NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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 Hansen, Julia Butler & Henry, House
other names/site number Fitzpatrick, John & Mary, House; Roberts House; Kimball House
2. Location
street & number 35 Butler Street not for publication
city or town Cathlamet vicinity
state Washington code WA county Wahkiakum code 069 zip code 98612
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: X_ national statewidelocal Applicable National Register Criteria A X_ B C D
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
WASHINGTON STATE 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
other (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA County and State

OMB No. 1024-0018

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.)		
		Contributing Noncontril	buting	
x private public - Local public - State	X building(s) district site	1	buildings district site	
public - Federal	structure object	1 2	structure object Total	
Name of related multiple prop (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a m		Number of contributing resolisted in the National Regist		
NA		None		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)		
		DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling		
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)		Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)		
MID 19 TH CENTURY		foundation: STONE, WOO	DD	
		walls: WOOD: Weatherbo	pard	
		roof: WOOD: Shingle		

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA

OMB No. 1024-0018

County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Julia Butler & Henry Hansen House was initially built in circa 1867 and over the years has endured several additions and remodels. It is believed to be the oldest house in the town of Cathlamet and Wahkiakum County, Washington. While renovations have stripped the house of many of its original elements, the home retains a high level of integrity from its associative period of ownership with the Butler-Hansen family. The house is in good condition and is still owned by the Hansen Family.

Site

The site of the nominated home site is on an irregularly shaped lot on the western edge of the downtown core of the community of Cathlamet. Original a 100'x100' parcel, in 1878 an adjoining lot on the west was added which created an irregularly shaped parcel. Further impacting the site, in the 1920s the parcel was shortened for the new right-of-way for Main Street.

The site sits below main street and gently slopes to the west. It was planted with fruit trees by second owner George Roberts before 1882. Today a Victoria plum tree and a pear tree from that era continue to grow and produce fruit. Enclosed by board fences on the west and north boundaries, the yard is defined by a variety of shrubs, including a row of large mature rhododendrons on the north boundary as well as Laurel hedges, boxwood, and camelias. The west yard includes lawn, flower beds, and borders planted with perennials. A formal concrete water lily pond is located by the main entrance, just off of Main Street, and a small rose garden set just outside the sunroom on the west side of the home.

On the north side of the lot is an outdoor brick fireplace for barbeques and entertainment. The firebox is constructed of firebrick, and the short chimney is red brick. The fireplace was built in 1948 by Henry Butler. This area is defined by a concrete paved patio.

Exterior

The one-and-a-half -story house is balloon framed and rests on a post and beam foundation set on stone footings. The building originally faced west towards the water, and was reorientated later via additions and a new main entry to face south. According to historian David Hansen (fourth generation owner), the dwelling originally was clad in board and batten siding and now boasts drop shiplap siding. The home contains a variety of window styles and sizes and were installed at various times. Four of the original six-pane sash double-hung windows are found on the north elevation gable end. Other windows include one-over-one double wood hung units, multi-pane fixed wood units, and six-over-six double wood hung units.

In ca. 1892-1894 builder Don Carlos Butler was hired to build out the second story on the rear ell to make space for two upstairs bedrooms. At that time the original board and battens were covered with shiplap, and the windows on the south and east gable ends were replaced with vertically styled one-over-one lights. The remodel also included three wall dormers; one added to the south, west, and north elevations. Each dormer is a slightly different size and configuration. The remodel also adjusted the orientation of the house to the south to face Main Street. On this elevation an existing porch, tucked into the corner of the rear ell, was partially enclosed by bumping out the interior space into the porch space and installing a boxed bay with one-over-one double hung windows.

The drop shiplap siding is capped with corner boards and simple friezes. The frieze on the north elevation gable end is broad and may be a remnant of the western vernacular expression of the Classical Revival mode of the original structure. The roof is clad with wood shingles and exhibits moderately deep eaves with boxed

¹ David Hansen, Cathlamet Remembered, 2022:11.

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA

OMB No. 1024-0018

County and State

soffits. The chimneys are set within the envelope of the house, and are made of brick, except for the wood burning stove chimney in the library which is a metal stovepipe.

The south elevation faces Main Street. The main entry door is a replacement that was installed in 1969 and is a wood six-panel door. A fixed 40-pane wood window flanks the entry. A bronze metal light fixture designed to resemble a lantern lights the entry. A black strap metal lantern on a post lights the single step to the entry landing. On the roof slope a wall dormer window contains a double-hung wood window, each sash divided into two horizontal panes. This elevation also includes the side face of the one-story shed roofed sunroom/sitting room. Here an entrance into the sunroom was added and is accessed by a porch with wrought iron railing and another six-panel door with a brass knocker. An additional black metal lantern-design light fixture is mounted on the wall beside the door.

The west elevation (originally the front of the house) features the full width one-story sunroom/sitting room addition that was once an open porch. Reportedly this porch was modified numerous times over the years. In the 1870s the north end of the porch was modified to make an open-air privy for the elderly Rose Roberts. This porch was then completely replaced in the 1892 remodel, with a flat-roofed porch supported by turned posts made by D.C. Butler. In the 1920s the north end of the porch was enclosed into a kitchen for renters. Then in 1951 the south side of the porch was enclosed to make a study. In 1964 the flat roof was replaced with a shed roof, and four grouped wood windows were installed. These are fixed windows divided by horizontal muntins into five panes. On the main body of the homes roof slope is a small gabled wall dormer with a small six-over-six double-hung wood window. Its former use as a porch is evidence by a foundation skirt of vertical tongue and groove siding capped with protruding decking at the floor level.

The north elevation features the gable end of the original ca. 1867 volume where there are four single placements of the six-over-six double hung window units featuring wide surrounds and a moderately robust head mold. This elevation also features the one-story shed roofed volume that projects from the side of the rear wing. Here are a pair of 15-light doors that access the study. The western most door has a screen door. This entry is protected by a covered stoop that is held by scroll-cut brackets. Black metal lanterns flank the stoop and light an outside entertainment area. Also on this elevation is a small gabled dormer on the roof slope of the rear wing which features a fixed single unit sash.

The east elevation includes the east gable end from the former rear wing. Within the gable end on the second story is a pair of narrow one-over-one double hung sash windows. On the main floor are two pairs of grouped kitchen windows. Installed above the counter, these windows are multi-pane casements. From this elevation can be seen the very low-pitched shed roof of the one-story volume added to the north façade of the home. This area contains the office/library, utility room, and study. Now mostly a blank wall, this area supported an enclosed garage added in the 1930s. It was demolished in the 1960s. What remains is an open parking area. From the parking area is a short sidewalk that leads to the most-used entry door which opens into a foyer and then the office/library, with the kitchen on the left. The entry is protected by a shallow stoop roof held by scrolled brackets.

