jackson's Historic House In Jackson Prairie," (no date, no source), Jackson Courthouse clipping file, Washington State Library.

^{ix} "State Gets Landmark of 'Roaring Forties'," *Tacoma News Tribune*, (no date), *ibid*.

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Camp in the San Juan Islands as well as the site of the Denny Party's landing in Seattle. He responded to their query with a telegram, urging them to make every effort to preserve the building.

Inspired, the committee engaged John Denhoff, a knowledgeable builder, to examine the courthouse and, if he thought restoration were possible, to come up with an estimate for the work. After looking over the decaying structure, it was his opinion that \$500 would do the job.

When the estimate was announced to the membership as a whole at the club meeting of April 28, 1915, there was an enthusiastic response. Those present pledged amounts totaling \$50 to the project, so that the building "may be preserved as one of the historic land marks of the Pacific Northwest and of Lewis County in particular." The balance would be raised by contributions from other organizations and community supporters. Augustin Donahoe, who in 1911 had purchased a portion of the original homestead from Alonzo Koontz, Matilda's surviving son and heir, was at the meeting and volunteered to donate a tract of land containing the building to the Washington State Historical Society to assist the club in its efforts.

Apparently there had been an earlier agreement between Donahoe and the St. Helens Club in which he would donate a parcel 50 feet by 85 feet to the organization to support its efforts to repair the cabin. For unknown reasons, that property transfer did not take place and in August, Donahoe instead sold for ten dollars a piece of land 100 feet by 200 feet to the State of Washington. The recipient agency of the state was not the State Historical Society as Donahoe might have preferred but rather the nascent State Board of Park Commissioners. Written on the deed were the words "Old Courthouse S.P."

Why the property devolved to the Board of Park Commissioners in 1915 rather than the Historical Society is not clear. The society had begun as a private organization and in 1903 it had become a "trustee" of the State of Washington, with its property owned by the public but its operations guided by the members through a board of curators. As trustee, it could have held title to the Jackson House. However, with the designation of "Old Courthouse S.P." on the deed itself, and with the likely assumption that the initials "S. P." stood for "State Park," it seems that there was agreement at the outset that the title should rest with the Park Commissioners. That idea doubtless originated with Governor Ernest Lister, that advocate of small parks adjacent to state highways. A further mystery is the consistent reference to the transfer as a donation. Someone paid Donahoe ten dollars, and it could not have been either the Park Commissioners or the State Historical Society in their official capacity since the legislature had not appropriated any funds for the purpose to either institution. In any case, in accepting the property, the Park Board acknowledged that the State Historical Society would join with it "in properly caring for and maintaining the property donated." Thus the immediate future of the Jackson House lay in the hands of three parties: the St. Helens Club, which would see to its physical recovery, and the State Historical Society and the state park agency, which together had an undefined relationship in regard to its care and maintenance.

Thirty individuals and organizations came forward in support of the St. Helens Club project, fulfilling the \$500 subscription. Work began on June 16, 1915 and the job was declared complete on October 4. The construction was done by local tradesmen, with some materials purchased and others donated, most notably the logs for the walls, which were provided by Louisa Ware, the youngest daughter of John R. and Matilda Jackson. Sensing that this was an important moment, the Jackson family donated a piece of the courthouse, described as block of wood and iron, and a candle mold, the two objects becoming the first artifacts contributed to the State Historical Society.

The project was celebrated locally as a significant achievement. The Chehalis newspaper declared that the old courthouse had been "restored as nearly as possible to its original condition" and considered it "practically a reproduction of the structure as it originally stood."^x A reproduction is exactly what it was. The derelict Jackson House had been torn down, useable components salvaged, and then rebuilt as a duplicate using some of the material from the pioneer building. Comparing photographs of the original with what was constructed during the summer of 1915 shows the two to be a close match, and the St. Helens Club Jackson Courthouse Committee considered the interior to be particularly authentic. The most notable difference was in the height of the two buildings: the original was scaled as a one-and-a-half story structure, providing ample height in the attic, however the reconstruction was a single story, and introduced a prominent shed roof form over the porch.

When the work was in progress, Bonney wrote to the club women, thanking them for the interest that they had shown in the courthouse. He made no mention of the concrete entryway that he had proposed to help celebrate the place and that would make it more visible to motorists. It would be seven years before that element would be added.

^x "Old Landmark Now Restored," *Chehalis Bee-Nugget*, July 16, 1915.

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The delay in constructing the entry was caused by lack of funds. No appropriations had been made by the state legislature to acquire or care for the parks to be administered by the park agency that the legislature had established, nor were any monies provided to the State Historical Society beyond its modest operating costs. That changed in 1921. Bonney was aware that recently the state legislature had committed \$50,000 for the use of the Board of Park Commissioners; he wondered if some of that money might be applied to his archway. In May of 1922, Bonney traveled to Lewis County with the Secretary of State, the State Land Commissioner and the Superintendent of State Parks. They were interested chiefly in lands for park purposes and the group swung by the Jackson House on the return leg, where Bonney described his idea for a suitable entry to the building. It was to be a cobblestone wall rather than a concrete arch, and fitted with an iron gate and markers. He must have been a convincing spokesman for the wall was soon underway.

