Northwest Cultural Resources Institute
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

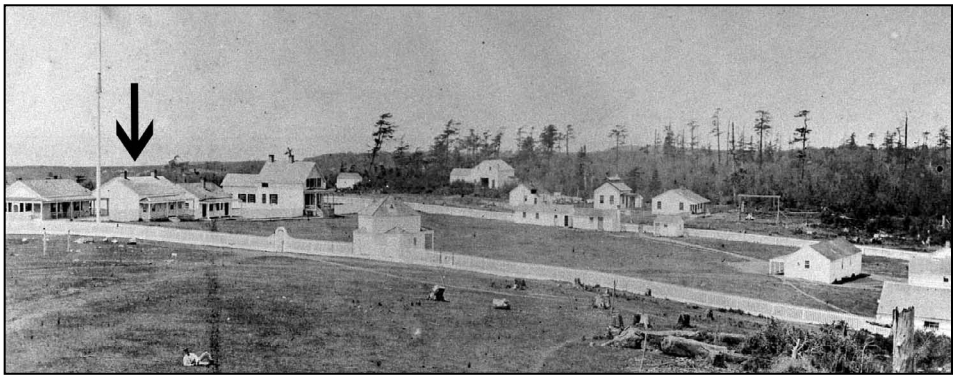
NCRI Report

NCRI Archaeologists Help Relocate Historic Officers Quarters at San Juan Island NHP

by Beth Horton, NPS Archaeologist

Over the last four years, the Northwest Cultural Resource Institute (NCRI) provided cartographic, archival, and archaeological expertise to San Juan Island National Historical Park to relocate a mid-19th century U.S. Army Officers' Quarters, from downtown Friday Harbor, Washington, to its original location at the American Camp park unit. Relocated in December 2010 onto temporary wood cribbing, the Officers' Quarters is expected to be permanently installed this month (January 2012).

The park commemorates historic events that occurred on the island in association with the peaceful resolution of the Oregon Territory boundary dispute between Great Britain and the United States, the so-called "Pig War" (1859 to 1872), during which possession of the San Juan Islands was in question. In 1860, the permanent post U.S. Army Camp San Juan, now known as American Camp, was established. Sent to defend British interests, the British Royal Marines established English Camp at the northwest end of the island in 1860. The encampments housed both soldiers and attached civilians, such as officers' family members, laundresses, and sutlers. The boundary dispute was arbitrated in 1872 by Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany, who decided in favor of the United States.



Overview facing southwest of American Camp, ca. 1868, with the Officers' Quarters indicated by an arrow. The building to its left, also an Officers' Quarters, was never moved offsite (above). NPS volunteer Buz Peoples and NPS archaeologist Cheryl Paddock, August 2010 (below).

This Officers' Quarters, thought to have been reconstructed from a building brought from Fort Bellingham, was erected by men of Battery I, 2nd Artillery, stationed at American Camp from October 1865 to September 1868. According to an 1871 report by Capt. Joseph Haskell, Commanding Officer Lt. Henry C. Johnson and Contract Surgeon George A. Benjamin were living in the quarters, described as a whitewashed or painted double frame weather boarded house with a porch, two sitting rooms, two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a dining room, and roofed with shingles. The parade ground was defined by linking its porch to three other quarters on Officers' Row with pale fencing. After the boundary question resolution, the post was occupied by Army surveyors until the post was dismantled in 1875,

....*continued on page 3*

Historical Fragment

Excerpt from a letter from J.K. Townsend to Lydia Sharpless. Written at Fort Vancouver December 18, 1836. Copy in Fort Vancouver Vertical Files.

