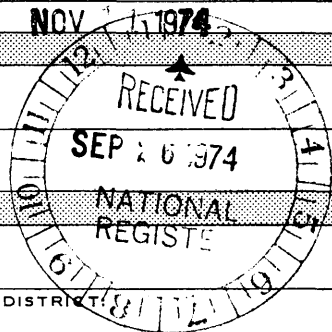


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Washington
COUNTY: Clark
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE NOV 1 1974



1. NAME

COMMON:
Veterans Administration Hospital Quarters

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Officers Row, Fort Vancouver Barracks *Use This*

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
611 ~~to~~ 1616 ~~E~~ Evergreen Blvd.

CITY OR TOWN:
Vancouver

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
53

STATE:
Washington

CODE
53

COUNTY:
Clark

CODE
011

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Red Cross</u>

4. AGENCY

Veterans Administration - Central Office

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

STREET AND NUMBER:
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
District of Columbia

CODE
11

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Clark County Clerk's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
1200 Franklin Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Vancouver

STATE:
Washington

CODE
53

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: **Vancouver Area Chronology by Carl Landerholm and Clark County History for 1962**

DATE OF SURVEY: **1958 and 1962** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Clark County Museum & Oregon Hist. Society

STREET AND NUMBER:
1230 S. W. Park

CITY OR TOWN:
Portland, Oregon

STATE:
Washington

CODE
53

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: **Washington**

COUNTY: **Clark**

ENTRY NUMBER: **11974**

DATE: **11 1 1974**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Officers Row consists of 21 houses (including 11 duplexes) located on a long row facing the old Fort Vancouver Parade Grounds. The location of these houses affords them a delightful view of the Columbia River. The oldest house (Grant House) was constructed in 1846. As the Fort grew in size and importance, additional houses were added, up to the year 1906.

With the exception of Grant House, all the houses are of ballon frame construction, with wood siding and wide board trim. The Grant House was originally constructed of hewn logs, and was later covered with wood siding. All the houses have wide porches or verandas, and are typical of the early 1880's.

The houses are set well back from the street and have large yards. They are set far enough apart so that it has been reported that a baby's cry could not be heard by the occupants of the other houses. The houses were designated for either company or field grade officers-- the field grade officers' houses being larger than those assigned to company grade.

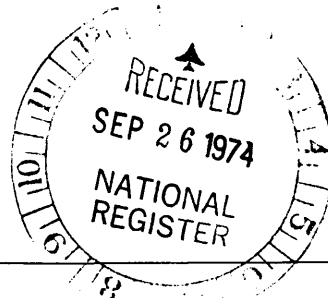
Most of the houses originally had basements, which are now closed or partly closed off. Almost all have attics where small bedrooms for servants can be found. The attics were reached by stairways in the rear of the building. All the houses originally had wells, but since they now have city water the wells are filled in and covered over so that original locations cannot be easily determined. All were originally heated by fireplaces and stoves, but due to earthquake damage to chimneys, many of the fireplaces were covered over to prevent their being used. Those remaining are usable and quite decorative, with some being made of imported materials. A few of the houses still have three or more usable fireplaces. The main floor on several of the houses is raised from two and one-half to four feet above the ground, with the house resting on brick piers.

High ceilings, large foyers, long sweeping staircases, bay windows, numerous fireplaces, and many rooms are characteristic of most of the houses. The interiors are plastered and some still have the original beautiful molded plaster ceilings. A few have very early electric chandliers.

There is a service road in back of the houses, and small garages were constructed after cars became popular.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

These housing units, which together comprise the area known as "Officers Row" were built from approximately 1867 to 1906. With the exception of Slocum House, these houses are the oldest in Vancouver.

The small area which includes Officers Row, the old Fort Vancouver, and the old Barracks Parade Grounds was once the hub of Northwest history. Much of the activity in the development and growth of the Northwest originated here.

The history of the old fort began with the establishment of the English fur trading headquarters at Point Vancouver, on the banks of the Columbia River, in 1824. Due to this and other factors, events seemed to point to the Columbia River as a possible boundary between U.S. and British territory. In order to prevent this, it was vital that the U.S. establish itself on the north side of this river. In the spring of 1825 a site was chosen and a fort erected at the site of Vancouver today. The place was named Fort Vancouver after Captain Vancouver, of the British ship Discovery, who had entered the river in 1792.

Three or four years later a new site was selected and a fort erected a mile west on lower ground. Then in 1846 a 10th military district was established and 10 square miles were designated as the location of the fort. The first military troops arrived in 1849 to guard the frontier against marauding Indians. At that time the fort was used as the base to fight the Piutes, the Rouges, the Yakimas, the Cayuse, the Cheyennes, and other Indian tribesmen.