The Pacific Stone Works of Tacoma had the job in progress in September with construction to be completed the following month. While the workmen were placing the stones, Bonney was planning a ceremony to celebrate the wall and that would by coincidence also memorialize the reconstruction of the cabin itself. He asked the St. Helens Club to be present for the occasion and to take the lead in creating the dedicatory event, for in early October Anna Koontz wrote to him asking more guidance "about what we are expected to do."^{xi} The day chosen was Saturday, October 21, and it was fast approaching. Anna worried about the details: the high school band had been invited to play but then not as she had come to understand that they were not "sufficiently independent" to perform in public, local business men did not want to be involved because of previous bad feelings in another program, and she asked for guidance in defining what would be required of those who were to unveil the granite markers.

By 1:30 in the afternoon, a large crowd had gathered at the site and assembled before a speakers' platform that had been decorated with greens, bunting and autumn leaves. The decorations were the work of the St. Helens Club, which also provided coffee and doughnuts for the occasion. There was an invocation and a few introductory remarks followed by several brief addresses. Anna Koontz spoke about her grandmother Matilda Jackson, Mrs. D. W. Bush summarized the restoration of the building, and Bonney and Edmond Meany talked about the historical aspects of the cabin. There was a responsive reading, the assembly sang "Hail Columbia," and then the moment arrived when the flag-draped granite tablets were unveiled by Louisa Ware and Nettie Koontz, a Jackson granddaughter. N. B. Coffman, a local banker whose wife was a member of the St. Helens Club, read the inscriptions. Above the pillars containing the plaques was a metal arch reading "1847 Jackson Home 1850 Courthouse."

With the erection of the decorative wall, the Jackson House announced itself to the automobile traffic on the Pacific Highway, the main route between Portland and Seattle. It was a modern highway, the paving of the stretch in front of the log cabin being completed in 1920. How the cabin functioned as an attraction to the public in the ensuing decades is not known. It does not appear to have been staffed in any regular way and at first access to the interior may have been uncontrolled: it was only in 1921 that the St. Helens Club purchased a padlock and placed it on the front door. At the dedication ceremony, Augustin Donahoe said that the property was there for all to enjoy and that he hoped that it would not be defaced in any way, but that was not to be. Soon the building acquired the first signatures on its walls attesting to the wish of visitors to record their own presence at the building. By the 1930s, the front door, door surround and adjoining logs were covered with names and initials that had been penciled, scratched and carved into the surface. The same practice extended less aggressively to the interior, and today the gable end boards in the attic carry the names of many early visitors, including that of Ezra Meeker, the state's most noted celebrant of its pioneer past, who set his own name down in 1921.

The kind of attention that was more welcome came to the cabin in the years that followed. In 1934, it was made part of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS WA-39-W-10), a Depression-era program that created measured drawings, photographs and historical summaries to document the nation's notable historic buildings. In the next year, newspapers reported that the building was being restored although in truth it was only the porch that was being repaired. The carpentry was done by the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps who were nearby, greatly expanding Lewis and Clark State Park. The courthouse saw additional work in 1950 with the coming of its own centennial.

At about this time, the state organized its first comprehensive examination of historic properties and one that would have some impact on the Jackson House. This was the Historic Sites Advisory Board, created by the legislature in 1949 as an adjunct to the State Parks and Recreation Commission. The 15-member body was to guide the commission on the erection of highway markers denoting significant sites; in 1950 the Advisory Board expanded its remit to include the acquisition, development and preservation of certain historic sites.

^{xi} Anna Koontz to Bonney, October 5, 1922, incoming-outgoing correspondence file, Washington State Historical Society.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House

Name of Property

Lewis, Washington

County and State

The Jackson House was one of 16 properties that the Board examined closely. The members proposed the reconstruction of the frame addition to the cabin and additional restoration within the interior of the existing building, although they did not indicate what might be incorporated by that work. The sense was that it all could take place at some point in the future when full-time stewardship would be available. In the short term, they recommended several actions to help reverse the decline in condition that had taken place over the years, the legislature having appropriated \$50,000 for the purchase and development of historic sites during the 1949-1951 biennium. These projects included a new roof, bolstering the foundation where needed, some new logs in the walls, chimney repairs and removing the graffiti that had been carved into the building.

It was chance that the first significant work to be done on the building since its reconstruction in 1915 coincided with the centennial of the 1850 courthouse; no one seems to have made much of the fact. There was, however, much interest in what was going on with the building, the reported cost as well as the nature of the repairs varying widely to the extent that it has not been possible to establish either the complete expenditure or what was actually accomplished. In addition to the items mentioned in the paragraph above, the work may also have included rebuilding the chimney, creating a foundation for the porch, replacing the porch floor, landscaping the grounds, as well as adding a display of pioneer lilacs and a highway marker, all for a cost of somewhere between \$1500 and \$4000. The absence of detail aside, the projects of 1950 represented the first significant investment made in the Jackson House by the Parks and Recreation Commission since the acquisition of the property in 1915.

Additional work appears to have been carried out some 10 years later; a photograph of the south wall dated 1960 shows what seems to be a complete reconstruction with new logs. However, no source has been located that references such a project. A 1963 inspection report called for only limited repair, noting that a portion of the rail fence was down, some stones were missing from the wall, and that the chinking on the south wall should be replaced. Better documentation exists for the 1995 rehabilitation effort that included selective log replacement as well as the introduction of stabilization measures. All of the repairs have been carried out in a manner consistent with the original appearance of the building and as a result there has been no apparent change over time. It is understood that various maintenance activities have been carried out on the building by park forces but no record has been located that details what the character of that work may have been or when it was conducted. Volunteers have also played a role, as in 2005 when members of the Cowlitz, Fords Prairie and Newaukum granges held a community service project to clean the house and repair the fence.

