

NCRI Report



The evolutionary development of the modern bulldog's extreme skull shape occurred over the second half of the 19th century. The skull morphology of the Vancouver Barracks bulldog is at an intermediary point in the breed's evolution, suggesting a date between 1870 and 1890. Cross-breeding with the pug to create a more docile bulldog in the latter half of the 19th century led to protrusion of the lower jaw, and the bulldog's distinctive underbite.

Ruff and Ready: Army Dogs at Vancouver Barracks

by Beth Horton, NPS Archaeologist

Dogs have long been companions of military personnel. The Molossian dog, ancestor of mastiff breeds, not only guarded the flocks, but followed Roman, Ephesian and Persian soldiers into battle. Descendent breeds wore armor when accompanying Spanish conquistadors in the Americas, and carried messages for American Civil War soldiers. Seaman, a black Newfoundland, accompanied the 1804-1805 Corps of Discovery Expedition, which camped on the same flood plain where the Historic Reserve is now located. Dogs also served as messengers for French, Belgian, British and German forces on WWI battlefields, and jumped out of planes as 'parapups' with American troops in WWII. Dogs are seen as symbols of ferocity, dedication, courage and valor, defending their owners in the face of great danger. American

newspapers reported German soldiers using the term 'teufelhunden,' or Hounds of Hell, when describing the ferocity of United States Marines fighting during WWII. Today, American military dogs are given tasks where their visual and olfactory sensory abilities do the most good—acting as sentries, scouts, messengers, or detecting explosives and finding casualties on the battlefield.

Dogs in the 19th century military also herded livestock, tracked the enemy, detected intruders, pulled supply or casualty carts, and were commonly kept as troop mascots or personal pets. Army records from Vancouver Barracks note that while on post, Companies E and I, 21st Infantry converted the East Barracks enlisted bath room and lavatory to a dog kennel in the 1870s. Although the US Army

used draft horses and pack mules to haul supplies, these dogs may have operated as sentries or in military scouting missions around Fort Colville (Co. E), and possibly during later campaigns against the Nez Perce peoples near Fort Walla Walla (Co. E and I).

Over the last sixty years, seven dog burials have been recovered from HBC and Army archaeological contexts at the Reserve. This past winter while recording osteometric attributes of HBC Company Village dog burials in house yards, Flynn Renard, a student at Portland State University, identified the individual pictured above as a bulldog. The skeleton was found by archaeologists in the early-1980s; it was buried by Army personnel near a brick pedestal during foundation repair work at the quartermaster cavalry stable

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Ruff and Ready: Army Dogs at Vancouver Barracks

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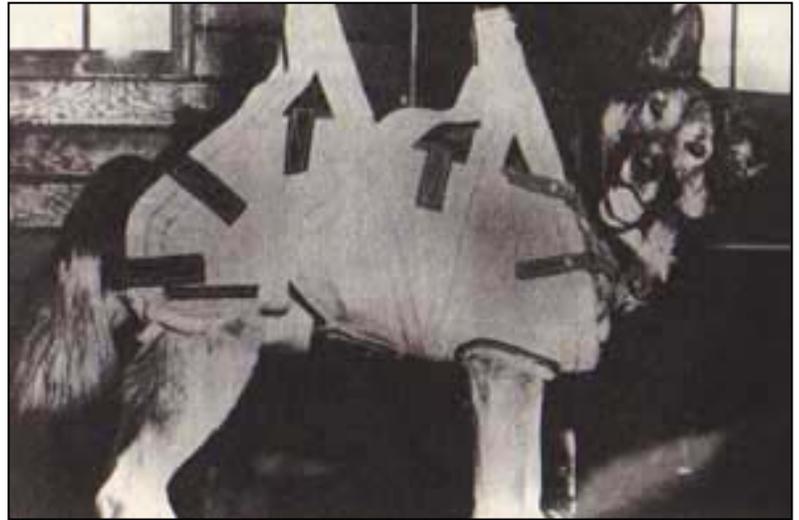
Photos courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration

Thought to be an American Bull Terrier mix, a breed related to the English bulldog, Sergeant Stubby is the most decorated military dog in US history. A veteran of WWI, he spent 18 months in Europe, participating in four offenses and 17 battles. Known for his ability to find wounded soldiers in “no man’s land” and warn of incoming poison gas and shells, he single-handedly caught a German spy in the Argonne, an action for which he was awarded the rank of Sergeant. He and his ‘uniform’ are on display at the Smithsonian.

