

Fort Vancouver, Visitor Center  
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site  
Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District  
1501 East Evergreen Boulevard  
Vancouver  
Clark County  
Washington

HABS No. WA-41-H

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service  
Pacific West Region  
909 1<sup>st</sup> Ave, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Seattle, WA 98104

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

### FORT VANCOUVER VISITOR CENTER

HABS No. WA-41-H

**Location:** Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District  
1501 East Evergreen Boulevard  
Vancouver, Clark County, Washington 98661

Vancouver WA/OR 1990 7.5' USGS Topographic Map (Figure 1)  
Universal Transverse Mercator Location: 10N, E526768, N5052573 (NAD83)

**Present Owner:** National Park Service

**Present Use:** Visitor Center

**Significance:** The Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Visitor Center is a contributing building to the Vancouver National Historic Reserve (VNHR) Historic District in Vancouver, Washington. Built in 1960-1961, the Visitor Center is a component of the Mission 66 Character Area (Figure 2).

In the early 1950s, shortly after Congress authorized Fort Vancouver National Monument, the National Park Service (NPS) began to develop plans for facilities that would support the mission of the new park unit. In the spirit of Mission 66, the park master plan, completed in 1955, carefully addressed interpretation of the site and visitor experience through placement of buildings, roads, and parking. An important aspect of the Mission 66 plan was the Visitor Center, a new concept for the NPS that incorporated visitor amenities, interpretive programs, and administrative offices in one building. In addition, at Fort Vancouver National Monument, facilities for maintenance and employee housing were developed. These Mission 66 developments were sited within close proximity to each other, and planned and executed as a packaged development program in 1960-1961.

Since its construction, the Visitor Center and the totality of the Mission 66 Character Area at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site have undergone only minor change, possessing physical integrity through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The development embodies the architecture and planning philosophies of the NPS Mission 66 era and conveys the important concepts of the Mission 66 plan as they existed during the period of significance. The historic structures and setting work together to support the integrity of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. As a result, it remains the best intact example of a Mission 66 development within a small park or historic site within the state of Washington.

## **Project**

**Information:** Report authors are Bob Cromwell and Leslie O'Rourke, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. David Gleason made the required large format photographs in April 2010. The images of the architectural drawings are photographs of original 1960 Visitor Center blueprints. This report was completed in January 2013.

## **PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

### **A. Physical History**

- 1. Date of Erection:** January 1961-August 1961
- 2. Architect:** National Park Service
- 3. Original Owners:** National Park Service
- 4. Contractor:** Moll Construction Company
- 5. Original Plans and Construction:** The Visitor Center was constructed in 1961 as part of the post-World War II Mission 66 era development of NPS visitor facilities (Figures 3-8). Mission 66 was a high-profile, ten-year development effort aimed at modernizing the Park Service. It was so named because it would conclude in 1966 and commemorate the Service's fiftieth anniversary year. An important aspect of the Mission 66 plan was the Visitor Center, a new concept for the NPS that incorporated visitor amenities, interpretive programs, and administrative offices in one building.

Three other buildings were constructed at Fort Vancouver during this period: two employee residences and a maintenance facility. Together with the Visitor Center, these structures form the Mission 66 Character Area of the park. These buildings were sited closely together on the upper river terrace in the northeast corner of the park, with careful consideration of the visitor experience, and to keep the impact of the development on the landscape to a minimum. Their location allows unimpaird views from the Visitor Center toward the reconstructed Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) Fort site on the lower river terrace, and beyond it toward the Columbia River.

The Visitor Center, as part of the Mission 66 Character Area, is emblematic of NPS philosophies in the post-war period of 1954-1966. In search of economical design and construction techniques after World War II, the NPS moved away from the earlier Rustic Style architecture and adopted a more simple Modern Style architecture, with standard plans for park infrastructure that could be mass produced service-wide. These modern buildings used simple geometric forms, were generally characterized by low

massing, horizontal lines, surfaces of earth tone colors, and minimal architectural ornamentation.

6. **Major Alterations:** Exterior changes to the Visitor Center have been few. The original color of the building exterior was a dark wood stain that has since been painted gray. Cedar roof shingles were replaced with composition shingles in the 1980s. When the HVAC system was converted from natural gas to electric in 1978, a louvered aluminum chimney stack was removed from the roofline and two outside electric heat pumps were added. The greatest change occurred to the eastern façade in the early 1980s, with the addition of a security gate to the exterior stairs on the northeast corner, a concrete slab with a pay telephone and a bench/planter unit, a universally accessible ramp and set of stairs, and a low retaining wall. The entry doors on the north façade were altered as well.

**B. Brief Historic Overview: Visitor Center as a Part of the Mission 66 Character Area**

*Note: The following historic overview was taken largely from the National Register nomination form for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District (Owens et al. 2007).*

The Mission 66 Character Area Visitor Center is emblematic of NPS philosophies in the post-war period of 1954-1966. Following World War II, the NPS had to address a backlog of maintenance projects accumulated over the war years, and to undertake these physical improvements with a limited budget. In search of economical design and construction techniques, and drawing on contemporary architectural trends, the NPS moved away from the earlier Rustic Style architecture that required intensive labor and expensive building materials (timbers and stone), and adopted a more simple Modern Style architecture that emphasized new materials (inexpensive steel, concrete, and glass) and machine production. Common aspects of modern architecture in the parks were the uses of simple, geometric forms, and restrained use of architectural details. These modern buildings were generally characterized by low massing, horizontal lines, surfaces of earth tone colors, and minimal architectural ornamentation. To further increase affordability, the NPS produced standard architectural plans for park infrastructure that could be mass-produced service-wide.

In the spirit of Mission 66, planning and design efforts addressed interpretation of park resources and the visitor experience through the careful placement of buildings, roads, and parking. The policies that influenced Mission 66 planning and design are still evident at the park today and continue to influence the ways that visitors use the site.