Information about visitation is similarly vague. It is a safe assumption that it was at its greatest level during the years that the Pacific Highway carried most of the traffic between Seattle and Portland, and that the Jackson House functioned as a stopping place and attraction for travelers. In 1921, the average visitation was estimated at 400 persons per week. In the 1960s, a visitors' register was kept on the porch, and in 1963 more than 3000 individuals had signed in; during that same year, neighbors estimated that as many as 60 cars a day stopped at the site during the tourist season. Visitors came from nearby as well as Hawaii, Venezuela, Finland and Thailand. Those were also the years that construction of Interstate Five was in progress several miles west of the Jackson House and with the completion of that major highway, the flow of visitors dropped dramatically.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Books

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_____. "Two Historical Flags." *Washington Historical Quarterly*. (April 1920): 156-157.

Bowers, K. Mrs. "History of Establishment of First Community in Washington and of Lewis County," *Family Records of Washington Pioneers*, vol. 50, 1979-1980, 158-215.

Record Repositories

Lewis County Historical Society. Chehalis, Washington.
John R. Jackson file.
Jackson Courthouse file.
St. Helen's Club meeting minutes and scrapbooks.

Library of Congress. Historic American Buildings Survey. "Jackson Prairie Courthouse, U. S. Highway 99, Chehalis, Lewis County, WA." 1934.

National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, Inventory-Nomination form, Jackson, John R. House.

Washington State Archives. Olympia, Washington.

Office of the Governor, Correspondence files, Governor Ernest Lister.

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Places file, John R. Jackson House.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State

Records Repositories, continued.

Washington State Parks, Jackson House files.

Washington State Department of Transportation, Olympia, Washington.

Historical Collection. "History of Roads and Highways in the State of Washington," 1966?,
<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/NR/rdonlyres/F3AB7646-E5B1-460C-8736-07FA47B7E05B/0/HistoryofRoadsandHighwaysofWashingtonState.pdf> (accessed December 23, 2015).

Historical Collection. "State Roads as Established by the Legislature, 1893-1935,"
<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/NR/rdonlyres/F78D550A-053E-48C0-9C13-21857A4F2C0F/0/stateroads18931935.pdf>
(accessed December 23, 2015).

Plan set. "Plans of Proposed Pacific Highway, Permanent Highway No. 2E, Lewis County, 1919, State Highway Department."

Plan set. "Progress & Final Estimate Profile, Pacific Highway, Lewis County, 1920, contract 376, Office of the State Highway Commission."

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W. G. Weigle correspondence, 1934 – 1939.

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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 # Wa0063
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Washington State Parks

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 3
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 4
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 46°32'31.17"N 122°49'19.35"W 3
Latitude Longitude Latitude Longitude

2 4
Latitude Longitude Latitude Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area is located in Section 9, Township 12 North, Range 1 West. It is part tract 16 of the John R. Jackson Donation Land Claim and is tax parcel 014498-005-000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire parcel which was set aside for the preservation of the Jackson House in 1915.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David M. Hansen, Historic Preservation Specialist (Edited by DAHP Staff)

organization Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission date September 2016

street & number 1111 Israel Road SW telephone 360-902-8543

city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98504

e-mail David.Hansen@parks.wa.gov

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State

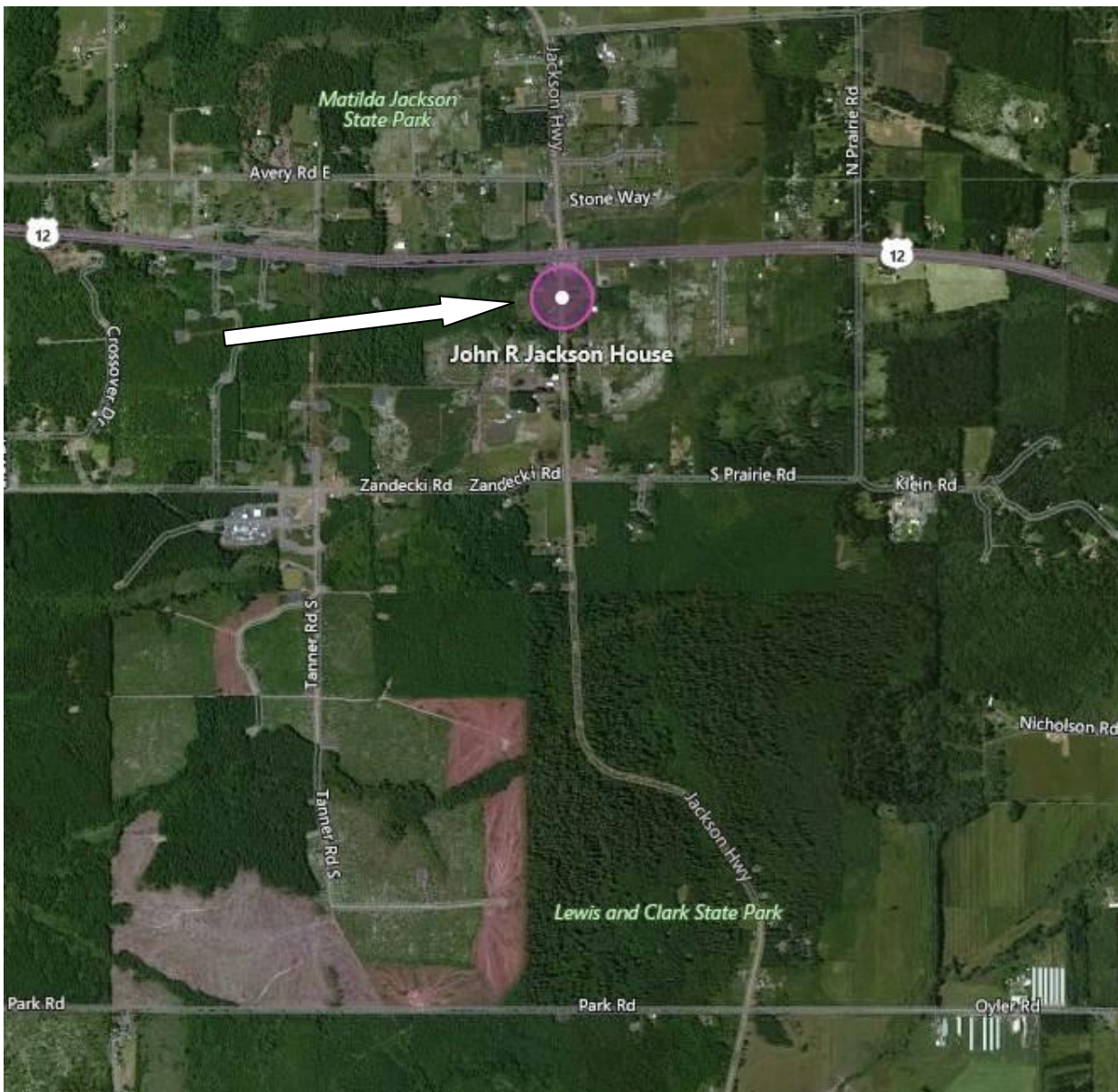
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

