

# 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 John G. Chapman House

**DRAFT**

other names/site number Thomas Bair Residence

## 2. Location

street & number 974 10<sup>th</sup> Street

n/a

not for publication

city or town Arcata

n/a

vicinity

state California

code \_\_\_\_\_

county Humboldt

code 023

zip code 95521

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

**national**       **statewide**       **local**

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Classification**

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		<b>Total</b>

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

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N/A

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**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

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**6. Function or Use**

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**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

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Domestic (single dwelling)

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**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

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Domestic (single dwelling)

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

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Italianate

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**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

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foundation: Redwood sill on brick pier

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walls: Redwood shiplap

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roof: Asphalt composition

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other: Brick chimney

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Interior lath and plaster walls

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## **Narrative Description**

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

### **Summary Paragraph**

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## **Narrative Description**

The John Grinnell Chapman Home is a one and one half story wood frame building on the southwest corner of Block 209, at 974 10<sup>th</sup> Street in the City of Arcata, Humboldt County, California. The home is Italianate style with a west wing and veranda. The kitchen extends from the north side of the house and is separated from it by a wall. The main house was constructed in 1876, expanding an earlier 1874 building that has now become an attached wing of the building.

The one-and-a-half story building has an L-shaped plan, a compound of a main roof of symmetrical appearance and a small wing with a gabled roof. The main roof is a truncated hip roof, with a front cross gable dormer that forms a pediment. The top of the roof is flat, and once supported a captain's walk with wooden balustrade (now removed.) Beneath the roof line are a bracketed cornice with dentils and decorative detail, interrupted by the the recessed entry porch with transom, a flat porch roof supported by two rectangular pillars, paired slant bays with bracketed cornice and colonettes, interrupted by the cross-gable dormer. The attached side wing is side-gabled with a bracketed cornice. A flat porch extends from the southern wall of the wing, supported by five narrow turned pillars. Exterior walls are redwood shiplap siding atop large redwood sills over a brick pier foundation. The building has two brick chimneys, one located centrally at the peak of the wing roof, one at the peak of the north side of the main roof. Windows are tall, narrow double-hung sash windows. Those facing the building front have a single pane in each sash. Windows on the back and eastern side of the building have six panes in each sash.

The main house faces south on 10<sup>th</sup> Street and consists of two bay windowed reception parlors each side of the entry hallway which leads to the formal living room. A large dining room is central to the house, left of the living room and entry hall, with doorway access to the kitchen and pantry, west wing and staircase hallway to the upper floor. A thirty-two inch wide staircase hallway leads to an upstairs foyer under an opening skylight that gave ladder access to the rooftop captains walk. Off the foyer is one master bedroom over the front of the house and two smaller bedrooms to the back.

The building sits on its original brick pier foundation on large redwood sills. The exterior walls are redwood shiplap siding. The interior walls are lath and plaster. Two brick chimneys with hearths are located in the west wing and central living room. Both the dining room and kitchen have suspended chimneys for coal or wood burning appliances. Upstairs, heating appliances vented into the upper portion of the living room chimney.

The dining room and kitchen walls are surrounded with wainscot panels. The doors throughout the house are softwood painted faux to resemble maple or hardwood. Windows on the main house are tall, double hung, two over two with singles on the bay windows. Windows on the kitchen and back of the house are double hung six over six. All glass is original. The roof is modern black fiberglass composition over older redwood shake.

The Chapman House retains a high degree of integrity, other than the loss of the captain's walk balustrade on the roof. Comparison with 1882 lithograph and historic photographs from 1905 show no other major alterations to the building. Built in 1876, with the side wing in 1874, by its original owner H.S. Daniels, the John G. Chapman home sits on its original location on a rise above 10<sup>th</sup> and J Streets. In the early 1900's both streets were cut and lowered for grading and drainage, giving the house the appearance of being on a hill. A redwood "kit" garage was added in the 1920's when an automobile became part of the family. The garage is a non-contributor due to its construction after the end of the period of significance.