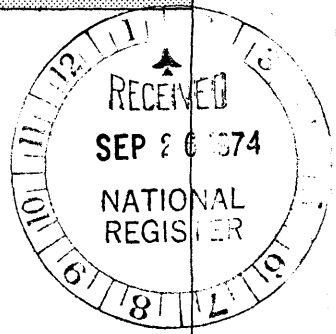
In its early years the fort went through quite a series of name changes. First the fort was called Camp Vancouver and then the name was changed to Camp Columbia, to prevent confusion with the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver. Later it was named Columbia Barracks. The last name change came about in 1879 when the present name, Vancouver Barracks, was designated.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Oregon Sunday Journal	Feb. 16, 1913
Oregon Sunday Journal	Mar. 3, 1946
Oregon Sunday Journal	Jun. 17, 1956
Sunday Oregonian	Mar. 3, 1946
War Dept. Surgeon Gen. Office Circular #4	Dec. 5, 1870
Clark Co. History, pp 38 - 43, 1962	
Oregon Journal - Monday	Apr. 20, 1970



10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	45 ° 37 ' 48.6"	122 ° 39 ' 49.6"		°	'	"
NE	45 ° 37 ' 38.7"	122 ° 39 ' 02.7"		°	'	"
SE	45 ° 37 ' 33.5"	122 ° 39 ' 07.3"		°	'	"
SW	45 ° 37 ' 43.9"	122 ° 39 ' 53.9"		°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **20.5 - acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Robert A. Hidden / Anita Chiera		DATE: 8/13/74
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Fort Vancouver Historical Society / VACO, Washington, D.C. 20420		
STREET AND NUMBER: 3711 Franklin		PHONE:
CITY OR TOWN: Vancouver	STATE: Washington	CODE: 53

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

Yes
 No
 None

Charles H. ...
 State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State Local.

James Jean Mollard 8/13/74
 Federal Representative Signature Date

...
 Title

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

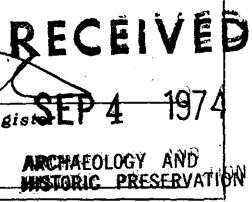
A. R. Mortensen
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 11/11/74

ATTEST:

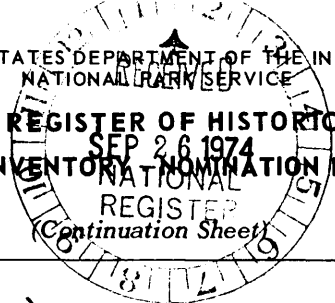
Charles H. ...
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 11.8.74



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY NOMINATION FORM
REGISTER
(Continuation Sheet)



STATE Washington	
COUNTY Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER NOV 11 1974	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description (cont.)

At present all the houses have good plumbing, electricity, and central heating systems (gas).

Additional information regarding a few of the more elaborate houses on Officers Row may be found below.

a. 716 and 718 East Evergreen Blvd

A two-story duplex built in 1881, the design of this house is simple, orderly, and well-proportioned. The plan is a T-shape divided into identical living quarters by a common wall up the center stem of the T. The roofs of the head and stem of the T are intersecting gables. There is a large veranda-type porch extending across the top and ends of the head of the T. The veranda-type porch is common to several houses in Officers Row.

From the outside of the house the windows appear very long and narrow. They are double-hung and have wood glazing bars.

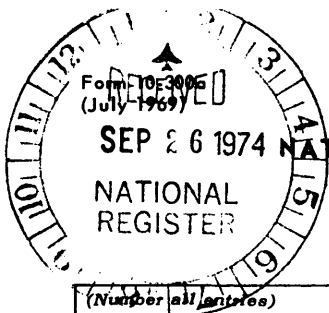
The front entry has two sets of doors, each opening into a spacious hallway. An interesting feature of the house is that the inside doors are very high, approximately 8 feet, adding to the spacious feeling.

Interiorally, the floors are wood, the walls and ceilings are plaster. Door and window casings are wood moldings. Each apartment has a small entry vestibule opening into a long narrow entry hall with an open stairway to the sleeping quarters above. The upstairs has numerous levels and a hallway which at the end turns a sort of corner and finally leads to a stairway opening to the outside. Though it is likely that some decorative plaster work and moldings on the interior and possibly some small amount of gingerbread on the porch has been lost through maintenance and repairs, the house undoubtedly appears basically as it was built in 1881.

b. 820 East Evergreen Blvd

This house is the second oldest house on Officers Row, the oldest being the Grant House. It is the simplest and least ornamental in design. The main portion of the house is a rectangle with a simple gable roof. A gabled roof service wing extends to the rear. There is a veranda-type porch across the front of the house and a similar smaller porch projecting from the side.