...In my wanderings through this wild & uncivilized country where no human habitation is to be seen save the miserable cabin of the savage - & even these in many places are rare in consequence of the depopulation to which this fated race is subject - I say when I have been wandering through this Country, when I have become weary, hungry & thirsty & have entered the lodges of an indian, if woman has been there I have not been sent away empty. I have seen them offer me their last morsel of food when they knew not where their next meal was to be procured – they have seated me by their comfortable fire, removed my shoes & stockings & chafed my [word crossed out] feet with their hands until the natural heat was restored; they have made my bed of their finest robes, & have not unfrequently deprived themselves of these necessaries to secure my comfort. In short every thing that kindness, good feeling & benevolence could suggest, has, almost without an exception, been done for me by the women. My opinion of the qualities of the sex has always been high, but it has been aided [?] immeasurably by the exhibitions I have so frequently seen among the barbarous, the rude & the uncultivated, giving a positive assurance that it is not an acquired virtue, but an innate & original one, independent of circumstances & always operative when occasion calls for it.

NCRI Director's Letter

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

It is with profound regret that I must inform you of the death of our Regional Curator Diane Nicholson. Diane was a fierce advocate for National Park Service museum collections, always striving to make them more visible and relevant to the public. She stressed that curators and archivists must go beyond the basic storage and care of their resources and better understand their significance and why they should be important to researchers, educators, and the public. For Diane, National Park Service museums had to be more than a storage facility for forgotten collections; they had to be a resource for new understanding. Diane was a very strong supporter of the Northwest Cultural Resources Institute and played a key role in its development.

I distinctly remember her delight when one of our researchers (Kristin Converse) conducted a chemical analysis of bricks to answer questions of their origins – whether imported from England or part of the new industry developing in the Oregon Country (see NCRI 3[2] for the story). She was pleased that a normally undervalued museum object had provided new insights into the history of the West, and could address questions of manufacturing technology, trade networks, construction techniques, and status. Diane's outspoken desire for archaeologists to not neglect old collections in the excitement of gathering new ones has been reflected in the work of many NCRI researchers who have delved deeply into the stacks and shelves of the museum at Fort Vancouver for their data. The most recent example is Meredith Mullaley's thesis on the architecture of the Fort Vancouver Village, but many others over the past decade have made good use of our preserved museum objects and archives.

Diane saw beyond individual collections in parks and centers to the power of the larger National Park Service museum system to reach out to the imagination of the public. To do this she felt that the people serving the park's collections needed to be of the highest professional credentials and ethical capacity. She supported high educational standards, development, and the mentoring of her curators. Diane was also a champion of the planned multi park museum facility at Fort Vancouver. The opening of that facility, with public spaces, visible storage, and other elements that bring the collections to the visitors, researchers, and educators, will be a fitting tribute to Diane. She was an extraordinary professional, advocate, mentor, and friend.

We will miss you.

Doug Wilson

Historic Officers Quarters

continued from page 1

Gilt-decorated tablewares shown here were recovered during fieldwork. These consist of a whiteware teacup handle and rim fragments, a free blown green glass pitcher with scalloped rim, , and a porcelain lid for a creamer or serving vessel (not shown). It is unclear whether the different wares were intentionally utilized together to present the appearance of a complete set, or reflect coincidental usage of analogous designs. Similar gilded cup and saucer fragments, with gold metallic gilding painted over a molded relief design, were recovered this area in 1974 and identified as "An American Beauty," attributed to the Homer Laughlin pottery, operating between 1809 and 1904 in East Liverpool, Ohio.

This cupreous Saunders-style U.S. Navy sleeve button displays a Line Eagle device standing on a horizontal anchor with three cannonballs beneath, a circle border of rope, and encircled with stars on a lined field. This style of button was commonly manufactured after the Civil War, but a few Civil War era buttons also display this device. This button likely dates to the military occupation of American Camp as several U.S. Navy vessels supported troops onshore during the Pig War and subsequent island cartographic survey.

and the building sold at auction in November 1875, and removed from the post likely within 60 days. Immediately following, Robert Firth, the last agent for the Hudson's Bay Company's Belle Vue Sheep Farm, homesteaded American Camp with his family. The land continued to be farmed or used as a residence until the NPS acquired the property.

