Northwest Cultural Resources Institute
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

NCRI Report

Director Jon Jarvis Delivers Marshall Lecture

by Kim Hash, Director of Programs, Fort Vancouver National Trust

Addressing a gymnasium of 1,700 high school students, former Civilian Conservation Corps workers, elected officials and community members, National Park Service Director Jonathan Jarvis delivered the 17th General George C. Marshall Lecture on May 20 at Hudson's Bay High School. The lecture series honors the legacy of the legendary commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade at Vancouver Barracks (1936 to 1938). General Marshall was a five-star Army general, Army Chief of Staff, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, Nobel Peace Prize recipient and public servant.

Jon Jarvis is the 18th Director of the National Park Service. In his address, Jarvis reflected on Marshall's contribution to the effort to expand the National Park System through his efforts with the CCC. Several CCC men who had worked for General Marshall attended the lecture. Jarvis also noted that his own father had worked for the CCC.

Later Director Jarvis met with two classes of enthusiastic fifth grade students at Marshall Elementary. In doing so, he honored General Marshall's tradition of visiting school children. The students prepared for his visit by studying the National Park System and writing two songs in his honor. They sang for Director Jarvis and then several students asked him questions about his plans for the national parks.

Jon B. Jarvis, Director of the National Park Service, is greeted by flag waving students at Marshall Elementary in Vancouver, WA.

Director Jarvis has launched a youth initiative to connect the country's young people to our national parks. In an effort to gain insight about park visitation from youth, the Fort Vancouver National Trust hosted a youth forum in which Director Jarvis and park rangers from Fort Vancouver met with approximately 60 middle school, high school, and college students and discussed what motivates students to visit national parks and what obstacles prevent them from venturing into nature.

He told the students "The National Parks belong to you. I am very interested in your ideas." He encouraged the students to visit their national parks, to use social media to tell their friends about their experiences, and to volunteer at national parks.

At the conclusion of the youth forum, Director Jarvis summed up the dialogue: "The kids reinforced my belief that they care. They are excited about national parks. They will be extraordinary stewards of the parks."

Elson Strahan, Trust President and CEO, said, "Director Jarvis was an outstanding addition to a long list of distinguished Marshall Lecture speakers. The director's emphasis on linking our youth to the national parks will be a vital effort to sustain the advocacy and preservation of our most precious national resources."

The address by Director Jarvis is available at www.fortvan.org.

Historical Fragment

Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Manitoba. Microfilm B223/z/5, folios 66-70

A15
Statement of matters which transpired at Vancouver March 1860 by Wm. Kaulehelehe an old Servant of the Co.

On or about the tenth day of March 1860, Captain Ingalls U.S. Quartermaster at this place called on me at the house I then occupied and asked me to leave the Hudson's Bay Company's service and offered to give me employment in the Quartermasters Department and furnish me with a better house than the Company's. I replied that I was very comfortable as I was, the Company's house being good for my purpose and that I had not any desire to leave their service. A few days afterwards the Captain called on me again and renewed his offer to give me employment provided I left the Company's house. I then told him that he could not make me as comfortable in his Department as I was with the Company as I was not of strong constitution, and that I was never called upon by the Company to perform any hard duty, and that I could always get a few days leave of absence when I asked for it without it making any difference in my wages. The Captain then told me theat I ought to return to the Sandwich Islands where my health would improve by the change of climate.

Shortly afterwards the Captain came again and asked me when I intended leaving the Company's house. I told him that I would not move until ordered to do so by M. Work; he then said M. Work had nothing to do with the house as it was on the Military Reserve and that if I persisted in remaining in the house it would be pulled down over my head by a file of soldiers. I paid no attention to what the Captain said, but remained as I was until the nineteenth of March 1860 when a part of men / they said / of Captain Ingalls and under the superintendence of Lloyd Brooke Quartermasters Agent removed the windows and doors of the house I was living in, and I was then obliged to leave in order to save the lives of myself and my family; the house was destroyed by fire on the following day.

