

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL 2 1986
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Washington County Jail Number of contributing resources: 1
and/or common Same Number of non-contributing resources: 0

2. Location

street & number 872 NE 28th N/A not for publication
city, town Hillsboro N/Avicinity of First Congressional District
state Oregon code 41 county Washington code 067

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Washington County Fair Board
street & number 872 NE 28th
city, town Hillsboro N/Avicinity of state Oregon 97123

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse
street & number 150 N First
city, town Hillsboro state Oregon 97123

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Hillsboro Cultural Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date November, 1985 federal state county local
depository for survey records Washington County Museum, 17677 NW Springville Road
city, town Portland state Oregon 97229

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date 1953
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Washington County Log Jail was permanently sited in a central location on the County Fairgrounds in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon in 1953. It is situated southeasterly of the southeast corner of the exhibition building. The nominated area is a grassy parcel measuring 36.04 x 29.57 feet. The greater area in which the nominated parcel lies is partially enclosed by a rail fence and plantings of cottonwood, conifers and low juniper hedges. The longer axis of the jail is oriented east-west with the entrance on the west gable end. The jailhouse is displayed to provide historical interpretation of the early history of Washington County.

The jail is a simple, single room, one story rectangular structure constructed of eleven inch square broad axe hewn logs. The logs are plumb and square, and fit together without chinking. The joint ends of the logs are tongued and augered, and joined in square, full end lap joints. The jailhouse is sixteen feet in length, nine feet six inches wide, and eleven feet eight inches high from the ground to the gable peak. The door is in the west gable end. The roof is medium pitched and clad with hand split cedar shakes.

In 1953 the jail was moved from its original location on the southwest corner of Fourth and Washington in Hillsboro, to the Washington County Fairgrounds, one mile east, to save it from being razed.

Two major episodes of alteration have affected the jailhouse. The first episode occurred in 1870 when it was converted into a dwelling. The logs were clad with shiplap siding, the barred door was replaced, and the bars in the window were removed. The interior walls were covered with cloth wall covering and subsequently pasted with newspaper.

The second episode of alteration occurred between November, 1953 and the summer of 1954 when the building was, of necessity, dismantled and re-erected. At that time the shiplap siding was removed, the iron rods were taken out of the joints, and the planks that lined the interior were removed. The structure was reassembled on the Fairgrounds on a concrete pad foundation, which is scarcely visible above grade. The door was rebuilt using the planks that were taken off the interior. Two rotted logs on the south side were replaced with stacked planks. The original window opening was one and one half log courses above the ground and three log courses wide. The current window has been shortened by one course and is situated three and one half log courses above the ground, which indicates some of the logs were shuffled from their original positions. In an effort to restore the building to original appearance, bars made of water pipe were put in the door light and in the window on the west gable end. The roof was rebuilt and covered with hand split cedar shakes.

The current condition of the jail is fair. The logs are checked where the auger holes were drilled. There are gaps between the logs, some of which have been shimmed. Some of the logs show evidence of dry rot.

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The logs are ten and one half to eleven inches square. There are six full log courses, with a half course sill set on the foundation, and a half course lintel to accommodate the roof structure. The logs were hewn square and joined without chinking. The building is sixteen feet in length, nine feet six inches wide, and eleven feet, eight inches in height.

The logs appear to be fir, with some knots and irregular growth rings. Each log was broad axe hewn and finished smooth with an adze. The notches made with the broad axe are from four to six inches apart. The joining technique is unusual. The ends of the logs were tongued and augered. The auger holes are about an inch and a half in diameter. The tongued ends were alternately lapped together as the logs were stacked in courses.

The final step was to insert an iron rod into each corner through the augered holes. This unique type of construction effectively prevented a prisoner from escaping by pushing out a log, and illustrates the care the builder took to make the jail sturdy.