A brick lined, hand dug well approximately thirty-two inches in diameter and sixteen feet deep is located on the east center edge of the lot. It is mentioned as the dividing point for the sale of the west half of Block 209 to H.S. Daniels in 1872.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry/Mining

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Exploration/Settlement

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Architecture

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**Period of Significance**

1876-1905

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**Significant Dates**

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**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Chapman, John G.

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**Cultural Affiliation**

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**Architect/Builder**

Daniels, H.S.

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance dates from the completion of the main house through the end of the life of John G. Chapman.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The John G. Chapman Home is eligible for the National Register under Criteria B and C at the local level of significance. John G. Chapman was an early settler of the city of Union, later established as Arcata. Chapman was a significant figure in the mining and merchant-packing era of Humboldt County. The property is also an excellent example of Italianate residential architecture, constructed of local redwood and demonstrating a high level of architectural craftsmanship and a high degree of integrity.

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

### **Criterion B: John G. Chapman**

The John G. Chapman Home is the last tangible connection to the life of John G. Chapman, founder of the Union Gold Bluff Placer Mine at lower Gold Bluff Beach in Redwood National and State Parks. In a region better known for its maritime and redwood logging industry, Chapman was a significant figure in Humboldt County's mining industry, the industry that brought the earliest settlers to the town of Union, later Arcata.

#### Historic Significance

John Grinnell Chapman was born May 28, 1832 in Hudson, New York, to John and Anna Huntington Chapman, merchants on the Hudson River. July 23, 1849, John G. Chapman and his brother-in-law, Captain Francis Best, arrived in San Francisco from around Cape Horn aboard Best's brig "Orbert." Chapman and Best went immediately to the goldfields of Trinity County in the fall of 1849. The special California Census of 1852 for Trinity County listed both as "miners" with a home address of New York.

Following the starvation winter of 1851, Chapman and Best opened a general merchandise store and packing business on the North Fork of the Salmon River at "Best's Tent." Known also as Bestville, the settlement became the present day Forks of Salmon, Siskiyou County, California by 1854.

John G. Chapman continued in the merchant and packing trade between the mines, Red Bluff, Trinidad and Union (Arcata) until his move to Arcata early in 1860. There he entered the livery business for about two years. He participated in the removal of 124 Mad River Wiyot tribes people to the Klamath River Indian Reservation at Waukel in April, 1860, under command of Indian Affairs Agent David Buell.

#### Chapman Associates with Greenebaum & Company Merchants

Following a brief failed marriage, Chapman moved to Eureka to engage in the warehouse and livery business. He shared a warehouse at Bucksport (south of Eureka) with Joseph Greenebaum of the San Francisco firm of Greenebaum & Company, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants. In 1866, Chapman moved back to Arcata as a general merchant and with J. Greenebaum and George Tilley purchased a one third interest each in Jacoby Building (CA Historic Landmark #783, National Register Listing #17-06-1982) at 791 8<sup>th</sup> Street on the southwest corner of the Arcata Plaza. Chapman and Greenebaum were under license from the Army to trade with the Hoopa Reservation on the Trinity River.

July 1868, Congress authorized abandonment of the Smith River Indian Farm. Henry Orman, Indian Agent at Smith River, employed J.G. Chapman as agent to transport the Smith River Indians to the Hoopa Valley Reservation. Indian peoples were taken down the coast to the Klamath River, then canoed up the Klamath and Trinity Rivers to Hoopa Valley. Stock and other belongings were moved later over interior trails to the upper Klamath River.

#### John G. Chapman and Joseph Greenebaum Invest in the Gold Bluff Mine

Following the "Gold Bluff Excitement" of 1850-51 that caught the attention of San Francisco, interest in the gold bearing beach sands south of the Klamath River mouth faded, partly due to Indian-white conflicts. The premium paid for gold during the Civil War revived interest. More scientific interest in the origin of the beach gold caused some successful prospecting by credible locals. Mining camp stories notwithstanding, little of this went unnoticed locally or in San Francisco.