The Visitor Center was carefully sited to create an orchestrated visitor experience, to provide visitors with an orientation to the park's resources, and to keep the impact of development on the landscape to a minimum. A gently rising, curvilinear access road provided a pleasant drive through a park setting, featuring lawn areas and clusters of trees, toward the Visitor Center located on an upper river terrace. Parking was located behind the Visitor Center on the north, to hide it from view on the approach to the Visitor Center from

the reconstructed Fort. Placement of the parking lot north of the Visitor Center allowed unobstructed views south toward the HBC Fort site on the lower river terrace below. The Visitor Center placement, at an elevation higher than the Fort site, provided an opportunity for the park to interpret the relationship between the Columbia River and the HBC developments.

### **C. Brief Overview of the Mission 66 and Visitor Center Building History**

The Mission 66 Character Area at Fort Vancouver, developed as part of the 1955 master planning process and built in 1961, embodies the principles of modern architecture of Mission 66, and possesses physical integrity through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The development conveys the important concepts of the Mission 66 plan as they existed during the period of significance. The historic structures and setting work together to support the integrity of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. As a result, it remains the best intact example of a Mission 66 development within a small park or historic site within the state of Washington.

Four buildings located in the northeast corner of the park constitute the Mission 66 Character Area at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site: the Visitor Center, two employee residences, and a maintenance building. A visitor parking lot and park access roads unify this development.

Although one of the employee residences was remodeled on the interior in 1987 to serve as the park's administrative headquarters, the exterior appearance of the Visitor Center and the employee residences has changed very little. When the HVAC system was converted from natural gas to electric in 1978, a louvered aluminum chimney stack was removed from the roofline and two outside electric heat pumps were added. The eastern façade of the Visitor Center was modified in the early 1980s, adding a security gate to the exterior stairs on the northeast corner, a concrete slab with a pay telephone and bench/planter unit, a universally accessible ramp and set of stairs, and a low retaining wall. The entry doors on the north façade were altered as well. The maintenance building was remodeled and expanded in 1979 to accommodate the need for increased facilities, but the addition kept true to the architectural style of the original Mission 66 structure.

## **PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**

### **A. General Statement**

- 1. Architectural Character:** The Visitor Center is a one-story – plus a partially exposed basement – rectangular-shaped, wood-frame building with a low-spreading gable roof (Figures 9-10). The total square footage of the building is listed as 5,510, which includes approximately 4,400 square feet on the main floor and approximately 1,100

square feet in the basement. The foundation, retaining walls, and floor slab are concrete, with wood framing on exterior walls, interior partitions, and roof trusses. The exterior is clad with Douglas fir board-and-batten siding. The roof has composition shingles. Doors and windows are metal and wood, with screens on vented openings. Several of the doors and windows have rectangular, plain, exterior sheeting panels painted white above and/or below them. Interior walls and ceilings are finished with a variety of materials including sheetrock, acoustic tile, ceramic tile, and wood board-and-battens. Floor coverings are vinyl and ceramic tile over concrete. The majority of the vinyl flooring was covered by carpet in the early 1980s.

The southern façade has two large banks of windows. The north façade, where the front entrance is located, has a deep overhanging eave supported by eight exterior 4 x 4 in. wood posts that are evenly spaced over the eastern three-quarters of the building. A wedge-shaped concrete slab (Figure 11) extends from the main entrance to create a 3,800 sq. ft. paved terrace, with walkways, steps, and a universally accessible ramp. The eave covers the walkway, which connects the terrace to restrooms at the eastern end of the building. A concrete seating wall edges the terrace, and a flag pole stands between the seating wall and the driveway into the parking lot.

Exterior changes to the building have been few. The original color of the building exterior was a dark wood stain that has since been painted gray. Cedar roof shingles were replaced with composition shingles in the early 1980s. When the HVAC system was converted from natural gas to electric in the early 1980s, a louvered aluminum chimney stack was removed from the roofline and two electric heat pumps were added on the exterior on the southeast corner of the building. The greatest change occurred to the eastern façade in the early 1980s, with the addition of a security gate to the exterior stairs on the northeast corner, a concrete slab with a pay telephone and a bench/planter unit, a universally accessible ramp and set of stairs, and a low retaining wall. The entry doors on the north façade were altered as well.

**2. Condition of Fabric:** The overall condition of the building is good.

## **B. Description of Exterior**

- 1. Overall Dimensions:** The main floor of the Visitor Center measures 36 x 118 ft. (Figure 12) with 9 ft. tall walls. The main floor height to the peak of the roof is approximately 16 ft. The basement measures 14 x 90 ft. (Figure 13).
- 2. Foundations:** The Visitor Center is located on a gentle slope to the south. The east, south, and west walls are supported by a 4 in. thick concrete foundation, which forms the walls of the partial daylight basement. The concrete slab basement with steel foundation joists underlies the south 14 ft. and east 90 ft. of the Visitor Center (Figure 14). The remainder of the building is supported on subsurface concrete slabs and

footings. A large exposed aggregate terrace, with a curved retaining wall, decorative plantings, stairs, and a universally accessible ramp, extends out from the building on the north (Figure 11).

3. **Walls:** Exterior walls are constructed with 2 x 4 in. boards (or 2 x 6 in. boards in the stair well and basement), sheathed with  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. plywood, and covered with board-and-batten vertical siding (1 x 8 in. boards with 1 x 3 in. battens), painted gray. The north 22 ft. of the east wall at the location of the restrooms is indented 6 ft. A 9 ft. tall wall of spaced vertical pickets, painted white and gray, is located 6 ft. east of the restroom doors (even with the eastern wall of the building) and serves as a screen wall for the restroom entrances. Two water fountains are located near the restrooms, on the north façade of the building, 4 ft. west of the northeast corner.
4. **Structural System:** The stud walls are anchored to the concrete floor and foundation wall slabs with anchor bolts and tie downs. The wall studs are spaced approximately 18 in. on center. The top plate is made of a 4 x 8 in. board or two, spliced 2 x 8 in. boards. The building is a simple gable truss design, so there are no load-bearing interior walls.