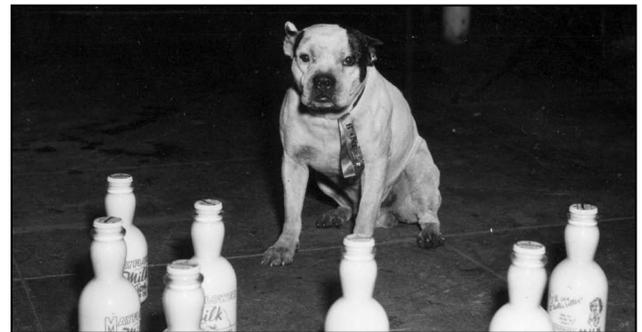
between 1879 and 1881. The dog is a young adult, and given the longer length of its limb bones, it was likely an English rather than French bulldog.

Descended from the mastiff, the bulldog (Bulldogge) originated in England in the 1500s, and was commonly used for bear- and bull-baiting sport, hence its name. Bull-baiting dogs leapt at a tethered bull and latched onto its muzzle; the winning dog pinned the bull to the ground. The sport was extremely popular in England until it was outlawed in 1835. In the United States, bulldogs were often used to round up wild or unruly cattle, pinning them by the snout until the animal could be secured with a rope.

As the bulldog was buried by the stables, rather than in a house yard, it may have helped



An US Parachute Sled Dog with a Rimini Harness circa WWII. These dogs earned their parachute wings after making five successful jumps, the same number required for a human paratrooper.



Dog with milk jugs at Vancouver Barracks, image courtesy of the United States Army.

the quartermaster’s depot with managing unruly cattle corralled onsite to feed the troops. However, bulldogs were highly valued as pets in wider American society as they epitomized Victorian ideals of masculinity: strength, courage and fearlessness - garnered from its bull-baiting past. These traits continued to be embodied by military dogs, such as Sergeant Stubby in WWI, or Chesty, the bulldog mascot for the US Marine Corps. Here, at Vancouver Barracks, we cannot be sure whether this bulldog was strictly a working dog or a pet, or some combination thereof, but its presence provides a glimpse into often overlooked aspects of late-19th century military life.

This article is dedicated to Sammy Pierson

Archaeoentomological Analysis of Insect Remains from the NCO Quarters Privy

by Martin Adams, NPS Museum Technician

Sewer upgrades in the Artillery Barracks building in 2011 led to the discovery of soils and artifacts consistent with the privy for the Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Staff Quarters, which was in service from the mid-1880s through at least the early-1890s, as inferred from historic maps. The exact dates that both buildings were demolished is unclear, but the Artillery Barracks building, located directly on top of the NCO Quarters site, was completed in 1904. The concrete foundation of the Artillery Barracks ensured that anything from the privy sediments were deposited before the erection of the Artillery Barracks.

Insect remains were recovered from wet-screened bulk sediment samples. The vast majority of these remains were the empty pupa casings of flies (Order: Diptera) (Figure 1). Unfortunately, these are very difficult to identify even to family-level. Despite this, their presence and frequency within the sediment samples is a strong indicator that the sediments are consistent with those of a privy, which may not always be obvious. The remains of several other insects recovered include a dung beetle, *Aphodius sp.* (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae), and several ants, *Brachymyrmex depilis* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). These insects may not necessarily tell us much about the people who lived in the NCO Quarters, but they may hint at the environment, specifically the quality of the privy structure itself. One of the ants found was the queen, suggesting that ants were actually nesting within the privy. These ants are noted for living in very humid environments, often nesting in rotting wood. The humidity associated with decomposing human waste, coupled with the ants' proclivity for nesting in rotting wood, would indicate that

