

Preserving the Past, Protecting the Future

A proposal for stewardship, restoration, and protection of one of Washington State's most treasured historical landmarks.



Public Surplus Bid Proposal**Property:** Claquato Church (Historic Structure)**Location:** Water Street, Chehalis, WA**Parcel No.:** 018520000000**Submitted by:** Claquato Cemetery Association**Date:** July 22, 2025

I. Bid Offer

The Claquato Cemetery Association hereby submits a formal bid in the amount of **\$5,000.00** for the purchase of the Claquato Church property currently listed for surplus by Lewis County. The offer also includes the attached proposed plan.

II. Buyer Information**Purchasing Entity:**

Claquato Cemetery Association

P.O. Box 1443

Chehalis, WA 98532

Phone: 360-748-7755

This offer is subject to a satisfactory Phase I environmental study which shall be completed within 45 days.
A vendor has been contacted.

Proposal for the Purchase and Restoration of Claquato Church

Submitted by: Claquato Cemetery Association

Date: July 2025

I. Introduction

Claquato Cemetery respectfully submits this proposal to purchase the historic Claquato Church from Lewis County. Our intent is to restore, preserve, and repurpose this important cultural and historical structure, ensuring its continued use and protection for future generations. As the cemetery directly neighbors the church and a long-standing steward of local heritage, Claquato Cemetery is uniquely suited to undertake this project.

II. Historical Context

Claquato Church, constructed in 1858 by Lewis Hawkins Davis, is recognized as the oldest standing church in Washington State. It holds tremendous historical value as a community gathering place, architectural relic, and a symbol of pioneer spirit. While ownership currently lies with Lewis County, the church has suffered deterioration due to limited maintenance resources and infrequent use.

III. Purpose of Acquisition

Claquato Cemetery proposes to acquire ownership of Claquato Church in order to:

- Perform necessary repairs and structural restoration
 - Preserve the historical integrity of the building
 - Reactivate the church as a functioning venue for community, educational, and commemorative use
 - Ensure long-term care and oversight by an organization with historical and geographical ties to the property
-

IV. Restoration Plan

- **See Attached Claquato Church Historic Structure Report**
-

V. Future Use of the Church

Once rehabilitated, the Claquato Church will be preserved first and foremost as a protected historical landmark. Due to its age and delicate condition, access will be limited, with use carefully planned to ensure the building's long-term preservation.

The church may be made available on a case-by-case basis for:

- Small non-denominational memorials or celebrations of life
- Occasional heritage programs in partnership with local historical groups
- Guided educational tours and seasonal visits by appointment

While not intended for frequent or large-scale public use, the church will remain a respected and meaningful part of the community's cultural fabric. Claquato Cemetery will continue to maintain the structure and grounds year-round with the same care and commitment it has shown for over a century.

VI. Community & County Benefits

Transferring ownership to Claquato Cemetery would:

Transferring the church into the stewardship of the Cemetery Association would:

- Keep the two historic sites unified, as they were always intended to be
 - Preserve one of Washington's most significant pioneer landmarks
 - Relieve the county of maintenance, liability, and restoration costs
 - Support heritage tourism and local educational efforts
 - Ensure respectful, limited public access under thoughtful, long-term stewardship
-

VII. Conclusion

The Claquato Church is more than a building—it is a tangible link to the origins of Lewis County and the enduring pioneer legacy of the region. For over 165 years, it has stood beside Claquato Cemetery, sharing in the story of the original settlement and the lives of those who built it.

Claquato Cemetery Association is deeply committed to preserving that legacy with care, respect, and renewed purpose. As longtime neighbors, caretakers, and descendants of those who shaped this land, we are uniquely positioned to assume full ownership and responsibility for the Claquato Church.

We respectfully request that Lewis County entrust this landmark to those who have long served as its natural stewards—ensuring that the church remains protected, preserved, and honored for generations to come.

Respectfully submitted,
Claquato Cemetery Association



Claquato Church

Historic Structure Report

Ron Wright and Associates/Architects, PS

Report commissioned by the Claquato Cemetery Association

Published June 2024

Photograph of Claquato Church, ca. 1955.

Washington State Archives. Reference No. AR-28001001-ph000421

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Acknowledgments

Special thanks are extended to:

Lewis County Historical Museum (LCHM) Executive Director Jason Mattson for his contributions to this project, including access to, and research assistance with, the LCHM archives.

Project Team

The architecture firm Ron Wright & Associates/Architects, PS was commissioned to research and develop this report. The primary authors were Ron Wright, Principal and Paige Monlux, Technical Writer.



Administrative Data

Name:	Claquato Church
Location:	125 Water St, Chehalis, WA 98532
Lewis County Parcel:	018521000000
Legal Description:	Section 02 Township 13N Range 03W PT L.H. Davis DLC BEING VAC LOTS 9 & 10 BLK 3 CLAQUATO CHURCH
GPS Coordinates:	46°38'33"N 123°1'18"W / 46.64250°N 123.02167°W
Owner:	Lewis County
Proposed Treatment:	Restoration
Cultural Resource Data:	National Archives ID (NAID) 75612820
Property ID:	73001882
Property Name:	Claquato Church
Request Type:	Single
Status:	Listed
Status Date:	4/24/1973
Area of Significance:	Exploration/Settlement; Religion/Philosophy

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Introduction

Nestled in the heart of Lewis County, Washington, Claquato Church stands as a testament to the rich historical background of the Pacific Northwest. Erected in 1858, this charming wooden church is one of the oldest surviving structures in the region, offering a unique glimpse into the pioneer era. As a cherished landmark, Claquato Church not only reflects the architectural styles of its time but also embodies the cultural and spiritual heritage of the early settlers who founded the town of Claquato.

Our journey begins with an exploration of the church's origins, tracing its construction and the socio-economic context of 19th-century Lewis County. We will delve into the architectural details that define its character, from its classic meetinghouse elements to the components that speak to the craftsmanship and community sentiment of its builders. Furthermore, this report will assess the structural integrity of the church, identifying areas in need of restoration and recommending appropriate conservation strategies.