To confirm NCRI cartographic and archival research in preparation for the building move (2010) and subsequent installation (2011) of subsurface concrete footing pads, archaeological fieldwork was conducted by NPS archaeologists Beth Horton, Jacqueline Cheung, Eric Gleason, Cheryl Paddock, and island local NPS volunteer Buz Peoples. Architectural features associated with the farming occupations were represented by a shed and two distinct animal pen fencelines. The original position of the Officers' Quarters at Camp San Juan was relocated by identifying three 14+ inch diameter wood block footings, originally identified during the 1974 University of Idaho Archaeological Field School test excavations. Footings were formed from rough hewn tree trunks hand sawn into disks approximately 10 to 12 inches high. Artifacts recovered over the last two years (N = 15,535) are associated with not only the mid-19th century U.S. Army encampment, but also from late-19th to early-20th century families farming the lands after the U.S. Army dismantled the post. The high amounts of diagnostic architectural artifacts support historical map and photographic documentation of the Officers' Quarters within the current project area, while the domestic and personal items support a residence rather than a commercial or industrial building. Artifacts reflect the higher status and greater economic buying power of the officers over the enlisted men. Interpreting the social significance of these objects helps 'fill in the gaps' in our understanding of the daily lives of 19th century American military personnel and civilians in the Pacific Northwest.

This month NCRI archaeologists will assist the park with lowering the building onto its new footings, and restoration of the Officers' Quarters to its mid-19th century appearance is currently underway. If you are interested in seeing the building, San Juan Island National Historical Park is easily accessible from Friday Harbor, Washington. The Visitor Center is open this season Wednesday through Sunday, 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.

For more information, please visit www.nps.gov/SAJH.

Maritime Archaeology in the Columbia River: The Fort Vancouver Waterfront

by Jacqueline Marcotte, Maritime Archaeologist

Jean Lea Hoffheimer and Marielle Black preparing for fieldwork on the Fort Vancouver waterfront, 2007.

Jason Cottle heads into the water. Fort Vancouver waterfront, 2007.

U.S. Army Medical Department Ironstone tureen and container, both date to betweeen ca. 1870-1940

After a brief hiatus on the East Coast for graduate school, I happily returned to the Pacific Northwest in 2010 to complete my findings on the Fort Vancouver waterfront survey. I extend my deepest appreciation to all of the volunteers, students, and staff at the Fort who donated their time and energy to the project. A total of 1,080 person hours of labor was expended during the survey of the grid and surrounding area. Volunteer divers donated the majority of the labor, with approximately twenty divers trained for survey operations in the Columbia River. Other volunteers were primarily Portland State University (PSU) and Washington State University (WSUV) Vancouver students, some with archaeological background.

The survey accomplished several goals, including the relocation of previously discovered sites, identification and collection of diagnostic artifacts, and determination of site condition which provides a baseline of site preservation for comparison during future surveys. A total of 256 artifacts were recovered, cleaned, and analyzed. Analysis of the historical and archaeological data revealed a contiguous, multi-component site created through disposal activities. This type of activity may have occurred during abandonment of the waterfront activity areas by the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), Vancouver Barracks, and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), among others. This type of disposal appears to have occurred over a period extending from the occupation by the HBC, through the current era. Although the archaeological work conducted in 2006-2007 covered a significant portion of the river bottom, further areas to the west contain significant artifacts and features related to the USCG. Volunteers joined me in reconnaissance dives of these areas, and those previously surveyed to look for effects of flooding. What did we find? Stay tuned for the answer in future articles…

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.

Archaeology Projects at Lewis and Clark NHP

by Leslie O'Rourke, NPS Archaeologist

NCRI archaeologists provided assistance to Lewis and Clark National Historical Park for several projects in 2011. Archaeological survey and testing cleared the way for the construction of three new trails, giving visitors increased hiking opportunities at the Fort Clatsop site of the park.