The roof trusses span the 36 ft. width of the building. The top and bottom chords are 2 x 6 in., with two 2 x 4 in. diagonal braces on each side. Double trusses are used on the ends of the building. Trusses are spaced 2 ft. on center with 2 x 6 in. outlookers, which are 12 ft. long on the north and 10 ft. long on the south. Trusses are supported on 4 x 8 in. beams. The roof is covered with  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. sheathing, with 1 x 6 in. tongue and groove sheathing above the outlookers over the exposed porch roof.

The outlookers attached to the roof trusses extend 11 ft. from the building wall on the north and 4 ft. from the building wall on the south, providing a deep overhanging eave supported by eight exterior 4 x 4 in. wood posts that are evenly spaced over the eastern three-quarters of the building.

## 5. Openings:

- a. **Doorways and Doors:** There are eight exterior doors on the Visitor Center. All exterior doors are 6 ft. 8 in. tall, have metal thresholds, and are painted gray.

The two main entrance doors on the north façade of the Visitor Center are metal and glass, measuring 3 ft. 4 in. wide, with metal frames. The windows in the doors measure 22 x 34 in. and 44 x 34 in., separated by a 6 in. metal panel across the width of the door. There is a 10 in. metal kick panel at the bottom, and 2 in. of metal frame at the top of each door. Between the doors are two sets of fixed window panels separated by an 8 in. post. The windows in the panels measure 16 x 22 in. and 16 x 44 in., separated by a 6 in. metal panel across the width of the door. There is an 18 x 60 in. transom window above each door.

The two restroom doors are 2 ft. 8 in. wide, 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick, and made of solid core wood. A janitorial closet with a 2 ft. 8 in. wide, 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick, solid core wood door is located between the two restroom doors in the previous location of a telephone booth. A 2 ft. 8 in. wide, 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick, solid core wood door at the east end of the hallway on the main floor provides employee access to the public restrooms.

A 2 ft. 8 in. wide, 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick, solid core wood door is located at the east end of the basement corridor.

A 4 ft. wide, 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick, steel one-hour fire door, with a 14 in. metal louvered panel above the doorway, is located on the exterior south entrance to the furnace room in the basement. There are two metal louvered panels in the south concrete wall of the furnace room.

- b. Windows:** The Visitor Center has a total of 70 exterior windows: 12 on the north façade, 50 on the south façade, and 10 on the east façade. There are no windows on the west façade. Windows have aluminum frames, and sets of windows are joined with  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. mullions. All vented windows have screens. The spacing between pairs of windows described below is 6 in. The window trim and sills are wood.

The north façade on the main floor in the lobby area has 6 sets of 2 window panes (a 2 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft.  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. fixed pane, above a 2 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. hopper-opening vent), totaling 12 windows. There is 1 pair of 2 sets of window panes on the east side of the entrance door, and 2 pairs of 2 sets of window panes on the west side of the door.

The south façade on the main floor in the lobby area has 10 sets of 2 window panes (a 2 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. hopper-opening vent, above a 2 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft.  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. fixed pane), grouped in pairs, and totaling 20 windows. The office area has 12 sets of 2 window panes (a 2 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft.  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. fixed pane, above a 2 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. awning-opening vent), grouped in pairs, and totaling 24 windows.

In the basement, there are 3 sets of windows high on the wall, 2 windows in each set (2 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. hopper-opening vents). There are 3 windows in the work room and 3 in the lunch room.

Windows on the east façade consist of 1 set of 3 window panes (a 2 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. awning-opening vent, above a 2 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft.  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. fixed pane, above a 2 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. hopper-opening vent), located at the east end of the central corridor on the basement level. There are 2 sets of 3 frosted awning-opening vents (2 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 2 in.) in the restrooms, and 1 frosted awning-opening vent (2 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 2 in.) between the two restrooms.

**6. Roof:**

- a. Shape, Covering:** The 4:12 pitch gable roof, with the slope area facing north/south, is covered with brown asphalt composition shingles. The original cedar roof shingles were replaced in the early 1980s.
- b. Eaves, Gutters:** The eaves extend approximately 11 ft. beyond the wall surface on the north and form a covered porch and entry area. The eaves on the south extend 4 ft. beyond the wall surface. All roof sheathing within the eaves is 1 x 6 in. tongue and groove boards. The gutters and flashing are metal. Attic ventilation is provided by louvers at the peak of the gable ends of the roof.

**C. Description of Interior:**

**1. Floor Plans:**

- a. Main Floor:** The main floor of the Visitor Center contains a lobby/gift shop (33 x 36 ft.), an exhibit room (34 x 36 ft.), an audiovisual room (20 x 32 ft.), three offices (10 ft. x 14 ft. 8 in., 10 x 12 ft., and 10 x 15 ft.), a connecting corridor with cabinets, counter, shelves, clothes closet, and janitor closet (30 x 27 in.), and restrooms (13 x 22 ft.) (Figure 12).
  - b. Basement:** The basement includes a furnace room (10 ft. 6 in. x 23 ft. 4 in.), a work room (10 ft. 6 in. x 21 ft.), an artifact vault (14 ft. x 35 ft. 8 in.), a small restroom, and a connecting corridor (3ft. 6 in. x 54 ft.) (Figure 13). In 1978, the west 9 ft. of the work room was partitioned to create a lunch room (Figure 15). The corridor has a small alcove that houses a water heater.
- 2. Stairway:** A concrete service stairway with a metal railing leads from the southeast corner of the main floor to the basement. The stair well measures 6 ft. 8 in. x 9 ft. 10 in.
  - 3. Flooring:** The original flooring consisted of vinyl and ceramic tile over a concrete slab. In the early 1980s, the majority of the vinyl tile was covered by carpet.
  - 4. Wall and Ceiling Finish:** The interior walls are constructed with 2 x 4 in. boards. The walls and ceilings are of varied materials including sheetrock, acoustic tile, ceramic tile, and wood board-and-battens. The audiovisual room walls have acoustic panels.
- 5. Openings:**
- a. Doorways and Doors:** the 12 interior doors at the Visitor Center are all 6 ft. 8 in. tall. Four (two on the main floor and two in the basement) are 2 ft. 8 in. wide, 1  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. thick, hollow core wood doors, with wood frames and wood louvers in the lower

third of the door. There are two solid core doors on the main floor, both 2 ft. 8 in. wide, 1 ¾ in. thick. The door from the gift shop/lobby to the office area contains a 4 x 48 in. vertical slit window and wood framing; the other solid core door is plain with wood framing.