Interior

The interior of the home includes nine rooms on the main floor: living room, dining room, kitchen, office/library, study, furnace room, storeroom, sunroom, one bathroom, and one bedroom. There are three bedrooms and one bathroom on the second floor. Originally the second floor was in the front volume only, and this space was accessed by a narrow staircase off of the living room. The stairs are steep, and the walls of the staircase and upstairs landing are clad with vertical tongue and groove boards (and are an original 1860s feature). A simple plank balustrade is at the upstairs landing. This upstairs open room was used for dances until it was divided into three bedrooms. A formal staircase in the dining room was added during the 1892 remodel in the rear ell. This staircase exhibits turned rails, a turned newel post, and a carved balustrade, all made by D.C. Butler. Two bedrooms and a storeroom were added when the space was remodeled. Currently the second floor has four bedrooms and one bathroom.

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA

OMB No. 1024-0018

County and State

On the main floor there is a variety of doors, including paired multipane doors between the study and the office/library. Interior door moldings are simple planks of various widths. Louvered doors are set between the dining room and kitchen, and accordion doors access the sunroom from the living room. There is one original door in the north bedroom upstairs that has four panels and is set with original hardware including a box lock and a white porcelain doorknob. This bedroom has two entry doors off the hall (at one time this space had been two bedrooms). Other doors in the upstairs space include one set of multipane doors, and a four-panel door with black glass doorknobs, and a single panel door with black glass doorknobs accessing the bathroom.

The interior has been extensively remodeled and there is a variety of flooring, and wall surfaces. None of the walls are plastered, rather walled with vertically oriented wooden boards of various dimensions. The kitchen, dining room, and circa 1894 staircase exhibit wood tongue and groove wainscoting. The 1860s stairway wall is clad in vertical tongue and groove wooden boards. In the bedrooms the planks are covered in wallpaper. In 1971 most of the ceilings were tiled with acoustic tiles. In the early 1950s the living room and dining room floors were laid with oak flooring, and the living room walls were covered with knotty pine paneling (now painted). The kitchen and upstairs floors are covered with linoleum except for the north bedroom which is a tongue and groove fir floor. The bathrooms have some tiled half walls and showers.

There are three fireplaces and one woodstove in the house. The living room fireplace is in the same location as the original 1860s fireplace. It was rebuilt in 1905 because, according to the present owner, his grandmother recalled that it 'was held together with mud'. The fireplace was rebuilt again in 1951 after it was damaged in an earthquake in 1949. The body of the fireplace and chimney are encased within a build-out boxed volume that juts into the living room space. The fireplace and surround are centered at the floor within this boxed volume. The fireplace has a woodstove insert called a "heatalator" that efficiently heats the room. The fireplace is constructed of extruded brick laid in a modified running course, the hearth is one course of brick laid flat, and the whole is painted white.

The dining room fireplace was constructed in 1939, and an iron crane and fire grate were accruements made by Henry Hansen, who was a blacksmith. Julia Butler Hansen saw a similar fireplace in a book and requested that the mason copy the design. The fireplace is a robust construction made out of regular brick set in a running course, except the mantle which is a stretcher course. The bricks and mortar are painted white. The rectangular footprint of the fireplace measures approximately four feet, eight inches wide by eighteen inches deep. The hearth extension and firebox is flush with the floor and is clad in brick tiles. The fireplace box is constructed of fire brick. The top of the mantle is about 43 inches above the floor. The chimney is a truncated pyramid, stepped-in at each brick course, decreasing in dimension as it ascends to the approximate eight-foothigh ceiling.

A woodstove was added to the library/office space in 1983. The stove is a black box-type stove on four feet that are set on a brick hearth. The stove backs against a brick wall.

In 1975 a study was added to the north elevation and a fireplace installed at the east side of this room. The fireplace and chimney are built out into the room. The firebox facing and hearth are constructed with red brick, with a soldier course header. The surround features fluted pilasters with simple capitals, a single panel mantle header, and a tripartite cornice mantle shelf.

Alterations

Alterations as described by current owner David Butler, son of Julie and Henry Butler Hansen.

Alterations to the house between 1892 and 1894.

• A new main entry was created on the south elevation which led into the dining room. This changed the façade from the west elevation which faced the Columbia River to the south, which faced Main Street.

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA

OMB No. 1024-0018

County and State

Originally a porch, this area was altered by filling in most of it with a boxed bay window built to the edges of the old porch footprint. This boxed bay window was fenestrated with a grouping of three windows facing south, and one window facing east. This effectively added space to the dining room. This space was further remodeled in 1969 by taking out the bay windows and the roof they were built under, and rebuilding this space with a fixed multi-pane fenestration with 45 lights. At that time, the plan porch entryway was enclosed to expand the interior space. In 1975 the entry was further refined with the construction of the inside foyer walls that defined the entry.

- The roof was raised on the back ell above the kitchen and dining room to accommodate 2 bedrooms and a storage room upstairs.
- The board and batten siding covered with dropped shiplap.
- The six-over-six windows on the south elevation were removed and replaced with one-over-one pane double hung sash fenestration.
- Gabled wall dormers were installed in the new upstairs volume on the north and south gable slopes, and on the east facing gable end a paired set of one-over-one double hung sash fenestration was installed.
- An open staircase was built in the dining room to access the new upstairs volume.

The configuration of the original front porch on the west that faced the Columbia River is unknown. It may have originally extended along most of the façade, because according to the present owner, the north end of the porch was made into an open-air privy in the 1870s for the elderly Rose Roberts whose bedroom was on the main floor. This original front porch was torn down and rebuilt in a different configuration when the main façade was switched to the south elevation in the 1890s. The new configuration extended almost the width of this elevation and had late Victorian-style turned posts. In the 1920s the house was divided for renters, and the north end of the 1890s porch was enclosed to make a separate kitchen. Another remodel in 1951 resulted in the removal of this kitchen and the full enclosure of this former porch when it was remodeled into a study. This space is now a sunroom.