The 2.2-mile Forest Ecology Loop Trail passes through a large area of extreme blowdown from the 2007 "Great Coastal Gale", a storm with sustained hurricane-force winds that destroyed large tracts of forest along the Oregon Coast. The trail allows visitors to view and experience the recovery of this part of the coastal forest after this severe storm. The trail loops from the Fort to Sea Trail to the northwest corner of the park, and then turns south along an old logging road back to the Fort to Sea Trail.

The 0.5-mile South Clatsop Slough Diversion Trail provides an alternative route along the South Clatsop Slough Trail to allow visitors to more closely view and experience this restored wetland along the Lewis and Clark River. The trail runs along an elevated terrace, across a boardwalk over a portion of the wetland, and across the hillside to the main trail at each end.

A project to restore the wetland at Otter Point along the Lewis and Clark River is almost complete. Otter Point had been diked and drained in the early 20th century, and fill was deposited to raise the elevation of the parcel. To restore the wetland, two channel networks were excavated at the locations of the original stream channels imaged in a 2002 LIDAR survey, and invasive plants were removed.

The remains of a mid-20th century outbuilding, likely a dairy shed or barn, were uncovered during excavations and recorded as an archaeological site. The shed was identified by the presence of milled wood, nails, asphalt shingles, and a few artifacts – and by a grid of stones set in the mucky soil to provide a foundation for the structure. A similar building still stands in an adjacent field.

Next spring, the dikes will be breached to reconnect Otter Point to the estuarine environment of the Lewis and Clark and Columbia rivers. A new trail through this restored tidal habitat will present visitors with scenery comparable to that encountered by Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery in the winter of 1805-1806.

Storm damage along the route of the Forest Ecology Loop Trail.

Excavating stream channels at Otter Point.

Block and tackle found in the remains of the outbuilding at Otter Point.

Announcements

Passings

The park is heartbroken to have lost two dedicated, long-term volunteers this winter. **Margaret Borth McCluskey**, 88, and **Garron Robert Guest**, 69, both volunteered at the site, helping the visiting public connect to their urban national park. **Margaret** focused her volunteer work in the historic garden exhibit; a memorial planting will celebrate her life and contribution to the park this spring. **Garron** forged countless hours in the blacksmith shop. Look for a memorial cannon salute that will mark his ties to the park in the coming weeks.

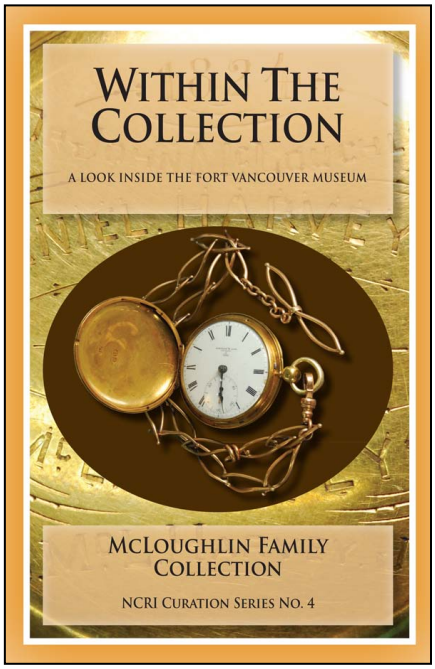
Fort Vancouver blacksmiths Garron Robert Guest and Ike Bay help out in the archaeology lab. Volunteers play an important part in the lab, often bringing special expertise to the table.

Fort Vancouver Blacksmiths Bring their Expertise to the Archaeology Lab

The NCRI is fortunate to have the aid of volunteers with a wide variety of backgrounds. Recently the Fort Vancouver Trades Guild has been helping out in the archaeology lab and within the museum collection. Their knowledge of how to make tools and hardware is very useful when it comes to identifying important charactaristics of hand-wrought iron items in the collection. The advantages work both ways, as the blacksmiths often use items in the collection to inform their construction of reproduction items for the Fort site. Collections workshops are conducted yearly to give the guild a chance to examine archaeological specimens of their craft, resulting in more accurate reproductions.