There are also four sets of wood panel folding doors with wood framing on the north corridor wall on the main floor, two sets measuring 3 ft. 4 in. wide, one set 4 ft. wide, and one set 2 ft. wide. There are two metal frame 2 ft. 8 in. wide steel fire doors in the basement: a 1 ¾ in. thick, one-hour fire door for the furnace room, and a 2 in. thick, one-hour fire door for the vault.

There is also a roughly finished wooden door with square nails representing a 19<sup>th</sup> century fur trade fort gate, between the gift shop and the exhibit room. This door is 5 ft. wide and 8 ft. tall with wood framing.

- b. Windows:** Windows have wood or metal frames and are of various sizes, with screens on vented openings. The large banks of windows on the south provide natural lighting in the three offices and the lobby/gift shop area. Exterior windows are described in detail above under “Description of the Exterior.” Interior windows consist of a bank of six fixed wood-framed transom windows, each measuring 3 x 6 ft., separated by 8 in. mullions, in the corridor on the main floor above the offices.
- 6. Mechanical Equipment:** The original forced air gas HVAC system was replaced with an electric system in the early 1980s. The system is in a furnace room in the basement, and two heat pumps are at the exterior southeast corner of the building.

#### **D. Site**

- 1. Visitor Center:** Fort Vancouver National Historic Site is located on the north bank of the Columbia River in Vancouver, Washington, within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve (Figures 1-2). The Visitor Center is located in the northeast portion of the site, which is bounded on the north by Evergreen Boulevard and on the east by East Reserve Street. The entrance drive to the Visitor Center is from Evergreen Boulevard on the north, or from the park road that originates on the north side of East Fifth Street on the south. An asphalt parking lot for visitors is located on the north side and to the east of the Visitor Center.
- 2. Associated Buildings:** the Visitor Center is closely associated with three additional structures, all built in 1961, which together comprise the Mission 66 Character Area. These buildings, an employee residence, an administrative headquarters building (formerly a second employee residence), and a maintenance building, are located east of the Visitor Center and are accessed through a separate driveway from East Reserve Street (Figure 2).

### **PART III. REFERENCES**

#### **A. Bibliography**

Erigero, Patricia C.

- 1992 Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Volume II, Vancouver, Washington. Report to National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle, Washington, from Patricia Erigero, Consultants.

Merritt, Jane T.

- 1993 The Administrative History of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle WA.

National Park Service

- 2007 Cultural Landscapes Inventory. Park Headquarters, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.

Owens, Erica, Doug Wilson, Bob Cromwell, and Janene Caywood

- 2007 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Copy on file at the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Vancouver, WA.

Taylor, Terri A.

- 1992 Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Volume I, Vancouver, Washington. Report to National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle, Washington, from Patricia Erigero, Consultants.

#### **B. Architectural/Engineering Drawings & Maps (Figures 9-15):**

National Park Service

- 1960 Site Plan – Visitor Center, Residences, Util. Bldg., Headquarters Area, Fort Vancouver Nat'l. Monument. Project No. FTV W296, Working Drawing, Prepared by WODC Office. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Branch of Landscape Arch. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Vancouver, WA.
- 1977 Sketch of the Visitor Center floor plan after the lunchroom partition of the basement work room. Modification of an original sketch made in 1963. Records management code D34. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Vancouver, WA.

**C. Historic Photographs (Figures 3-8):**

National Park Service

- 1961 Photographs of the construction of the Mission 66 Visitor Center. FOVA photographs 1720(Inv. 3050), 1721 (Inv. 3051), 1722 (Inv. 3052), 1723 (Inv. 3053), and 1724 (Inv. 3054), taken May 25, 1961 by C.A. Carlson. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Vancouver, WA.
- 1977 Photograph of the remodeling of the Mission 66 Visitor Center. FOVA photograph 1716 (Inv. 3017), taken February 16, 1977 by Gillespie. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Vancouver, WA.

**D. Supplemental Material:**

See Figures 1-15, pages 12-24.