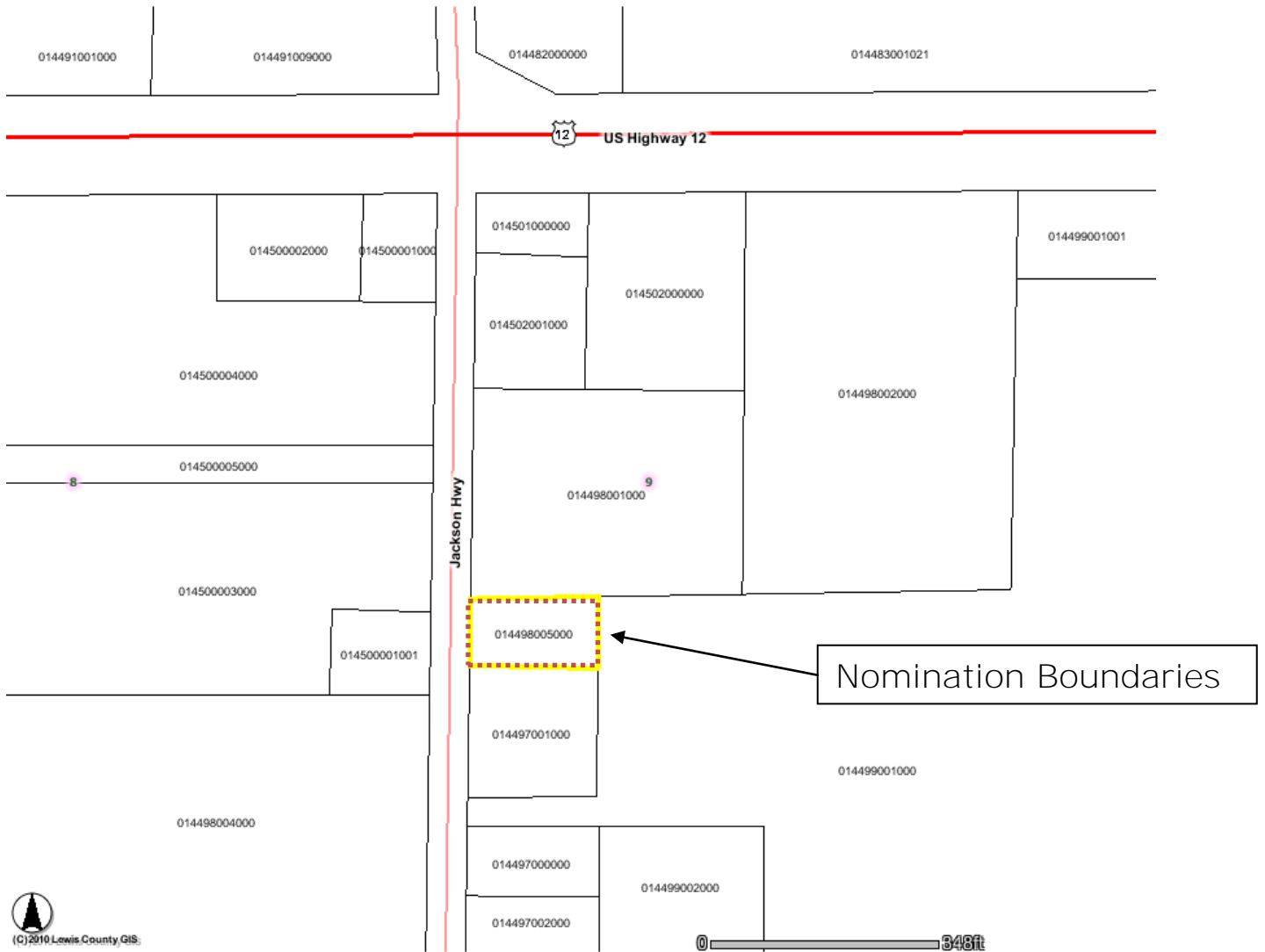


Latitude 46°32'31.17"N

Longitude 122°49'19.35"W

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

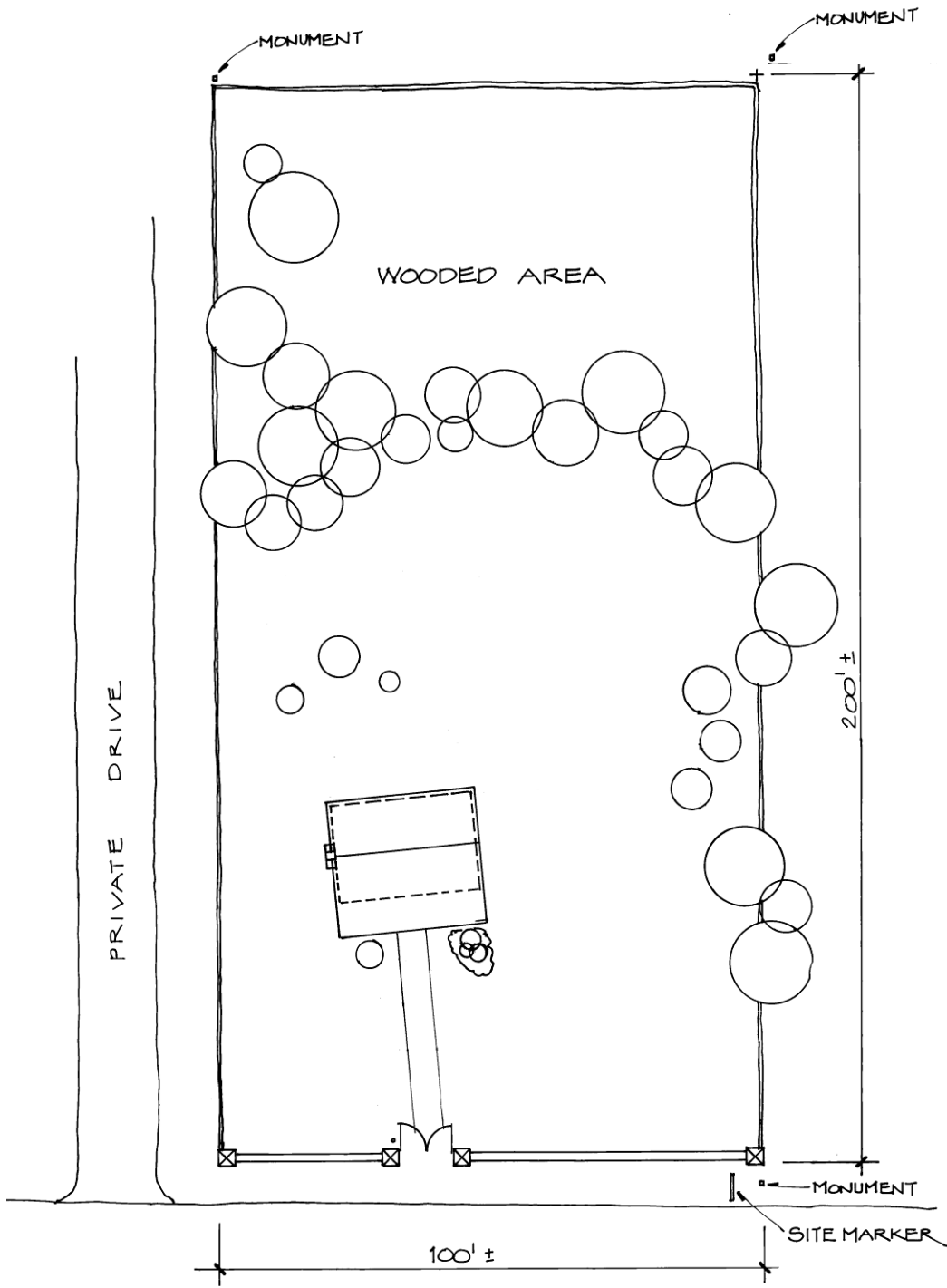
Lewis, Washington
County and State



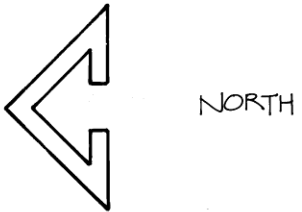
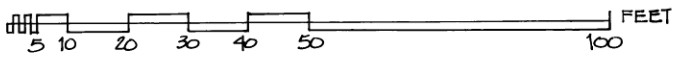
Parcel map for the John R. Jackson House. The nominated property includes all of parcel number 014498005000. The property to the south is also owned by Washington State Parks and was originally associated with the Jackson House but is not part of the listing.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State