New Exhibit in Fur Store

This December, a new exhibit mounted in Fort Vancouver's Fur Store details the history of dining inside the Fort and at the Fort's employee Village. The exhibit contains a number of artifacts excavated from both sites, including Spode dishes and teawares, alcohol bottles and glassware, and metal cooking implements, including a large Carron stove fragment excavated from the Village.



New Publications on the McLoughlin Family

Fort Vancouver's newly released **2012 calendar** celebrates the lives of Dr. John McLoughlin and his family through the items held in the Fort's museum collection.

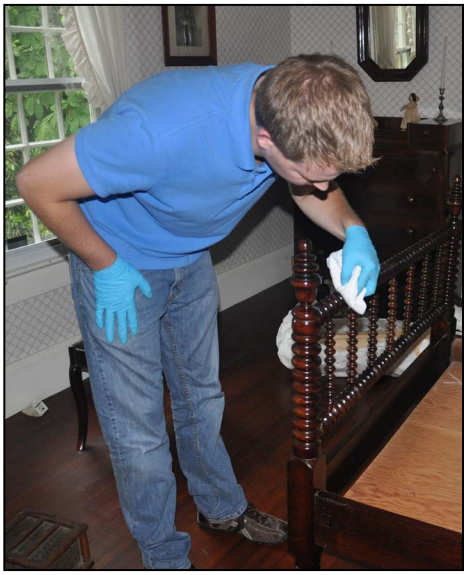
Just released this fall, NCRI Curation Series booklet ***McLoughlin Family Collection*** shares the history of three generations of the McLoughlin family. Including images and descriptions of family photographs, clothing and jewelry, furniture, and personal objects, the booklet emphasizes the incredible importance of the McLoughlin family to the development of the Pacific Northwest.

Furniture Conservation at Fort Vancouver and the McLoughlin House

This fall, in a project undertaken by Fort Vancouver curatorial employee Jeff Cool, with assistance from Museum Technicians Meagan Huff and Heidi Pierson, nearly forty pieces of furniture in Fort Vancouver's Chief Factor's House and nine pieces in the McLoughlin House were cleaned and preserved.

Using a careful process, Cool first used distilled water, small amounts of mild liquid soap, and lithographer's pads to remove dust, oily dirt, and waxy residue from the surfaces of wooden furniture. On stable pieces, Cool then applied a coat of paste wax.

By removing the grime and old wax of over one hundred years of use, and by applying a fresh coat of paste wax, the furniture in these exhibit spaces can truly shine, allowing visitors to better imagine what life would have been like for the people who first used them.



Jeff Cool working on a bedstead in the McLoughlin House.

Material Culture Notes:
Dating Colorless Glass Bottles

by Doug Wilson and Bob Cromwell, NPS Archaeologists

There are many ways to date a bottle, including embossed manufacturers marks, embossed labels, the bottle's manufacturing traces, its shape, and other characteristics. The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) and Bureau of Land Management's web site on historic glass bottle identification and information (developed by Bill Lindsey, http://www.sha.org/bottle/) represents a crucial (and very interesting) resource for historical archaeologists interested in bottle glass.

At Fort Vancouver in the 1970s, Historical Archaeologists David and Jennifer Chance (1976:133) noted that bottle glass color changed through time with a decrease in dark olive glass after 1874. They noted:

> Most of the Hudson's Bay Company vessel glass is dark olive-green, a color that usually appears black unless the sherd is held to the light. Most of the remainder is aqua-colored, but some is clear. Only a handful of amber or brown sherds were found in the Hudson's Bay Company deposits.

Today, "colorless" glass is the term we use in preference to "clear" glass in describing bottles, as it does not confuse the translucence qualities of the glass with its color. Citing the SHA web site, archaeologists recently attempted to use glass color to help date historical deposits associated with the project to replace the Interstate 5 Bridge (the Columbia River Crossing Project). They tied their inferences to a brief reference on the SHA web site which suggests: "Generally speaking, bottles of colorless glass were relatively uncommon prior to the 1870s but became quite common after the wide spread use of automatic bottle machines in the mid to late 1910s" (www.sha.org/bottle/colors.htm).