The "West Coast Signal," April 17, 1872, reported J.G. Chapman while in San Francisco on business (presumably with Greenebaum) made the acquaintance of representatives of the Gold Bluff Submarine Mining Company of New York. Their

plans to dredge the ocean near the bluffs were unsuccessful. Sluicing, amalgamation, dredging, chlorination had been tried or considered, but in the end a combination of sluicing and amalgamation proved most successful.

Early in 1872, John G. Chapman and Joseph Greenebaum began acquiring claims at the Lower Gold Bluff in partnership with George Tilley and George Harpst of Arcata. The Union Gold Bluff Placer Mine was organized and John Grinnell Chapman was named Superintendent.

#### John G. Chapman establishes Permanent Residence in Arcata

J.G. Chapman's residence in Arcata from the late 1860s through 1875 was a house on the northwest corner of 10<sup>th</sup> and H Streets which burned in the Arcata fire of 1875. In 1876, Chapman began building a new home on the northeast corner of 10<sup>th</sup> and I Streets, but sold the property without occupying it.

In 1872, J.G. Chapman married again to Elizabeth Burroughs of Port Orford, Oregon. Also in 1872, H.S. Daniels purchased the west half of Block 209 in Arcata. On the southwest corner of this lot at the corner of 10<sup>th</sup> and J Streets Daniels began work on the Chapman House in 1874, completing it in 1876. October 19<sup>th</sup>, 1880, Daniels sold the west half of Block 209, including the house to Thomas Bair of Arcata.

Thomas Bair was a local self-made businessman. Coming west from Missouri with his uncle at age 11 in 1855, he found employment as bell rider on lead mules on the Salmon-Trinity pack trains. As a teen, Bair moved to Idaho and Montana and bought his own pack train. Selling out he moved to Arcata in 1867 and became one of the largest ranch owners in the county. He was founder and president of the Bank of Arcata. He re-entered the packing business following Greenebaum and Chapman's exit to the Gold Bluff in 1873 and became the Post Trader at Camp Gaston for the next sixteen years until the post closed.

#### Mrs. Elizabeth J.G. Chapman Purchases the Chapman Residence

July 9, 1883, Thomas Bair sold the west half of Block 209, including the house at 974 10<sup>th</sup> Street to Elizabeth J.G. Chapman for \$3,500.

John G. Chapman and Joseph Greenebaum sold their Jacoby Storehouse mercantile business to Julius Greenwald from Nevada City, California in 1873. Chapman continued as Superintendent of the Union Gold Bluff Placer Mine from 1872 to his retirement in 1901. He and Elizabeth Burroughs had four children; Edward H. born 1872; John G. Jr. born 1874; Elizabeth B. born 1880; Juliette born 1882. In 1865, J.G. Chapman's sister, now widow of Captain Francis Best, came west to live with the family and care for the surviving daughter of Chapman's first marriage, Emily Ann. All lived in the Chapman Home in Arcata. As the Chapman boys finished school they shared the labor at the Gold Bluff. Later in the 1890s as J.G. Chapman's health declined, sons Edward and John managed mine business in father's absence.

#### Chapman and Greenebaum Patent the Gold Bluff, Expand Operations

In 1874, J.G. Chapman, George Tilley and Joseph Greenebaum applied to the General Land Office for federal land patents on the Union Gold Bluff Placer Mine, 194.15 acres.

During the 1880's nearby claims were acquired and patented; The Arcata Consolidated Placer Mine, Humboldt Location, Black Sand Location, Coos Bay Location, Chester Location, Wilmington Location and Santa Maria Location (see supporting documentation). By the early 1890's as operational success declined, Greenebaum and Chapman would control 1,400 acres of beach mine extending from Mussel Point (also known as Gate Point) north of the mouth of Redwood Creek to Squash Ann Creek north of Espa Lagoon. Headquarters for the mine was a complex of buildings located on a grassy knoll located about one mile south of Espa Lagoon on Major Creek. Mining flumes and wash house were also located on Espa Lagoon as pictured in Plate VIII and IX, in Bearss. Chapman and Greenebaum owned approximately four miles of Lower Bluff.