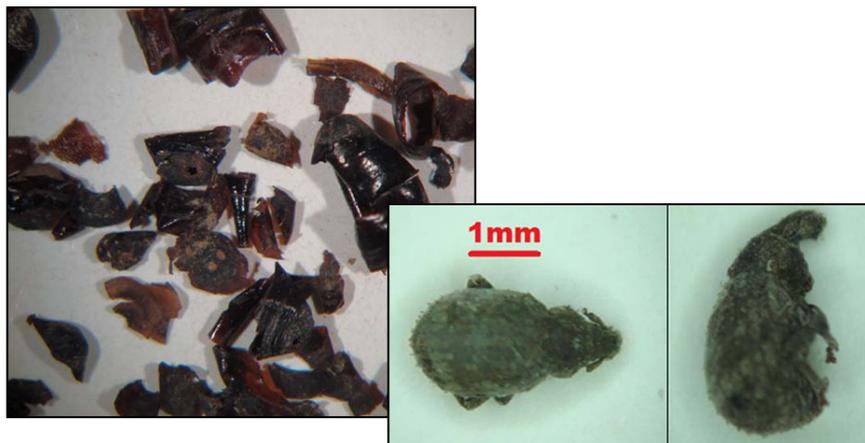


Figure 1. Remains of fly puparia, the outer integument from which a fly larva pupates into an adult, from the NCO Quarters privy sediment samples.

Figure 2. Dorsal (left) and lateral (right) view of *Trachyphloeus bifoveolatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), recovered from bulk sediment samples of the NCO Quarters privy.

the structure of the outhouse building was probably in disrepair, particularly the portion of the building closest to the ground, where the humidity would have been greatest. Furthermore, *Aphodius* is often associated with rodent nests, and as several rodent bones were found in the bulk sediment samples, it's probable that rodents were nesting in the privy building as well.

One of the most interesting finds is the remains of the crusted root weevil, *Trachyphloeus bifoveolatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) (Figure 2). This weevil was introduced from Europe and, unlike most other introduced weevils, is not known as a significant crop pest. This beetle often takes shelter in buildings, which would explain why it was in the privy – it is possible that the weevil sought shelter in the outhouse building and fell into the hole. The first collection record of this beetle in North America was Staten Island, NY in 1916. It was not noticed in the Pacific Northwest until the 1930s. The presence of it in the NCO Quarters privy (pre-1904) not only marks an earlier record of this insect in North America, but also suggests that its point of entry into the New World was through the Pacific Northwest rather than the east coast, which is the usual assumption.

For a privy, the amount of insect remains recovered is relatively light, most likely due to the presence of lime in the privy, which was added regularly to help manage the smell of the privy contents and acts as an insecticide. Nevertheless, the insects that were attracted to the privy can provide clues about the immediate environment and can even serve to underscore the importance of the Pacific Northwest as a significant point of entry for introduced species into the New World.

Mobile App Partnership Garner National Awards

by Greg Shine, NPS Chief Ranger



Greg Shine, Chief Ranger & Historian, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, and Dr. Brett Oppegaard, Washington State University Vancouver, receive their award from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation for the partnership Fort Vancouver Mobile App Project.

Recently, the Fort Vancouver Mobile App—a partnership project led by Washington State University Vancouver and the National Park Service—gained national and regional honors for its groundbreaking work in public history and historic preservation.

At a ceremony on April 5, 2013 at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland, the Society for History in the Federal Government awarded the Fort Vancouver Mobile Project App its national John Wesley Powell Prize for outstanding achievement in historical displays, commemorating the explorer and federal administrator whose work demonstrated early recognition of the importance of historic preservation and historical display.

On May 14, 2013, the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) awarded

the State Historic Preservation Officer's Award for Outstanding Achievement in the Media & Historic Preservation to Fort Vancouver Mobile App Project. The award is one of 10 State Historic Preservation Officer's Awards for Outstanding Achievement in Historic Preservation in 2013.

Dr. Brett Oppegaard, an assistant professor at WSUV and the mobile project's director, has also been honored this year by the National Park Service; he was selected from volunteers throughout the national park system to receive the 2012 George and Helen Hartzog Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service in the category of Individual Volunteer Service.

The mobile app, available as a free download for Apple iOS and Android devices, brings to life the experience of Hudson's Bay

Company working-class employees living and working at the early nineteenth century fort. The new app uses re-enactors plus audio and video images to interpret life at the Kanaka Village, the culturally diverse settlement of Company workers that is being faithfully re-created just west of the Fort's stockade walls, through historic residents including Hawaiian educator William Kaulehelehe.

“We are humbled by these awards,” said Greg Shine, the park's chief ranger & historian and a co-project manager. “Recognition—especially from professionals in history and historic preservation—inspires us to continue moving forward with innovative and compelling ways to connect visitors to their park and its stories.”