The question of using glass color as a meaningful classification device has been debated by historical archaeologists for nearly a generation now. As stated by Jones and Sullivan (1989: 12) in their seminal work, *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary*:

> Because colour is a universal attribute of glass and is convenient for mending and establishing minimal vessel counts, it has been latched onto by some archaeologists as a classification device. Although classification by colour is simple to do, the end result is of little value for the following reasons: colour does not have a direct relation with glass type…; colour is not related to the technology of glass object production….; colour is only weakly related to the function of the object….Given these factors there is little justification for using colour as a means of classification. There is a very broad chronology of popularity of various colours over time; however that chronology cannot be applied to individual glass objects with any significant level of meaning.

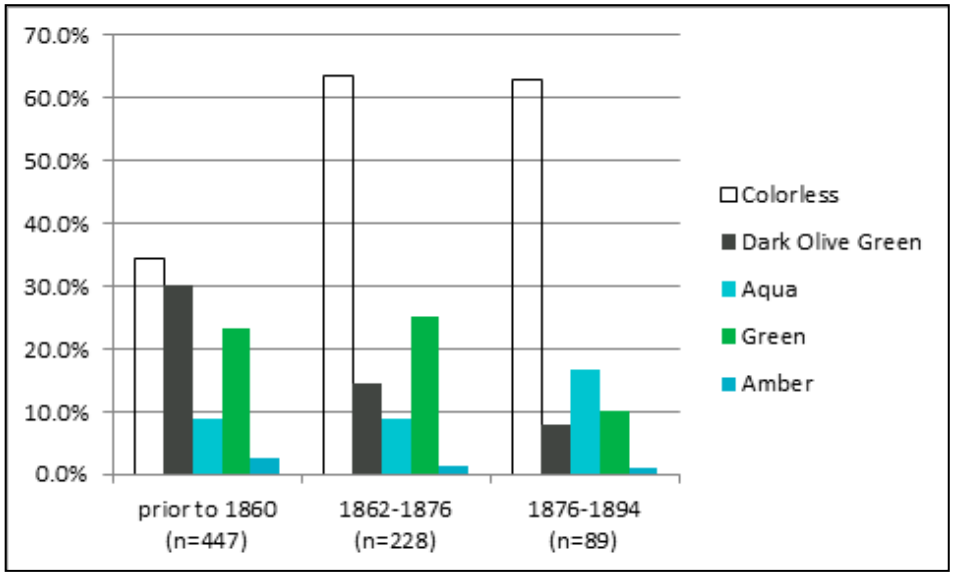


Figure 1. Relative frequencies of bottle glass (by color) in the Pond (Operation 11) excavated in 1974.

Jones and Sullivan go on to say about colorless glass (1989: 13):

> This term is used to describe glass with no colour and is preferable to terms like "clear," "white," "flint," or "crystal," which have not been used consistently by contemporary authors or in historical documents.

Given the earlier patterns noted by the Chances and recent attempts to use 1870 as a temporal marker for colorless bottles, the question is: How much colorless bottle glass exists at sites prior to 1870? At Fort Vancouver, that represents sites related to both the fur trade and the early U.S. Army. In the absence of other technological information, how much colorless glass might be suggestive of a particular time period in the 19th and early 20th century? While the Chances did not measure the frequencies of their bottle glass, luckily their collections are still available for study in our museum facility.

A recent project by Portland State University undergraduate student Diana Hillstrom reanalyzed

Material Culture Notes: Colorless Vessel Glass

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glass fragments from some of these collections to look at how much colorless glass was present in well-dated deposits. She explored the bottle glass excavated from a pond on the southern edge of the Hudson's Bay Company Village (at the Chances' "Operation 11"). We have summarized her results in Figure 1. Deposits that are directly tied to the Hudson's Bay Company Village date to prior to 1860 when the Company left the site permanently. Colorless glass represents 34% of these deposits, while the later 19th century deposits (all related to the U.S. army's use of the site) contains about twice this amount by percentage. It should be noted that all of these deposits predate automatic machine-made bottles which make their appearance at the start of the 20th century. Dark olive glass decreases through time, from 30% prior to 1860 to about 8% after 1876. Green glass decreases from about 25% to 10% after 1876, while in the same time frame aqua glass increases from about 9% to 17%.