On the north elevation an original one-story side porch existed. Though its length is unknown, it was tucked into the T where the two volumes intersect. At some point this may have been enclosed, but this is not certain. Sometime between 1920 and 1930 this side porch was removed, and a new volume built that contained an office with a phone, and a furnace room that also served as a laundry room. This office space also functioned as a utility area. This new volume was one-story and has a low-two-pitched shed roof. During this construction, it became necessary to attach the roof of the new addition above where the old porch roof attached to the house, which made it necessary to shorten the wall dormer on the second floor to one sash, so the new roof could be attached giving more height within the new addition. By 1966 this volume was divided again, and a storage room was carved out of the office area. In 1930 the gable roof extended to shelter an attached garage that had double garage doors facing east. The garage had a dirt floor. This garage was removed in 1960. In 1975 a one-story study was attached to this elevation in the space where the garage formerly stood, and the sweep of the shed roof extended again over this addition.

Over the years, the interior has been remodeled numerous times, and there is a variety of doors, flooring, and wall surfaces. These included the installation of a bathroom in 1911 where an eastern most bedroom had been. In 1920 a bathroom was added upstairs in a former storage room. Both bathrooms have since been remodeled. An earthquake in 1949 cracked the living room fireplace and it was repaired with a built-in 'Heatilator' unit. In the early 1950s the living room and dining room were remodeled with oak floors and knotty pine paneling. In 1971 the ceilings on the main floor were tiled with acoustic tiles.

Outbuildings - Non-contributing

On site are two non-contributing outbuildings; constructed c. 1985 and 2007.

Along the fence on the east edge of the property, adjacent to the driveway and north fence line, is a prefabricated wood-framed shed that was built from a kit in circa 1985. This measures about 8-ft by 10-ft and

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA

OMB No. 1024-0018

County and State

features a low-pitched gable. The building is eaveless with a central door paneled with the same paneling as the walls. The door is hung with two five-hole tee hinges. The siding is engineered T-1-11 wood siding, highlighted by three horizontal clapboards in the gable ends. The floor is a concrete slab. The roof is covered in wood shingles.

In the northwest part of the yard is a 12ft x 10ft gabled storage shed. Wood framed, this shop was used for lawn tool and equipment storage, and now functions as a woodshed. Built in 2007, the structure was made from salvaged material. This structure replaced an earlier shop. The building has drop shiplap finished with corner boards and a wide frieze. A multi-pane door is situated on the north elevation, flanked by a one-overone double hung window. On the south elevation is a simple shed roof porch supported by rough cut pressure treated 6" by 6" lumber posts with Y brackets made from the same lumber. A four-panel wood door is situated on the east elevation. There is one window on the east elevation and two windows on the west elevation. These are two sash windows that slide horizontally. The building rests on concrete slab foundation.

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying t	Areas of Significance he property (Enter categories from instructions.)
for National Register listing.)	EXPLORATION /SETTLEMENT
A Property is associated with events that ha significant contribution to the broad patter history.	ve made a
B Property is associated with the lives of pe significant in our past.	rsons
C Property embodies the distinctive charact of a type, period, or method of construction represents the work of a master, or posses artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose component	n or esses high Period of Significance
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, i important in prehistory or history.	nformation Significant Dates
	c.1867 – House Built
	c.1892 – House Remodeled
Criteria Considerations	1938 – Elected to Town Council
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	1939 – Elected to State House of Representatives
Property is:	1960 – Elected to Congress
A Owned by a religious institution or used for purposes.	or religious Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
B removed from its original location.	Butler Hansen, Julia
C a birthplace or grave.	Cultural Affiliation
D a cemetery.	
E a reconstructed building, object, or structu	ire.
F a commemorative property.	Architect/Builder
G less than 50 years old or achieving signific within the past 50 years.	Cance Polwarth, John (Builder) Butler, Don Carlos (Builder)

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA

OMB No. 1024-0018

County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Julia Butler & Henry Hansen House in Cathlamet, Washington, is historically significant under Criterion "A" for its direct connection to the early settlement in Wahkiakum County. The community of Cathlamet was begun by former employees of the Hudson Bay Company, many of whom had moved to the region after the closure of Fort Vancouver. The nominated house, built c. 1867, dates from the original settlement period and various owners participated directly in the growth and development of the community.

Additionally, the home is significant under Criterion "B" for its direct association with Julia Butler Hansen, a stateswoman who had a long and distinguished local, state, and national political career. Over the course of her career she became one of the most powerful female legislators in Washington state history, amassing a long list of "firsts."

Hansen served nine years on the Cathlamet Town Council, twently-one years in the state House of Representatives, fourteen years in the United States House of Representatives, and five years on the Washington State Highway Commission. She came from tough, self-reliant pioneer, suffragist stock and was imbued by her grandmother and mother with self-assurance and a deep social conscience. She was known in the state Legislature as "Madam Queen," then "The Lady of Cathlamet," and "The Little Old Lady in Logging Boots" the latter tag attributed to Henry Gay, iconoclastic editor-publisher of The Shelton-Mason County Journal. She relished the "rough and tumble" of creating legislation and enjoyed outstanding success in hitherto traditional male bastions. While functioning well in the halls of power, however, she strengthened her family's deep bonds, called Cathlamet home, and was "old-fashioned" about her house and her domestic skills.

Her long and notable career spanned into the early 1980s, and thus the nominated property is also significant under Special Criteria Consideration "G" as a property that has achieved significance within the last 50 years. The modest Cathlamet home is the best resource that is directly associated with Hansen's career. In fact, its modest nature helped define Hansen's persona. She resided at this location from 1935, shortly after graduating from college, to her death in 1988.

The period of significance begins in c.1867 with the construction of the house, and ends in 1980, the year in which Hansen officially retired from her political career.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The future town of Cathlamet grew from a trading post called "Birnies Retreat" in the 1840s. James Birnie, a retired Hudson Bay Company employee, and his wife, Charlotte, had brought their ten children to the area (the former site of a Native American village occupied by the Wahkiakum tribe) in 1846. Their trading post, located strategically along a popular route, soon became a thriving business trading furs, fish, and other foods to travelers who were on their way to Astoria via land and river. At the time, there were still between 300 and 400 Native Americans inhabiting the surrounding area. Charlotte Birnie was of Native American heritage (half Kootenai and half French Canadian) and this heritage contributed to a good relationship with the local tribe, who were responsible for much of what the Birnie's traded. The Birnies were known for their kindness and generosity and soon others began to settle in Cathlamet.