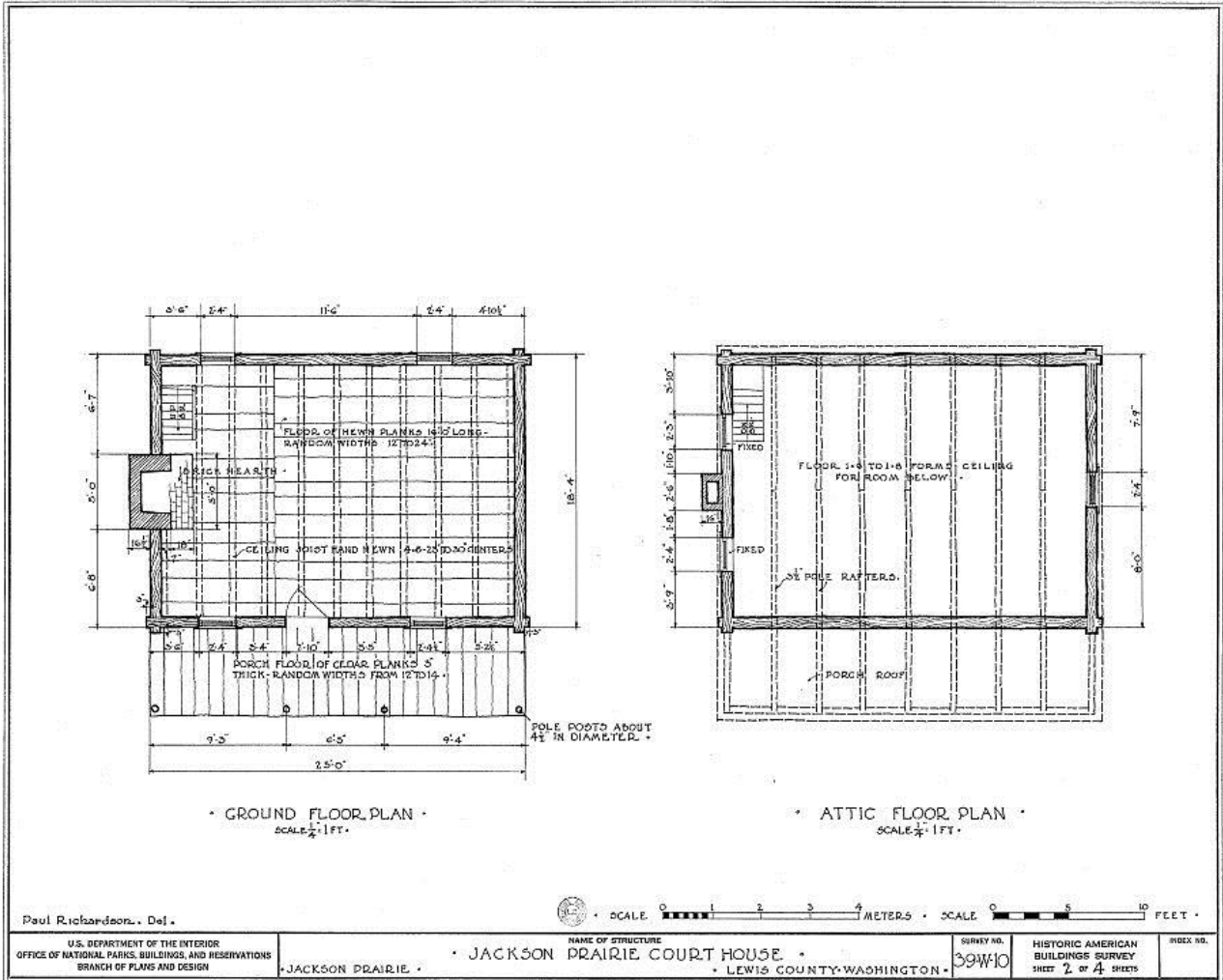


SITE PLAN



John R. & Matilda Jackson House
 Name of Property

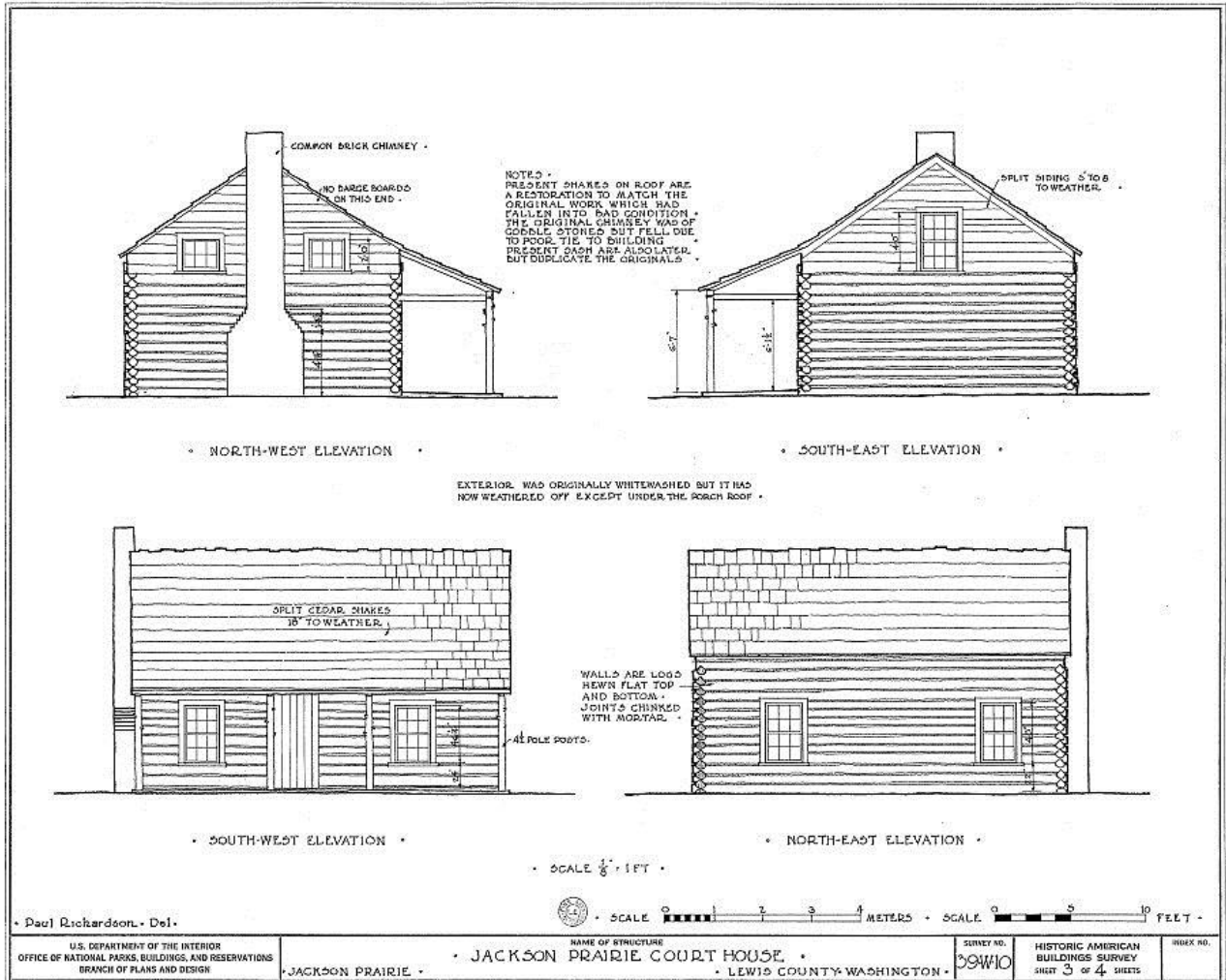
Lewis, Washington
 County and State



Jackson House HABS Drawings – 1934

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
 Name of Property

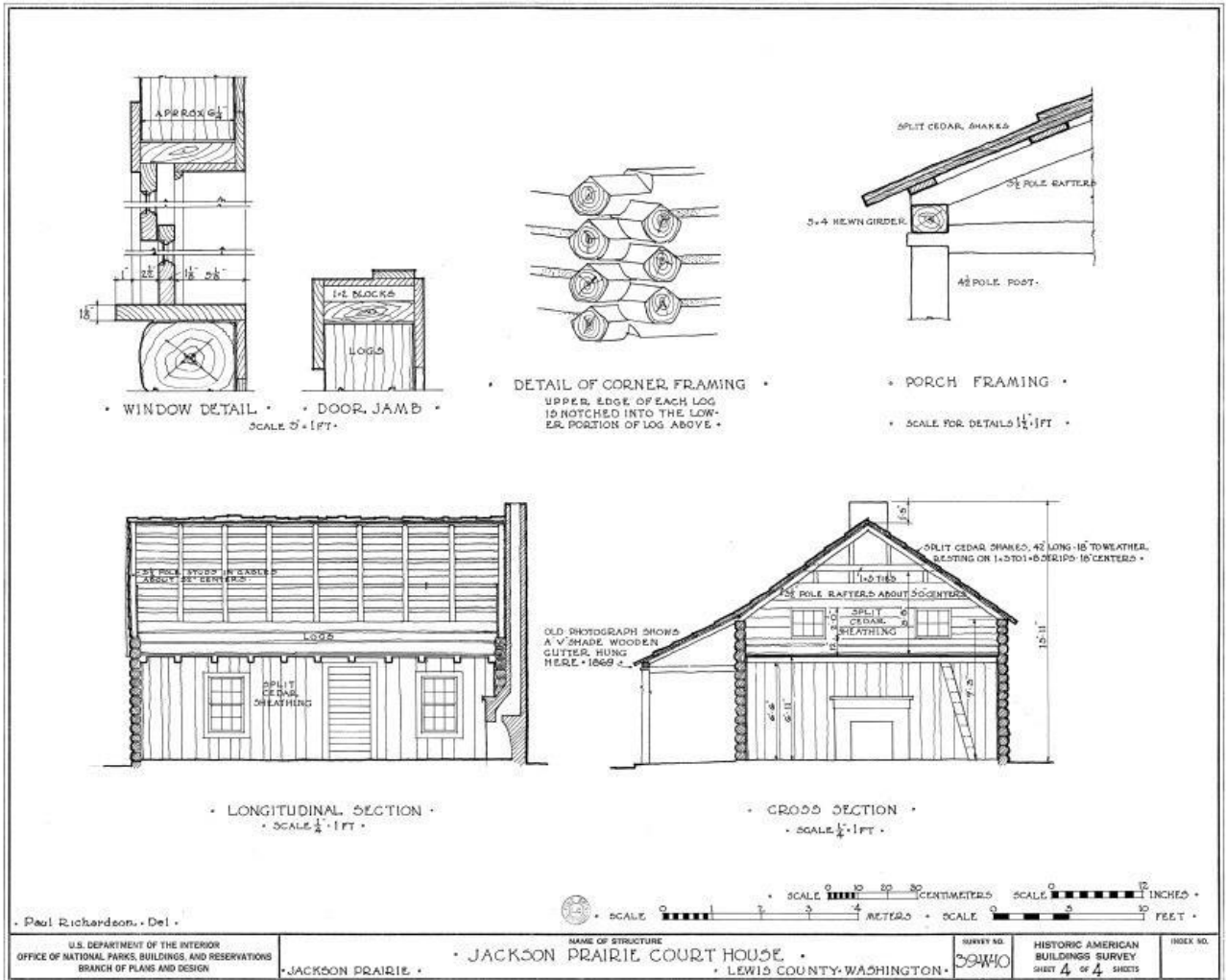
Lewis, Washington
 County and State



Jackson House HABS Drawings – 1934

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
 Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
 County and State



Jackson House HABS Drawings – 1934

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State



Image of original (1850) John R. Jackson House before addition, ca 1863, view looking east.