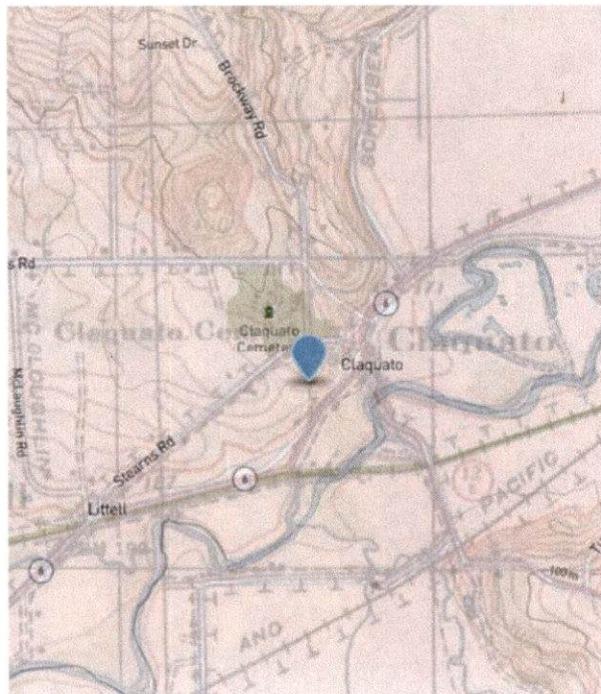


Figure 1 USGS Topographical Map of Claquato Church location with 1941 overlay

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As the oldest standing church in Washington, Claquato Church exists as a unique structural record of an early period of Washington State history. By preserving the Church, we honor not only the physical structure but also the stories and memories it holds. This report is a step towards safeguarding this historic landmark, ensuring that it continues to inspire and educate for many years to come.

Executive Summary

Site Map

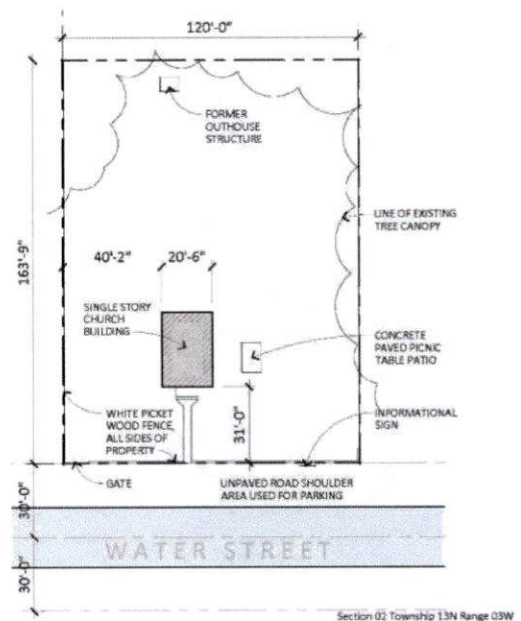


Figure 2 Site Map of Claquato Church, Ron Wright and Associates/Architects, PS

Purpose of Report

This Historic Structure Report (HSR) is arranged according to the standards outlined in the National Parks Service Preservation Brief No. 43 *The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports* (2005).

Its purpose is to provide a comprehensive analysis of Claquato Church, documenting its historical significance, architectural features, and current condition. This report aims to guide preservation efforts,

ensuring that this historic gem is meticulously conserved for future generations.

Finally, this report offers recommendations for future development of the site for the dual purposes of highlighting the significance of and promoting community access to this historic area.

Summary of Report Contents

Introduction

This chapter provides a brief overview of the structure; its present-day, historical and architectural significance; and the intention of this report in preserving the building.

Executive Summary

This chapter summarizes the entire report for quick reference to its contents, including the document's purpose and findings.

Developmental History

This chapter describes the origins and history of the structure, including the social context in which it was built, its construction, and any alterations or restoration work that have been performed. This section also presents a detailed description of the structure's physical characteristics; a thorough evaluation of its architectural and historical significance; and an assessment of the structure's current condition.

Treatment and Work Recommendations

This chapter offers specific guidance in the immediate actions that can be taken to ameliorate and sustain the structure's integrity for preservation purposes. Upgrades to the site and a long-term vision are also outlined.

Appendices

This chapter presents digitized historical images pertaining to the structure, architectural plans, structural reports, and additional material to supplement the report's narrative, findings, and preservation options.

Summary of Report Findings

This section is intended for quick consultation. Refer to the Development History and Treatment and Work Recommendations sections for detailed information.

Significance

Claquato Church is a contributing building on the National Register of Historic Places, with significance in the areas of both religious and pioneer settlement architecture.

Condition Assessment

In general, the church structure is in good to fair condition. The roof is in poor condition with evidence of water infiltration, specifically around the unique steeple area

Restoration Recommendations

The scope of work recommended for preservation of the existing structure includes the following:

- Replacement of existing cedar wood shake roof with new cedar shakes to match the existing roof
- Removal of exterior paint and refinish with new paint
- Restore existing windows to full operability
- Refinish hardwood floors
- Clean existing wallpaper
- Provide updated hardware for entry doors
- Miscellaneous improvements

Long Term Programming

The Claquato Cemetery Association owns a property between the Cemetery and Claquato Church. The cemetery and church are both significant to the pioneer history of this area. This report proposes the construction of a visitor center and event space that will increase visibility of and support engagement with the historic campus comprising the church and the cemetery, without modifications to the existing structure. The new facility would include the following:

- Visitor parking

- ADA compliant connection between parking lot and church
- Visitor lobby featuring narrative exhibit of the area's history
- Meeting and event room
- Outdoor activity space
- Administrative offices
- Public restrooms

Estimated Expenditures

The projected costs of restoration are:

Construction costs:	\$295,370
Total project budget:	\$440,244

The projected costs of proposed new facilities are:

Construction costs:	\$1,475,000
Total project budget:	\$2,350,000

Developmental History

Historical Background and Context

History of Claquato

In 1853, five years after the formation of the vast Oregon Territory, Congress partitioned from it the land north of the Columbia River to create the Territory of Washington. That same year, Lewis Hawkins Davis and his family joined the great wave of pioneers that had begun settling the American West. In an area just west of where the Chehalis and Newaukum rivers converge, about three miles southwest of present-day Chehalis, Davis filed for a donation land claim of 640 acres.

Soon after establishing a homestead, Davis began building the first road system in the area. It swiftly became the primary north-south artery between the Columbia River and the port settlements of Olympia and Steilacoom. During the Indian War of 1855-56, the road was known as Military Road, and later, Claquato-Centerville Road.