In 1876, Joseph Greenebaum died. His nephews and brother, Sigmund in San Francisco became the new principal partners. The Bluffs remained a paying property through the 1880s according to reports of the California State Minerologist. After about 1888, production declined rapidly. The financial panic of 1893 added stress to the business situation and the Greenebaum family pressed J.G. Chapman and his sons for improvements in production. By the late 1890's, gold production was almost nil and the San Francisco partners, by this time known as the London-Paris-American Bank, sought sale of the property.

In 1895, the Chapman House was sold by the Humboldt County Assessor to the State of California for \$12.85 to collect back taxes for the 1894/95 tax year. Business partner Sigmund Greenebaum had assumed an old mortgage on the property in 1897, and the house was recovered by Elizabeth J.G. Chapman in 1898. Indications are that Sigmund Greenebaum had helped the Chapman's recapture the property through a new mortgage that was satisfied by the sale of the Gold Bluff Mine in 1902.

#### J.G. Chapman Retires From Mining, Dies in Arcata House

In 1901, John G. Chapman retired from mining to the Chapman House in Arcata. January 4, 1902, the 1,400 acre Union Gold Bluff Placer Mine was sold to the Honorable Sturgis W. Whitlock and daughters of Darby, Connecticut, and briefly renamed the Gold Bluff Mining and Lumber Company. The new owners entered bankruptcy by 1904.

April 23, 1905, John Grinnell Chapman died at his home in Arcata. His sons, Edward H. and John G. Jr. had entered the cattle ranching business in Orick, Klamath and Bridgeville in Humboldt County. Son John Jr. ran a hardware store and post office in Orick until his death in 1913.

Son Edward H. Chapman purchased the Baker Hamilton Ranch, also known as the Hamilton Hotel, one mile south of the Klamath River ferry at Dad's Camp near Requa on the coast road. Known as the "Hamilton Hotel" to sportsmen and those who missed the Klamath ferry, it became known as the "Chapman Range" for many decades. Ed Chapman's second wife, Ann Decker, sold the ranch to Larry Grivelli of Klamath in 1960. Bake Hamilton lived at the ranch with the Chapmans until his death in 1930. The Hamilton Hotel was acquired by Redwood National Park in 1968 from Larry Grivelli.

Following the death of Elizabeth J.G. Chapman in 1931, title to the Chapman House passed jointly to Edward H. Chapman of Klamath and daughter Juliette Chapman Cropley, who lived in the Chapman House with her husband, George Cropley and two daughters, Janet and Doris.

While tending cattle at his Bridgeville location, Edward H. Chapman died in the Pacific Lumber Company Hospital in Scotia, California, August 7, 1951, leaving Juliette Chapman sole owner of the House. Juliette's grandson is owner of the house today.

In 1968, the National Park Service acquired Edward Chapman's Ranch on Coastal Drive and the former Union Gold Bluff Placer Mine at Lower Gold Bluff Beach.

In a region known exclusively for its redwood and timber heritage, the John G. Chapman House is a living connection to the mining and merchant-packing era in northwestern California. It is a unique story and significant chapter in the history surrounding Redwood National and State Parks. There is no remaining building from John G. Chapman's mining interests, and his ownership of Jacoby's Storehouse, still extant, was shared with several others. The Chapman House represents the last existing property directly associated with Chapman's life and role in the community.

#### **Criterion C: Italianate Architecture**

Originally constructed by H.S. Daniels, the Chapman House represents an excellent example of Italianate residential architecture as found on the west coast of California. The first portion of the building constructed was a small side-gabled one-story house constructed in 1874. By 1876, Daniels completed the main one-and-a-half story house with a hipped roof and large centered gable, and the original 1874 portion became a small wing of the new building. Unlike Italianate row houses built in expensive, densely populated cities like San Francisco, the Chapman House is typical of Italianate homes constructed in cities with wider lots and lower land prices, like Arcata. The low roof pitch, tall, vertically oriented windows with decorative sills and shields, and the elaborate bracketed cornice and colonettes define the Chapman House as an Italianate building. At the time of its construction, the editor of the *Humboldt Times* called it "the finest there is in this section and probably there is no dwelling in the county that will compare with it in appearance." (Van Kirk, p. 14)

The original architect of the property is unknown, but the property exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship and is an excellent example of its style. Constructed of old-growth redwood, probably harvested and milled within Humboldt County, the property has experienced little deterioration or modification. The loss of a captain's walk at the roof peak, and a small balustrade atop the porch, are the only noticeable modifications to the building evident when a modern photo is compared to an 1880 lithograph.



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bearss, Edwin Ci., "History Basic Data, Redwood National Park," National Park Service, 1969; p. 55-64 "Gold Bluffs," p. 111, Plates VIII, IX, illustrating mine location.

Elliot, Wallace W., "History of Humboldt County, California, 1882", Pacific Press Publishing House, Oakland, CA. John Chapman, p. 150, Thomas Bair, p. 187, Gold Bluff, p. 19, 105, 150, plate of house on p. 76

Guinn, J.M., "History & Biography of Coast Counties of California," Chapman Publishing Co., Chicago, 1904. Page 1459, biography of John Grinnell Chapman.

1852 California Census of Klamath County, California, p. 11

Simmons, Ned, Trinidad Museum Society, Trinidad, CA. Unpublished notes of Ned Simmons. Various articles from "Arcata Union, Humboldt Times, Western Watchman" from 1887 to 1950 related to the Davison and Chapman family compiled for Redwood National Park.

Wistar, Isaac J., "Autobiography of Isaac Jones Wistar, 1827-1905," Published 1937, p. 163

"11<sup>th</sup> Report of the California State Minerologist, September 15, 1892," p. 232. Beach Washing at the Lower Bluff, the mouth of Redwood Creek, Johnson Ranch and the Upper Bluffs.

Belcher & Crane, Researchers of Records; "Examination of Title for the J.G. Chapman Residence, SW corner Block 209, Arcata, CA." Eureka, Humboldt County, CA, February 23, 1898. Generated for Greenbaum Mortgage.

Rev. F.W. Chapman A.M.; "The Chapman Family, Descendents of Robert Chapman, One of the First Settlers of Saybrook, Conn." Chase, Tiffany & Co., Hartford, CT, 1854

Chapman Family Records. Letters, deeds, mortgages, receipts, licenses and business ledgers of John Grinnell Chapman and Greenebaum & Co. between 1866 and 1901, plus personal correspondence.

Susie Van Kirk/Peter Palmquist, *Reflections of Arcata's History, Eighty Years of Architecture*, Bug Press, Arcata, January 1979. P. 14, 93. Funded by NHPA and California State Office of Historic Preservation, 1966. Documentation of Chapman House.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records: Patents issued to John G. Chapman and Sigmund Greenbaum.

Redwood National Park: Finn, Stull, Hefti, Leach; "Information Gathered During an Inspection of Grivelli Residences-Hamilton Hotel." February 10, 1972.

Redwood National Park: Finn, Stull, Hefti, Leach; "Transcription of Oral History Interview with Mrs. Ann (Decker) Chapman, 415 "P" Street, Pioneer House, Apartment 220, Sacramento, CA, dated February 9, 1973.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

**Redwood National and State Park.  
Humboldt State University, Humboldt Room  
Archives, Arcata, CA.  
Humboldt County Library, Humboldt History  
Room Archives, Eureka, CA.  
Humboldt County Historical Society, Archives,  
Eureka, CA.**

\_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than 1 acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u>	<u>408292</u>	<u>452945</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Block #209, City of Arcata, AP# 21-142-15, southwester quarter of Block 209 at 10<sup>th</sup> and J Streets.  
Latitude 40 degrees 52' 13.62" North/Longitude 124 degrees 05' 17.87" West

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the Arcata city lot occupied by the Chapman House.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Roy Chapman Richey  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number PO Box 1121 telephone (775) 847-0136  
city or town Virginia City state Nevada zip code 89440  
e-mail alfdoten@gmail.com

**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.)

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**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:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of \_\_\_\_.

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**Property Owner:**

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

name Roy Chapman Richey

street & number PO Box 1121

telephone (775) 847-0136

city or town Virginia City

state Nevada

zip code 89440

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.