Among the early settlers to the community were John & Mary Fitzpatrick. John was a native of Ireland born in Kilkenny in 1824. His wife, Mary, was the great granddaughter of Chinookan leader Comcomly, and daughter of French-Canadian fur trapper Roque Ducheny (Ducheney). John helped established the commercial salmon fishing industry on the lower Columbia River. He began his career as a clerk in a dry goods store in Waterford, Ireland. In 1842 he immigrated to Newfoundland and began working as a fisherman. After enlisting in the U.S. Navy during the Mexican war, he went to California in 1849 to seek his fortunes in the newly discovered gold fields. Working as a miner, and later serving as Justice of the Peace in San Francisco, in 1861 he left San Francisco and began working for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. While there he oversaw steamers

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA
County and State

plying the waters of the Columbia River. After a short stint in the mining fields of Boise, he returned to the lower Columbia River in 1866 and became engaged in fishing, an occupation he carried on for the rest of his life. After claiming seining grounds near the mouth of the Columbia River, he and two partners built a packing house (called the Fisherton cannery by the Fitzpatrick, Davis & Co.) upriver from Cathlamet where he salted and packed salmon in barrels for the Portland market under the Thistle brand. Fitzpatrick was known for his "honest and pleasant manner of dealing with all who had business with him, made him many friends." He was also known for his civic service, and for a short time served as Justice of the Peace for Cathlamet in 1868.

In c.1867 the Fitzpatrick's purchased a 100' x 100' parcel out of the original James Birnie Donation Land Claim for \$100. Shortely thereafter they hired John Polwarth to construct a home (the nominated house). The dwelling was a simple "I" house with rear wing. The house faced west towards the river and was built approximately 600' from the shoreline.

In 1871 the house was purchased by retired Hudson's Bay Company clerk, George B. Roberts, and his wife Rose in 1876 for \$700. At the time, Rose, who was the sister of the founder of Cathlamet James Birnie, owned an adjoining parcel. After the purchase, the Roberts combined the two lots into the existing parcel.

Rose had arrived in Cathlamet at the age of 50 in 1851 to teach her brother's now 12 children and she became Wahkiakum County's first schoolteacher. There she met George B. Roberts, and though he was fourteen years younger, they married in 1855. This was Robert's second marriage; his first wife had died of typhoid fever in 1850.

George B. Roberts was an important officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, and his service was significant to the settlement and exploration of the region. He was born in England in 1815, and at age eleven he entered the Greenwich Royal Naval School. When he was fourteen, he was given a seven-year apprenticeship to the Hudson's Bay Company in Astoria, Oregon Territory. He arrived at Astoria on the GANYMEDE in 1831, and then was sent to Fort Vancouver to assist the chief factor as clerk in 1832. At first, he clerked and taught Native American children in the school at Fort Vancouver. Then in 1845 he was appointed manager of the Cowlitz Farm, which was owned by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary of the Hudson's Bay Company. He managed the farm almost steadily until 1871 when he moved to Cathlamet where other company employees had settled. While in Cathlamet, George served as the county probate judge, the county treasurer, and county auditor. Wahkiakum County had been created by the Territorial legislature in 1854.

Rose passed away in 1880, and George continued to live in the home until his death in 1883. Upon his death George Robert's son, George Jr., sold the house to James F. and Julia Kimball in 1885. Since then, the house has been continually owned by decedents of the Kimball family.

James F. Kimball was born in Maine in 1832. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the 18th New Hampshire Volunteers. After marrying Julia Ann Blood in New Hampshire in 1873, they moved west in 1877. In November 1882 James became a superintendent of the Ordway-Weidler Logging Company whom had extensive holdings in the Elochoman Valley just north and east of Cathlamet.

After purchasing the house, the Kimball's hired carpenter Don Carlos Butler to build out the rear wing into livable space and make other improvements to the home around 1892. Known as D.C. Butler, reportedly he had initially come to Cathlamet in 1891 to help build the county courthouse. Butler was actually a boarder in the house (1891-1905) while he worked on the improvements. When James Kimball died in 1893, Julia continued to offer room and board in the house to support herself and a teenage daughter, Maude.

Maude became a teacher when she turned sixteen and taught at local schools. She was an enthusiastic educator, as well as a gifted artist, and later served as Wahkiakum County School Superintendent. Elected when she was twenty-three years old, she served four terms. At the age of twenty-five, she married carpenter D. C. Butler, the man who had boarded at their house for many years. He was fifteen years her senior. Butler

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA

OMB No. 1024-0018

County and State

served on the town council and spearheaded a new water supply system. In 1908 he was elected Wahkiakum County Sheriff serving two terms. Shortly after being elected for his third term, he died in 1916.

He was survived by Maude, their daughter Julia (born in 1907), and two sons James and Donald. In 1920 Maude, Julia, and James moved to Orting, Washington. Maude took a teaching position, and then for twelve years served as principal of Wickersham Grade School in Buckley. The family home in Cathlamet was rented out. Julia was home-schooled through age 9 but graduated from Buckley High School in 1924. She had a sharp tongue, a sense of humor, and her mother said, "She was always very good in English". She edited the high school paper and considered a career in journalism.

Julia Butler Hansen

Julia began her college studies at Oregon State College (now Oregon State University), but later transferred to the University of Washington where she graduated with a degree in home economics in 1930. She initially envisioned managing a restaurant or tearoom. To help support herself, she taught swimming, worked as a family helper, and worked summers as a Girl Scout camp dietitian. Upon graduating, times were tough. The country was sinking into the Great Depression. She briefly operated a tearoom in Bellingham, but all the town's sawmills shut down two weeks after she was hired, and she was let go shortly thereafter. The experience reinforced her belief in the government's responsibility to provide a social and educational safety net.

Without a steady job and little prospects in sight, Julia returned to Orting. During a two-year period in 1932-1933, she wrote a historical novel for children about the early Columbia River fur trade called *Singing Paddles*. The book, published by Binfords & Mort, won Julia the Ellsworth Ford Foundation Award for children's literature in 1935.

That year the family moved back to Cathlamet and reclaimed the house that had been rented during the Orting-Buckley sojourn. Julia joined the Young Democrats and was elected county chairman - in a small county with less than 3,000 population and not many Democrats. Democratic Party officials quickly recognized her political potential and persuaded her to work in the state Legislature to gain more experience. She worked briefly in the stenographers' pool at the 1935 Legislature and was quickly promoted to the bill-writing room. With that beginning, she set out on a path of political involvement that rose through the positions of bill clerk, city council member, state legislator, all the way to the U.S. Congress.

Julia's electoral political career began in 1936 when she won her first election in 1937. That year she became the first woman elected to the Cathlamet Town Council and was reelected to four consecutive terms (1938-1946). At the urging of the Democratic Central Committee, in 1938 she ran and won a seat in the Washington State House of Representatives representing the 18th District, serving in the House from January 1939 to November 1960 (eleven two-year terms). Rising through the ranks of the House, she became a powerful advocate for southwest Washington.