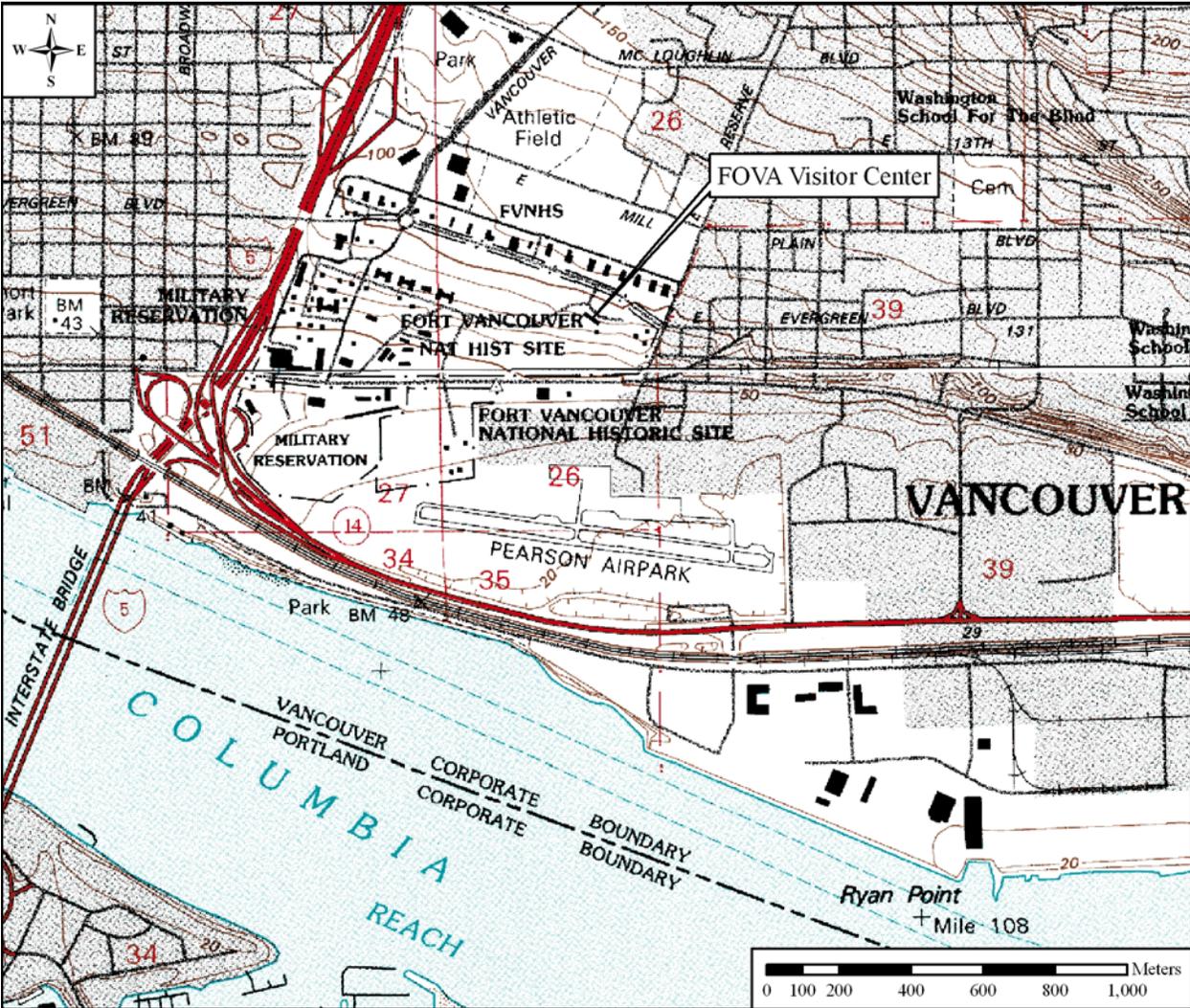


Figure 1. Map of the location of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Visitor Center. Vancouver WA/OR (1990) 7.5-minute USGS topographic map.

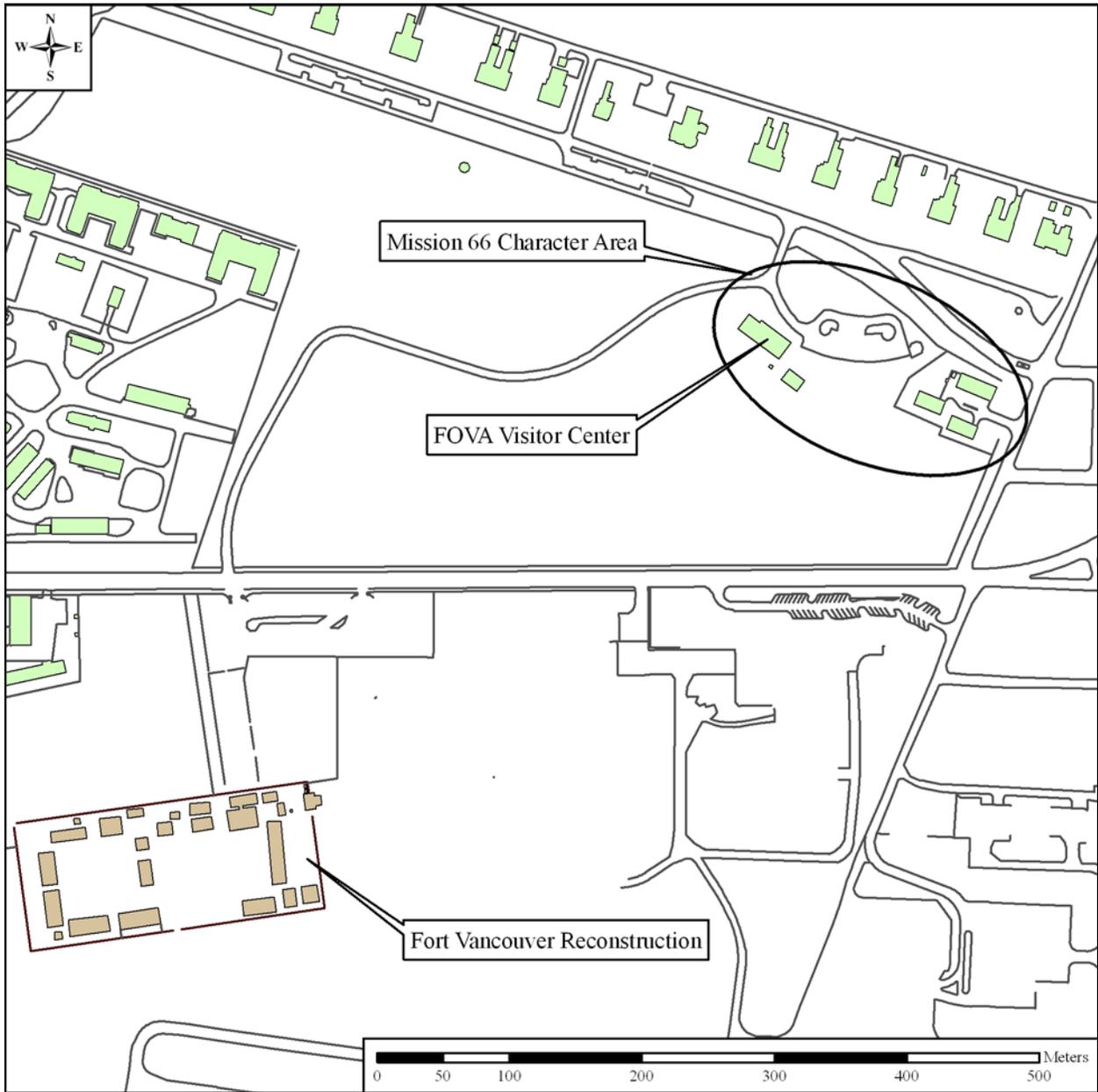


Figure 2. Location of Visitor Center within the Mission 66 Character Area at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.