As traffic increased, so did Davis's town, which took its name from a hillside known by local Indian tribes as "Claquato," meaning "high prairie" in the Chehalis language.

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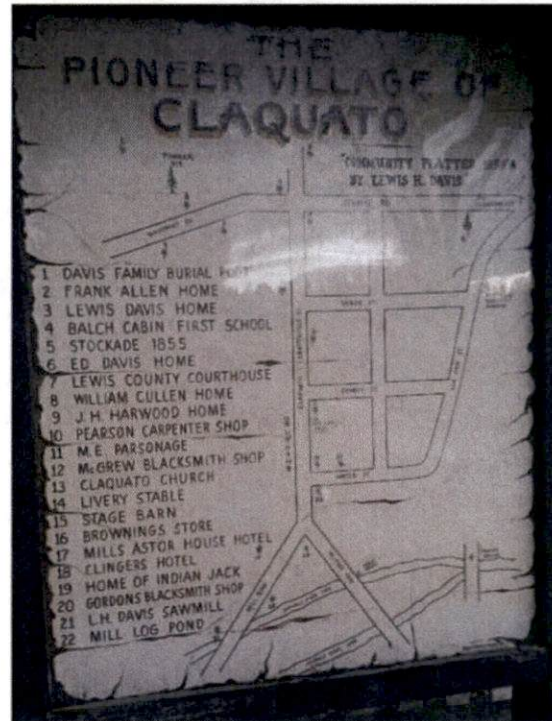


Figure 3 Pioneer village of Claquato, WA street map



Figure 4 [Lewis County Courthouse](#), Photo courtesy: Washington State Archives

Claquato quickly became a transportation hub and the largest community in the immediate area. In 1858, the Davis Prairie Post Office opened in the community. Four months later, it was renamed the Claquato Post Office, thus establishing the enduring name of the town. In 1862, Davis donated land for a courthouse, and Claquato became the seat of Lewis County, a position it maintained until 1874.

When the Northern Pacific Railroad came to the region, the route bypassed Claquato; instead, the tracks ran through the nearby town of Saundersville. In August 1874, the county seat moved to Saundersville, later renamed Chehalis. Over the next several decades, Claquato's population dwindled. The town's plat was vacated in 1902.



Figure 5 Highlight from map of Oregon and Washington, Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

History of Claquato Church

In 1857, traffic on Louis Davis's road system had increased substantially. In addition to government troops and the general public, the thoroughfare brought religious organizers to the region, primarily those of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations. Often services were held in private residences. Such was the case for Claquato. Before any religious structure existed

in the area, Davis organized a Presbyterian Church to assemble at his house. Twice a month, Reverend George Whitworth (namesake of Spokane's Whitworth University), traveled from Olympia to Claquato to conduct church services.

When construction of the church commenced in 1857, Davis intended for the church to host the Presbyterian congregation. However, since there were more Methodist parishioners in the area than any other denomination, he and his wife deeded the church to the Methodist Episcopal Church, stipulating that the church be available to other religious groups and that it serve as a school on weekdays for at least six years. In 1858, Reverend John F. Devore, a Methodist minister and circuit rider, offered the dedicatory sermon of the church.



Figure 6 **Claquato Academy**. Photo courtesy: Lewis County Historical Museum.

From 1858-73, the church served as the school building for the Claquato Academy, the State's second school district. In 1873, a new schoolhouse was built on the opposite side of the Chehalis River and school services

at the church ceased. Presbyterian minister Reverend Telesphore Brouillette purchased the church in 1880, and members of a Presbyterian congregation continued to meet there until 1882. The Salvation Army held Sunday school and church services at Claquato Church until the 1930s, at which point the church was essentially abandoned.

In the mid-20th century, Chehalis Post Number 22 of the American Legion petitioned to rejuvenate the church. On August 16, 1953 the church was Rededicated as Pioneer Memorial August 16, 1953, with Honorable Matthew W. Hill, member of the Supreme Court of Washington delivering the dedicatory address. On April 24, 1973, the Church was placed on the National Historic Register on April 24, 1973

Today, Claquato Church is owned by the Lewis County Parks Department, which maintains it as a historical site and makes it available to the public for small events.

Construction History

Original Construction

The construction of Claquato Church was truly a community effort. In 1857, Lewis Davis built a whip-saw mill and grist mill at the bottom of Claquato Hill. Water from Mill Creek powered the operation. Davis donated the first batch of lumber from the mill for the erection of the church.

John Duff Clinger, the brother of Mrs. [Susan] Davis, supervised construction, while other men in the community volunteered their labor. Clinger also made doors for the church as well as the casings for both the doors and windows

A.F. Gordon, Claquato's blacksmith hand forged the large nails in the church. Residents of the nearby town of Boistfort donated the pews, pulpit, and pastor's chair for the church. The pews and pulpit remain in the church to this day. Public subscription paid for an organ.

Cast in Boston in 1857 by Henry Hooper and Co., the original bell made the voyage around Cape Horn to Olympia, after which a team and wagon transported it to Claquato. It still hangs in the church today.

In 1859, Clinger drafted a drawing for the belfry, which was completed at a different time from the main structure. The top of the belfry is a symbolic crown of thorns. It is mounted atop a louvered octagon, which itself sits atop a louvered square.

Restorations / Alterations

In 1929, seventy years after the church's construction, Claquato community members raised money to provide general repairs to the structure as well as replace its floor.

The most significant rehabilitation of the church took place in 1953. That year, Chehalis Post No. 22 of the American Legion, using financial assistance from Lewis County made the following restorations and alterations:

- Replacement of roof, steps, and louvers
- Foundation repair
- Reglazing of windows and transom
- Repainting of interior and exterior
- Removal of original wood stove
- General interior restoration, including hanging of mid-century design wallpaper

Panels from original organ used in making the smaller hardwood pulpit now on display in church sanctuary.

In 2006, the Lewis County Community Services Department restored the steeple's crown of thorns.

Physical Description

Site

Situated on a gently sloping hill, Claquato Church is surrounded by a grassy lawn and a scattering of mature trees. A gravel path leads up to the main entrance, bordered by simple wooden fencing that demarcates the church grounds. The setting is rural and tranquil, with the church standing as a solitary beacon of historical significance in the landscape.