It wasn't easy serving in the Legislature for Representative Hansen. She later recalled: "There were 99 members and four women ... 95 of those men would just as soon seen you pitched out. I had problems when I wanted to be a chairman (1949). They didn't think a woman should have a chairmanship (on the Highways Committee) because it was the first time." True to her nature, she battled for the position and won. Though her name was often brought up as a candidate for the Speaker of the House, Representative Hansen never did overcome the hindrances between her and the leadership position, although she did serve as Speaker Pro Tempore from 1956 to 1960 and was the first woman to do so.

On July 15, 1939, Julia married Henry Hansen, whom she had known since she was a child. Henry had been recently widowed and had actively courted Julia. After they were married, the couple moved in with Julia's mother in the nominated house, renting the upstairs for themselves. Henry worked in the logging industry as a blacksmith. And to supplement the family income, Julia worked for Wahkiakum County in the offices of the County Engineer and the County Clerk.

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA
County and State

During her time as a legislator, Julia strongly supported public funding for education, and introduced an equal rights bill that mandated equal pay for women in equal jobs. Perhaps her most important post in state government however was serving as chair of the House Roads & Bridges Committee. The powerful committee had funds that had been earmarked for highways from the federal government, at a time of great expansion of the state transportation system. Coupled with her experience at the local level, she excelled in that position and "became one of the leading highway planners in America, and the legislative architect of Washington's modern highway network."

Julia's brinksmanship in the political arena was admired, and sometimes feared, by her colleagues. In 1955 she sponsored no less than 43 bills, including highway measures that expanded the road network, increased safety standards for roads, and regulated the lights and brakes for cars, trucks, and motorcycles. She was a meticulous legislator who lived by her own golden rule: "I would never go on the floor with a bill that I didn't understand every penny of. Anybody that asked me a question, I could get up and answer it. That was mandatory."

It was during her first term that she secured funds from the legislature to finish the Puget Island Bridge, that was being built to link Cathlamet with Puget Island. The bridge enabled farmers to truck their produce to market rather than use a ferry. This was hailed as a great achievement for the junior state representative, and in 1990 the bridge was renamed in her honor.

In the summer of 1957 several important men visited Julia at her house in Cathlamet. Washington's two United States Senators, Warren Magnuson, Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson, as well as Senator John F. Kennedy from Massachusetts, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn paid her a call. They were there to woo her into running for the United States Congress. Family matters prevented her from running for a national position until 1960, when Washington Congressman Russell Mack died in office. Julia was finally persuaded to seek the empty seat and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives on November 8, 1960. At the time, she was the second woman and the first Democratic women to be elected to Congress from Washington State. She went on to be re-elected six times (1960-1974).

When she began her second term in Congress in 1963, Julia was appointed to serve on the Appropriations Committee. She was instrumental on the budgets under the Department of the Interior, which included the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Fish & Wildlife Service. She also served on the Committee on Education & Labor from 1961 to 1963 and was one of the main champions of the Equal Pay Act of 1963, which was signed into law by President Kennedy on June 10, 1963. Julia is one of the women in the Oval Office who was present during the bill signing ceremony. Serving on the subcommittee on Indian Affairs, she worked closely with Native American tribes and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to improve the educational opportunities for Native children, as well as helped establish Indian-health care programs, and constantly sought to increase job opportunities for Native Americans.

Considered quite the mover-and-shaker in her day, many photographs of Julia and other leading politicians of the day were taken and published widely. Among them are images of her with President Kennedy in the Oval Office, another shaking President Kennedy's hand on the steps of the White House, and several with President Johnson. One such photograph was used in a publicity campaign to boost her re-election in 1964. While in Congress, Julia became one of Johnson's closest allies and helped him advance his "Great Society" agenda. This included assisting in the passage of Title IX in1972. Officially called the Higher Education Act, the bill prohibited discrimination or denied the benefits of education 'on the basis of sex'. When President Johnson signed the voting rights act, Julia was present, and received one of the commemorative pens which is still a treasured memento of the Hansen family. Other letters, cards, signed books, and memorabilia from numerous presidents and other leaders have been carefully saved from her time in Congress and remain in the family collection.

Though the Interior Appropriations subcommittee took up most of her time, Julia also served on the Foreign Operations Subcommittee. She was there when Defense Secretary Robert McNamara pressed his case for

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA County and State

more funds for the Vietnam war. Despite personal reservations, she was loval to President Johnson, and with reservations supported the escalating war in Vietnam. Eventually she broke with the president in 1967 when she presented an Interior Appropriations Bill that had \$75 million less than Johnson was seeking to spend for the war effort. By that time, she had risen to the chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on the Interior and Related Agencies (1967 to 1974).

Julia also had a keen interest in archaeology and history. While in Congress she co-sponsored a bill with Senator Jackson to help fund the excavation of the village of Ozette on the shore of the Washington coast. She also championed for the preservation of Fort Vancouver; supporting legislation to expand the boundaries of the park to 220 acres, which permitted the National Park Service to change the name to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Her continued support eventually allowed for the fort's reconstruction, and ongoing archaeological work at the site.

On February 6, 1974, at the age of 67, Julia announced she would not seek re-election to Congress. Tenacious to the end, she reviewed and co-sponsored more than 80 bills during her last term in office. Not content to fully retire, when she returned to Cathlamet, the governor offered her a six-year term on the Washington State Highway Commission (1975-1981), a seat on the Toll Bridge Authority (1975), and the Petroleum Energy Allocation Board (1976). Her knowledge and expertise in roads and highways made her a standout on the Commission. During her tenure, State Highway Department became the Washington State Department of Transportation. She also pushed hard for finishing Interstate 5 through Vancouver, and to build Interstate 90 between I-405 and I-5. When Mount St. Helens erupted on May 18, 1980, it was a crisis for the Transportation Commission. Highways and bridges were destroyed and over one thousand miles of state highways were closed. Julia's close connections to Congress enabled the state to receive nearly a billion dollars in emergency relief for the state.

When Julia Butler Hansen resigned from the Transportation Commission in December of 1980 at the age of 73, her resignation letter summed up her career: "On January 1, 1981, I will have completed 43 years of public service, 37 years in elective office, then six years on the Highway and Transportation Commissions..." 2

By then Henry was crippled, almost totally blind, bed-ridden the last two years of his life, and needing constant care. Henry Hansen died on December 16, 1981, at age 98. Julia continued to live in the modest, nominated house in Cathlamet until her death on May 3, 1988.