Figure 3. View of the construction of the Visitor Center, facing southeast. Photograph FOVA 1723, 5/25/1961.



Figure 4. View of the construction of the Visitor Center, facing northeast. Photograph FOVA 1722, 5/25/1961.

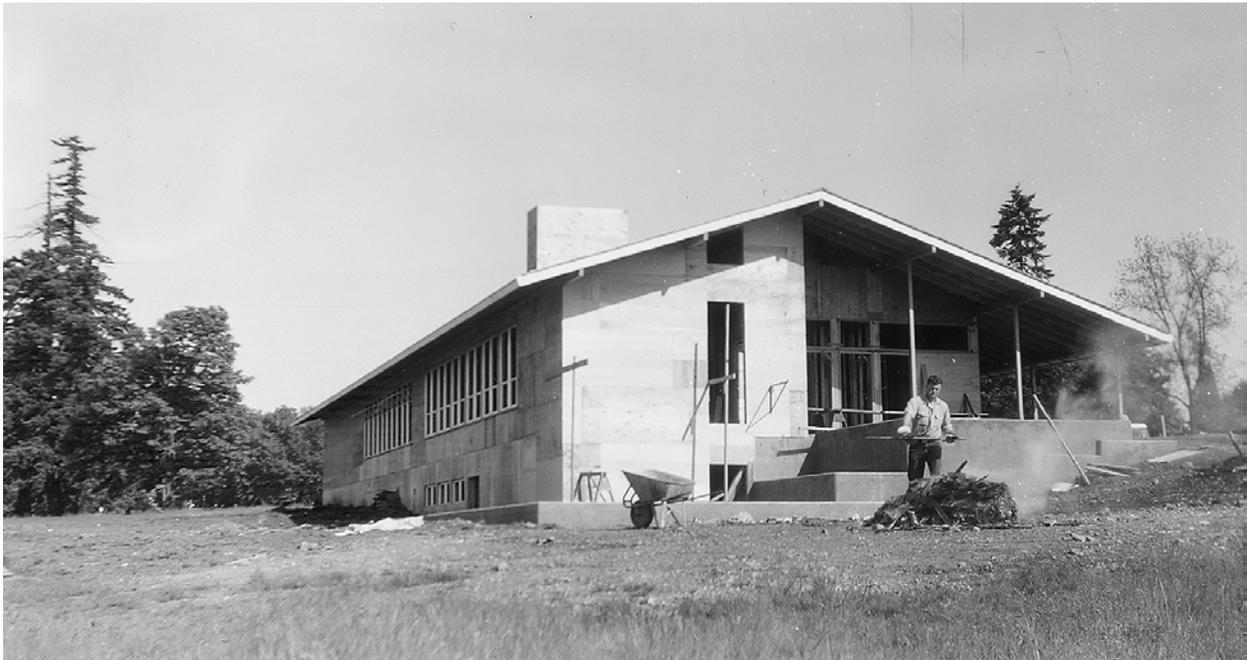


Figure 5. View of the construction of the Visitor Center, facing northwest. Photograph FOVA 1720, 5/25/1961.



Figure 6. View of the construction of the Visitor Center, facing west. Photograph FOVA 1721, 5/25/1961.



Figure 7. View of the construction of the Visitor Center, facing southwest. Photograph FOVA 1724, 7/11/1961.

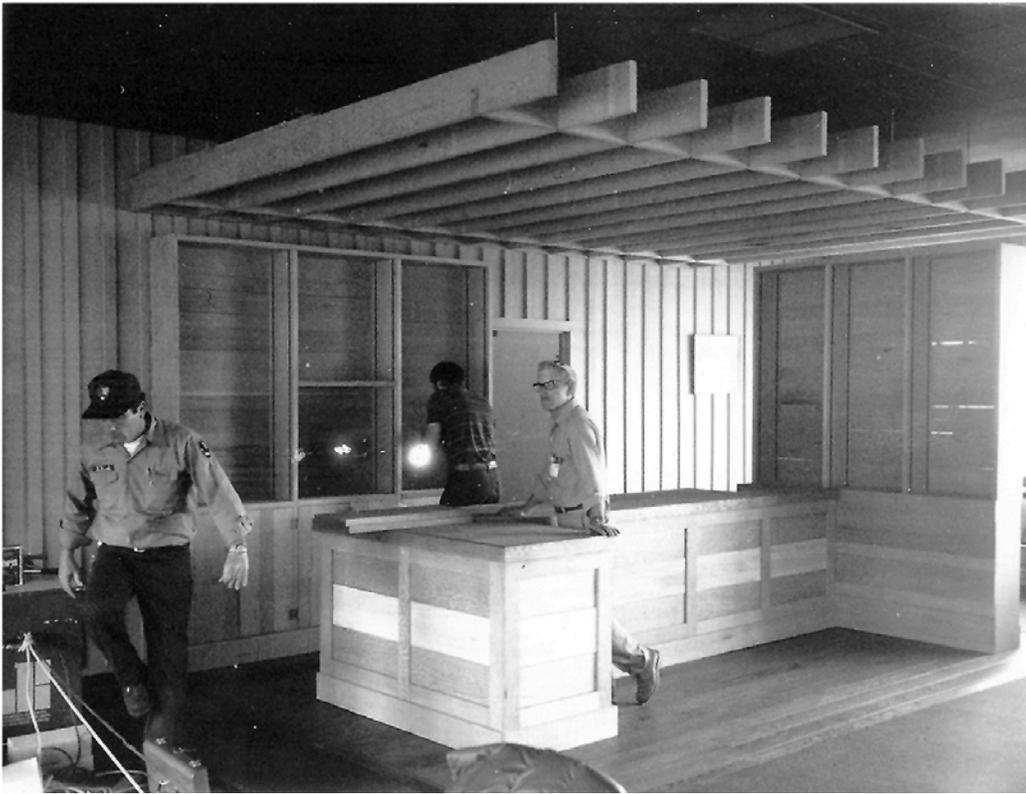


Figure 8. View of the interior remodeling of the Visitor Center. Photograph FOVA 1716, 2/16/1977.