The doorway is centrally located on the west gable end. The doorway is 6'8" high and 3' wide. The door latch is blacksmith made and the hinges are cast. The pintels of the hinges are set directly into augered holes in the logs. The planks used to construct the door once lined the interior of the bastille. The central door plank is fourteen inches wide which corresponds to the nail hole intervals in the logs on the inside of the structure. One of the planks was notched previous to its use in the door, and there are the original 'sixteen penny' cut nails as well as large modern round nails in the door. The cut nails are American made, and first were used in the Oregon Territory in the 1850s. (Bryn Thomas, personal communication). The door frame is also constructed from the original wall planks.

Another feature was constructed with the large wall planks; a wide bench along the south wall in the interior. The planks on the ceiling vary in width from twelve inches to fifteen inches. Many of these planks exhibit the large square headed cut nails that appear to be original elements of the building.

The ceiling plank nearest the door exhibits four interesting artifacts: Two fragments of newspapers pasted to the board and which bear the dates 1856 and 1869; a blacksmith made hasp or hinge fragment and a small scrap of cloth wall covering. These artifacts may date from between 1870 to 1872 when the building was used as a dwelling. The cloth wall covering has a red background and small print of regularly-spaced diamonds on a field of hatch marks.

The roof was rebuilt in 1954. It is constructed of 2" x 3" rafters and 4" x 1" purlins and is clad with hand split cedar shakes. The gable ends were faced with round sawn lapped planks.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1853

Builder/Architect William Brown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The historic Washington County Jail, a 16 x 9½' hewn log construction of 1853 having reinforced, notched corner joints, is a discrete exhibit-in-place on the County Fairgrounds in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon. It was relocated to the Fairgrounds, of necessity, in its centenary year, when the parcel on which it originally stood changed hands. From 1870 to 1954 the jailhouse was used as a dwelling place or residential outbuilding. It had been clad with shiplap siding and fitted with a new door. When the building was donated to the Washington County Historical Society in 1953, its relocation and restoration were undertaken. The building served its public purpose for 17 years, a period bridging Oregon's Territorial status to Statehood.

While the Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties includes a few other log buildings built in the 1850s, the Washington County Jail is the oldest log building of documented date in Oregon. The rarity of log buildings dating from the initial settlement period and the extreme rarity of buildings associated with Territorial Government in Oregon (1849-1859) offsets the National Register's normal exclusion of relocated properties. The essential character of the simple and diminutive log jailhouse is adequately conveyed despite the change of location and the replacement, largely in-kind, of subsidiary material. The Horace Baker Log Cabin (1856) in Clackamas County and the David N. Birdseye House (1855-1856) in Jackson County have been listed in the National Register. The precise year of construction of the Francis Archambeau Log House in Douglas County is unknown, although the house is thought to date from the 1850s. Other than the Washington County Jail and these few exceptional examples of log houses which have survived from the initial settlement period, the oldest hewn log buildings now standing in Oregon typically date from the 1860s and 1870s.

The Washington County Jail, therefore, meets National Register criterion "c" as an exceedingly rare and generally well-preserved example of early Oregon log building, and it meets criterion "a" as the oldest architectural symbol of Washington County government, which was so-named by the Territorial Legislature in 1849 and formally organized in 1854. The reinforced joining technique employed by the builder of the Washington County Jail is exceptional, as it was specifically designed to keep prisoners from escaping. The broad axe hewn logs are large, and assembled without chinking. They are joined at the corners with an unusual square, full end lap joint. The logs are augered and were originally riveted with iron rods. Not only is the jailhouse the oldest of surviving log buildings in Oregon, when it was built, it was the focus of the enforcement of law and order for a large area of Oregon Territory. The jail was built in 1853 by William Brown, a carpenter who rose in prominence in Washington County to become Justice of the Peace.