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.

Announcements

Museum Collections Open Houses

Curious about what can be discovered in Fort Vancouver's collection of two million archaeological and historic objects? Find out at our Museum Collection Open House tours! In this popular program, visitors go behind the scenes inside our curation facility to get up close to actual artifacts. Each month's open house focuses on a different topic – ranging from military history, to hygiene and health, to our present-day archaeological excavations. Learn more at <http://go.usa.gov/4ucY>

New Exhibits at Pearson Air Museum

This spring, two new exhibits debuted at Pearson Air Museum. *Army Boots and Army Wings*, located on the museum's mezzanine, tells the story of Vancouver Barracks and Pearson Field, from the founding of the base in 1849, to the establishment of Pearson Field in 1925, and through the end of World War II. The history of the World War I-era Spruce Production Division's Spruce Mill at Vancouver Barracks, which produced aviation-grade lumber for combat and training aircraft, is told in *Straight-Grained Soldiers*, located in the museum's main gallery.

Chkalov Photos

This spring, these two images (right) of the ANT-25 aircraft flown by Valery Chkalov and his crew during their 1937 transpolar flight from Moscow, Russia, to Pearson Field were donated to the Fort Vancouver museum collection. The photographs were taken by Eldred Pottinger Walker, a Portland resident who worked as a chemist at the Crown Mills flour mill.

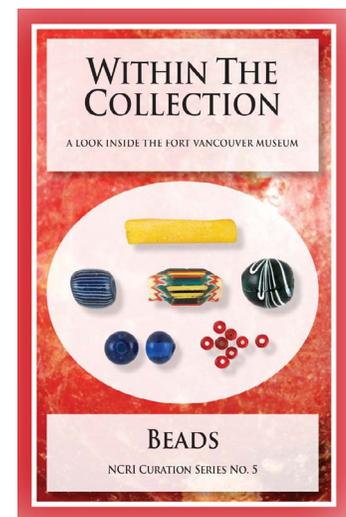
On June 20, 1937, Chkalov, along with his co-pilot, Georgiy Baidukov and navigator Alexander Belyakov, landed at Pearson Field after a 62-hour flight across the North Pole. Portlanders and Vancouverites took an intense interest in the flight, which was originally scheduled to land at Portland's Swan Island Airport, and many followed the pilots' progress on the radio. When the ANT-25 landed at Pearson Field instead, Chkalov and his crew received a hero's welcome, and were greeted by Brigadier General George C. Marshall, the commander of Vancouver Barracks. Walker was among those who turned out to see the remarkable Russian aircraft that had made the impressive journey.

The event attracted national attention, Chkalov, Baidukov, and Belyakov went on to tour the United States, even meeting President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Washington, DC. Owing in part to this landmark flight, Chkalov remains a significant figure in the Russian and Russian-American communities.



Within the Collection: Beads

We are pleased to announce the completion of NCRI Curation Series No. 5, all about the beads of Fort Vancouver. This lovely volume contains in-depth information about each and every type of bead in our collection, including photographs, Munsell color descriptions, and manufacturing information; this will be useful for anyone interested in beads or bead identification.



Current Research

Recent Theses

2013 Dana Holschuh

An Archaeology of Capitalism: Exploring Ideology Through Ceramics from the Fort Vancouver and Village Sites

Master of Arts in Anthropology
Portland State University

2013 Katie Wynia

The Spatial Distribution of Tobacco Pipe Fragments at the Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver Village Site: Smoking as a Shared and Social Practice

Master of Arts in Anthropology
Portland State University

Material Culture Notes: Cosmetic/Hygiene Bottles

by Meagan Huff, NPS Museum Technician

Just as it is today, personal hygiene was important in nineteenth-century Vancouver. In another parallel to contemporary life, cosmetic manufacturers competed against each other and used a variety of tactics to market their wares. However, unlike today, nineteenth-century cosmetics, as well as food and drugs, were not monitored by the government. In the absence of regulation, cosmetic manufacturers were able to make spurious claims about the effectiveness of their products and their ingredients. In 1891, holistic medicine-advocate and inventor of corn flakes John Harvey Kellogg wrote in *The Household Monitor of Health*, “The anxiety of devotees of fashion to add to their natural complexion charms which nature has denied them, has given rise to an enormous business in the manufacture of cosmetics, the most of which are not only useless and harmful but positively dangerous.”