The house is designed around a central chimney with fireplaces in several rooms. There is a small entry hall with a stairway to the second floor sleeping quarters. The second floor is partially within the gabled roof and the ceilings slope near the exterior walls. Ceilings are 10' 8" high on the ground floor. Rooms are rather large and simply arranged.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Washington	
COUNTY Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
NOV 11 1974	

(Number all entries)

7. Description (cont.)

The entrance door and the window in the main bedroom upstairs have narrow sidelite panels. Other than the restrained use of trim moldings, the house has very little ornamentation and is very straightforward.

The house is presently unoccupied and in need of some repairs and maintenance.

c. 1106 East Evergreen Blvd

Long known as the "Grant House," this is the oldest house in Officers Row. It is a two-story building built in 1849, remodeled in about 1885, with a wing added to the rear at a later date. It contains approximately 5000 square feet of floor space not including the attic and a small cellar added to provide space for a central heating system. It is rectangular in plan with a service wing (a later addition) extending to the rear to form an L. The original rectangular part of the building was built of hewn logs and later covered with wooden siding. Floor joists and walls of logs are visible in various parts of the building.

The building has a pyramidal-shaped roof that extends out over a continuous two story veranda-type porch around all sides of the original structure. The wing addition interrupts the porch where it joins. Four symmetrically placed dormer windows and chimneys protrude from the roof. The appearance is similar to plantation houses built in the South in the early 1800's.

d. 1212 and 1214 East Evergreen Blvd

The form of this house is a long rectangle with service rooms at one end and living quarters at the other end. A large veranda-type porch surrounds the living quarters half of the rectangle. The building is divided lengthwise into two living quarters that are identical except for a turret-like corner projection with its own pointed roof. The quarters on that side undoubtedly were occupied by the senior officer of the residence.

There is a central reception hall in each apartment with a formal staircase to the second floor. Rooms are large and there are numerous fireplaces. The corner turret forms bay windows in the corner rooms of that apartment.

e. 1300 East Evergreen Blvd

This house is known for the mansard roof above its second story, allowing for four upstairs bedrooms. There is a one story wing with a simple gable roof extending to the rear and a large veranda-type porch along the front and one side of the main portion of the house. There is a projecting bay

RECEIVED

SEP 26 1974
NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Washington	
COUNTY Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 11 1974

(Number all entries)

7. Description (cont.)

window on the ground floor. Windows on the second floor project from the sloping mansard roof. The exterior of the house is wood drop siding on the first floor, wood shingles on the face of the mansard roof and composition shingles on top. The veranda porch is wood frame with a wood handrail and turned balusters. Windows are wood double hung.

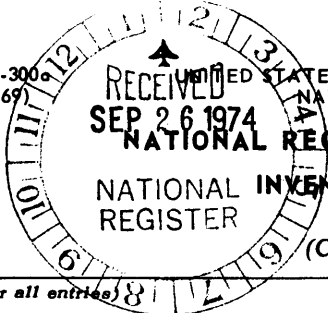
The house is of typical style built in the latter part of the 19th century. Some of the features that made it notable are the plan layout with a central chimney and four equal rooms around on the ground floor all having access to the chimney at the corner. Two rooms on the ground floor have ornate fireplaces. There is a large reception hall with a fireplace and an open ornate stairway. There are wide paneled sliding pocket doors connecting the parlor with the reception hall and dining room, which has a bay window. Upstairs the mansard roof causes the exterior walls to slope inward. The windows become shallow bays.

Ceilings are quite high (10' on the first floor, 9' on the second) and the rooms are simply arranged in plan and are quite large. It is probable that the house originally had more decorative features such as plaster or moldings on some of the ceilings and more gingerbread on the porch than it now has. The addition to the rear is undoubtedly not a part of the original (it may have replaced an original wing that was removed). With these exceptions the house is unaltered in appearance from what it must have been when it was built in 1885.

f. 1310 East Evergreen Blvd

This house is known as the "Marshall House". It is in plan and design both irregular and asymmetrical, with a gabled roof and a turret-like windowed tower at one corner, surmounted with an open pergola with a conical roof supported on wood columns of classic (somewhat doric) motif. An irregular wing projects to the rear. There is an irregular veranda-type porch along the front, one side, and along one small wing. There is a separate similar porch along the service wing to the rear.