The building retains much of its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Though it has been moved it retains physical features and characteristics that define the building as a bastille.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Hillsboro, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:2400

UTM References

A

1	0	5	0	3	9	6	0	5	0	4	1	6	2	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated are is located in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 32, Township 1N, Range 2W, Willamette Meridian in Washington County, Oregon. It is situated on the Washington County Fairgrounds and encompasses a setting of ten feet on each side of the Jail. The boundary of the nominated area is more particularly described as follows:

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melissa Cole Darby, Consultant for

organization Washington County Fair Board

date December 6, 1985

street & number 3327 NE Simpson

telephone (503) 281-0204

city or town Portland

state Oregon 97211

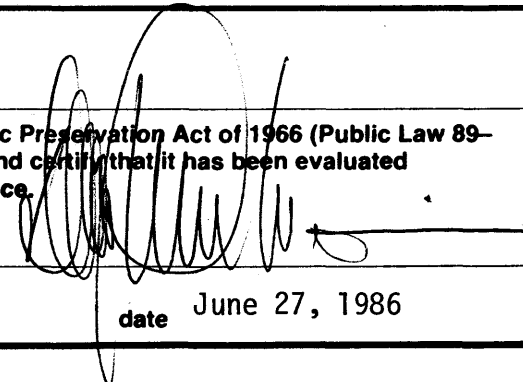
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date June 27, 1986

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

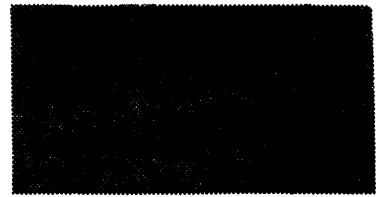
date 7-31-86

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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In July of 1853 the Washington County Commissioners requested sealed proposals for the building of a county jail. The specifications included that the "walls. . . floor and ceiling to be of hewed timber twelve inches square and lined and floored throughout with two inch planks, well spiked, the door to be of boiler iron. . . The locks, hinges and grates to be well made to correspond, the corners of the building riveted together with iron rods. The roof to be covered with cedar shingles. The whole work to be don (sic) in a workmanlike manner. . . the contract awarded to the lowest bidder." (Commissioners Journal, Vol. 2, pp. 35-36).

The lowest bidder was William Brown, according to the September 7, 1853 entry of the Commissioners Journal. His bid was \$1,175. The jail was to be completed on or before the fifth day of December, which gave him four months to complete the project. The finished jail differed from the Commissioners' specifications which had called for a larger building with a central hall. However, William Brown did not receive the whole amount of his bid. On December 6, the day after the jail was to be completed, \$900.00 was drawn on the County treasury in favor of William Brown. (Commissioners Journal, Vol. II, page 50). This was \$275.00 less than the original amount agreed upon, and it may account for the discrepancies between specifications and completed work.

William Brown was a Mexican War veteran. He was born in Jefferson County, New York in 1816. William and his wife Susan came to Oregon Territory from Missouri in 1852 and located their claim on top of Chehalem Mountain, south of Hillsboro. He was a farmer, and a carpenter by trade. William Brown is also credited with building the first gallows and the coffin for the first convicted murderer in 1858. He was interested in the enforcement of law and order in the county. He was deputy Sheriff in 1866 and 1867, and he served as Justice of the Peace in 1868. He was a Mason; he served as school clerk, and as a road supervisor. He died August 7, 1872. He was eulogized as a man with a "gentle disposition and universal wishes to his fellow man," (Daily Oregonian, August 19, 1972, 2:29).

In 1853 Washington County was larger, as it was one of four counties in the Oregon Territory. It included all of what is now Multnomah and Columbia Counties. Hillsboro, the county seat, was a small town. The town was composed of twelve houses, a hotel, the Courthouse (which had been built a year earlier), a log schoolhouse, and the log jail. (Washington County Museum MSS 298). The jail was built on the southwest corner of Fourth and Washington Streets. The soil was graded and elevated to accommodate the building, which was set on a klinker brick foundation. The gable was oriented north-south, with the door facing north toward the main road, Washington Street. The jail was built at what was then the edge of town. The Courthouse was four blocks away.

The building served as the county jail for seventeen years, and it not only held County prisoners, it held Territorial prisoners. The Territorial Penitentiary in Oregon City was burned shortly after it was built, which made it necessary to hold prisoners in county jails. (Young, OHS Quarterly, #8:144).