These cosmetic bottles were uncovered by archaeologists at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, and illustrate the presence of these kinds of products in the lives of the soldiers, officers, and families living at Vancouver Barracks. All of these bottles were recovered in areas to the west of the reconstructed Fort Vancouver. This area was once the site of the Hudson’s Bay Company’s employee Village, but after the decline of the company and the arrival of the U.S. Army in 1849, buildings in the Village were rented to the Army before they were ultimately destroyed to make way for new use of the land, including the construction of the Quartermaster’s Depot.



Balm of a Thousand Flowers (FOVA 19020): Like many unregulated 19th century drugs and cosmetics, Balm of a Thousand Flowers was marketed as a multipurpose concoction. Period advertisements suggest that it could cure one’s tan, pimples, and freckles, and could also be used as a shaving cream, tooth cleaner, and stain remover. This bottle dates between 1850 and 1870. It was discovered in a privy that was located in the northernmost room of the Quartermaster’s Ranch.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND PERFUMED BREATH
MAY BE ACQUIRED BY USING THE
BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS.

It eradicates all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face, leaving the Skin of a soft and roseate hue. Used as a Dentifrice, it makes the Teeth white as Alabaster, and the breath perfumed as the Roses of which it is composed.

The following is from L. GAYLORD CLARK, Editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine:

It is not our wont to allude to kindred fabrications, but we can say, from the ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth, curling the hair, removing grease spots from clothes, carpets, etc., sold by FETTRIDGE & Co., Boston, is the best article of its kind we have ever encountered. It is, in reality, all that it purports to be.

For Sale by FETTRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

Lyon’s Kathairon For the Hair (FOVA 19021): Lyon’s Kathairon For the Hair was first produced in 1850. Advertised as a cure for baldness, grey hair, dandruff, and headaches, Lyon’s could also be used as a hair dressing, or styling product. Kellogg included Lyon’s on a list of toxic hair products, and listed its ingredients as castor oil, cantharides, oil bergamot, ammonia and alcohol. This bottle was discovered in the same privy as the Balm of a Thousand Flowers bottle seen above, and likely dates between 1855 and 1870.



Material Culture Notes: Cosmetic/Hygiene Bottles



Rowland's Macassar Oil (FOVA 18796): Rowland's Macassar Oil was an exceptionally popular hair styling product throughout the 19th century. First invented in 1793 by Alexander Rowland, Macassar Oil replaced bear's grease, which had previously been used for the same purpose. In 1814, Alexander Rowland published *A Practical and Philosophical Treatise on the Human Hair*, in which he wrote that Macassar Oil is "composed of vegetable ingredients produced from an exotic plantation, appertaining to the island of Macassar." Macassar Oil was so popular that antimacassars, small cloths placed over the backs of chairs, were invented to prevent the soiling of furniture from greasy hairdos.

This bottle was found to the west of the fort, at the northern end of a pond used by the Army as a trash dumping site, and dates between 1842 and 1853.



Florida Water (FOVA 18876): Florida Water was a popular unisex nineteenth-century eau de cologne introduced in 1808 by manufacturer Murry and Lanman. The formula for Florida Water included oils of bergamot, lemon, lavender, cloves and cinnamon. A 1902 article in the *American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record* described Florida Water as "essentially American," "the favorite toilet perfume of both American continents." This bottle, which dates between 1850 and 1880, was excavated from the area where the Quartermaster's Ranch once stood.



Dr. Funk's Cream of Roses (FOVA 19024): Kellogg also labeled Dr. Funk's Cream of Roses as a harmful cosmetic, and lists its ingredients as gum tragacanth, water, glycerine and extract of white roses. This bottle dates between 1850 and 1900.