Under the Microscope: "Bud" Snook

Bud Snook hails from the Lower Lamberton section of South Trenton, New Jersey. He was introduced to archaeology as a young boy. He was introduced to archaeology as a young boy when he read an article about Louis and Mary Leakey, famous archaeologists, in the Weekly Reader. Bud was stationed at Vancouver Barracks in the early 1980s. During that time he discovered the history of the area, later moving back to Vancouver. Last fall, Bud saw some artifacts on the waterfront and came to the Fort to ask about them. It was at that time we talked Bud into becoming a volunteer (which wasn't very hard!). He has been a regular around here ever since, and his work with summer education groups in the field has been invaluable. A retired promoter and salesman, Bud now volunteers and does "Dad duty" during

Photograph courtesy of Dana Holschuh

Doug Wilson, who normally writes the Director's Letter for this newsletter, is in Alabama assisting with oil spill cleanup efforts. Doug is serving as a specialist in Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, working to make sure cultural resources are protected as much as possible.

Below is an excerpt from the National Park Service's public website about the oil spill, taken from http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/oil-spill-response.htm

Background

The National Park Service has been an integral part of the national federal response to the explosion of the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig which occurred in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, and tragically killed 11 of the rig's crew.

What we're doing

The National Park Service has deployed incident management personnel from across the country to prepare for and respond to oil impacts along the Gulf Coast. We recognize that the national parks in the Gulf Coast attract millions of visitors each year and are integral to the economic fabric and natural systems of this region.

As oil continues to come onshore at Gulf Islands National Seashore and creeps closer to other national parks in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, National Park Service employees regularly based in these parks as well as those deployed as part of various incident teams are working to assess and clean up oil impacts and protect the park's critical natural and cultural resources, including wildlife, birds, and historic structures, and serve the visiting public.

Who we work with

After oil spills, the responsible party (in this case BP) is legally required to fund and organize the cleanup under the U.S. Coast Guard. So even though you may not see rangers out on the beaches cleaning up oil, we'll be there making sure that our natural and cultural resources are not damaged any further. Science and environmental compliance are the primary keys to decision making in the response efforts of the National Park Service. Visitor safety and protection of sensitive park resources are top priorities. Achieving recovery goals is a delicate and crucial balance between swift and immediate response and science-based decisions and actions which are intentional and measured.

Archaeology Summer Camps

by Bob Cromwell, NPS Archaeologist

Photograph courtesy of Fort Vancouver NHS

Archaeology Summer Camp students check out artifacts in the screen with Heidi Pierson (left) and Bud Snook (right).

This summer, you may have noticed a few more interpretive rangers around the park than has been typical in recent years. These important rangers were funded through the NPS's Youth Intern Program (YIP) and Youth Partnership Program (YPP). These six rangers were able to help Fort Vancouver host over 300 children (ages 8-17) in both overnight and day-long camps, helping them to gain a more personal experience of the history associated with the park, and a more hands on experience on the ways we learn from the past at the park. The program was known as the "Blast to the Past," with the overnight programs entitled, "Fort Vancouver Sleep-In," and the day camps known as "Fort Vancouver in a Day." Most of these children were from Portland, Oregon, and many were from disadvantaged neighborhoods. For many, this was their first visit to a National Park, and their first experiences in applied learning experiences revolving around history and science.

A large component for both the overnight and day camps was their orientation in, and experience with the archaeological excavations that were on going in the Hudson's Bay Company Village site. The tenth annual Portland State University/Washington State University Vancouver/NPS Public Archaeological Field School undertook excavations in the HBC Village this summer, opening many new archaeological units on the western edge of the Village site. During the field school, all of the children who were participating in the camps came out to visit the excavations, and were given an interpretive orientation on archaeology by NCRI Director, Dr. Doug Wilson, guided tours of all of the open excavation units, and an opportunity to work with the field school students and staff by screening some of the excavated sediments to look for artifacts of both the 1930s Civilian Conservation Corps period, and the earlier ca. 1829-1860 HBC period.

Upon completion of the Field School excavations on July 24, one of the archaeological trenches was kept available for excavations, and a small crew of NPS staff and VIPs continued to excavate on it two days a week, specifically to allow the archaeological program with the children's camps. These excavations occurred between July 28-September 2, and were led by NCRI Archaeologist, Dr. Bob Cromwell, with assistance from NCRI Archaeologists Elaine Dorsett, Leslie O'Rourke, and Cheryl Paddock, as well as Museum Technician, Heidi Pierson. Excitingly, one of the YIP rangers involved with the program was Alysia Wright, who is an undergraduate student in Anthropology at Portland State University, and who took the Public Archaeology Field School at Fort Vancouver in 2008. VIPs who also worked on these excavations with the children included: Bud Snook, Molly Moore (who was enrolled in this year's field school), and Debra Barnett (who took the field school in 2005 and 2008).

2010 Public Archaeology Field School

by Katie Wynia, Portland State University Graduate Student

The Public Archaeology Field School at Fort Vancouver recommenced this summer after a one-year hiatus. Twenty-eight students from around the country learned valuable skills in the areas of excavation, survey, laboratory work, and interpretation over the course of seven weeks. Under the direction of Dr. Doug Wilson, excavation took place in Fort Vancouver's multicultural employee Village located to the west of the stockade. For many students, the school was their first experience in the field and a vital step toward becoming an archaeologist.

While learning archaeological methods, the students' work added to the over 50 years of archaeology in the Village. Archaeology is an important research method for understanding life in the Village because most occupants were illiterate, leaving few written accounts of their experiences. The research goal for the 2010 Field School was to examine how Village residents utilized the landscape around their houses. This included the use of outbuildings, activity areas, and land for gardening and raising livestock.

2010 Public Archaeology Field School group photo, taken at a rest stop in southern Oregon on the way home from Lava Beds.

Excavation units were placed to relocate one known house and to explore yard use around two houses. Additionally, a few rows of units crossed the locations of historically mapped fences to examine what occurred inside versus outside the fence line. In an effort to delve even further into past activities, students collected soil samples during excavation. These will be analyzed to assess pollen, phytolith, and trace elements in the soil indicating, amongst other things, what plants residents grew near their houses.

The artifacts and features found during excavations represent the history of the area, spanning from before and after the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver. Stone tools and fire pits represented possible precontact evidence. Excavations also uncovered a Village house floor containing ceramic sherds, pipe fragments, beads, and other artifacts. The students found numerous other features and artifacts associated with the Hudson's Bay era throughout the site. Twentieth century remains included artifacts from the Civilian Conservation Corps barracks. The results of the excavations will add to the understanding of not only Village life, but also the varied uses of the area through time.

Students received training in interpretation as well, allowing them to interact with the public. Visitors to the site learned about archaeology through conversations with the students and observation of the excavations. The public component of the field school provided a unique method for visitors to connect with their local history.

For their final week, the field school traveled to Lava Beds National Monument in California. The students put their newly acquired skills to the test as they helped Jacqueline Cheung and Eric Gleason record locations associated with the Modoc War. Dr. Douglass Scott also joined the field school to teach survey techniques with metal detectors. Their efforts will aid the preservation and interpretation of the battle site.

Not all field school students will make a career in archaeology. However, their seven weeks of work this summer will live on through the invaluable information gained by their efforts. New insights into the Modoc War and Fort Vancouver Village life will benefit both researchers and the interested public for years to come.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

The Fort Vancouver National Site is a partnership of the National Park Service, the City of Vancouver, the State of Washington, and the U.S. Army. It includes Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver Barracks and Officers Row, Pearson Field and Air Museum, portions of the Columbia River waterfront, the Water Resources Education Center, and the McLoughlin House unit in Oregon City, Oregon.

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The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

Network News

Klondike-Seattle Museum

by Amy Thickpenny, NPS Museum Technician

A "rush" of new activities kept staff of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park-Seattle busy this season. The museum staff is processing the John F. Hielscher collection. This collection consists of materials such as letters from Mr. Hielscher to his wife and children, as well as other correspondence, diaries, manuscripts, and three-dimensional objects. It is the most complete and in-depth collection the park has received to date. Donated by his granddaughter, the John F. Hielscher collection came to the park packed tightly in a steamer trunk. Klondike Seattle museum staff processed the collection when it was received in 2008. In response to increased interest and due to its fragile nature, copies of the archival documents are being made for researcher access.

The museum is also moving the entire collection into a larger, more stable storage room already available within the building. A "curator's case" temporary exhibit will allow museum staff to showcase objects and research in the collection that may not normally be on display in the museum. The museum technician, with the help of park guides and rangers, will be creating a new exhibit focused on the impact of the Klondike Gold Rush on the American Indian peoples of the Seattle area and the First Nations peoples in the Klondike.

Other projects are being implemented as well, to increase Klondike-Seattle's impact and visibility in downtown Seattle and Pioneer Square. These range from small poster exhibits that highlight important days in Klondike Gold Rush history to working with local organizations to create a historic trail of Pioneer Square. Klondike-Seattle is working in conjunction with the Alliance for Pioneer Square to start a Trail2Treasure program. This program will highlight significant locations and buildings in historic Pioneer Square in order to tell the story of the making of Seattle.

Klondike-Seattle is joining forces with other national parks and taking the lead to strengthen the National Park Service's local urban outreach in order to increase visitation of urban residents to the Pacific Northwest National Parks. Urban youth programs will introduce local youth populations to the national parks.

Most recently, the park's interpretation division launched a new cell phone walking tour. It is a free and easily accessible tour for visitors who may not be able to go on a scheduled summer walking tour, or who arrive outside of the summer season. This year was also a momentous time with the initiation of the park's first off-site educational program and the beginning of a plan for the park's first science-based education program.

For more information on current programs at Klondike Gold Rush NHP-Seattle check out http://www.nps.gov/klse/planyourvisit/things2do.htm. For more information on Trail2Treasure, go to http://www.trail2treasure.org/.

Hurricane Ridge Archaeology: Olympic National Park

by Kim Kwarsick, NPS Archaeologist

Profile view of Test Unit 3, at site 45-CA-302.

Archaeological testing during compliance work for a utilities project upgrade in the vicinity of Hurricane Ridge revealed a dense subsurface lithic scatter at the site 45-CA-302. A total of 16 test units were excavated over the course of last summer and 351 chipped stone artifacts were collected. A majority of the artifacts, 215, were collected from a single unit, test unit three. Additionally this test unit revealed a diffuse, buried, charcoal-rich soil horizon, an uncommon feature to subalpine sites in the Olympics. This charred organic material was associated with the level containing the greatest abundance of chipped stone artifacts. A soil sample from this horizon was collected and sent for radio carbon dating returning a date of 7950 +/-50 years B.P. While it is not clear that this is a cultural deposit, it is clear that artifacts are associated with this soil horizon, potentially making it the oldest dated archeological site in Olympic National Park.

Current Research

Martin Adams is currently conducting a **taxonomic insect survey** at Fort Vancouver. The reasons are two-fold. First, although Fort Vancouver is primarily an historic site, it is also important to take into consideration the natural history of the site and the role that plants and animals played in the lives of those who lived here, as well as how the environment is currently shaped. Second, not only will the insects be identified and tallied, but information on their habits and habitats will be gathered to assess not only any modern implications to Fort Vancouver, such as pest management issues, but also archaeological concerns. For example: Which anatomical parts (if any) would be found in archaeological contexts, and if they are found what would that indicate in terms of the past environment at Fort Vancouver?

As insect identification is a lengthy process, this is a long-term project. In order to curate and store these insects for further research, an entomology cabinet was recently purchased with the capability of storing thousands of insects. Although he is collecting and curating insects of all types, Martin is presently focusing on grasshoppers.

Tessellana tessellata—*the brown-spotted bush cricket —a member of the katydid family.*

A number of graduate students from **Portland State University** are working on theses related to the Hudson's Bay Company **Village**. **Meris Mullaley** is working on architectural materials, **Katie Wynia** is working on tobacco pipes, **Stephanie Simmons** is working on vessel glass, and **Dana Holschuh** is examining ceramics.

Elizabeth Christopher cleans part of the museum's historic textile collection.

Summer Textile Workshop

by Heidi Pierson, NPS Museum Technician

This summer we gathered a group of students and volunteers to work on cleaning and caring for textiles in the Fort's collection. Heidi Pierson and Eileen Trestain led the Friday workshop sessions with the goal of teaching proper care and cleaning of historic textiles in a museum setting.

Students not only learned how to clean and protect delicate textiles, but their labor helped us to care for many objects that staff alone would not have been able to accomplish.

Workshop students also helped to clean the Indian Trade Shop exhibit (a Herculean task!), clean and prepare historic U.S. Army uniforms for storage, rotate and clean historic quilts at the McLoughlin House, and clean and rehouse a number of late 19th century dresses. The Workshop was a great success thanks to all of those involved.

Announcements

This has been a busy and eventful year at Fort Vancouver. The **Director of the National Park Service Jon Jarvis** visited to give this year's Marshall Lecture. The **Village** saw much more action this spring and summer with youth programs being conducted in the reconstructed houses. A number of **staff trainings** were held at the park, including **Volunteer Manager Training**.The Park has been able to implement several new **summer educational programs**. The **McLoughlin House Historic Furnishings Plan** is underway. Fort Vancouver's **cultural resources staff** has traveled around the region providing archaeological services at Lava Beds NM, San Juan NHP, Mt Rainier NP, and John Day NM.