Exterior

Claquato Church, characterized by its simple design, is a quintessential example of mid-19th century ecclesiastical architecture. It loosely resembles the style of the small-scale meetinghouses common to

Puritan settlements in New England. The Methodist Missionary Society may have provided the plans for the sanctuary.¹

The church stands as a single-story, wood-frame structure, measuring 30'-4" x 20'-5" and resting on a concrete masonry unit (CMU) foundation. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal, whip-sawn planks, painted white. The building's open gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. The louvered belfry includes a square base with a smaller octagonal section on top, adorned with a symbolic wooden crown of thorns.

The front façade is symmetrically arranged with a single wooden door centered between two windows. The windows are of identical single-hung sash construction with a single vertical muntin halving the glazing. In addition to the windows, a three-paned transom above the front entry lets light into the interior. In keeping with the church's original fenestration remains, there are two windows each on three sides of the building, apart from the rear. These match the design of the front windows.

Interior

The interior of Claquato Church is equally unpretentious. The front entrance opens into a small vestibule with a closet on either side. From here, a set of double doors opens into the sanctuary. There is a single, open space with a wooden floor and shiplap ceiling painted white. 10 wooden pews, also painted white, provide seating for a congregation. There are five on either side of a central aisle, with the pews at the front of the church somewhat narrower to accommodate a woodstove that would have heated the church when it was originally in use. These pews are original to the building, crafted from local timber and featuring simple, unadorned backs and seats.

At the front of the sanctuary stands a raised platform, or chancel, where the pulpit is located. The pulpit is a wooden structure, slightly elevated and centrally positioned, with a modest design that echoes the

simplicity of the church. Natural light floods the sanctuary, creating a serene and contemplative atmosphere. The original wooden wainscoting along the lower portion of the walls remains intact, adding a touch of warmth and continuity to the design.

Evaluation of Significance

Claquato Church is a historically significant structure due to the rareness of similarly dated buildings in the region; its cultural and social importance to the community, both past and present; and its association with Washington State's early pioneer era.

Claquato Church has never just been a place of worship. From the day it opened its doors, it has served as a multipurpose space for members of the community to meet in fellowship and pursue a variety of activities. It played a pivotal role in binding the community of Claquato during its boom years and now stands as a tangible historical representation of Washington State in its nascence.

Condition Assessment

This report describes the condition of Claquato Church and is delineated into the following areas:

Exterior

- Foundation
- Walls
- Roof
- Windows
- Doors
- Drainage
- Stairs

Interior

- Structural Elements
- Flooring
- Walls and Ceiling

¹ Claquato brief history...(pending – this was provided as a single sheet by LCHM)

- Electrical System

A condition assessment rubric was employed to determine appropriate ratings for each of the evaluated areas. Several key factors were considered: structural integrity, functionality, aesthetics, safety compliance, and maintenance history. The condition ratings shown indicate that the area met the most relevant criteria for that rating description.

Poor

- Significant structural damage or deterioration
- Major cracks, fractures, or deformations
- Risk of imminent failure
- Major functionality issues
- Unable to perform intended purpose
- Requires immediate repair or replacement
- Severe aesthetic damage
- Unappealing and detracts from overall appearance
- Major safety hazards present
- Non-compliance with safety regulations
- Immediate danger to occupants or users
- No regular maintenance
- Evidence of neglect or poor upkeep
- Major repairs overdue

Fair

- Moderate structural damage
- Visible cracks or deformations, but not critical
- Requires attention soon
- Noticeable functionality issues
- Performs intended purpose with some limitations
- Needs repair or maintenance soon
- Moderate aesthetic damage
- Somewhat unappealing appearance but acceptable
- Moderate safety issues
- Partially compliant with safety regulations
- Needs attention to avoid hazards
- Inconsistent maintenance
- Some evidence of neglect
- Upcoming repairs needed

Good

- Minor structural issues
- Small cracks or deformations, not affecting integrity
- Generally sound with no immediate concerns
- Minor functionality issues
- Performs intended purpose adequately
- No immediate repair needed
- Minor aesthetic issues
- Generally appealing appearance
- Minor safety concerns
- Mostly compliant with safety regulations
- No immediate danger to occupants
- Regular maintenance with minor lapses
- Generally well-kept
- No major repairs needed

Excellent

- No structural damage
- No visible cracks or deformations
- Completely sound and robust
- No functionality issues
- Performs intended purpose perfectly
- Optimal condition
- No aesthetic damage
- Clean, well-maintained, and highly appealing
- No safety hazards
- Fully compliant with all safety regulations
- Safe and secure environment
- Consistent and thorough maintenance
- Well-documented maintenance history
- Proactive upkeep and repairs

Exterior

Foundation

Observation: Concrete

Condition: Good

Walls

Observation: Most of the exterior paint is peeling and discolored. Evident moisture damage. Moisture readings at 5%, particularly at ground level. Siding is soft in areas. Existing paint includes lead content.

Condition: Poor to Fair

Roof

Observation: Wood shake roof is deteriorated. Shakes are missing from the base of the spire. Paint is peeling from the crown of thorns. Wood shingles have pulled away from the steeple. Water intrusion is evident.

Condition: Poor

Windows

Observation: One windowsill has rotted away. Exteriors of all windows show signs of deterioration.

Condition: Poor to Fair

Doors

Observation: hardware...

Condition: Fair...

Drainage

Observation: As part of earlier remodels, gutters and downspouts were added to either side of the structure.

Condition: Good

Stairs

Observation: Stairs to front door were rebuilt as part of earlier remodel. The stairs are deteriorated.

Condition: Poor.

Interior

Structural Elements

Observation: Structural reinforcing was added as part of earlier remodel.

Condition:

Flooring

Observation:

Condition: Good to Fair

Walls and Ceiling

Observation: Wallpaper is peeling in storage (not sanctuary) area. Water spots are visible on the ceiling. An exterior plant is growing through the wallboard.

Ceiling boards and battens are sagging and cracking in areas. Moisture readings are at 12% in areas.

Condition: Poor to Fair

Electrical System

Observation: Electrical panel was added as part of earlier remodel.

Condition: Good

Heating

The removal of the woodstove during 20th century renovations contributed greatly to the current condition of the church. Without heat, the interior of the building maintained the same relative temperature as the exterior, eliminating the typical moisture conditions associated with temperature differentials. Testing at various points throughout the extent of the exterior enclosure of the building did not detect any moisture related damage.