The Territory's First U.S. Army Surgeon

by Jason Ainslie, NPS Volunteer-in-Parks

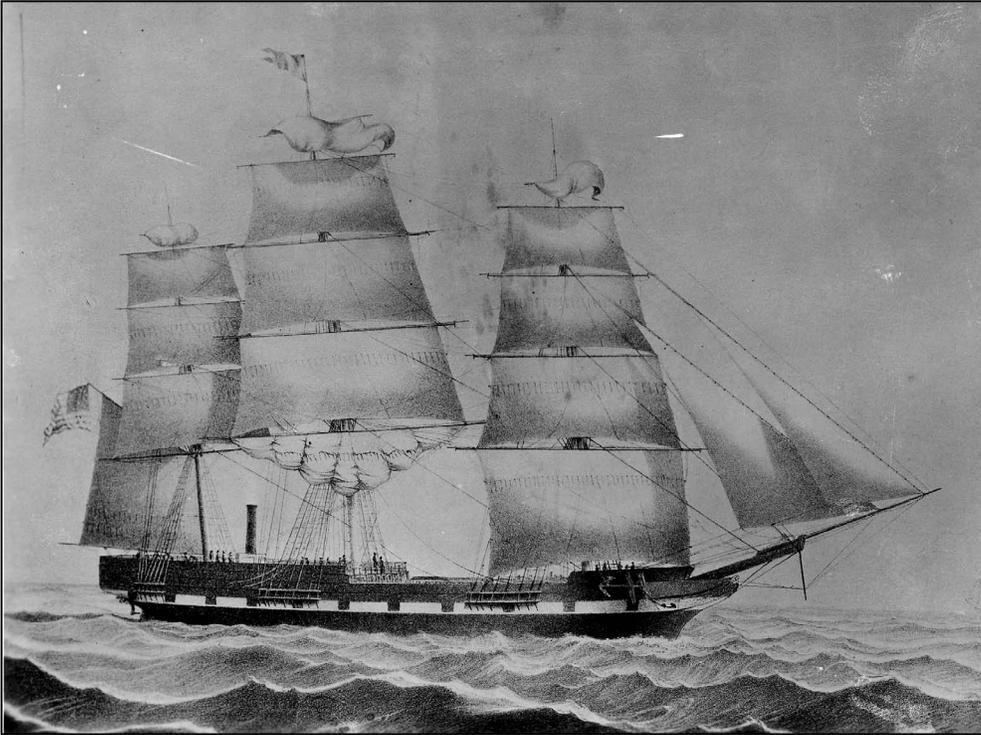


Figure 1. The USS Massachusetts circa 1845. Photo courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution. (Smithsonian 21249)

In the closing years of the Fort Vancouver fur-trading post, the trappers and employees were making their exodus to Canadian Territory while U.S. Army soldiers were moving in. The first major influx of U.S. soldiers came aboard a naval ship. The USS Massachusetts (Figure 1) brought soldiers and officers from the East Coast around Cape Horn and landed in Astoria, Oregon Territory in 1849 (Hine 1972). One of the officers on board, Captain Levi H. Holden M.D., was to be the first U.S. Army surgeon in the Northwest Territory (see figure 2).

Dr. Holden was born in Providence, Rhode Island May 6, 1817. He attended Brown University, graduated in 1837 then completed his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1839. He opened up his own practice, but within a year had closed it and enlisted in the Army's Surgical Corps. Holden

was stationed at various posts throughout the Eastern Seaboard in the first six years of his career, then he went to join the Mexican War in 1846. At the end of the war he was ordered back to New York where he received orders to sail for the Oregon Territory (Hines 1972). Upon arriving at the new post, Cpt. Holden was assigned two houses, according to army records. It's possible that one was used as the hospital and the other as his quarters. The Hudson's Bay Company fur trapper, Little Proulx, had once occupied one of these buildings.

Another duty tasked to the medical department of the time was keeping track of weather information. When researching these records for local climate, Martin Adams, archaeoentomologist, discovered the records that Holden had generated. These are the earliest U.S. Army weather records

from this area. The records have illustrated a discrepancy in the dates that Holden served at Camp Vancouver, as Vancouver Barracks was then known. Army records have him at Camp Vancouver until 1851, but the post returns as well as the weather reports show that he left the area in late 1850.

After his tour at Camp Vancouver, Holden served at Ft. Leavenworth, KS under William Harney during the violent events known as "Bleeding Kansas." Holden's next job was Surgeon U.S. Army, Medical Director. Holden held this position at several posts during the Civil War. He was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1867. Holden took leave of absence and died May 12, 1874 in Vineland, NJ. He is buried in Swan Point Cemetery, R.I. at the family plot. Holden appears to have been the last of his immediate family and was buried without a marker.

The Territory's First U.S. Army Surgeon



Figure 2. Surgeon Levi H. Holden

As the public archaeology field school and Oregon Archaeological Society joint public archaeology project for the 2012 season progressed at the Little Proulx site, objects surfaced that raised questions as to whether the site had been occupied by people other than just Little Proulx and his family. Research on army records of the billeting roster showed that Cpt. Holden had been issued two buildings that had been rented from the Hudson's Bay Company and Little Proulx's house was one of them.

After the summer dig season was completed, artifacts were taken to the lab to be cleaned and analyzed. A few artifacts that may have belonged to Holden surfaced, but overlapping occupation periods make it difficult to establish with certainty. The artifacts in question are several ceramic fragments, one pipe fragment and one military button. Two of the transferprinted ceramic fragments have a Copeland maker's mark that dates to 1847-1867 (Figure 3, right). These items could have

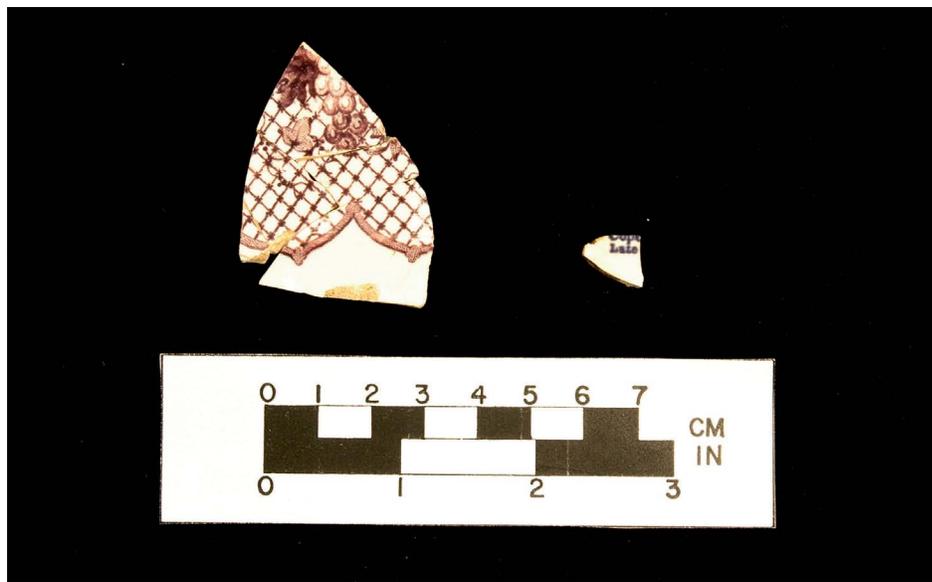


Figure 3. Purple transferprint associated with the U.S. Army (left) and Copeland maker's Mark on ceramic fragment (right).

been brought with Holden, on the other hand, the Hudson's Bay Company stocked these items in their stores, they may have purchased by employees or Army officers. The other ceramic fragments are of a purple transferprint pattern (Figure 3, left) that was also uncovered during excavations of the U.S. Army Parade Ground, but is not seen associated with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Two other artifacts may have been associated with Holden: a military button, and a tobacco pipe fragment. The button that was discovered has a Line Eagle Device on the front with a recessed shield. The back stamp reads "SCOVILL...CO" "EXTRA" which dates to the 1840s. The button is the same type Holden would have been issued for wear. The clay tobacco pipe fragment with decoration type number (Type IA9.1), is thought to date to the Late HBC/Early Army period 1846-1857.

The artifacts that have been recovered from the house site thus

far indicate this may have been Holden's quarters rather than an infirmary. The lack of any medical artifacts at the house site, and the housewares artifacts recovered would lend support to this conclusion. The site is still being investigated and may uncover more artifacts and evidence to support this theory. I hope that you will get the chance to come out and view the site as we work to continue excavations in the summer of 2013.

As a side note, I am working with Joe Masino from Congressman Langevin's office to make the exception to a law set by Congress that would allow me, as a non-family member, to make a request that a military headstone be placed at Dr. (Lt. Col.) Holden's grave. This man volunteered for service to his country, served in three wars, and is resting in an unmarked grave. Joseph A. Cavallaro, Director of Operations at Swan Point Cemetery, has volunteered to do the labor and placement for free. It's the very least we can do.



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 is from the Belle Vue Sheep Farm Site on San Juan Island, part of San Juan National Historic Park. It measures six inches in length and is one and a half inches at its widest point.



Last issue's mystery object was a pocket watch.