Today she is honored in name by the Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-Tailed Deer, a National Wildlife Refuge established in 1972 just outside of Cathlamet. Several schools have also been named after her including the Julia Butler Hansen Elementary School, in the Olympia School District in Olympia, Washington (opened in 1994); and the aforementioned Julia Butler Hansen Bridge connecting Cathlamet to Puget Island, Washington.

Today the Hansen Home in Cathlamet remains a time capsule from the busy days of Julia's career. It is maintained as tribute to Julia and her work and contains period furnishing, memorabilia, and the belongings of the Hansen Family. The home's preservation is due to the work of Julia's son, David Kimball Hansen.

² Ibid. 254.

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA

OMB No. 1024-0018

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Chesley, Frank

2008 Hansen, Julia Carolyn Butler (1907-1988). Historylink.com, https://www.historylink.org/File/8650

Hansen, David Kimball

2019 Cathlamet Remembered. Manuscript provided by the author.

Hughes, John C.

2020 Julia Butler Hansen, A Trailblazing Washington Politician.

Kleppe, Thomas S.

1975 Citation for Conservation Service, Julia Butler Hansen, presented by the Thomas Kleppe Secretary of the Interior

Roberts, George B.

1962 "Letters to Mrs. F. F. Victor, 1878-83." Oregon Historical Quarterly 63, no. 2/3.

Newspaper Articles

The Daily Astorian, May 24, 1876, pg. 4

Skamokawa Eagle, Obituary for J. F. Kimball, May 4, 1893, pg. 4.

Skamokawa Eagle, Obituary for John Fitzpatrick, May 17, 1894, pg. 1.

Skamokawa Eagle, Obituary for Julia A. Kimball, September 28, 1916, pg. 4.

"Julia B. Hansen Eager to Star Congress Job," The Oregonian, December 5, 1960.

The Vancouver Independent, obituary for Rose Roberts, November 4, 1880., pg. 5.

Maps

General Land Office Plat, cadastral survey, 8 North 6 West, 1858 and 1863.

Metsker's Atlas of Wahkiakum County, 1969. Metsker Maps, Tacoma, Washington.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Cathlamet, Wahkiakum County, Washington, 1914. Sanborn Map company, New York.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
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 #	x State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Washington State Archive, Name of repository: Julia Butler Hansen Papers

Name of Property

OMB No. 1024-0018

10. Geographical Dat	a				
Acreage of Property (Do not include previously lis		_			
UTM References	NAD 1927 or	NAD 1983	3		
(Place additional UTM refere	ences on a continuation sheet.)				
1 Zone Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2 Zone Easting	Northing	4	Zone	Easting	Northing
Or Latitude/Longitude (enter coordinates to 6 decim					
1 <u>46.203088°</u> Latitude	-123.384543° Longitude	3 Latitu	de	Longitude	
2 Latitude	Longitude	4 <u>Latitu</u>	de	Longitude	
Verbal Boundary Des	cription (Describe the bound	daries of the prope	erty.)		
The nominated prope Wahkiakum County a	erty is located in Section	n 02 of Town I as part of Bl	ship 08		of the Willamette Meridian in t in Cathlamet, Washington. It
Boundary Justificatio	n (Explain why the boundaries	were selected.)			
The boundaries enco	ompass the entire urba	n tax lot wher	e the ho	ouse is located.	
11. Form Prepared By	1				
name/titleM	elissa Darby			(Edited DAHP	Staff)
organization Lower (Columbia Research & Arc	chaeology LLC	;	date March 5, 2	024
street & number 332	7 NE Simpson Street			telephone	
city or town Portland				state OR	zip code 97211
e-mail lowerclu	mbia@gmail.com				_

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

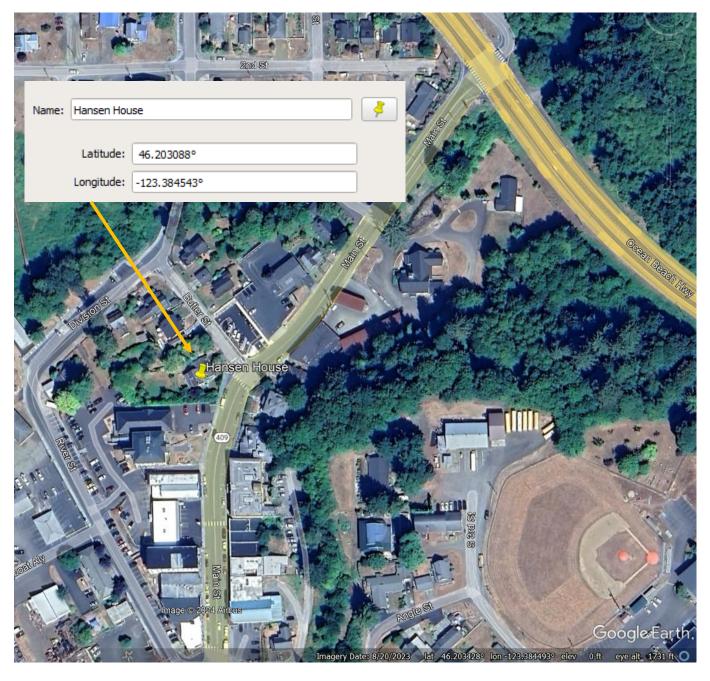
Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

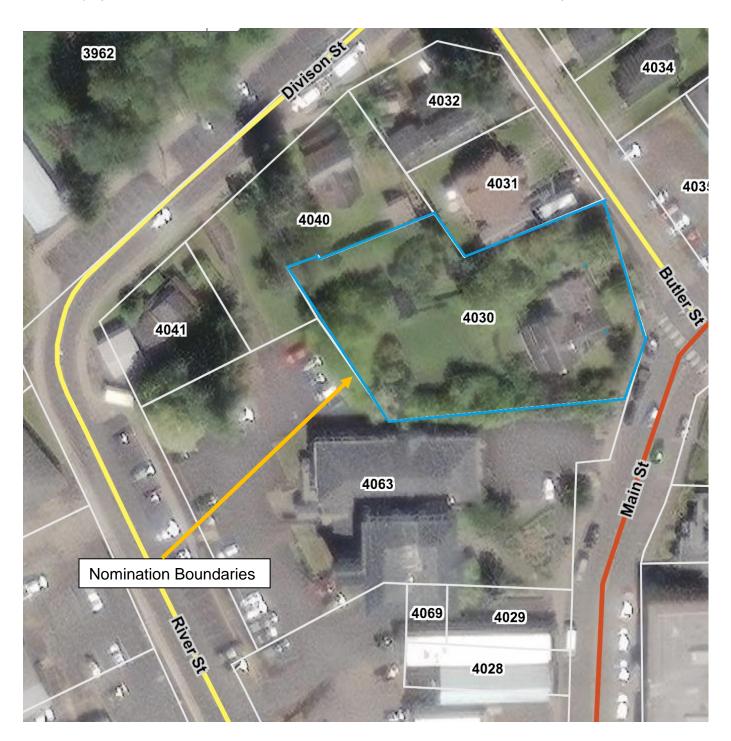
- Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