Treatment and Work Recommendations

Historic Preservation Objectives

National Parks Service Preservation Brief No. 43 defines four potential approaches for the treatment of historic properties: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction.

Based on the condition assessment and long-term programming goals of Claquato Church, a Restoration approach is recommended. The Preservation Brief defines the objective of this scale of conservation as project that is "undertaken to depict a property at a

particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.”²

Work Recommendations and Alternatives

Base Restoration

Roof

The extremely poor condition of the roof has caused noticeable water damage to the structure. Immediate replacement of the roof is necessary in order to maintain the structural integrity of the church. The work shall entail replacement of the existing wood shake roof with new cedar shakes to match the existing roof.

Exterior Walls

It is recommended that the exterior paint is removed and that the exterior walls are refinished with new paint. Limited testing was performed on the existing paint to determine lead content. Based upon samples forwarded to a testing laboratory, the existing paint includes lead content. Specialized removal and disposal procedures will need to be performed in order for this work to be completed.

Windows

Due to the level of the deterioration of the windows, it is recommended that they are restored to full operability. This will prevent further water damage to the siding and allow air circulation during warmer seasons.

Interior Walls

While the wallpaper in the sanctuary is not original to the church; nevertheless, it is more than 70 years old. It is recommended that the wallpaper remains and is cleaned.

Floors

It is recommended that the hardwood floors in the interior are refinished to improve their appearance and delay the rate of continued wear.

Doors

It is recommended that updated hardware is provided for the entry doors.

Miscellaneous Improvements

Long Term Programming

The long-term vision for the Claquato Church and its immediate vicinity is to develop an additional building that will serve as a gathering space, community facility, and visitor center to attract people to this important historic site.

The Claquato Cemetery Association owns a nearby property that is between the cemetery and the church. This 2.39 acre property is currently vacant. This report proposes the development of a visitor and event center to be managed by the Cemetery Association.

This facility would provide the necessary infrastructure support to enable the existing church to remain a historic structure without modifications. The facility would include:

- Parking for visitors
- A sidewalk connection to the church that would provide an accessible means of travel from the parking lot
- A visitor lobby that would provide historical information regarding the church and the early pioneer community of Claquato
- A meeting and event room to be used for cemetery-related services as a for large community gatherings
- An exterior space for outdoor events and activities
- Office and support spaces for the management and administration of the cemetery and church
- Restrooms with both interior and exterior access

² Slaton, p. 11

The projected size of the visitor, as a placeholder, is approximately 5,000 square feet. The Graham Visitors Center located at the Washington Park Arboretum in Seattle is used as a model project for evaluation. The program and use of the Graham Visitors Center is similar to what is envisioned for support of and engagement with Claquato Church and Cemetery.

Estimated construction costs are \$1,475,000 with an overall projected project budget of \$2,350,000. Many variables can affect the overall cost. Amounts are provided for planning purposes to establish the overall scale of the proposed development.