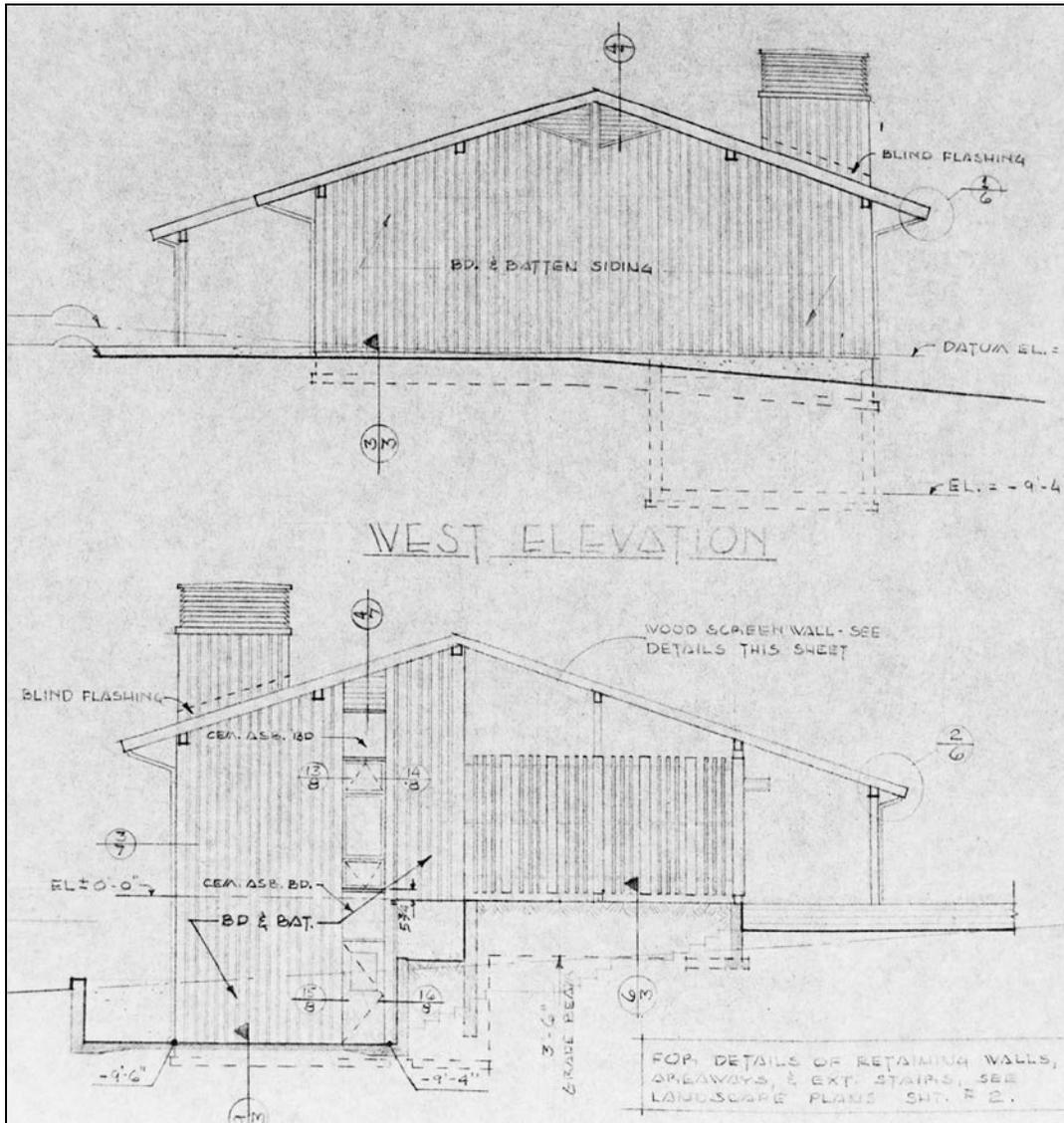


Figure 10. West and east elevations of the Visitor Center, photographed from the original blueprints on file in the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives.