Basically the exterior is wood clapboard siding. There is considerable carpenter decoration on the exterior in the form of moldings, carvings, raised panels, trims, decorative shingle work and the like. Most of the windows are double hung; some are very tall and extend clear to the floor. There is a variety in sizes and some variation in glazing patterns and glass. On the interior the floors are wood, the walls are plaster with wood wainscoting. The ceilings are decoratively molded plaster. Door and window easings and mop boards are wood moldings. There are numerous fireplaces, some of them very ornate. Even the old brass hardware is ornate.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
REGISTER

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Washington	
COUNTY Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
NOV 11 1974	

(Number all entries)

7. Description (cont.)

The entrance to the house is through a small vestibule into a large reception hall with a fireplace and a grand ornate staircase rising to a second floor balcony, with the living quarters off the balcony. On the ground floor rooms are very spacious and arranged around the reception hall with the service wing to the rear. Altogether there are 15 rooms in the house.

In the parlor is a very ornate fireplace with carved and inlaid woodwork in the mantle and side panels. In the living room and the upstairs sitting room the tower forms delightful windowed alcoves off these southeast corner rooms. There are various interesting features such as alcoves, window seats, arched openings and wide sliding paneled pocket doors. The house is the most ornate and on the grandest scale of any on the Row and has undergone very little change from its original appearance. Like the other related houses in the Row it looks out across the treelined street to the parade ground of the historic Vancouver Barracks. The trees, now huge, were planted about the same time as this building was built.

g. 1500 East Evergreen Blvd

This house is rectangular in plan with a service wing extending to the rear. It has a combination gable and hip roof and a veranda-type porch along two sides and a similar service porch along the wing to the rear. The exterior is wood drop siding with some restrained carpenter ornamentation such as moldings at the eaves, pediments over important windows, an arch over the main entry door and a round attic window.

The entrance is through a set of double doors in front. The house is arranged formally around the central hall. There are numerous fireplaces and a bay window in the dining room. Rooms are large with high ceilings. On the interior the floors are wood, the ceilings are ornate molded plaster and the walls have wood wainscoting; both probably remain from the original construction.

At the front entrance the large center hall contains one of the three staircases. Four large rooms open to the sides of this hall. All have the original run plaster ceilings of different designs, and two of the original brass chandeliers remain. Three of these rooms have fireplaces, and the fourth, the dining room, has a large bay window and original wainscoting. There are a total of six fireplaces in the house. It is a lovely reminder of gracious living of a past era.

h. 1516 East Evergreen Boulevard

Similar to the house at 1500 East Evergreen Blvd., this house is rectangular in plan with a service wing extending to the rear. The drop siding has been covered with asbestos shakes and the decorative molded plaster ceilings have been replaced. The front doors are quite handsome with the original, ornate

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

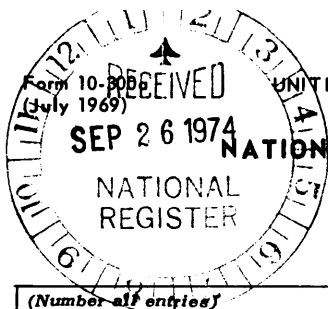
STATE Washington	
COUNTY Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 11 1974

(Number all entries)

7. Description (cont.)

brass door knobs still in place. It has a combination gable and hip roof and a veranda-type porch along two sides; a similar service porch is along the wing at the rear. Although there have been some changes made on this building, the original form and structure are unaltered.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SEP 26 1974

NATIONAL
REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Washington	
COUNTY Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER NOV 11 1974	DATE

(Number all entries)

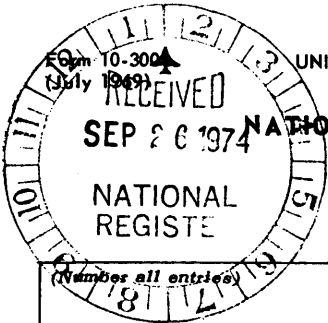
8. Significance (cont.)

During the Civil War the Barracks were temporarily deserted by the regular Army and manned by volunteers. In 1865 it was reprogrammed by regular troops, when the 23rd Infantry took over. During the first World War Vancouver Barracks was an important recruiting center. In 1917 the 14th Infantry had its home station there; in that same year the 4th Engineers and the 44th Infantry were organized there. In 1921 the 21st Infantry arrived and in 1922 the old 7th Infantry arrived. During World War II nearby Camp Hatheway was activated as a staging area for the Portland sub-port of embarkation. In 1944 the port took over Vancouver Barracks as a staging area. Then in 1946 the port moved headquarters to the Barracks, combining with headquarters there. In December 1945 there were 30,562 persons debarking and embarking, plus 4,276 Japanese repatriots handled there. In May 1945 the cargo for Army use alone reached 150,161 tons. A separate and large item which was also handled there was the lend-lease shipments to Russia, as the Portland port is considered the greatest of all outlets to that country.