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The following documents, though incomplete, detail much of the history of the jail: The County Jail Papers, 1853-1876; Court Minutes and Orders, 1843-1892; Court Transcripts of Judgements, 35c 1852-1889; Idictments and Complaints, 1852, 1873-1879; Inquests, 1852-1890; Judgements, 1851, 1861-1888, and Tuality Court Records, 1845-1862. (Tuality was the name originally given to the political subdivision by the Provisional Government of Oregon in the 1840s).

Most of the prisoners held in the jail were accused of "Breach of the peace", grand larceny, assault and battery, or selling of "spiritous liquors." Some of the more interesting cases provide a glimpse of life in early Oregon: In 1854 a man named Kanag (sic?) was murdered. The trial of the accused murderer was held at the courthouse, and during the proceedings the victim's widow "with an air of tragic distress pointed at the prisoner telling the infant in her arms to mark the man that murdered its father." (Weekly Oregonian, July 5, 1856). On Christmas Day in 1858 a man named Benson was murdered. A. C. Lawson testified that he found Benson's "ded" body at his house. He had been arrested for the crime, but he was later released for lack of evidence. On July 5 of 1864 a man was arrested for "assault while drunken against a peace officer while engaged in the duties of his office." He was confined in the jail "until sober." In June of 1865 two brothers were held and charged with "willfully, maliciously and wantonly killing one sor (sic) (sorrel) horse by shooting him with a gun." Ten witnesses submitted affidavits attesting to the fact, and the brothers were held for the sum of three hundred dollars bail. In July of 1867 "Wild Yankee" (alias Charles Landers) was arrested for assault with a dangerous weapon. In July of 1868 a man was arrested and held in the jail because he "assaulted and beat with a stick in a cruel and inhumane manner to the great damage of William Rafferty." (Civil and Criminal Case Files, Washington County Museum Microfilm Records 3-A, 12-F).

The County Jail Papers describe some of the improvements made. In April of 1855, two locks, one pair of blankets, and one bucket were purchased for the jail. In August of that year one "bo, stove and three pipes" were acquired. In 1856 a fence was built around the jail yard. Later that year the sheriff paid for putting a "strip around the jail yard" and for digging a pit and cleaning out the jail. (County Jail Papers, 1853-1876, Washington County Museum Microfilm Files, pp. I-B to I-I).

In January, 1870 the jail and Lots 3 and 4, of Block 18, Original Plat of Hillsboro, were sold to Riley Cave for \$75 in gold coin. Cave was a blacksmith and had operated a shop in Hillsboro for two years. He and his wife Melinda and their one year old daughter Lillian moved into the small one-room jail building. They probably replaced the door. The blacksmith-made door latch may have been made by Riley Cave. The Caves put shiplap siding on the exterior and put up red cloth wall covering and newspapers on the interior walls. They lived in the converted jailhouse two years. Their son Jim was born there.

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In 1872 the Riley Caves built a new house on their holding and used the jailhouse as an outbuilding. The jail building appears in the Sanborn and Perris Fire Insurance Maps of 1892, 1902, 1912 and 1928. It was located a few feet west of the woodshed, and south of the main residence.

In 1953, Rose Cave, daughter of Riley Cave, sold the property. Within a year it was sold again to E. G. Paine, who donated the building to the Washington County Historical Society. The building is now owned by Washington County Fair Board.

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Commissioners Journal Vol. II., pp. 36, 44, 50.

Commissioners Journal Vol. III., pg. 17.

County Jail Papers 1853-1876, Washington County Museum Microfilm Records

Court Transcripts of Judgements 35C, 1852-1889. Washington County Museum Microfilm Records.

Daily Oregonian, August 19, 1872. Obituary for William Brown. 2:2.

Mrs. Harry Hiday, compiler, Census of Washington County 1880, Genealogical Forum of Portland, 1972.

Mrs. Harry Hiday, compiler, United States Census of NW Oregon 1870, Genealogical Forum of Portland.

Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, Supplement to Vol. I, Vol. V. Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon, 1959.

Hillsboro Argus, January 20, 1910. "Eightieth Birthday Party for Susan Brown," pg. 4, photo.