Image of John R. Jackson (left) & Matilda Jackson (right).

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State



Image of original (1850) John R. Jackson House, ca 1900, view looking south east.



Image of original (1850) John R. Jackson House, ca 1910, showing further deterioration of cabin.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
 Name of Property

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 County and State



John R. Jackson House, Historic American Buildings Survey, 1934, view of 1915 reconstruction looking northeast.

STATE Washington	COUNTY Lewis	TOWN OR VICINITY NEAR CHEHALIS $\frac{1}{4}$ mile So. Mery's Corner, 1P U. S. Hiway No. 99. <i>MM</i>	45
INDEX NUMBER WASH 21-CHEHA-V	MONUMENT 1-	JACKSON PRAIRIE COURT HOUSE	
REPRESENTED IN NEGATIVE FILE	H.A.B.S. SURVEY NO. 39-W-10 ✓	History: Built in 1850, by John R. Jackson.	
PUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPHS	Description: Logs hewn flat top and bottom, pitch roof, shake shingles, fireplace, outside chimney, puncheon floor.		
PUBLISHED DRAWINGS	Lewis County Court House, 1850.		
*** 0-8300		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY	

District Officer.
 Paul Richardson, Northern Life Tower, Seattle, Wash.
 May, 1934. SIZE OF 1 NEG. = 2 1/4" x 3 1/2"

John R. Jackson House, Historic American Buildings Survey Data Card.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State



John R. Jackson House, 1935, view looking southeast showing building, cobblestone wall, entry and archway.



John R. Jackson House, 1961, view looking east showing cobblestone wall, entry, gates and archway.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
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John R. Jackson House, 1963, view looking northeast.



Detail of John R. Jackson House markers, 1963, entry pillars and tablets.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: John R. Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Chehalis

County: Lewis **State:** WA

Photographer: David M. Hansen

Date Photographed: October 12, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number:



1 of 15. Looking northeast showing cobblestone wall, entry pillars and rail fence with Jackson House in the background.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
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2 of 15. Looking southeast at northwest corner, CCC rail fence in foreground.



3 of 15. Looking southwest at northeast corner.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
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4 of 15. Looking northwest at southeast corner.



5 of 15. Looking north at south elevation from the southern property boundary.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

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6 of 15. Looking east at porch.



7 of 15. Looking south at porch and entry.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
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8 of 15. Interior looking at southeast corner



9 of 15. Interior looking at northwest corner showing entry and registration desk with electrical panel and heater.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
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10 of 15. Interior looking north at fireplace, hearth and mantle.



11 of 15. Interior looking at northeast corner showing stair to attic.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
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12 of 15. Attic interior looking south.



13 of 15. Southwest corner property marker, looking north along cobblestone wall.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
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14 of 15. Southeast corner property marker, looking generally northeast.



15 of 15. Northeast corner property marker, looking east.

John R. & Matilda Jackson House
Name of Property

Lewis, Washington
County and State

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
street & number 1111 Israel Road SW telephone 902-0930
city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98504

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



JACKSON
HOUSE
HISTORIC SITE
RESTORED 1988
1800 S.W. 10th























STORIC SITE

WASHINGTON STATE
PARKS & REC. COMM.







National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE WASHINGTON

Date Entered JAN 11 1974

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Jackson (John R.) House	Chehalis vicinity Lewis County
Ozette Indian Village Archeological Site	Clallam County
Lewis and Clark Trail- Travois Road	Pomeroy vicinity Garfield County

Also Notified

Hon. Warren G. Magnuson
Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Hon. Julia Butler Hansen
Hon. Thomas S. Foley
Director, Pacific Northwest
Region

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Charles H. Odegaard, Director
Washington State Parks & Recreation
Commission
Post Office Box 1128
Olympia, Washington 98504

PR MMott/row 1/17/74

PROPERTY Jackson E. John R. House STATE Wash.
WORKING NUMBER 5-23.73, 2975

TECH REVIEW
Photos 2
Maps 1

CONTROL REVIEW long. incorrect

cm
5-31-
73

HISTORIAN
Don't know about the restoration but

Accept
6-1-73
C. Shull

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
I want to know more about the restoration - I have ~~some questions~~ questions as per photos.

RETURN
KH
6/5/73

ARCHEOLOGIST

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF
Appears to be good restoration, but since it must be returned for maps, we should ask for more details.

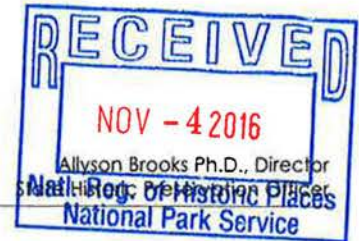
Return
call
6-6-73

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register write-up _____
Federal Register entry _____

Send-back 6.13.73
Re-submit 11.1.73
Entered JAN 11 1974



November 1, 2016

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: **Washington State NR Nominations**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed one new National Register Nomination form for:

- **Buckley's Addition Historic District – Pierce County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)

and a replacement nomination form for a previously listed resource. This is intended as a wholesale replacement of a nomination which was listed in 1974.

- **Jackson House – Lewis County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)

Should you have any questions regarding these nominations please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on these properties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michael Houser', written over a white background.

Michael Houser
State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076
E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 11/4/2016 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 12/20/2016 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

<i>Submission Type</i>	<i>Property Type</i>	<i>Problem Type</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years

Accept Return Reject 12/20/2016 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.