Greg Shine delivered the lecture ***Buffalo Soldiers in the Northwest*** for *Oregon Encyclopedia History Night* on August 31st. A good crowd attended the talk at McMenamins Edgefield in Troutdale.

Heidi Pierson will be moving station from Fort Vancouver to the **McLoughlin House Unit**. **Meagan Huff** will be taking over Heidi's duties at the Fort. Meagan is a graduate of the University of Washington Museum Studies Graduate Program and has worked at Klondike NHP–Seattle, Mt. Rainier, and Fort Vancouver.

Bob Peterson is the Fort's new Carpenter.

A few Park Service staff from the Pacific West Regional Office have relocated to Fort Vancouver: **Bob Hartzler**, Regional LCS Coordinator; **David Kite**, Facility Operations Specialist; and **Paul Rogers**, Regional Archivist.

This year a community celebration marked the **grand opening of the reconstructed Hudson's Bay Company Village**.

Congratulations to **Eileen Trestain**, whose vision of a training school for young volunteers has been realized! Through Eileen's hard work, both the **Dame School** and **Young Engagé School** are now in full swing. These programs have been a great boon to the site.

Material Culture Notes: Historical Photographs

by Meagan Huff, NPS Museum Technician

This daguerreotype of Dr. John McLoughlin is likely to have been taken in the 1850s, while McLoughlin resided in Oregon City. The case comes from the studio of James May Ford, a well-known photographer with studios in San Francisco and Sacramento beginning in 1854, but the photograph was probably not taken by Ford since McLoughlin did not travel to California during this period. Daguerreotype cases were sometimes switched by their owners, dealers, or collectors, which can lead to inaccurate dating.

Photographic portraits, unlike painted or sketched portraits, offer us an unflinching, realistic window into the past. From the historic photographs in the collection of Fort Vancouver, we can learn how people dressed, how they wore their hair, how they posed for photographs, and who they chose to be photographed with. The park's collection also shows the variety of types of photographs made, including daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, tintypes, and ivorytypes. Examining these photographs offers insight into the period in which they were made and can also be used to predict the conservation issues that will arise as they age.

Daguerreotypes

Though some can be dated from the 1860s and later, daguerreotypes were most commonly produced between 1839 and the late 1850s. Daguerreotypes in the Fort Vancouver collection date from this period, and include portraits of Dr. John McLoughlin and his wife, Marguerite.

To make daguerreotypes, early photographers first coated a copper plate with silver and placed the plate in a box where it was exposed to iodine vapors. Five to thirty minutes later, the plate was removed, its surface now covered with a light-sensitive silver-iodide film. The plate was then placed in a camera and exposed to light. Early exposure times could range from five to seventy minutes, but technological developments in the 1840s reduced exposure times to under forty seconds, making the daguerreotype a more practical portraiture method.

After exposure, the plate was placed in an enclosed box, which held the plate at a 45 degree angle over a pan of heated mercury. Vapors from the heated mercury caused the plate's image to emerge. The plate was then washed, toned in a bath of gold chloride, and dried. After drying, daguerreotype images were sometimes hand-colored, then placed inside a case.

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Material Culture Notes: Photographs

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Photographs courtesy of John Edwards

This ambrotype is of Maria Louisa Rae Myrick (b. 1842), one of Dr. McLoughlin's "favorite" granddaughters. Louisa's dress is made dark by black lacquer painted on the backside of the plate. In this image, taken before conservation treatment, flaking and cracks in the lacquer can be seen.

Daguerreotype images are direct positives, meaning that their images are reversed (though this problem is easily solved by flipping the glass plate over).

The glass panes used to cover 19th century daguerreotypes are inherently unstable and prone to decomposition. Three daguerreotypes from the Fort's collection recently underwent conservation treatment and, as a part of this treatment, their deteriorating glass panes were replaced with more stable ones made of borosilicate glass.

Daguerreotypes are easily recognizable due to their mirror-like surface, a product of the silver coating on the plate. Reflections on this surface can make daguerreotypes difficult to view. This difficulty may have contributed to the development of photographic methods that produced images that were easier to see—like the ambrotype.

Ambrotypes

Ambrotypes were most commonly produced between 1852 and 1881. In looking at Fort Vancouver's collection of historic photographs, it becomes obvious that ambrotypes postdate daguerreotypes. While Dr. McLoughlin's portrait was taken as a daguerreotype, portraits of his grandchildren, believed to have been taken in the 1860s, are ambrotypes.

Ambrotypes are somewhat similar to daguerreotypes. Both types are direct positive images and are usually found in decorated cases with mats and preservers. However, ambrotypes, unlike daguerreotypes, are produced by a different chemical process and do not have a mirror-like surface, which allows for easier viewing.

To create an ambrotype, a

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Material Culture Notes: Photographs

Unlike many tintypes, this tintype portrait of a young girl from the McLoughlin/Myrick family has been placed in a case with an ornate brass mat. This portrait has also been hand-colored.

Ivorytype portrait of Maria Louisa Rae Myrick before conservation.

photographer used a "wet-plate" collodion process, in which a glass plate was first coated with a light-sensitive mixture of gun cotton, ether, and alcohol, then soaked in silver nitrate. The plate was placed in a camera, purposefully underexposed, and developed, all while still wet. The ambrotype process produced a faint negative image on the plate. When the finished plate was placed in a case, it was backed with black material, which could be lacquer, cloth, paper, or metal, to make the image appear positive.

Over time, the black lacquer that backs some ambrotype images can flake, and this was the case for a number of the park's recently conserved ambrotypes. Conservators resolved this problem by placing a piece of archival-quality, PAT-tested black paper behind the plate. This paper will help to preserve both the image and the remaining lacquer.

Tintypes

Tintypes, most commonly produced in the last half of the 19th century, were produced using the same "wet-plate" collodion process as ambrotypes. However rather than a glass plate, images were exposed onto thin sheet iron that had been lacquered black or brown. Though some tintypes were placed in cases like daguerreotypes or ambrotypes, they were more often simply mounted on paper mounts or left loose. Because of this, tintypes are often found bent, which can cause their emulsion to crack and flake. Fort Vancouver's tintype of an unidentified young girl from the McLoughlin family has been placed in a case under a glass pane, protecting it from this kind of damage.

Ivorytypes

Ivorytypes were first produced in the mid-1850s and were meant to resemble hand-painted ivory miniatures. Though some ivorytypes were printed on thin sheets of ivory or artificial ivory using a glass negative, American ivorytypes were made by lightly coloring a salted paper print (a print made on paper using a negative). The colored print was then waxed or varnished and attached image side up to the back of a glass pane using a mixture of Canada basalm and beeswax, rendering the lighter areas of the image translucent. A plain white sheet of paper was then painted with patches of bright color corresponding to colored areas in the photograph and placed behind the photograph. The resulting image is softer and more painterly than a traditional photograph.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
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A partner in the
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EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

The Northwest Cultural Resources Institute is a cooperative partnership based at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, dedicated to fostering cultural resources research, education, and stewardship in the Pacific Northwest. The NCRI brings together National Park Service staff, university professors, and subject matter experts to facilitate research and training, provide expertise, and support other innovative educational endeavors using national parks as laboratories.

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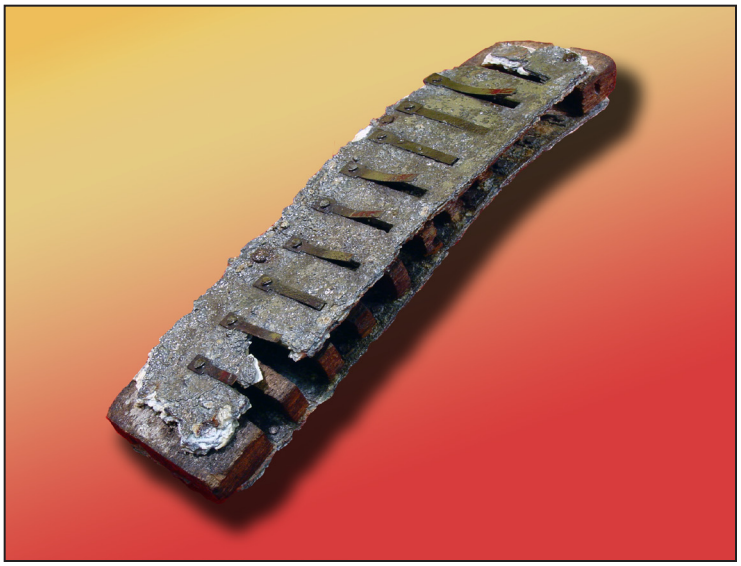
MYSTERY ARTIFACT

This mystery artifact is from an Army residence in the area of the Village and early Vancouver Barracks.

The mystery artifact in the last issue was a pile of crayons.



Photograph courtesy of John Edwards