Hillsboro Argus, November 19, 1953. "Washington County's First Jail To Be Moved in Hundredth Year."

Hillsboro Independent, June 10, 1910. Obituary for Riley Cave.

Indictments and Complaints 1852, 1873-1891. Washington County Museum Microfilm Records.

Inventory of the County Archives of Oregon, No. 34; Washington County. Prepared by the Oregon Historical Records Survey Division of Professional and Service Projects; Works Projects Administration, November, 1940, Portland, Oregon.

Judgements 1851, 1861-1888. Washington County Museum Microfilm Records.

Richard Matthews, From Sin to Silicon: A Brief Chronicle of the Evolution of the City of Hillsboro, 1985, Washington County Museum Manuscript MSS 298.

Pacific Christian Advocate, January 1, 1859, 2:3.

William Tozier, Biographical Notes. Card File. Washington County Museum.

Tuality Court Records 1845-1862, Washington County Museum Microfilm Records.

U. S. Census Bureau, Twelfth Census of the United States, Washington County, Oregon, South Hillsboro Precinct, 1900.

Weekly Oregonian, January 1, 1859, 2:7 "Another Murder. . ."

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Washington County Deed Records, Book E, pg. 503, 532.

Washington County Probate Journal, 1871-1876, Vol. 5, pg. 59. Washington County Archives.

F. G. Young, Financial History of Oregon, The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society, Vol. VIII, 1907, pp. 143-145.

F. G. Young, Ewing Young and His Estate, The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society, Vol. XXI, pp. 312-313, 1920.

Lawrence Cropp, personal interview, November, 1985.

Bryn Thomas, personal interview, November, 1985.

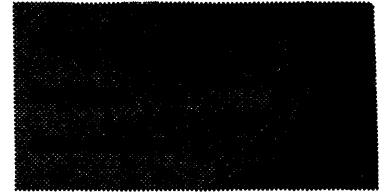
John Gates, personal interview, November, 1985.

Gregg Olsen, personal interview, November, 1985.