Vancouver Barracks served as training grounds for military leaders who had roles in the Civil War, the Boxer Rebellion, the Philippine campaign, the Mexican border incident, and World Wars I and II. Many well-known military organizations have been organized or stationed at the old post. In addition, some seventy officers who later became generals were stationed at the fort, and some of these men occupied the houses along Officers Row. Literally dozens of this nation's military giants served their apprenticeships at Vancouver Barracks. Among these are Ulysses S. Grant, George C. Marshall, Winfield S. Scott, George B. McClellan, Philip B. Sheridan, William T. Sherman, George E. Pickett, Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, Rufus Ingalls, W. S. Harney, Edward O. C. Ord, Nelson A. Miles, Oliver O. Howard, George W. Goethals, Frederick Funston, Thomas A. Anderson, Phillip Kearney, Joseph A. Hooker, Charles H. Martin, E. S. Otis, Omar Bradley, C. P. Gross, and Arthur MacArthur.

One of the houses which deserves special mention is the Grant House, the oldest house on Officers Row. The house got its name from the fact that President Ulysses S. Grant frequented it when, as post quartermaster and brevet captain in the 4th Infantry, he was stationed there between 1852 and 1853. Grant never actually lived in Grant House, as is often supposed, but worked there when it was a headquarters building.

Grant House is over a century old, having been built under the immediate direction of Captain Rufus Ingalls during the autumn of 1849. It is one of the foremost historical structures in the Old Oregon country, both from the point of view of time and from its associations with famous personalities and stirring events. Several of the military figures mentioned earlier used this building either as living quarters or quartermaster building. It



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Washington	
COUNTY Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 11 1974

8. Significance (cont.)

has variously served as a headquarters building, an officer's mess, a bachelor officer's quarters, an officer's club, and a library. The building is presently maintained as an educational-historical museum by the Soroptimist Club of Vancouver and is known as the Ulysses S. Grant Museum. The building is owned by Vancouver School District #37.

Another house which merits particular mention is the Marshall House, which was occupied by George C. Marshall when he served as brigadier general at Vancouver Barracks in 1936. Probably the most exciting event of General Marshall's tour at Vancouver was the accidental landing of the three Russian flyers at nearby Pearson Airfield, after a non-stop flight from Moscow in 63 hours. General Marshall sheltered and fed the flyers, who were quite exhausted after their long flight. Gen. Marshall remained at the Barracks until 1939, when he was reassigned to Washington DC. Later in his career he became chief of staff, advanced over the heads of 39 generals by President Roosevelt. It was Gen. Marshall who was largely responsible for building the U.S. Army from only 200,000 men to 8,000,000 men in 1944, in the push during the second World War.

Gen. Marshall retired from the military in 1945 and was appointed ambassador at large for China by President Truman. In 1947 he became secretary of state and in that year enunciated the principles of the European Recovery Program (known as the Marshall Plan) for U.S. aid to war-torn European countries, which many believe saved Europe from communism.

At present the Marshall House is the location of the American Red Cross. From October 1949 to December 1950 Marshall was president of the American Red Cross. Marshall House is presently owned by Vancouver School District #37 and leased to the Red Cross, whose caretakers live in the building. This couple is so interested in the importance of the history of the house that the young wife chose to have her child born there, as did their predecessors. They are perhaps testing the original concept that the houses are set far enough apart that a baby's cry could not be heard by the occupants of the other houses.

The whole area is closely bound up with the military history of our country, and Officers Row is the only remnant left to us to serve as a reminder of the days of heartache and glory of our country's past. The design of the buildings represents a fine tradition of simple American rural residential architecture of the 1870's and 1880's. These buildings represent a method of construction and a way of life that has disappeared. The houses, built

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Washington	
COUNTY Clark	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 11 1974

(Number all entries)

8. Significance (cont.)

to reflect ideas and ideals of an era long past perhaps in a small way serve to influence our thinking about our history and the way in which history affects our outlook and our actions. Many tourists drive past Officers Row, eager for a glimpse of the past which has somehow moved into the present with the lovely old white houses, all occupied and much the same as they were in those long ago years.