These results are similar to that found on the earthen floors of Hudson's Bay Company-era Fort Vancouver Village houses. For example, House 4b, just west of the pond, contained 19% colorless glass fragments and 56% dark olive green glass fragments (n=738). The "Kanaka House", identified from the 1846 Covington map, was a house inhabited primarily by Native Hawaiians. It contained 24% colorless and 68% dark olive green glass (n=185 fragments). Interestingly, the nearby Tayenta's House, which was inhabited by an Iroquois worker with a Chinookan wife and their family, contained only about 5% colorless glass with over 90% dark olive green glass (n=1268). While these results indicate that dark olive green glass was more prevalent at Fort Vancouver prior to 1870, there is also abundant colorless glass.

Colorless glass is harder to manufacture than other colored glass as it needs an impurity-free silica base or additives (decolorizers) that will counteract the effects of impurities. The "natural" color of glass is usually a shade of green or aqua. This does not mean that colorless glass was impossible to manufacture prior to 1870. According to the SHA website, Venetian glassmakers made a form of colorless glass called crystallo as early as the 15th century. English glassmakers made a colorless glass called "flint" glass in the 18th century from calcined flint. Based on our results, above, it appears likely that some of this flint glass was making its way into the Oregon Country long before 1870. One of these early "flint" bottles is shown in the picture. It was recovered from a privy (also known as an outhouse) behind the Indian Trade Store from deposits dating to ca. 1836-38 to 1860. Lester Ross, Bryn Thomas, Charles Hibbs, and Caroline Carley reported on it. It is a free-blown apothecary bottle where a paddle was used by the glassblower to flatten the sides. This technology predates the much more common blown-into-mold bottles we usually find at Fort Vancouver from Hudson's Bay Company contexts.

Obviously, inferences on bottle color and dating are fraught with difficulties. One issue to consider is how the sites under study formed. Bottles and fragments of bottles may have been deposited at the site in different ways depending on what type of bottle it was, and how and where it was used. Stephanie Simmons' thesis at Portland State University is looking at indigenous reuse of bottles at the Fort and elsewhere. Her results may help us to better understand aspects of historical bottle disposal at the site.

Further work is clearly needed on how types of bottles reflect the relative frequencies of their fragments. Use of bottle color by itself seems very problematic. Our recommendation, and one echoed by the SHA web site and Jones and Sullivan, is to treat color with caution and to use all of the available technological characteristics of bottle fragments to help ascertain the date of a deposit.

Free-blown colorless panel bottle found in the Indian Trade Store Privy (circa 1836-1860).

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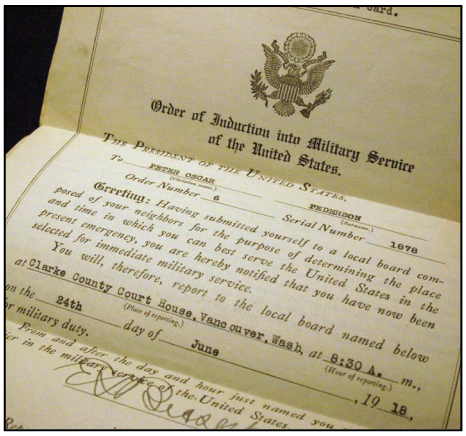
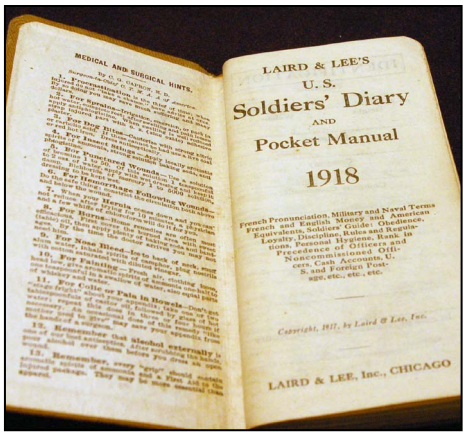
New Donation Documents the Life of a Soldier in the Spruce Production Division, 1918-1919

by Bob Cromwell, NPS Archaeologist





Peter Pederson's Order of induction into Military Service *and* Soldiers' Diary.