E. G. Paine, personal interview, November, 1985.

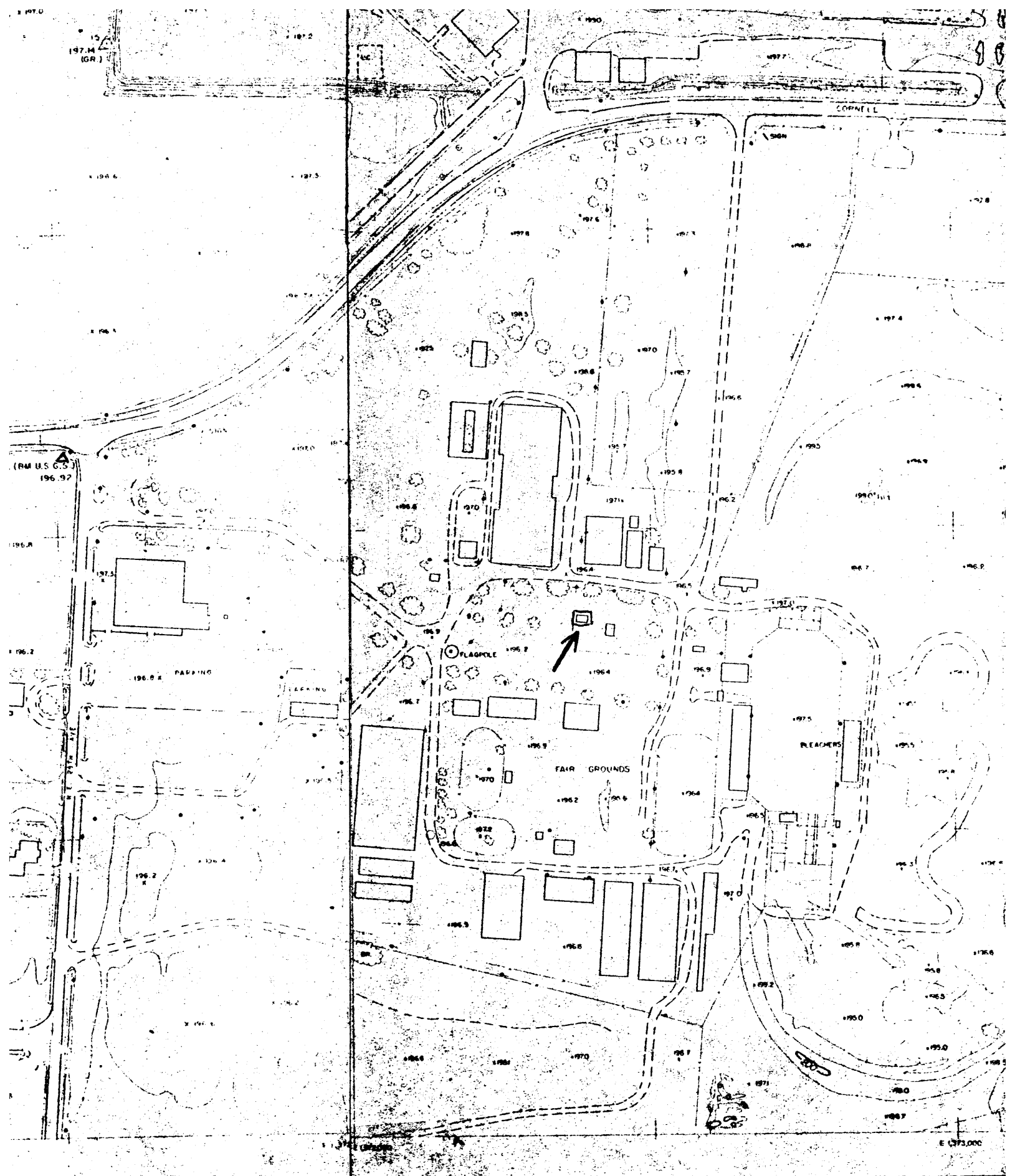
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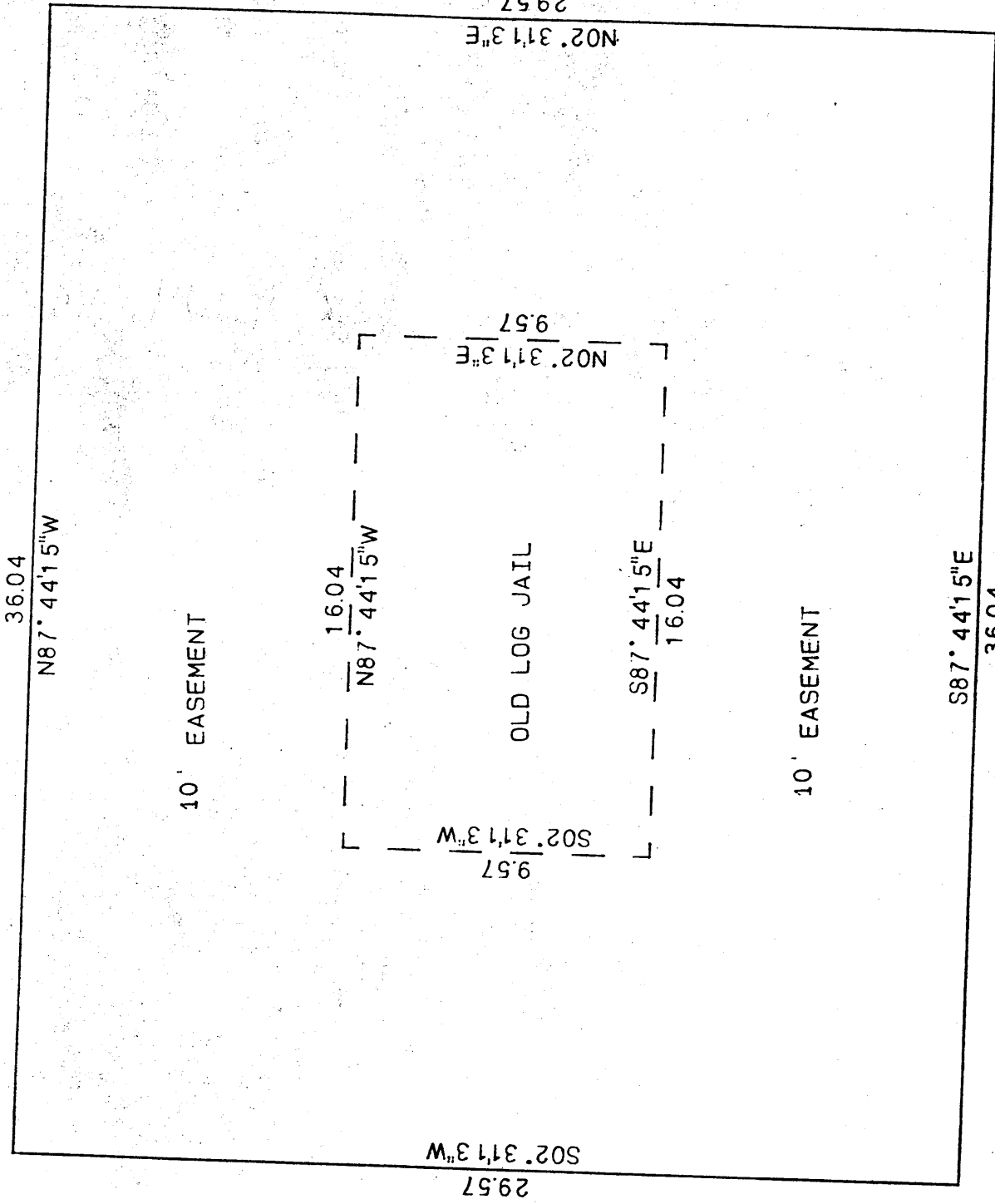
Beginning at a point which bears N 30° 27' 22" E, 1743.69 feet from a 2 inch brass disk at the Southwest corner of the David H. Belknap Donation Land Claim No. 43; thence S 87° 44' E, 36.0 feet; thence N 02° 31' E, 29.6 feet; thence N 87° 44' W, 36.0 feet; thence S 02° 31' W, 29.6 feet to the point of beginning, containing in all 1,065.70 square feet.



DATE _____ REVISION _____ BY _____	CONTOUR INTERVAL 5' DATUM - U.S.C.G.S., 1947 ADJUSTMENT ZONE - OREGON-LONGW. NORTH ZONE VERTICAL ACCURACY ± 1' HORIZONTAL ACCURACY ± 2.5' PREPARED BY DAVID C. SMITH & ASSOCIATES PORTLAND, OREGON	SCALE 1" = 100'	CITY OF HILLSBORO ENGINEERING DEPT. 205 S.E. 2nd AVE.	SHEET NO. 688-1375
		DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY 9-27-76		

MAP OF THE BOUNDARY OF THE EASEMENT AND THE LOG JAIL

SCALE: 1" = 5'





Washington County Log Jail

Hillsboro

Washington County, Oregon

872 N.E. 28th, Hillsboro Oregon 97123

East Elevation 1985

Negative at Washington County Museum

17705 N.W. Springville Rd.

Portland, Oregon 97321

1 of 5



Washington County Log Jail

Hillsboro
Washington County, Oregon

N.E. Corner

~~Negative at Washington County Museum~~

17705 N.W. Springville Rd.

~~Portland Oregon 97321~~



Washington County Jail

Hillsboro
Washington County, Oregon

872 N.E. 28th, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

South Elevation 1985

Negative at Washington County Museum

17705 N.W. Springville Rd.

Portland, Oregon 97321



Washington County Log Jail

Hillsboro

Washington County, Oregon

872 N.E. 28, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

West Elevation 1985

Negative at Washington County Museum

17705 N.W. Springville Rd.

Portland, Oregon 97321

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Washington County Log Jail

Hillsboro

Washington County, Oregon

872 N.E. 28th, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

North Elevation 1985

Negative at Washington County Museum

17705 N.W. Springville Rd.

Portland, Oregon 97321