Appendices

Photographs

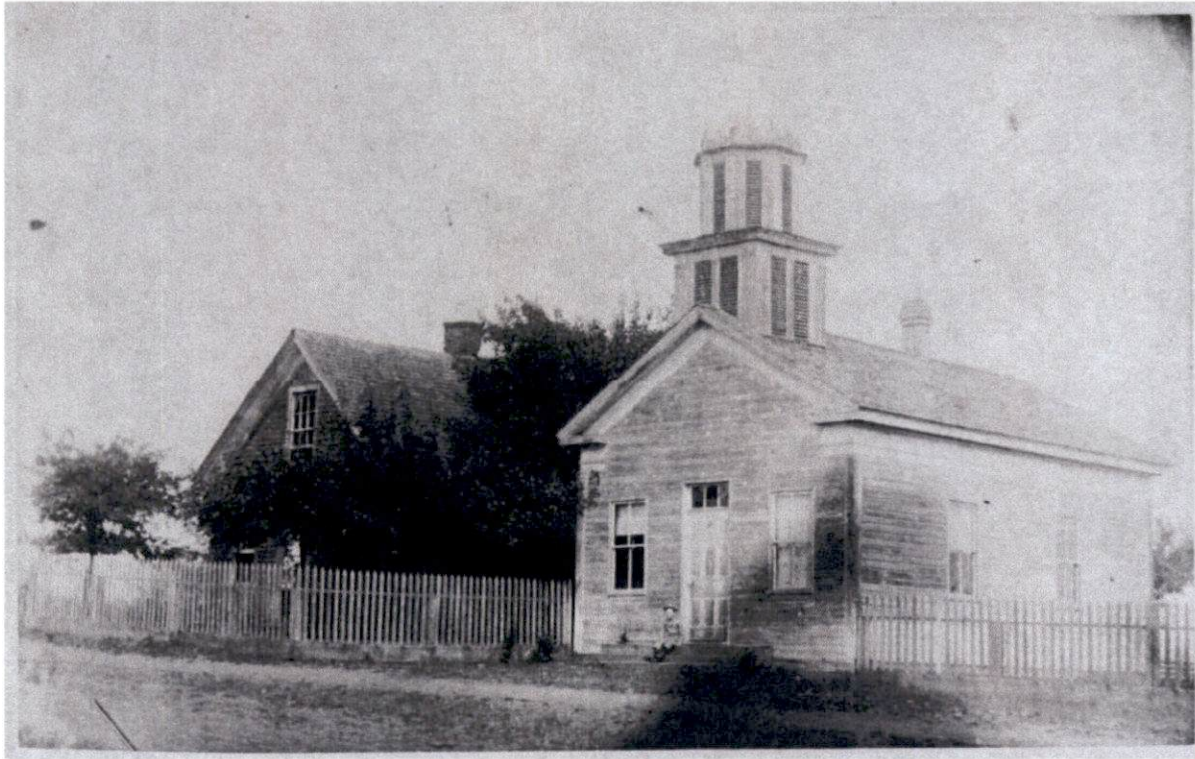


Figure 7 p10255 Claquato Church 1890



Figure 8 P17215 Claquato Church 1890s



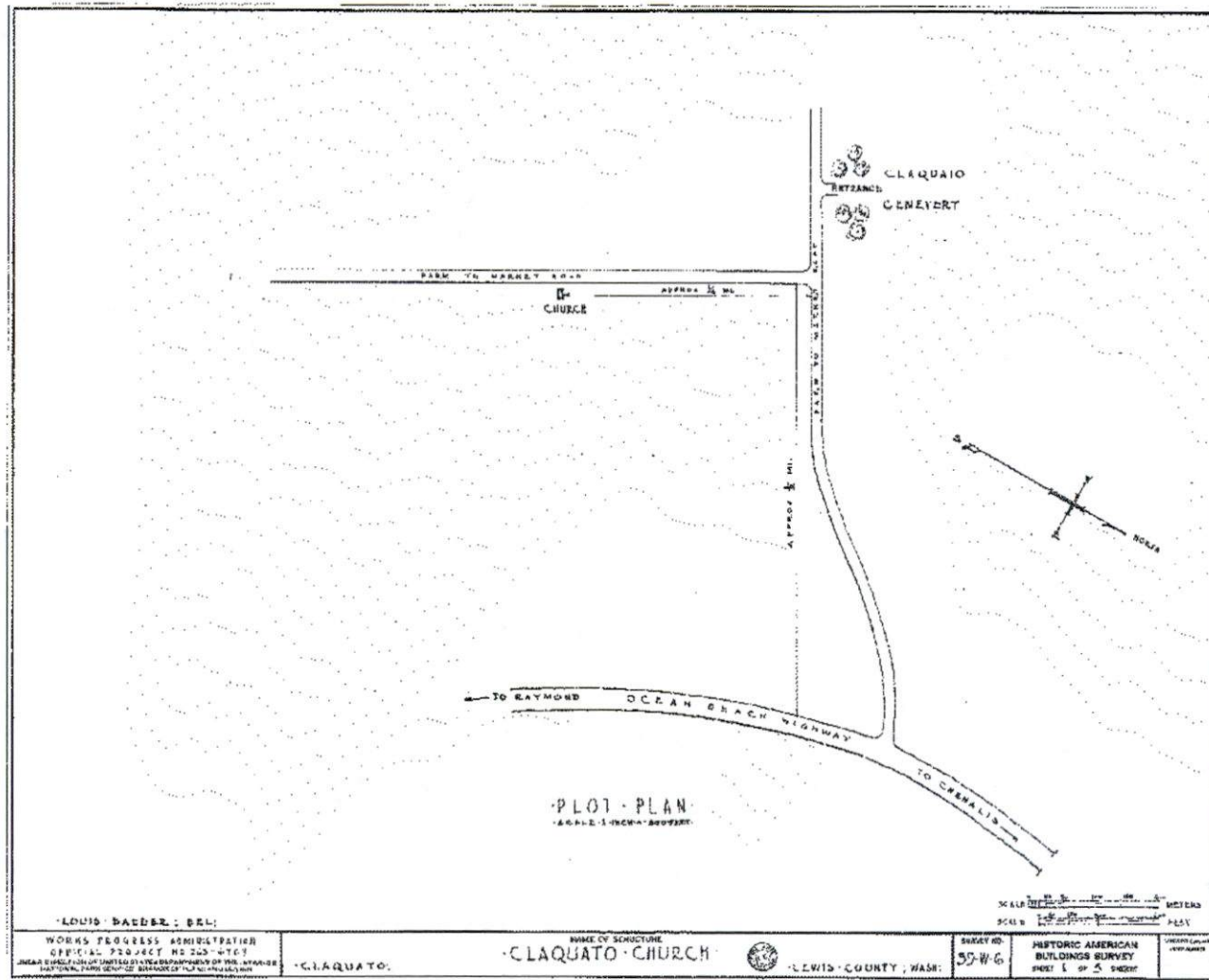
Figure 9 P20669 Claquato Church drawing March 12 1859