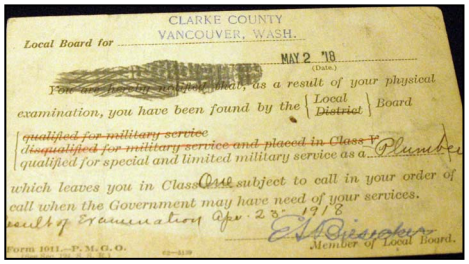
An often overlooked facet of the history of Fort Vancouver is the Spruce Production Division's (SPD) Spruce Cut-Up Mill, constructed and operated at the Vancouver Barracks from 1917-1923. The "War to End All Wars" introduced many technological advances to the battlefields of Europe, including airplanes, which at the time were primarily constructed of wood and fabric. The wood of choice for aircraft manufacturers during this time period was Sitka Spruce, primarily grown in the Coast Range forests of the Pacific Northwest.

Labor unrest in the logging camps of the Pacific Northwest in 1917 all but crippled the industry just when demand for lumber was peaking. This resulted in the nationalization of the lumber industry, with the U.S. Army's Signal Corps creating the Spruce Production Division to oversee and implement modern techniques and operations in association with local lumber and railroad companies. The Spruce Cut-Up Mill at Vancouver Barracks was the largest of the mills constructed for this war effort. Upwards of 30,000 U. S. Army soldiers filled the ranks of the Spruce Production Division from 1917-1919, constructing railroads, cutting down trees, and operating mills throughout the forests of the Pacific Northwest.

The personal history of one of these soldiers is brought to life by a recent donation to the park, nearly 100 paper and photographic items associated with Peter O. Pederson, who was a member of the SPD from 1918-1919. The military career of Mr. Pederson is documented in these fascinating documents, including his draft notice, and his "Order of Induction into Military Service of the United States," dated June 24, 1918 at the Vancouver Barracks. Mr. Pederson was listed as a plumber from Washougal, Washington, and the documents indicate that he was inducted into the SPD due to his training as a plumber.

Luckily for interested researchers, another document from the donation includes a "1918 Laird & Lee's U.S. Soldiers Diary and Pocket Manual," in which Private Pederson kept a short personal diary of his day to day activities. Diary entries indicate that he received little formal training after his arrival at Vancouver Barracks, and that he did not received his uniform until one week after arriving on post. He was then transferred by train to Yaquina, Oregon. Entertainingly, Private Pederson quickly begins to complain about his misuse by the Army, especially about being employed as a ditch digger in the fall of 1918. There is little evidence that the Army ever used Private Pederson's skills as a plumber. Pederson was honorably discharged from the 94th Spruce Squadron, at Vancouver Barracks, on January 7, 1919. Amazingly, he spent just over six months in the Army, and he did not appear to ever complete basic training prior to deployment, whereas today's soldier might complete six months of basic and advanced training before even being deployed!

Finally, the donation contains 37 black and white photographs, most of which appear to detail the day to day life of living in a SPD camp. These donations are a valuable addition to the museum collection, and will provide future researchers with otherwise unknown details on the daily life of a SPD soldier.



Peter Pederson's military physical examination card, dated May of 1918.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
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A partner in the
Fort Vancouver National Site

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 object was plucked from the collection for your edification.

Last issue's mystery object was a stripper clip for a Model 1903A3 Springfield .30-06 caliber rifle. The stripper clip holds five cartidges for fast weapon reloading.