Julia Butler & Henry Hansen House Google Earth Map

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

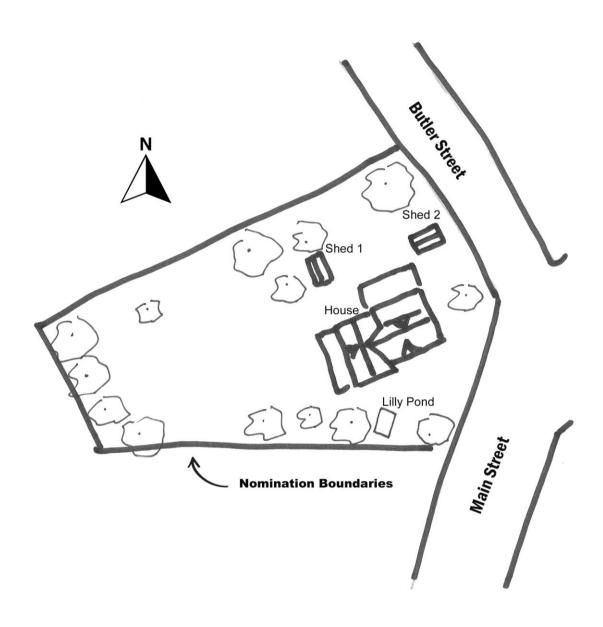


Julia Butler & Henry Hansen House
Wahkikum Co. Assessor Parcel Map

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

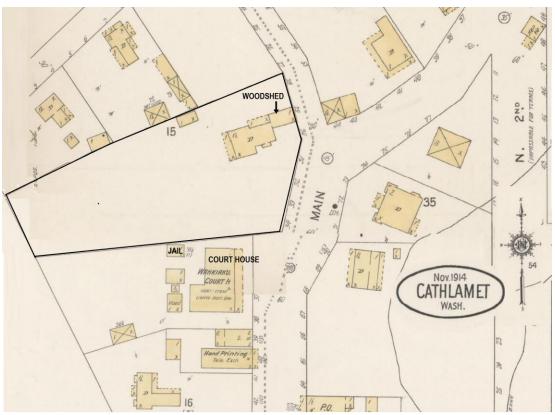
Name of Property

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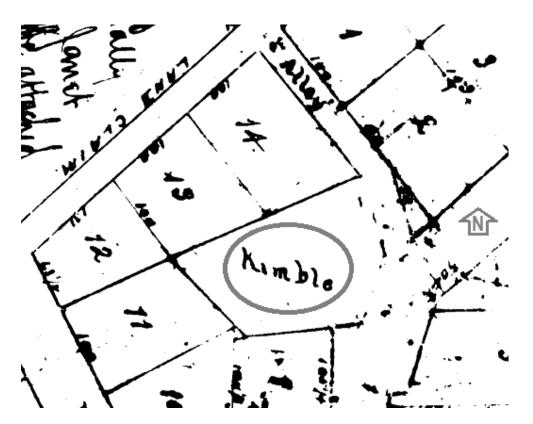


Julia Butler & Henry Hansen House **Site Map**

Name of Property



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from 1914.

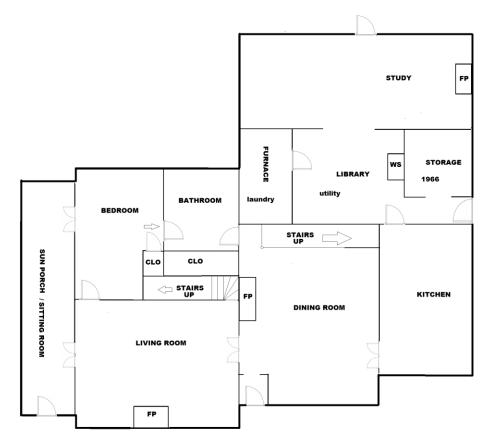


Tax lot location, detail of plat of Cathlamet circa 1891.

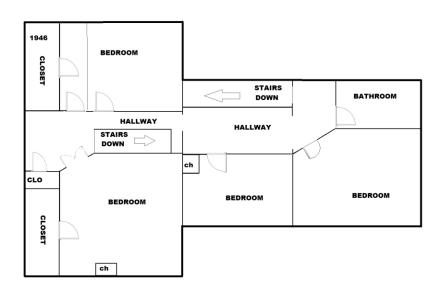
HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

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MAIN FLOOR



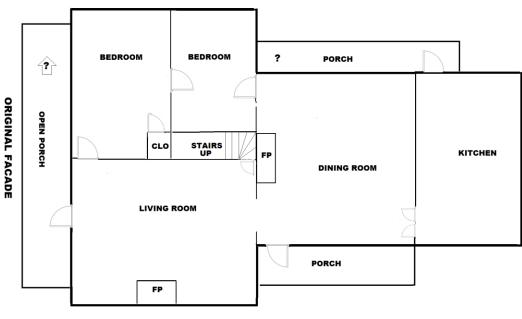
SECOND FLOOR

Julia Butler & Henry Hansen House Current Floor Plan

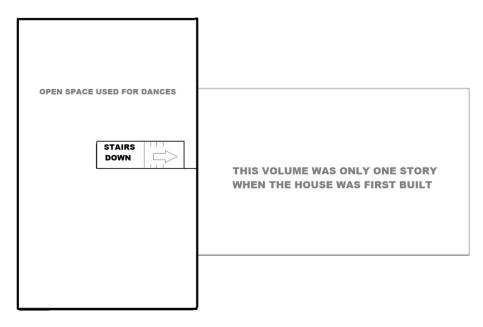
HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA County and State



ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION
MAIN FLOOR



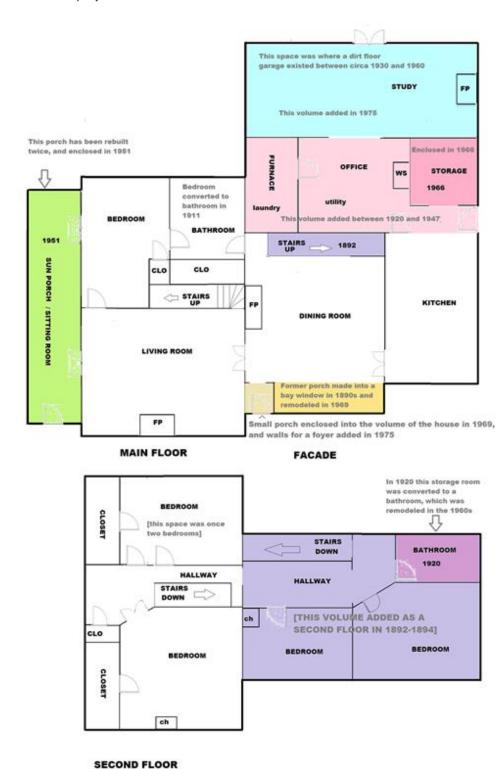
SECOND FLOOR

Julia Butler & Henry Hansen House Original Floor Plan – c. 1867

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

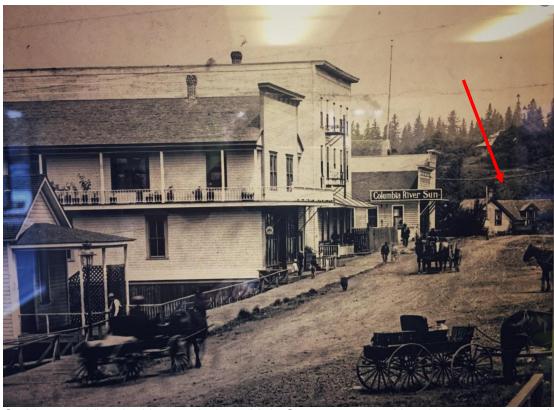
WAHKIAKUM CO, WA County and State



Julia Butler & Henry Hansen House
Color-coded Floor Plan - Showing Alterations & Additions to Dwelling

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



Cathlamet – View looking north down Main Street, ca 1900. Note Hansen House at far right in foreground.



View of south facade, looking north, ca 1905. Note open side porch and larger open porch to the west (left side of image.

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



View of south facade, looking north, ca 1910.



Bird's Eye view looking northwest circa 1910. Note side porch configuration, kitchen windows, and early shed at far right.

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE Name of Property



Street view looking west across Butler Street, circa 1956. Note double garage doors on shed roof addition at far right.



South elevation of home. Detail of entry, circa 1954. Note different door and windows.

Name of Property



Julia Butler Hansen as Chairwomen of the Washington State House Roads & Bridges Committee, c.1955.



Julia Butler Hansen at her desk, 1961.

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



Julia Butler Hansen with President Kennedy on the White House Steps, July 1962.



Julia Butler Hansen with President L B. Johnson in Oval Office, 1964.

Name of Property



1st owners - Fitzpatrick Family – c.1870.



2nd owner - George B. Roberts, - Oregon Historical Society Negative number 5295.

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA County and State

OMB No. 1024-0018

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: Julia Butler & Henry Hansen Residence

City or Vicinity: Cathlamet

Wahkiakum County: State: Washington

Photographer: M. Darby Date Photographed: June 15, 2023

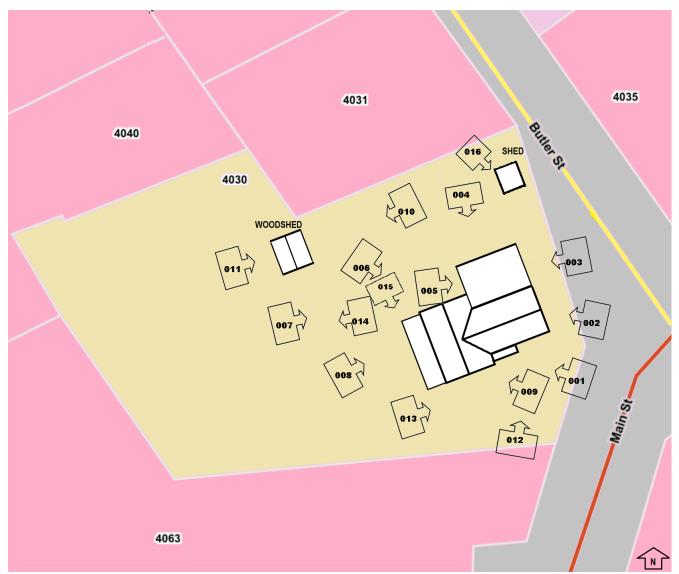


Photo location key for exterior views.

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE Name of Property



1 of 25. Looking northwest at south elevation. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_001.tif

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



2 of 25. East elevation, looking northwest. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_002.tif



3 of 25. East elevation one story addition, looking west. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_003.tif

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



4 of 25. North elevation of the one-story study addition, looking south. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_004.tif



5 of 25. Looking east at one-story study elevation. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_005.tif

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



6 of 25. Looking southeast at gable end of the original 1867 volume. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_006.tif



7 of 25. Looking east at west elevation. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_007.tif

Name of Property



8 of 25. Looking east at sunroom addition. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_008.tif



9 of 25. Looking northwest at gable end of the 1867 volume. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_009.tif

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



10 of 25. Looking west at woodshed, east elevation. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_010.tif



11 of 25. Looking east at west elevation of woodshed. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_hansen_House_011.tif

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



12 of 25.
Looking north across lilly pond feature.
Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_012.tif



13 of 25.
Looking east along south elevation at garden.
Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_013.tif

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



14 of 25.
Looking west at garden.
Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_014.tif



15 of 25.
Looking south at garden.
Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_015.tif

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



16 of 25. Looking southeast at modern shed. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_016.tif



17 of 25. Living room, looking west towards dining room and kitchen. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_017.tif

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



18 of 25. Dining room, looking north. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_018.tif



19 of 25. Kitchen looking south.

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_019.tif



20 of 25. Looking north from library/office into study. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_020.tif



21 of 25.

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property

Fireplace on east wall in study. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_021.tif



22 of 25. Upstairs bedroom, with original ca. 1867 door. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_022.tif



23 of 25. Upstairs hall and ca. 1867 stairway, looking east. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_023.tif

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

Name of Property



24 of 25. South bedroom, upstairs. Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_024.tif



25 of 25. Stairwell, original stairs from ca. 1867.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900

HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER & HENRY, RESIDENCE

OMB No. 1024-0018

Name of Property

Wa_Wahkiakum_Julia_Butler_Hansen_House_025.tif

WAHKIAKUM CO, WA
County and State

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)			
name	David Hansen		
Address	3106 SE 172 nd Ave	telephone (360) 882-5781	=
city or to	wn Vancouver	state WA zip code 98683	

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.).