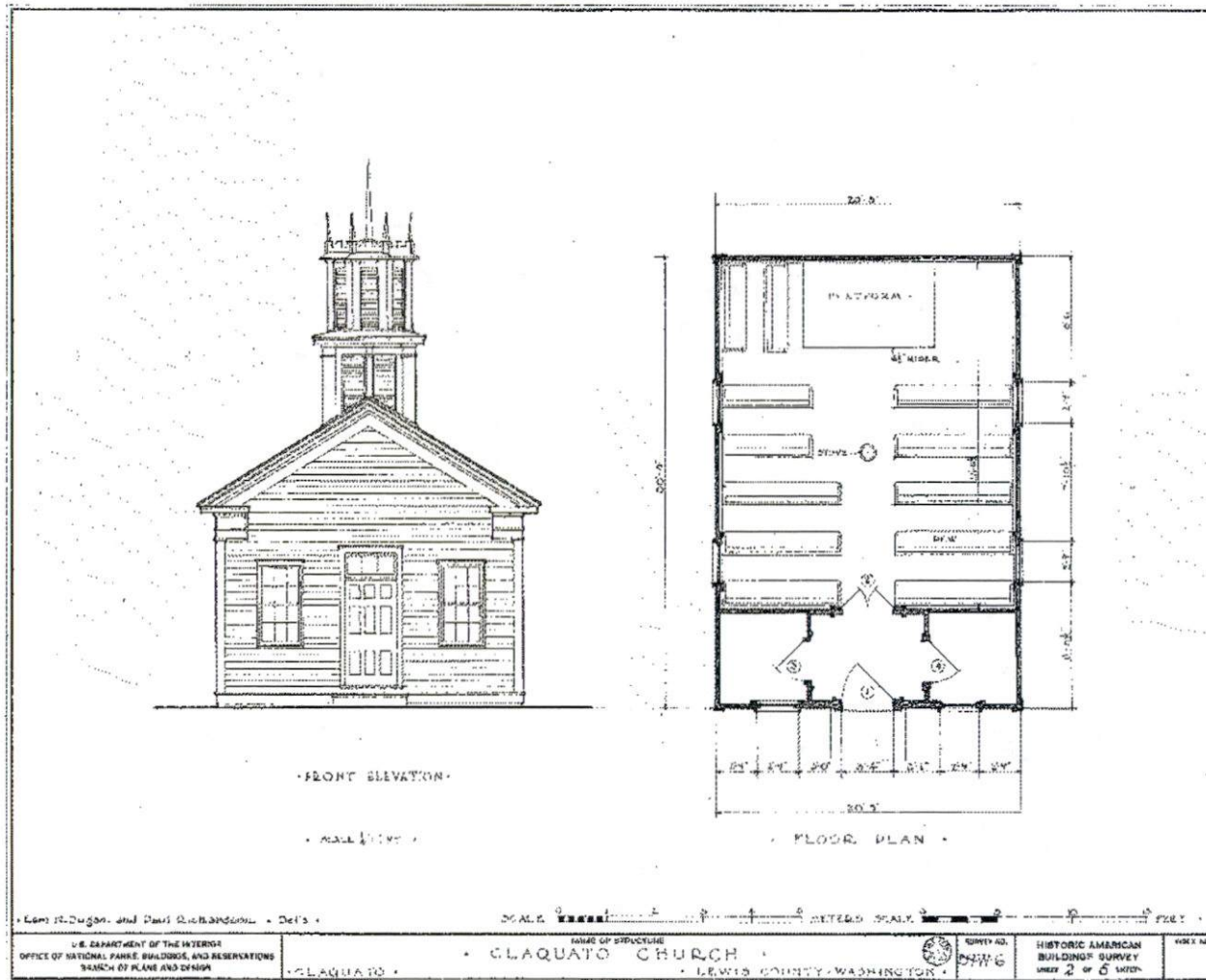
Historic American Buildings Survey

Department of the Interior National Parks Service, 1934

CLAQUATO CHVRCH CLAQUATO, WASHINGTON		ERRECTED - BETWEEN 1840-1860 ARCHITECT - UNKNOWN BUILDER - UNKNOWN		
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN		ACQUIRED 1934 DRAWN 1934 REPRODUCED BY NPS - J.P. 24	DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON - 14-0000 SERIES, DIST. OF DIST. OF BUILDING SURVEY BUILDING SURVEY FIELD PHOTO N. LEVEL EXISTING	SHEET 30-N-6 2-SHEETS

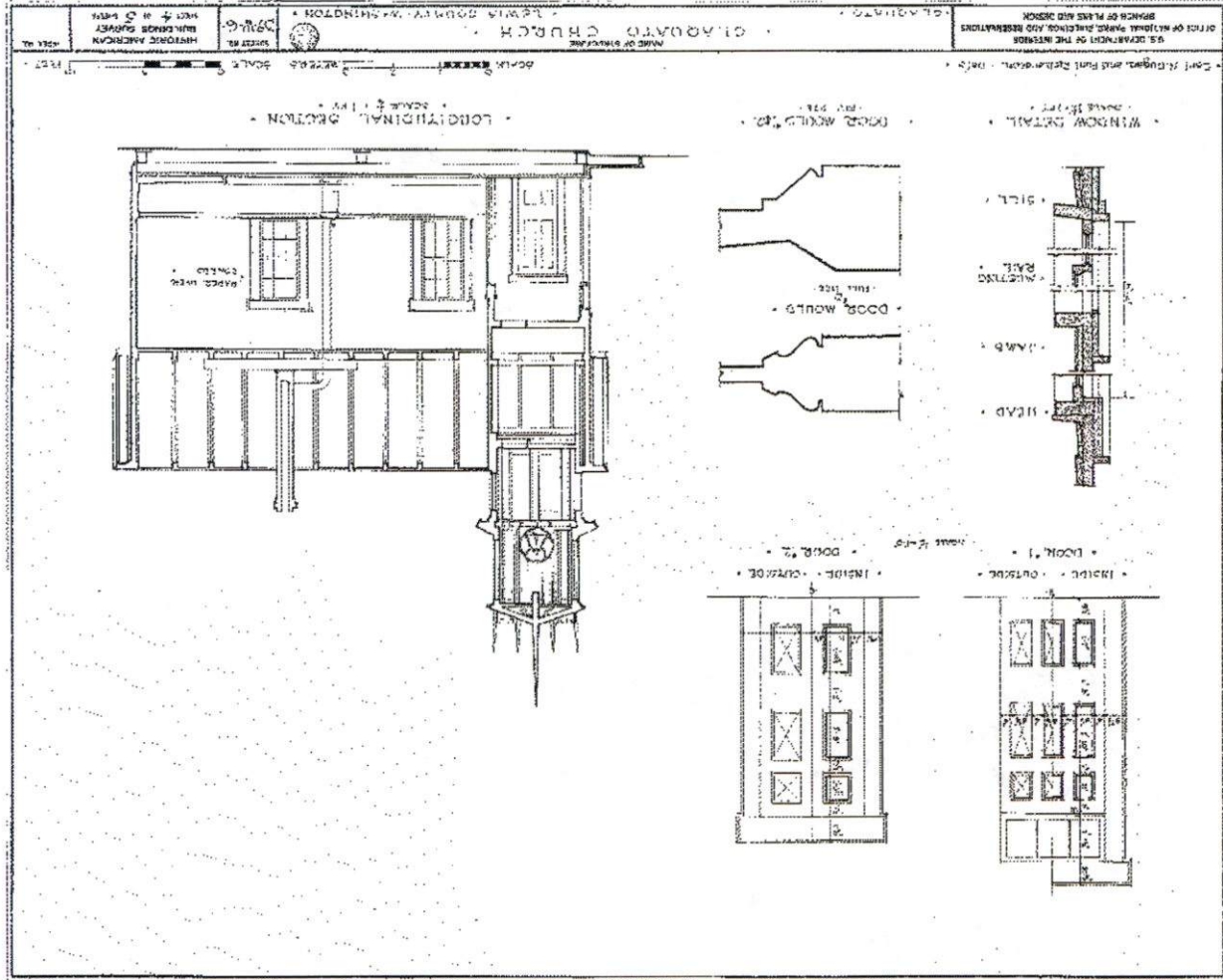
CLAQUATO CHURCH AND CEMETERY | HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT



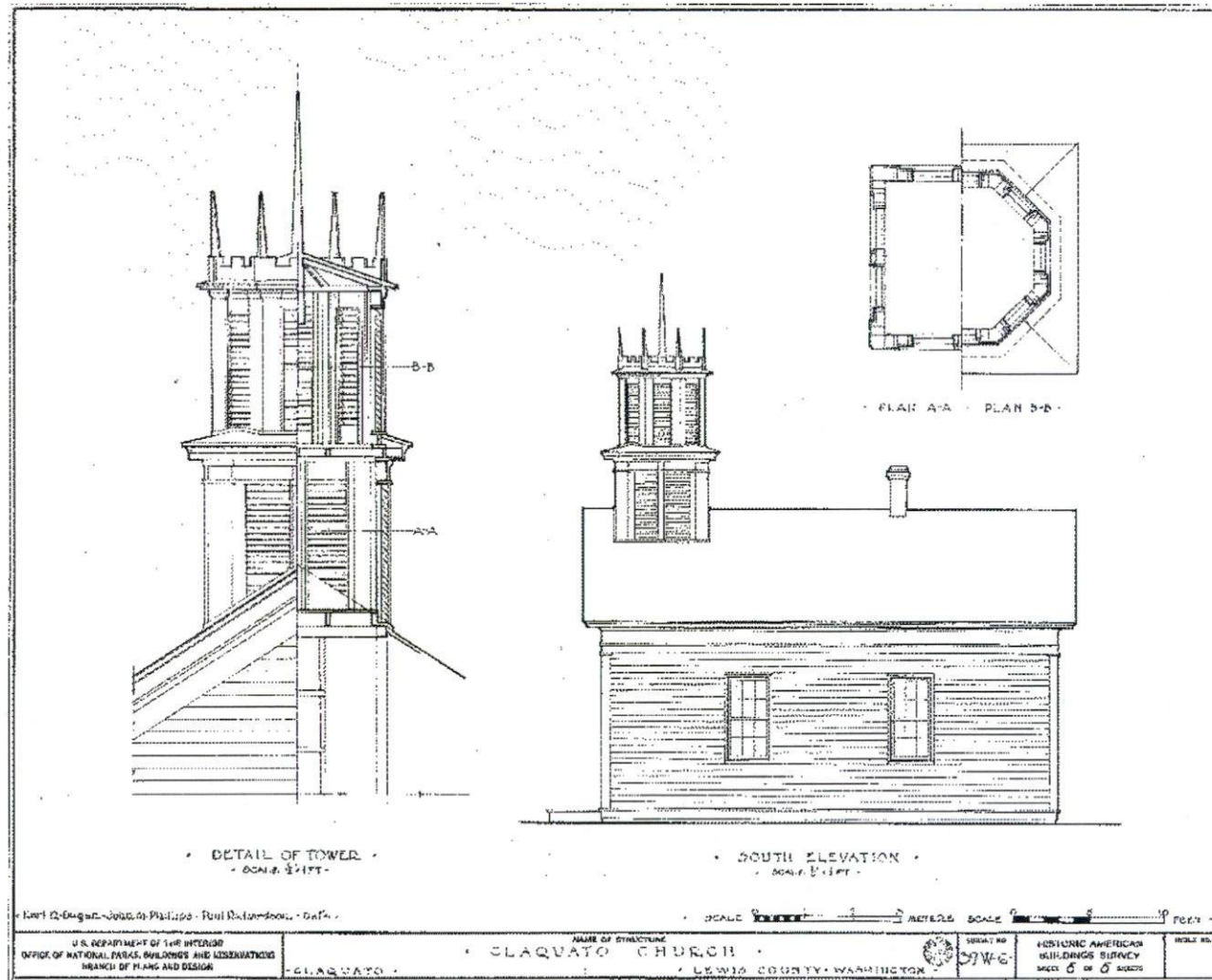


CLAQUATO CHURCH AND CEMETERY | HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT





CLAQUATO CHURCH AND CEMETERY | HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT



Historic American Buildings Survey (with mark-ups)

Notes by Ron Wright and Associates/Architects, PS

To be added



Lead Paint Report

To be added

**CLAQUATO CHURCH RESTORATION - LEWIS COUNTY
PROJECT BUDGET WORKSHEET**

TOTAL

Construction:

Rehabilitation	\$ 295,730
Rehab Contingency	\$ 44,360
Sales Tax	\$ 27,887
SUBTOTAL	\$ 367,977

Soft Costs:

Architect	\$ 39,573
Engineering	\$ 5,000
Environmental Assessment	\$ 5,000
Other Consultants	\$ 2,500
Soft Cost Contingency	\$ 10,000
Other:	
SUBTOTAL	\$ 62,073

Other Development Costs

Insurance	\$ 5,000
Bidding Costs	\$ 500
Permits, Fees & Hookups	\$ 4,694
SUBTOTAL	\$ 10,194

Total Development Cost:	\$ 440,244
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CLAQUATO CHURCH RESTORATION - LEWIS COUNTY
ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS

General Conditions		\$47,475
ADA Access at Entry		\$20,000
Replace Roof		\$24,000
Paint (Remove + New)		\$62,750
Restore Windows		\$40,000
Clean Wallpaper		\$2,500
Door Hardware Allowance		\$4,000
Misc Improvements		\$5,000
Subtotal		\$205,725
Contingency @	20.00%	\$41,145
Subtotal		\$246,870
General Contractor's O & P @	15.00%	\$37,031
Subtotal		\$283,901
General Contractor's Bond @	2.00%	\$5,678
Subtotal		\$289,579
General Contractor's BT&I @	2.00%	\$5,792
TOTAL		\$295,370

Historic American Buildings Survey, Creator. Old Claquato Church, Claquato, Lewis County, WA. Lewis County Washington Claquato, 1933. Documentation Compiled After. Photograph. <https://www.loc.gov/item/wa0064/>.

Skinner, Andy. *A Brief Look at the Rich History of the Claquato Church and Cemetery*. The Chronicle. 02 February 2018. <https://www.chronline.com/stories/a-brief-look-at-the-rich-history-of-the-claquato-church-and-cemetery.19697>. Accessed 20 March 2024.

Rand McNally and Company, Creator. Map of Washington and Oregon. 1882. Issued by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. https://www.sos.wa.gov/legacy/maps/maps_detail.aspx?m=157 Accessed 24 June 2024.

Wilma, David. *Lewis County – Thumbnail History*. HistoryLink.org. 2005-09-01. <https://www.historylink.org/file/7449>. Accessed 10 March 2024.

Supplemental Record of Work Performed

Completion Report

This chapter shall be appended to this document at such a time as the recommended preservation work is completed. It should include

Technical Data

Phase I - commercial
call Andy for info -
call to see timeline

- Board Approval.

See Tera or Son. for check.