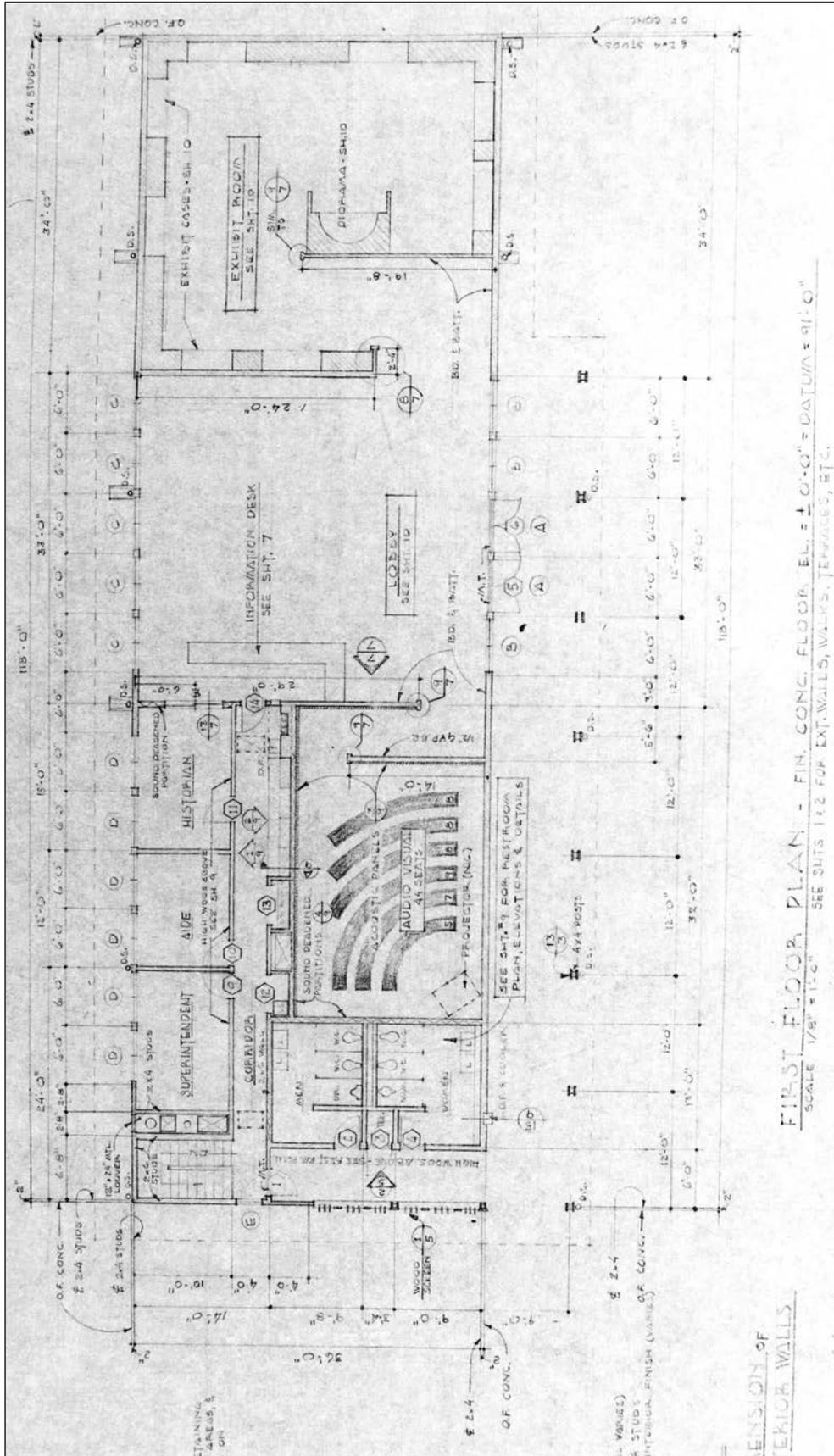


Figure 12. Main floor plan of the Visitor Center, photographed from the original blueprints on file in the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives.





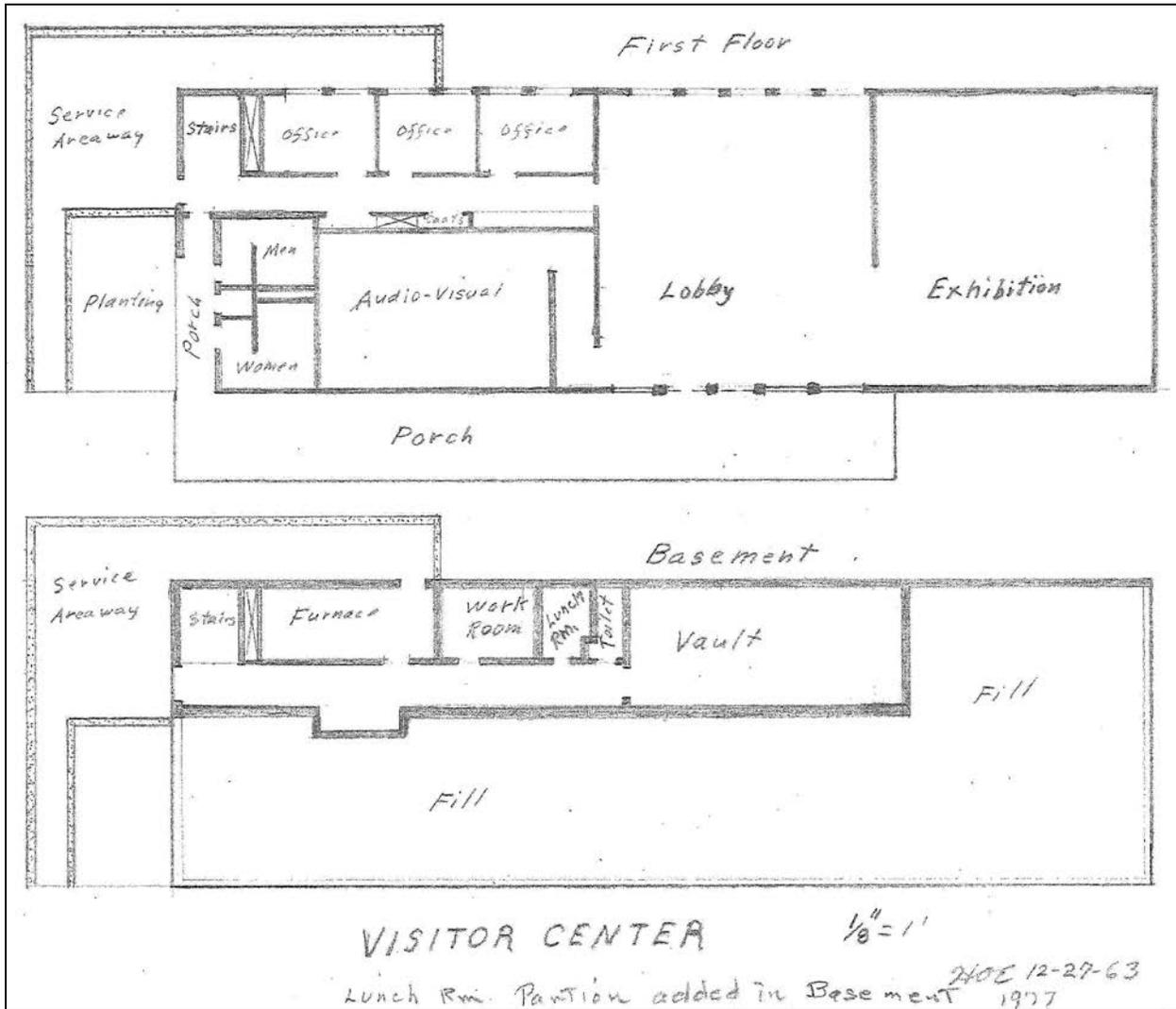


Figure 15. 1977 Visitor Center floor plan, after the lunch room partition was added to the work room in the basement. Drawing on file in the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives.