

DT 1378

# WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

page one

## A) Identification

Property Name Residential and Educational Architecture in the Hough Neighborhood, 1898 - 1945

Address See attached list.

City Vancouver County Clark

## B) Site Access (describe site access, restrictions, etc.)

The historic district is accessible by the public on city streets.

## C) Property owner(s), Address and Zip

Please see attached list.

## D) Legal boundary description and boundary justification

Please see continuation page.

Tax No. / Parcel

Various. Please see attached list.

## FORM PREPARED BY

Name Holly Chamberlain, Historic Preservation Consultant for the Hough Neighborhood Association

Address 2223 G Street

City / State / Zip Vancouver, WA 98663 Phone (360) 699-4628

## FOR OAHF USE ONLY

Site No. \_\_\_\_\_ Field No. \_\_\_\_\_ UTM \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Property Class. \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type/Function \_\_\_\_\_ Theme 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Theme 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Exterior Materials \_\_\_\_\_ Secondary Exterior Materials \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Date(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Significant Period \_\_\_\_\_

Property Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_ District Status \_\_\_\_\_ Other District Eval. \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle/ Map Reference \_\_\_\_\_

Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ Q \_\_\_\_\_

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## **E) Category of property: (Choose one)**

- building  structure (irrigation system, bridge, etc.)  district  
 object (statue, grave marker, vessel, etc.)  cemetery/burial site  
 historic site (site of an important event)  archaeological site  
 traditional cultural property (spiritual or creation site, etc.)  
 cultural landscape (habitation, agricultural, industrial, recreational, etc.)

## **F) Area of Significance – check as many as apply**

- 1)  The property belongs to the early settlement, commercial development, or original native occupation of a community or region.
- 2)  The property is directly connected to a movement, organization, institution, religion, or club which served as a focal point for a community or group.
- 3)  The property is directly connected to specific activities or events which had a lasting impact on the community or region.
- 4)  The property is associated with legends, spiritual or religious practices, or life ways which are uniquely related to a piece of land or to a natural feature.
- 5)  The property displays strong patterns of land use or alterations of the environment which occurred during the historic period (cultivation, landscaping, industry, mining, irrigation, recreation).
- 6)  The property is directly associated with an individual who made an important contribution to a community or to a group of people.
- 7)  The property has strong artistic, architectural or engineering qualities, or displays unusual materials or craftwork belonging to a historic era.
- 8)  The property was designed or built by an influential architect, or reflects the work of an important artisan.
- 9)  Archaeological investigation of the property has or will increase our understanding of past cultures or life ways.

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## **G) Property Description**

### OVERVIEW OF THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF HOUGH NEIGHBORHOOD

Located northwest of Vancouver's central business district, the tree-lined streets of the Hough Neighborhood host a variety of architectural styles on buildings constructed primarily between c. 1890 and 1945. Sanborn fire insurance maps and aerial photographs from the 1940s show that most of the lots in the neighborhood were in use by then, primarily accommodating wood-frame, single-family dwellings. There are several brick buildings as well, also mostly residential. Local materials were widely used, as nearby timber was still readily available into the early twentieth century, and brickmaking concerns dating from the nineteenth century continued into the new century as well. Because Hough developed post-railroad, presumably some materials, or indeed entire houses, may have been brought from further afield. The houses tend to be of similar scale, and have similar setbacks. Most have gabled rooflines and many have porches. Mature vegetation is found throughout the neighborhood.

A few later building additions (ranch houses, apartment buildings) filled the small number of lots that were either left vacant from earlier times or that became available because of fire, lot subdivision, or demolition of an earlier structure. The predominant lot size is 50' by 100', although a few larger and smaller lots exist, and several properties occupy double lots. Although the neighborhood is largely residential, there are commercial and industrial properties within the boundaries as well, some of which are in buildings which are former residences. There are three churches and a former church building, now a fraternal clubhouse, in the neighborhood as well, and one school. A 2.36 acre park, John Ball, named after Vancouver's first teacher, is situated at 23<sup>rd</sup> and Kauffman on the site of the former Columbian School.

(Please see continuation sheets.)

## **H) Significance**

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Encompassing the largest collection of still-extant pre-World War II housing in Vancouver, the Hough Neighborhood distinctively represents the post-fur trading and pioneer eras of Vancouver history in a microcosm.

(Please see continuation sheets.)

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### **I) Documentation**

Xerox and attach any information or evidence that supports the property's significance.

**Written sources** (books, articles, newspapers):

Bona, Milton. "Fiat Lux: Electricity in Clark County." Clark County History 1979.  
Vancouver, Washington: Fort Vancouver Historical Society. pp. 4-25.

Chicago Title Insurance Company. Clark County Title Records, 1111 Main Street,  
Ste. 200, Vancouver, Washington, 98660.

City Planning Commission. Vancouver, Clark County, State of Washington Columbia  
River's Port City for Homes and Industries, Report to the Citizens and the City  
Commissioners. 1945.

"Columbia Court New Apartment." The Columbian. 28 May 1928.

"Construction In 1927 Breaks All Records." The Columbian. 28 May 1928.

DuRoss, Harry. Directory of the City of Vancouver and Clarke County, Washington.  
1907.

(Please see continuation sheet.)

### **Oral history/interviews:**

Houser, Mary. Former Hough Neighborhood resident. Personal Interview by Author.  
1 October 2002.

Swalling, Diane. Former Hough Neighborhood resident. Telephone Interview by  
Author. 2 March 1995.

### **J) Map and Photographs**

Attach copies of historic maps or photos if available, and current photos ( 5 x 7 B & W).  
Include a current map – appropriate U.S.G.S. map and parcel map – with the location of  
the property and its boundaries clearly marked. (see instructions)

Please see accompanying maps and photographs.

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## Sources, continuation page 1

Freece, David. "The History of the Street Railway System of Vancouver." Clark County History 1986. Vancouver, Washington: Fort Vancouver Historical Society of Clark County, Inc. pp. 61-86.

-- "Trolleys Boosted Morale in Western cities in 1890s" Clark County History 1984. Vancouver, Washington: Fort Vancouver Historical Society of Clark County, Inc. pp. 4-29.

Harding, David H. "WWII Impacts Clark County." Clark County History 1990. Vancouver, Washington: Fort Vancouver Historical Society. pp. 79-83.

Hough Neighborhood Association. Historical Files Collection Compiled by Historic District Committee.

Landerholm, Carl. Vancouver Area Chronology, 1794-1958. Vancouver: self-published. 1960.

Locksley, Fred. History of the Columbia River Valley from The Dalles to the Sea. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1928.

Marshall, John R. A History of the Vancouver Public Schools. Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company. 1975.

Polk, R.L. and Company. Polk's Vancouver Directory. Seattle: R.L. Polk and Company Inc. 1907-1959 editions.

Sinclair, J. E. "Patrick Hough – A Pioneer Teacher Extraordinary." Clark County History 1967. Vancouver, Washington: Fort Vancouver Historical Society. pp. 197-203. (rep. from Washington Education Association Journal. Seattle, Washington: Washington Education Association. February, 1948.)

"369 Residences Erected During Recent Activity." The Columbian, 28 May 1928.

Van Arsdol, Ted. "World War II in Vancouver." Clark County History 1978. Vancouver, Washington: Fort Vancouver Historical Society, pp. 5-32.

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Sources, continuation page 2

Vancouver, Clark County, Washington. New York City: Sanborn Map Company.  
August, 1911; June, 1922.

Vogel, Joshua H., Planning Consultant, Marvin E. Ray, City Engineer, and Vancouver City Planning Commission. Vancouver, Clark County, State of Washington, Columbia River's Port City for Homes and Industries, Report to the Citizens and the City Commissioners. 1945.

Wheeler, Bayard O. An Economic Analysis Of Vancouver, Washington And Its Environs. Vancouver, Washington: City Planning Commission and Housing Authority of the City of Vancouver, 1947.

Wood, K. B. and Associates. Aerial photographs of Clark County, Washington Scale 1:12,000. Collection of Clark County Historical Museum. Circa 1942.

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*Legal Description, continuation page 1*

The Hough Neighborhood Historic District is bounded by a line commencing on Fourth Plain Boulevard at Columbia Street, and running thence south to 24<sup>th</sup> Street, east on 24<sup>th</sup> to the alley behind (west) of the structures fronting on Main Street; running thence south through the alley to 21<sup>st</sup>, thence south behind (west) of the structures fronting on Main Street to 19<sup>th</sup>, running thence west to Columbia, and south to 15<sup>th</sup> (Mill Plain Extension), thence west to Esther, north on Esther to 16<sup>th</sup>, west on 16<sup>th</sup> to Franklin, south on Franklin to 15<sup>th</sup> (Mill Plain Extension), west along 15<sup>th</sup> to the middle of the block, north to 16<sup>th</sup>, west on 16<sup>th</sup> to Markle; north on Markle to 20<sup>th</sup>; east on 20<sup>th</sup> to mid-block; north to Fourth Plain behind (west) of the houses fronting on Kauffman; east on Fourth Plain to Columbia.

### Justification

The boundaries of the historic district are within those of the Hough Neighborhood Association, as recognized by the City of Vancouver. However, the neighborhood district boundary lines are not entirely observed because areas of newer construction and commercial structures, and blocks largely comprised of non-contributing resources have not been included within the scope of this nomination.

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### *Property Description, continuation page 1*

The east-west streets are numbered, while the north-south streets memorialize a geographical feature (Columbia) and various individuals in alphabetical order, starting west from Main Street. The street names recall early residents and business leaders (e.g. Daniels, Esther, Kauffman), and notable military leaders (Grant, Harney). During the mid-twentieth century, some street names were changed from that of their developer or location (e.g. Chumasero to Harney) to complete the alphabetical scheme.

An analysis of the dates of construction of the buildings under consideration indicates that the vast majority of buildings still remaining in Hough were built between 1900 and 1910. (A very large proportion of those appear to have been built between 1905 and 1910, but that figure is probably skewed by that fact that the first city directory available for researching addresses is from 1907.) Only a few properties are known to remain from the 1890s, although there may be more from that time period which have been built upon in such a way as to obscure their origins, or have been turned into outbuildings. The dearth of pre-1890 records due to a fire destroying the 1882 county courthouse in February of 1890 makes identifying properties prior to that time especially challenging. The second highest proportion were built 1910 – 1920, and the third highest 1920 – 1930. A 1928 “Progress Edition” of The Columbian noted that construction totals in 1925 had been \$401,708 while 1927 figures rose to \$1,342,122.50. Only a few properties were built during the 1930s, a fact which reflects both the prevailing unfortunate economic circumstances of the day and that the neighborhood was largely already built up by that time. A relatively few properties have been added in the 1940s through 2002.

The architectural styles reflect what was popular nationally between the late Victorian era and the beginnings of the International Style. Typical architectural themes within the neighborhood include interpretations of the Bungalow, Craftsman, American Foursquare, and Tudor Revival styles. Less typical are Queen Anne and other expressions of the Victorian era, Dutch Colonial, Mediterranean Revival, and International styles. The buildings vary from those modest in proportions to larger, more elaborate homes, reflecting the variety of economic statuses of the people who built them. Few architects or builders have been identified at this time, although research suggests that pattern books and other publications containing house plans, local carpenters, and house catalogs were the source of most stylistic choices. (Only one architect – D. Nichols, one of the designers of the Carnegie Library -- is listed in the



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*Property Description, continuation page 2*

city directory in 1907-1908; there are 12 contractors/ carpenters listed.) Most of Hough's buildings do not reflect a textbook interpretation of a single particular style but rather exhibit characteristics of multiple styles or are vernacular forms. The **512 contributing buildings** represented in this nomination were built between 1898 and 1945, and are all residential or educational. The **124 non-contributing buildings** are of more recent construction, are commercial, or do not retain sufficient integrity. Summary descriptions of buildings selected from within the neighborhood to illustrate the variety of styles, periods of construction, and range of historical significance follow.

### **Thomas Jefferson and Venita Good House**

2312 Kauffman

Born in Missouri in 1859, Thomas Jefferson Good built this Queen Anne house in c. 1898, making it one of the oldest in the neighborhood. A carpenter who was later employed as a taxidermist, Good had married Venita, called "Nettie," by 1907. They had several children. Good, known locally for his hunting skills, also served in such civic positions as election officer. A Christian Scientist, Good lived in this house until his death in 1936. Later long-time residents included Alfred (a foreman for the Spokane, Portland, and Seattle Railroad) and Evelyn Miller (a homemaker).

The two-story, wood-frame, L-shaped Good house is situated on a corner lot in the northwest quadrant of the neighborhood. The main vertical massing has a gable roof, as does the one-story wing at the rear (west side). The exterior is sheathed in drop siding finished in cornerboards. There is a wide, plain frieze. The upper gable ends are clad with regular and fancy butt shingles under a molded, raking cornice and finished with a fanlight and spindle gable ornament at the apex. The windows on the main block are primarily one-over-one double-hung sash with plain, wide surrounds. There is a Queen Anne window on the northern portion of the east (main) elevation. A boxy, shed-roofed bay window on the south elevation is a later addition, probably from c. 1925. A similarly-detailed shed-roofed Craftsman porch at the southeast corner has heavy tapered boxed posts and open eaves with exposed rafter tails likely dates from the same time. A shed-roofed dormer with an eight-light window pierces the porch roof. The five-over-ten porch windows are the same as that in the boxy bay window. A newer, four-panel door with a fan light has been installed in the main (east) elevation.

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### **Douglas and Kate Caples House**

901 W. 16<sup>th</sup>

Local tradition and deed information indicate that this house was constructed in c. 1890, thereby placing it in contention for oldest remaining house in the neighborhood. Douglas Caples, born in 1862, was a miner turned carpenter, turned contractor. He owned the property until 1909 but he and Kate did not live here long. Douglas and Kate were the parents of D. Elwood Caples who later headed the Vancouver Housing Authority during World War II.

A proportionally large extension on the main (north) elevation sided with T-111 and a smaller addition on the west elevation have had major impacts on the integrity of the house. There is a sliding glass door on the east elevation of the northern addition. The house exhibits an amount of alteration considered atypical within the bounds of this nomination to be a contributing structure. However, its age and history render it a contributing building.

This one-story, vernacular gable front and wing house has intersecting gable roofs and is sheathed in drop siding finished with plain cornerboards, a plain wide vergeboards, and rake boards. There are a variety of window styles, but most of the windows are one-over-one replacements of the original six-over-four lights. Some are aluminum sliders. A large three-panel, multi-light window lights the interior of the northern addition. All of the windows have plain surrounds. There is a metal flue chimney at the rear (south).

### **Daniel and Mella (Melva) Crowley House**

1614 Kauffman

Built between 1898 and 1907, the Crowley House served as the residence for prominent citizens Daniel and Mella (Melva) Crowley and is representative of the many large homes built on Kauffman Avenue. Kauffman was one of the streets on which the streetcar ran, a fact which encouraged development along it. Daniel served as postmaster between 1905 and c. 1913, while Mella was a homemaker. Prior government service for Daniel included a stint as county clerk. Later, Daniel was an

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### *Property Description, continuation page 4*

insurance agent. Mella and Daniel maintained an active social life, and frequently entertained in their home. She was a member of the Vancouver Women's Club, and he was active in the Republican Party. Daniel and Mella lived in the house until 1927, when the property was sold to Clark C. and Minnie Cartlitch, who owned it until 1951. Clark worked in the city engineering office, first as deputy engineer and later as city engineer, while Minnie was a homemaker. Later, he became assistant county engineer. Today, the building houses several apartments.

A vernacular gable front form, this basically rectangular, one-and-one-half story wood-frame residence is prominently set on its corner lot. Although a number of alterations have taken place during its approximately 100 years, the Crowley House retains its basic massing and wall opening patterns. The gable roof is pierced by a gabled dormer on the north elevation, and by a small gabled dormer and a shed-roofed dormer on the south elevation. The gables are outlined in plain wide vergeboards and slightly extended eaves. Currently sheathed in what appears to be asbestos siding, the house retains its distinctive cast-stone foundation and wide front steps flanked by low stone walls. Windows are primarily one-over-one double-hung sash with plain narrow surrounds. There is a large Queen Anne window on the main (east) elevation to the south of the front door. There is a plain wide frieze on the wraparound porch, which is outlined with simple narrow balusters topped by a narrow railing. The balusters and railing are not original. The porch roof supports are cast-stone piers with paneled posts. An early photograph shows that the original porch roof supports were Doric columns. The same photograph indicates that wooden scrollwork originally decorated the apex of the gables on the east and south elevations. The front door is a newer replacement and what appears to have been a transom overhead has been filled in. Mature vegetation partially obscures views of the Crowley House today.

### **Elbert and Frances Biesecker House**

2414 Harney

This vernacular Victorian house with Queen Anne details was built c. 1907 for Elbert and Frances Biesecker as an investment property and to spur further development in the Biesecker and Hathaway Addition, in which they were investors. They were residing three blocks away at the time, at 2114 Kauffman. Over the years they were

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Involved in various other non-real estate pursuits, including running a bicycle shop and a men's clothing store (Biesecker and Westhoff). Elbert served as sheriff and as a city council member. The subject property soon sold to Glenn Ranck, writer, newspaper publisher, real estate investor, and one of the founders of the county historical society, who in turn sold it to Edward Brown, who also used it as an investment property. The first resident that can be confirmed is Frank Whitegone, who lived here in 1911. Ida Travis, a widow, purchased the property and moved in 1919. She was living here as late as 1929, as was Charles H. Travis, presserman, Laura Travis (no profession listed), and William H. Travis, pipefitter.

Situated on a corner lot, this one-and one-half-story wood-frame home in the northwest quadrant of the neighborhood is sheathed with drop siding finished with cornerboards. Each wing of the L-shaped house, which is situated on a low bank above street level, has a steeply-pitched gable roof. The one-story porch at the northeast corner is now partially glazed but was probably originally open. Gable ornaments incorporate a sunburst design at the apex and a row of spindles. Windows are single or paired one-over-one sash and have wide surrounds finished with slightly extended sills and lintels. A later one-story addition at the rear (west) has a broad gable roof, open eaves, and knee braces. The Biesecker House has a high level of integrity.

### **Joseph and Cora Steffan House**

2000 Columbia

By 1909, Joseph and Cora Steffan lived here on property purchased from Claus Bloom, a resident of Brush Prairie who was an early investor in the Mountain View Addition. Joseph, a carpenter and co-owner of the Marshall-McCall Hardware Store in downtown Vancouver, built the house. He and Cora were a socially active couple who belonged to the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs. A homemaker, Cora belonged to the Mountain View Needle Club, presumably named after the addition. Local brickmaker and entrepreneur Foster Hidden platted the addition in 1904, and stipulated that all homes built within it must cost at least \$1,000 to build.

This one-and-one half story Craftsman home situated on a corner lot is primarily sheathed in beveled drop siding finished in cornerboards. The steeply-pitched gable roof has prominent dormers on the main (east) elevation and rear [west] elevation sheathed in shingles. Exposed rafter ends and extended eaves mark the roofline. The

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wood-frame windows are primarily one-over-one sash with narrow surrounds. A boxy bay window with a hipped roof extends from the south elevation. It has a three-part window and is sheathed in the same siding finished with cornerboards as the rest of the first floor. A full-width front porch has a hipped roof supported by box posts set on a low shingled balustrade. This substantial home, which is set slightly above street level, retains a high degree of integrity, and is typical of the high-quality homes built in the Mountain View Addition, many of which similarly rise above street level.

### **N.W. and Katie M. Merrifield House** 2000 Kauffman

Local real estate financier and insurance salesperson N.W. Merrifield and his wife Katie had this home built in 1910 in the Portland Addition. They lived in the property for a time, and then leased it to several people before selling it in 1922 to Dr. Andrew W. And Adelphine E. Stevenson. Dr. Stevenson, a charter member of the Clark County Historical Society, had previously been living and working in the north Clark County community of Yacolt. He had an office within the house for an undetermined period of time but also had an office downtown by 1928. The Stevensons lived here until at least 1934. The next owner was John Canty Brown, whose daughter Nadine held the property in family ownership until the late 1990s, although she did not reside in the house the entire time.

This two and one-half story American Foursquare, sited on a corner lot on the west side of former streetcar route Kauffman Avenue, has an extremely high level of integrity. Sheathed in narrow lapped siding finished with cornerboards and a ground sill, the house rests on a concrete foundation and a full basement. The low-pitched, hipped roofline is pierced by hipped-roof dormers on the east (main) and south sides, finished in a similar manner to the rest of the house. The roofline has a wide plain frieze with curved brackets grouped in threes. The full-width front porch has a short railing with simple square balusters, and a lattice porch skirt. The hipped porch roof has a plain frieze above three simple columns. The one-over-one double-hung sash windows have plain surrounds with narrow shelf heads. There are two leaded-glass windows with lozenge panes. A polygonal bay window is situated on the lower story on the south elevation.

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### **Jacob and Anna Westhoff House**

404 W. 21<sup>st</sup> Street

Jacob Westhoff, who was secretary-treasurer and co-owner of the Biesecker and Westhoff clothing store in downtown Vancouver, built this home in 1911 in Vaughn's Addition. By 1912, he had married Anna, and they lived at this property until c. 1934.

A one-story, gable-roofed bungalow, the Westhoff house is sheathed in non-original siding, which appears to be asbestos. The open eaves on this modest house show exposed rafter tails. A full-width front porch has an open balustrade and is sheltered by an extended roofline supported by spindle-work wood columns with sunbursts which are not original. There is a plain, wide frieze on the porch. Cottage-style windows flank the main front door, although most of the primary windows are one-over-one sash. A hipped dormer on the main (south) elevation has a four-light window while the eastern shed-roof dormer has a pair of one-over-one windows.

### **Ralph and Minnie Morgan House**

513 W. 23<sup>rd</sup> Street

Still in ownership of the same family, this bungalow was built in 1912 to accommodate the family of Spokane, Portland, and Seattle Railway yardmaster Ralph Morgan (1878-1945) and his homemaker wife Minnie (1880-1939). The couple, Minnesota natives who had moved to Vancouver around 1902, built this first residence in the Moody and Rothrock's Addition on two lots at the southwestern corner of the addition. A covenant on the deeds for the Moody and Rothrock Addition stipulated that homes built within it must cost \$1,500 or more to build. The Morgan's son, Donald, was killed in World War II. In 1923, daughter Dorothy, a teacher, married Ruel Chandlee, a Port of Vancouver employee during World War II and a partner in Star Lumber after the war. They lived at this property from 1941-1949 but retained ownership until their deaths, when their son, the current owner, inherited it. He is working on restoring it to its former appearance. This home was one of the many in the neighborhood which was altered during World War II to accommodate boarders. The upper level was one big room, which included a kitchenette and bathroom. A separate entry from the exterior was accessed by a set of enclosed stairs.

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A one-and-one half story, irregularly-shaped Craftsman bungalow, the Morgan House has a low-pitched gable roof pierced with a central dormer on the main (north) elevation and symmetrical dormers on the east and west elevations. Original exposed rafter tails have been removed. Faux brick siding installed in c. 1935 was removed in 2002 to expose the original wood siding. The wraparound porch has new battered posts atop a low, open balustrade and under a boxed frieze. The vinyl windows are primarily four- or six-over-one, but glass block windows flank an exterior chimney which pierces the roofline on the west side. A large, multi-light window is set centrally on the main elevation. Some of the windows are replacements. The unusual front entrance is set at an angle and has what appears to be a newer replacement door.

### **Dr. Albert Parker Ryan and Amy A. Elliott Ryan House**

215 W. 20<sup>th</sup> Street

Built in 1923 for Dr. A.P. and Amy A. Elliott Ryan, this Tudor Revival home is one of the largest in the neighborhood and one of the best expressions of the style. A. P. Ryan, born in Grove Oak, Alabama in 1887, graduated from the University of Oregon Dental School in 1910, and married Amy that same year. In addition to maintaining a dentistry practice in Vancouver for 44 years, he was very prominent in civic and fraternal affairs, including serving on the Vancouver School Board, being a founder and board member of Vancouver Federal Savings and Loan, chartering the Rotary Club, and carrying out many leadership roles in Masonic organizations. Albert died in 1966.

Born in Ohio in 1888, Amy A. Elliott Ryan was the daughter of the Reverend Thomas Easter Elliott, D.D., pastor of the Vancouver First Methodist Church from 1904-1907, and wife Emmeline N. Elliott, who sold lots 7 & 8 (subject property) in the Mountain View Addition to their daughter and son-in-law in 1918. A noted pianist and member of Eastern Star, Amy did a great deal of entertaining here. Amy and Albert had two daughters who grew up in this home. Amy passed away in 1975. The property remained in ownership of the same family until c. 1965, when it was sold to Joe and Violet Jaross, who were both schoolteachers. Joe was a founder of a forerunner to the Hough Neighborhood Association called "Good Neighbors."

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Built from a design chosen from Ladies' Home Journal, the steeply-pitched, intersecting, multiple rooflines render this interpretation of Tudor Revival particularly distinctive within the neighborhood, and, indeed, within the greater downtown Vancouver neighborhoods. Several dormers with shallow-pitched rooflines pierce the primary rooflines. The one-and-one half story house has an irregular yet balanced plan. A projecting gable forms a prominent front entrance with an arched doorway outlined in an arch of bricks topped with a "keystone" of bricks. A diamond-paned rectangular window is set within the apex of the gable. The use of polychrome bricks is unusual in the neighborhood, as is the use of light-hued brick. A sill course of standing bricks separates the first from the half story. A prominent brick chimney situated slightly to the west of center has a corbelled cap, three flues, and vertical lines of extended brick accents. The variety of window styles include eight- and six-over-one, two-over-six, six-light casements, and fixed lights. There is a large Craftsman picture window set to the west of the main entrance on the north (main) façade and a large picture window to the east. Most windows are outlined in decorative brick patterns such as flat standing arches and diagonal accents.

### **Joe Scott House (Duplex)** 408-410 W. 23<sup>rd</sup> Street

Built in 1925 at the behest of property owner Joe Scott, this duplex was one of the earliest of that housing form in Vancouver. The Columbian reported in April, 1925 that, "although quite common in other cities, especially in the east," duplexes were "comparatively an innovation in Vancouver." This duplex in the Moody and Rothrock Addition, platted in 1911, was constructed by Blinn-Banta and Scott contractors, who were also building another brick duplex at the time at 22<sup>nd</sup> and D Streets. The latter is extant, although now covered with vinyl siding. There are several other duplexes nearby which are very similar in appearance and were probably also built for Joe Scott.

The subject duplex remained in the ownership of investor Scott until 1946. During that time a succession of renters included Clarence and Chloe Sullivan, SP and S Railway agent and homemaker, respectively, and Ann and Albert Andrews, a homemaker and Columbia River Safety Council engineer. The property's proximity to Vancouver High School, located three blocks away between 1912 and 1972, encouraged Chester and Mollie Duncan to reside here in 1936, as he was a teacher at the high school.



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### *Property Description, continuation page 10*

At one-and-half stories, this rectangular, symmetrical duplex is similar in scale to single-family residences in the neighborhood and occupies one city lot on the north side of W. 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. The use of brick as building material is not common in the neighborhood; this multi-tone brick is especially unusual. Its Tudor Revival characteristics include rolled eaves, horizontality, prominent chimney, and clipped-gable dormers. Flat-roofed porches extend from the two main entrances. Cottage-style windows flank the central chimney on the main (south) elevation. It retains a high degree of integrity, although some of the windows have been replaced. The newer wrought iron porch roof supports presumably date from the 1950s. This duplex represents the amount of alteration considered acceptable within the bounds of this nomination for the building to be contributing to the district.

### **411- 413 W. 21<sup>st</sup> Duplex**

This one-story duplex (*see Joe Scott House*) is unusual in the neighborhood for several reasons: multi-family houses, brick structures, flat roofs, and the application of the Spanish Colonial Revival style are all rare. Local tradition places the construction of this duplex, which demonstrates the wide variety of styles in the neighborhood, in c. 1930. Richard Kelso, grandfather of one of the current teachers at Hough Elementary, was one of the early residents and passed on the information that one side was built in a more detailed manner than the other due to financial constraints.

Brick, tile, stucco, and sandstone work together in a harmonious fashion to help convey the style, which is also expressed by the large, arched windows, parapet tile roof, and arcaded front porch with tile accents. The Flemish bond brick walls are finished at the top with a plain wide frieze and at the bottom with a sill course of standing bricks which separates the main wall plane from the foundation. Prominent, arched, multi-light wood-frame windows at each end of the main (north) elevation have brick arches and are flanked by four-over-two sash. A pair of tripled casement windows are centrally located on the back of the porch wall. The multi-light main doors are set into each end of the porch volume. The duplex retains a high level of integrity, although the current owners of the western half have altered the basement to include a pantry and home office, remodeled the kitchen, and installed a bathroom in a former closet. None of the changes have affected the footprint of the home, which fits well into the surrounding single-family dwellings because of similar scale and setback.

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*Property Description, continuation page 11*

### **Hough Elementary School**

1900 Daniels

Built in 1941 on the site of a former clay pit used in brickmaking, Hough Elementary School was designed by local architect Donald J. Stewart. The T-shaped, two-story brick elementary school with its large, multi-light banks of metal-frame windows has a flat roof and a concrete foundation. Rows of extended bricks break up the flat wall plain of the International Style school. One decorative element which recalls Art Moderne detailing is an octagonal window on the first floor rear at the base of the head of the "T."

Named for an illustrious Vancouver educator, Hough Elementary School underwent a major renovation in 1994, during which the interior was almost totally redesigned, except for the gymnasium at the southwest corner. The exterior retains a high degree of integrity, however. A media center addition on the west side and the redesign of the main entry on Daniels to eliminate a large, decorative glass block (a Stewart signature material) transom were major exterior alterations.

Hough bears some similarities to some other local institutional works by Stewart – the 1937 Hunter Gymnasium and the 1949 Deer Hall at the Washington State School for the Deaf, both constructed of brick. Hunter Gym has large banks of glass block windows and decorative extended bricks, while Deer Hall (a boy's dormitory) had glass block windows, extended bricks, and an octagonal window.

In addition to serving its elementary school population, Hough has been a center of community involvement from its inception. School and community groups such as the Parent Teacher Association, neighborhood association, scouts, sports teams, civic groups, and churches have met there. Today, the school remains a hub of community activity.

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*Statement of Significance, continuation page 1*

## AN OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF HOUGH NEIGHBORHOOD

### ***Early Days in Vancouver***

The fledgling city of Vancouver developed in the shadow of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver, established in 1825, on lands formerly occupied by the Chinook. Early pioneer Amos Short laid out a townsite in 1846, the same year that the Oregon Country was divided into Washington and Oregon territories, on his Donation Land Claim that was west of the fort. The departure of the Hudson's Bay Company and the arrival of United States troops in May of 1849 following the re-setting of the international boundary at the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel further laid the foundation of a permanent American settlement. Land ownership disputes between the American military, the St. James Catholic mission, and private citizens marred early development but the town grew nonetheless at the nexus of two important territorial routes: one north to Fort Steilacoom along Native American trails, and one east to Fort Dalles.

The routes and means of transportation would continue to play a crucial role in the development of the town and its economy. Changes in transportation took Vancouver from a largely river-oriented community into one that was also served by railroads, overland routes, and streetcar lines. Logic dictated that the Hough neighborhood would develop where it is, a northward extension of the original townsite of Vancouver. Main Street, the present-day eastward boundary of the neighborhood, largely follows the route of the military road north and is part of old U.S. Highway 99.

### ***Population Growth***

Vancouver's population was growing as a result of several factors, including the increasing number of United States Army troops passing through Vancouver Barracks. The populace steadily increased towards the end of the nineteenth century, as former Hudson's Bay Company employees staked claims, and foreign and domestic immigrants moved here to sell goods, feed, and provide entertainment to the troops. Soldiers often settled in the environs after mustering out of the Army. Plus, other new inhabitants moved here to fish, farm, mine, railroad, and work in the woods – and to sell necessities to people in those trades. Key developments included the creation of Washington Territory in 1853 as a separate entity from the Oregon Territory, incorporation of the city of Vancouver in 1857, connection of Vancouver to the Northern

## WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

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### *Statement of Significance, continuation page 2*

Pacific railroad in 1879, statehood in 1889, completion of the rail line to the east in 1908, the railroad bridge across the Columbia River to Portland in 1910, the construction of the first span of the Interstate Bridge for automobiles in 1917, and U.S. participation in World War I and World War II.

#### ***The Platting of Hough Begins***

What is now the Hough neighborhood was platted between 1883 and c. 1922 on Amos Short's Donation Land Claim. People who filed the plats tended to be real estate investors who did not live in their newly-created neighborhoods, although a few did. Most of the investors had other financial interests or professions in addition to their real estate activities, and were involved in local politics. Elbert S. Biesecker, for example, of the Biesecker and Hathaway Addition (platted 1907), owned, at various times, a bicycle shop and a clothing store, was involved in civic affairs, and served as sheriff and as a member of the city council. He was one of the rare early investors who actually lived in the neighborhood at one point. Donald McMaster (Fairlawn Addition [1920]; McMaster Addition [1908]) was an attorney. C. Clinton Gridley, one of the platters of North Vancouver (1883), was an immigrant from Chicago who sold real estate and also owned the Clark County Abstract Company. Miles R. Smith, a druggist and a founding director of Vancouver's first savings and loan institution, platted Prospect Park (1902), along with other members of his family. Percival C. Kauffman, one of the platters of the Portland Addition (1888) and its Annex (1890) and the originator of the street name, served as a city councilman in 1889.

The first two plats were the only ones done in the 1880s but were also the largest in the neighborhood, probably reflecting Vancouver's more than doubled growth from 1700 persons in 1880 to almost 3500 in 1890. The first plat, North Vancouver, is roughly bounded by today's West 13<sup>th</sup> Street to the south (and slightly beyond the 15<sup>th</sup> Street southern boundary of the area considered in this nomination), Franklin on the west, 19<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, and Washington Street to the east. Encompassing most of 22 square blocks, it occupies much of the neighborhood's southeast quadrant – the portion closest to downtown Vancouver. The Portland Addition, platted in August of 1888 and slightly larger, encompassed most of the area currently bounded by 13<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> and Kauffman to Lincoln, or about 30 blocks, 24 of which are presently in the neighborhood. Together, these plats significantly increased the number of lots available for sale and development. Vancouver's imposing two-story Central School, so called because it was "centrally" situated when it was built in 1882, was located at the corner of 13<sup>th</sup> and

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### *Statement of Significance, continuation page 3*

Franklin. This was two blocks south of the current Hough neighborhood, just diagonally across 13<sup>th</sup> Street from the 1883 North Vancouver Plat, and not far from the Portland Addition. The two-story wooden edifice boasting a steeply-pitched bell tower must have been visible from many of the residences that eventually occupied the area, although the school no longer exists.

Between 1890 and 1893, five additional plats were added, three of similar size in the northwest corner of the neighborhood, and two with Kauffman as their western boundary. All of their developers were presumably hoping to take advantage of proposed streetcar line development.

#### ***Street Cars Affect Development***

When Hough was initially being platted, the north-south railroad already existed to the west. Main Street was determined at a very early date starting downtown, and commerce was naturally working its way north over time. First the proposed laying of street car tracks, and then the actuality of the laying, stimulated transformation of the land from agricultural to residential in the 1890s and speculative platting and building, by investors and the street car promoters themselves.

The 1890s, the beginning of the period of significance for this nomination, were a common time for civic attempts to build streetcar systems. The streetcars extended the logical distance that people could live from downtown and still conveniently conduct business or work there. Property values tended to go up whether the lines were built or not, as speculators tried to maximize their profits. The earliest streetcar line in Vancouver was not about transporting people for the sake of transportation, but also for the purpose of selling land. As eventually completed, the streetcar line ran north from downtown on Main Street, west on McLoughlin Boulevard (then 18<sup>th</sup>), and north up Kauffman to Fourth Plain (then 26<sup>th</sup>), where it turned east and headed out to Orchards, and was one of major factors specific to the development of Hough. (There wasn't much in the way of development north of Fourth Plain until after the turn of the twentieth century.)

In 1888, several prominent business and civic leaders and politicians incorporated the Columbia Land and Improvement Company to build a streetcar system. By early 1889, they had bought land as far north of the city as Burnt Bridge Creek and east around the

## WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

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### *Statement of Significance, continuation page 4*

existing military reservation and had applied to the city council for a street railway franchise. In February, the council granted the company permission for a horse-powered system which was intended to serve downtown and the military reserve, going as far north as 18<sup>th</sup> Street (now McLoughlin Boulevard).

Construction began on tracks for this first system on April 23, 1889. The system began operation by June 14 from the ferry landing at the Columbia River, up Main north to 10<sup>th</sup>. The system was very popular, but, despite generally reasonable business conditions in Vancouver, its operation was unprofitable from the beginning, and it was slow to influence land sales. Thousands of people viewed the land available but only a few lots had been sold by December of 1889. The general good economy continued into the 1890s, and lot sales did pick up early in that decade. The Panic of 1893, however, slowed sales and heralded the end of the first street railway system in 1895.

In 1905, a second street railway system went into operation which continued into the 1920s. Its eventual demise can be attributed to a number of factors, including the rise of the private automobile. The first automobile was brought to town in 1906; by 1911 the mass-production of the Model T lowered the cost sufficiently to make cars available even to people of modest means to the extent that by 1916 over 300 cars were licensed in Clark Co.

### ***Hough Continues to Grow***

After the initial seven plats, none were registered for almost a decade. The local economy did not recover from the Panic of 1893 for many years. Vancouver's 1890 population of 3,545 decreased to 3,126 by 1900. In the first decade of the new century, Clark County ranked 13<sup>th</sup> in the state for output of industrial products. As economic conditions improved between 1902 and 1910, 10 new plats added about 31 square blocks. The largest of these were the Mountain View Addition (1904) of about six square blocks and the Biesecker and Hathaway Addition (1907) at about five square blocks. This decade saw the largest amount of residential construction in Hough, although not all the land within the current boundaries was yet platted. Vancouver's population soared from slightly over 3,000 to 9,300. The Vancouver School District grew from 100 students in 1874 to 1000 in 1904.

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### ***Availability of Electricity Affects Development***

In addition to streetcar lines, another very local factor affecting Hough's development was the availability of electricity. Vancouver's first electric light plant, the first municipal electric system in Washington Territory, began operation on February 5, 1889, with the lighting of twenty-six electric streetlights in downtown Vancouver running from the Portland-Vancouver ferry landing on the Columbia River north up Main Street to 12<sup>th</sup>. Some businesses and downtown homes signed up to have electric lighting but electricity remained a rarity further north than 12<sup>th</sup> Street (three blocks south of the current neighborhood) until a new electric plant with a larger capacity was built in December, 1902. A succession of private companies took over from the municipal operation. Around 1911, Northwestern Electric ran transmission lines from a hydroelectric project on the White Salmon River into greater Clark County, north Oregon, and Vancouver proper, making electricity generally available to anyone who could afford it, and setting the stage for a decade of growth.

### ***World War I***

Vancouver also experienced great growth in the next decade, growing from a population of 9,300 in 1910 to 12,637 in 1920. From the 1912 establishment of a port district up to 1917, the local Port Commission worked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to deepen and widen the river and construct accompanying dikes and revetments, creating more favorable conditions for shipping goods. These alterations set the stage for Vancouver's contribution to the war effort, as they made possible the creation of the Columbia River Shipbuilding Company (Standifer steel ships) and the Motorship Construction Company (wooden ships) after the United States entered the World War I in April, 1917. With new residents arriving to build ships, additional regular troops being brought in to Vancouver Barracks, and special troops brought in for the Spruce Production Division which supplied wood for airplane construction, the population soared.

### ***The Roaring Twenties***

The 1920s were a time of substantial housing investment in what is now the Hough Neighborhood, with at least 104 residences constructed during the decade. The Fairlawn Addition of 1920 was the last addition platted in the neighborhood, although some land remained unplatted but available for sale. (For example, a portion of the neighborhood near the northwest corner which formerly belonged to a logging railroad

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### *Statement of Significance, continuation page 6*

concern, the Vancouver, Klickitat, and Yakima Railroad, which ran during the 1890s, was sold as lots after the railroad ceased operation but appears to never have been platted. It remained only sparsely populated until after World War II.) One article printed in The Columbian in 1928 noted that 369 residences had been built in Vancouver recently, and commented on the extensive commercial development as well. Another article in the same "Progress" issue noted that construction in 1927 had been record-breaking. Shumway Junior High School, completed in 1928, could have been a draw to bring people into the Hough Neighborhood as the school was located just a few blocks up Main Street.

### **World War II**

While the 1930s brought little construction to Vancouver, which suffered from the same economic woes as the rest of the nation, the city's population increased from 12,637 at the end of the 1920s to 15,766 at the end of the 1930s. Construction became subject to a new, significant action by the City Council: the adoption of Vancouver's first Building Code which gave the city the right to regulate building within the city limits. Little military build-up took place in Vancouver prior to the United States entry into the war, although the U.S. Army had started construction on a new hospital at Vancouver Barracks in early 1941, about the same time that 800 new officers arrived. By mid-March, a total of 1073 new troops had arrived and the military ceased revealing the numbers of soldiers stationed at the barracks.

The most prominent turning point for Vancouver in the twentieth century occurred in early 1942. Industrialist Henry J. Kaiser announced the construction of a substantial shipyard in Vancouver to meet national defense needs created by the December 7, 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. On January 6, 1942, Kaiser signed a contract with the U.S Maritime Commission to build ships at land along the Columbia River he leased a couple weeks later.

At the time the shipyards were announced, Vancouver's population numbered some 18,000. Within three months, 2,300 people were at work on construction. The first Liberty Ship was launched on July 4, 1942. Peak employment at the shipyards reached 38,984 people in December of 1943. The Vancouver Housing Authority quickly built housing units for 45-50,000 people. This enormous influx of people, part of the national shifting of 9,000,000 people during the war and Vancouver's first big in-migration since the nineteenth century, radically changed the character of the city.



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### *Statement of Significance, continuation page 7*

The "overnight" more-than-doubling of Vancouver's population impacted the Hough neighborhood significantly, although not in terms of new construction and so not nearly as much as some other areas, such as McLoughlin Heights. The neighborhood was largely built up at the time, so few additional single-family units were constructed. The largest impact was that many of the existing houses were transformed into rooming facilities (either a single room or a separate unit within the existing house or appended thereto) to help house the shipyard workers who were arriving in great numbers. This was viewed as a patriotic responsibility, as well as being an economic opportunity. At the close of the war, Hough's population alone was approximately 2,590.

### ***The Naming of the Neighborhood***

The neighborhood came to be referred to as Hough after its centrally-located elementary school, built in 1941 to replace Franklin Elementary (at 15<sup>th</sup> and Franklin) and the elementary portion of Columbian School (between Harney and Kauffman at 22<sup>nd</sup>). The school in turn honors the fond and respectful community memories of Patrick Hough, an Irish immigrant who was born in Slevior, Ireland on the banks of the River Shannon on St. Patrick's Day in 1846. Hough's reputation as an inspiring and beloved teacher with a love of learning is well known in Vancouver. He passed on his love of and his habit of life-long learning to his students.

Patrick (usually called "Paddy") Hough (he pronounced it "Howk") taught in Ireland prior to going to Paris in 1870, where instead of his intended stint in journalism reporting news of the Franco-Prussian War, he volunteered on the battlefields as a medic, and was gravely wounded when a spent shell exploded while he was loading a victim onto a stretcher. His many serious injuries included the loss of his left arm below the elbow.

His tenure on the field of battle over, he returned to Ireland to raise funds to emigrate to North America. His first home in the New World was in New Westminster, British Columbia, where he built and taught in a parochial school. His belief in the importance of public schools, however, influenced his decision to move to Seattle in 1883 and seek employment in the public schools there. Ironically, he was unable to obtain work in the Seattle public schools as he was not certified. He moved south to Vancouver that same year when he was offered the job of headmaster of the parochial St. James Academy in Vancouver. In addition to his daytime duties, he also opened a night school and became a founder of The Columbian newspaper. He became principal of

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### *Statement of Significance, continuation page 8*

the public Columbian School in 1891 and was made principal of Vancouver High School in 1899. He resigned from that calling in 1908, but went on to serve as deputy county superintendent of schools. His race for county superintendent was not successful but he stayed in the field of education as a substitute teacher, and served as a principal of an elementary school briefly during World War I.

Throughout their time in Vancouver, he and his wife Anna lived an economically frugal life in modest homes, one of which was in Hough neighborhood. They also owned investment properties in the neighborhood. At Hough's death in December of 1925, his estate went to his wife. After her death, their impressive estate, the result of a lifetime of economy, was left toward agricultural education in Clark County, thereby continuing Hough's commitment to public education.

### ***Who Lived in Hough?***

The residents of the Hough neighborhood historically have been demographically mixed. People who were, by the standards of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, wealthy, middle class, or lower middle class lived in quite close proximity to one another as Hough was a microcosm of American humanity within the only slightly larger Vancouver of the time. The spectrum represented varying income levels, occupations, and level of education. Early residents of Hough participated in every civic organization and fraternal organization, church, and social organization of the day from the Masons to sewing groups. Occupations included grocery store owners and grocery store workers, railroaders from station agents to engineers, postmasters and letter carriers, teachers, judges, legislators, librarians, police officers, doctors, dentists, laborers, and independent tradespersons, such as seamstresses, domestic workers, and carpenters.

Housing for all these people was created in the neighborhood in a variety of ways. Some people built their own homes, and others purchased or rented homes which had been built on a speculative basis. More often than not, the homes were erected on a piecemeal basis. However, larger portions of the neighborhood changed rapidly at times. For example, the Columbia Court Apartment complex, between Harney and

## WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

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### *Statement of Significance, continuation page 9*

Kauffman streets at 21<sup>st</sup>, was described in The Columbian as being "one of the largest additions to the city's housing facilities" when it was built in 1928. With its four parallel buildings and separate garage building, the project resulted in 16 new apartment housing units, plus five single-family dwellings across the newly-cut 21<sup>st</sup> Street to the south.

On occasion, families would co-locate. For example, Canadian emigrants Harper and Christine Irving moved to Vancouver in 1916 and had built 1912 Harney by 1928 to serve as a residence and grocery store. By 1934, they had given up the grocery business and Harper took up various millworking enterprises. In the late 1930s, perhaps taking advantage of his connections with mills, Harper built two houses behind his to the west fronting on 20<sup>th</sup> Street for his two children. In 1940, he expanded his construction efforts north across 20<sup>th</sup> to build 2000 and 2004 Harney, both very similar to one another.

### ***The Later Twentieth Century***

The decades after World War II were not always kind to Hough. By the 1970s, the neighborhood had experienced a decline in economic stability brought on by increasing suburban development, relocation of downtown businesses, and urban renewal. This factor was reflected in a downturn in home ownership, a growing level of absentee landlordship, and a lowering of standards of home maintenance. Over time, zoning impacted the area by changing some of the former residential areas into commercial or industrial, especially on the western edge of the neighborhood, and the south and east sides. In the 1980s, neighborhood residents began to take on a renewed level of activism in terms of property maintenance and neighborhood safety and encouraging a higher level of owner-occupied housing. To buttress those efforts, the Vancouver Housing Authority and other entities dedicated to providing housing for low-income people, constructed infill housing units in the 1990s. That same decade, the construction of the Mill Plain Extension (15<sup>th</sup> Street) out to the Port of Vancouver resulted in the destruction of many units of housing in the southernmost portion of the neighborhood and the relocation of others.

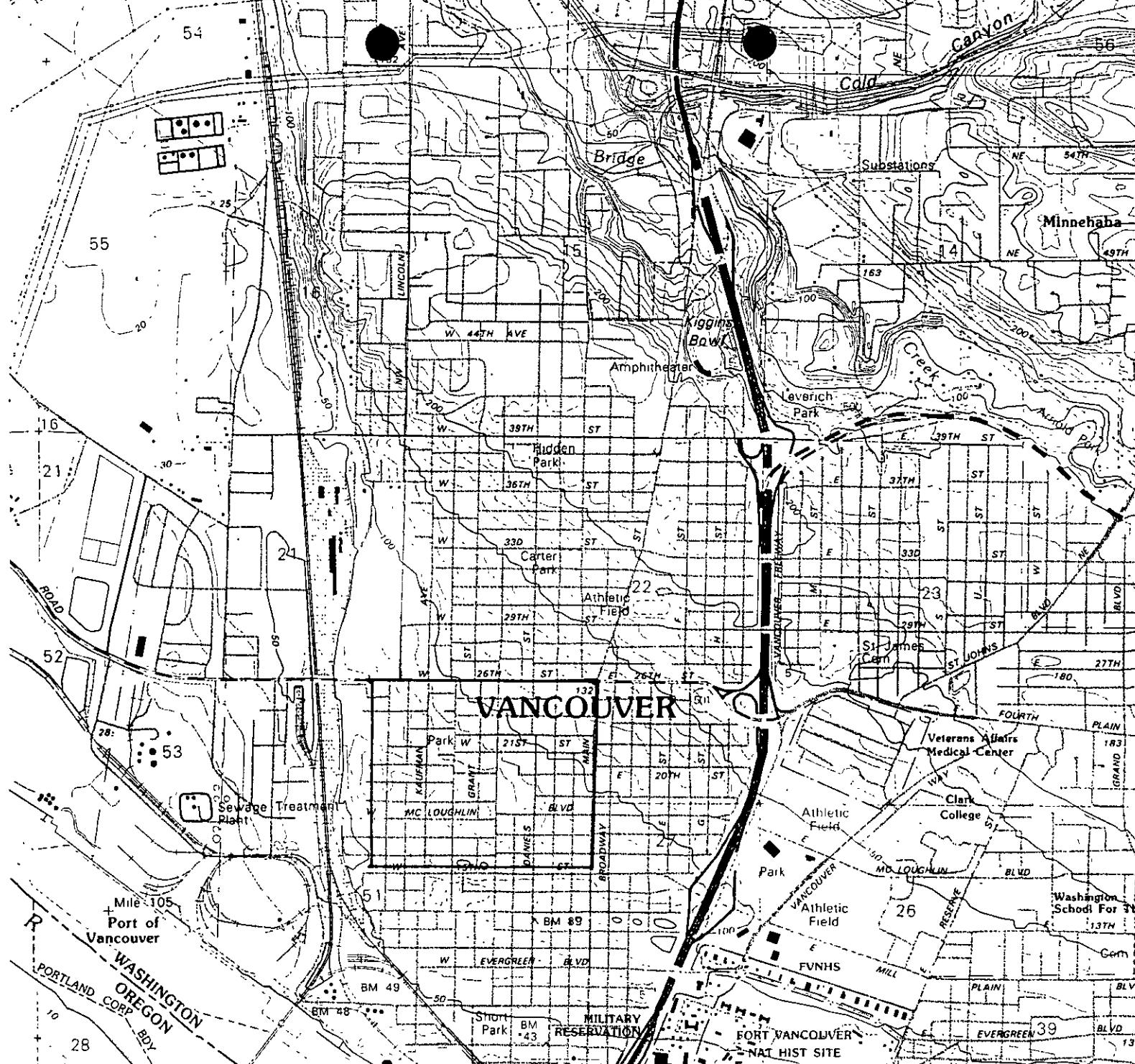
## **WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER**

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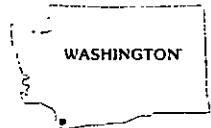
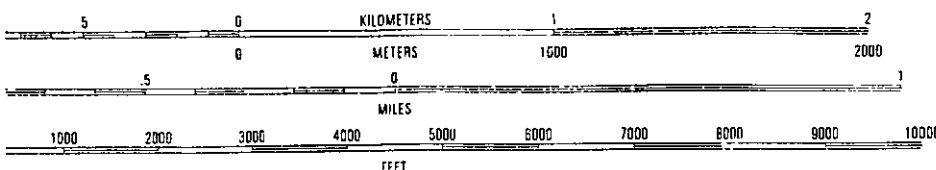
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*Statement of Significance, continuation page 10*

Today's Hough is once again a vibrant demographic mix of higher and lower income, and younger and older residents representing a wide variety of occupations. The Hough Neighborhood Association has been engaged in documenting the neighborhood's history for over a decade, promoting the preservation of vintage housing, and encouraging wider recognition that the neighborhood's story is representative of the development of the Vancouver.



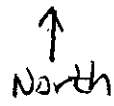
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QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Primary highway .....  
 hard surface .....  
 Secondary highway .....  
 hard surface .....

Interstate Route



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

- 1 Saint Helens
- 2 Ridgefield
- 3 Battle Ground
- 4 Sauvie Island
- 5 Orchards
- 6 Linnon
- 7 Portland
- 8 Mount Tabor





USGS  
 Vancouver,  
 WA-OR  
 1990

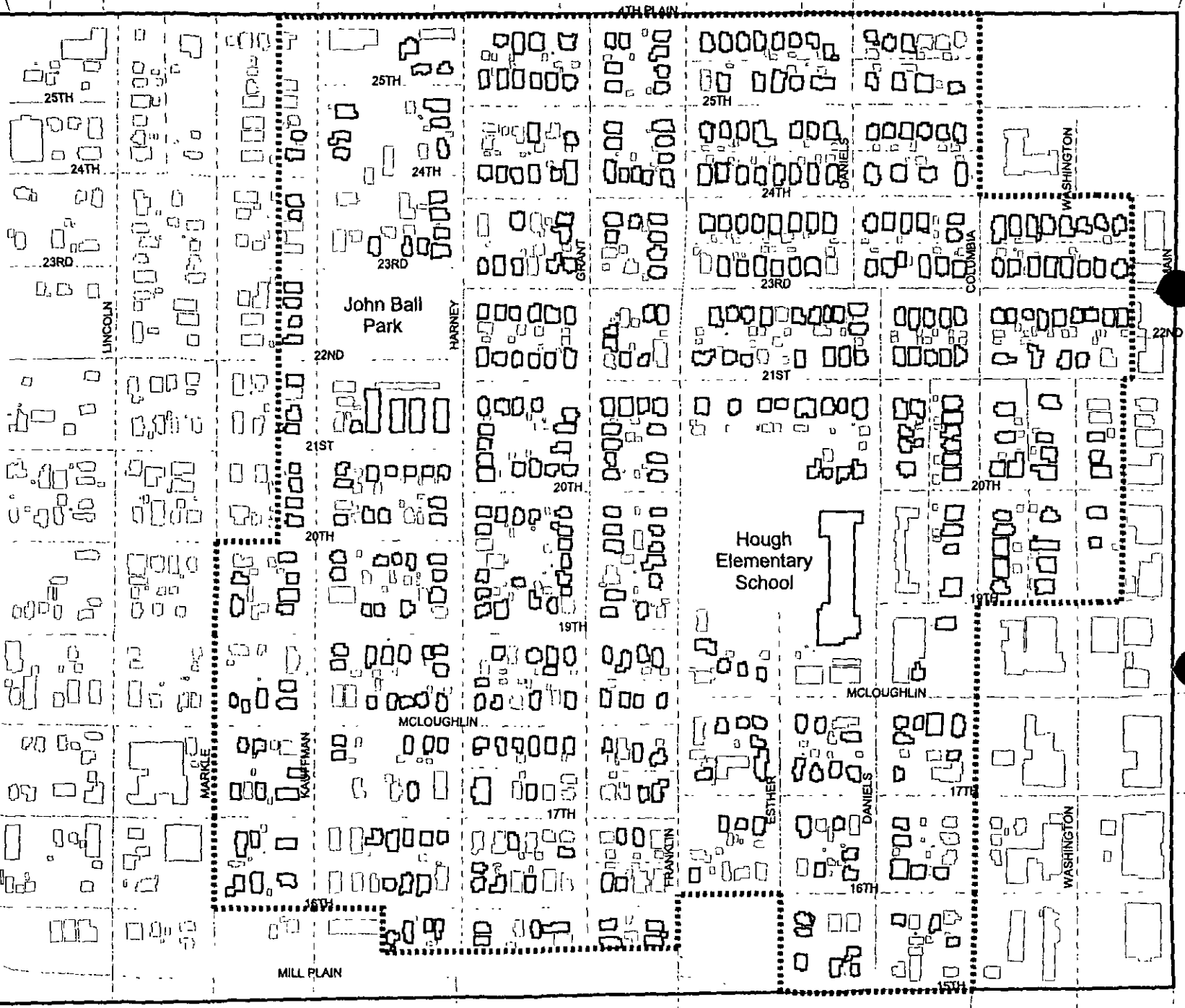
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CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET  
 TO CONVERT FEET TO METERS MULTIPLY BY 0.3048  
 TO CONVERT METERS TO FEET MULTIPLY BY 3.2808

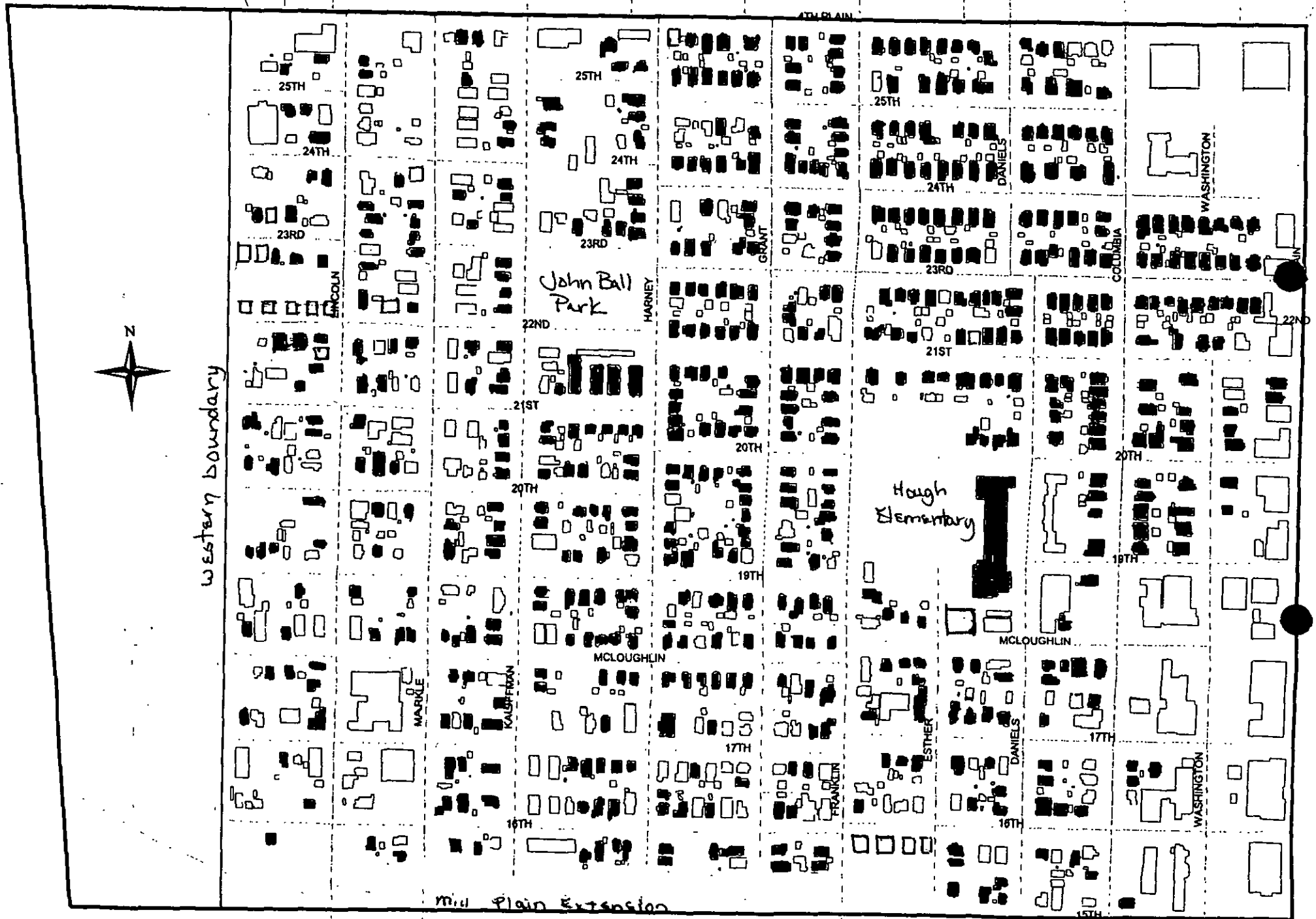
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



-  Contributing Buildings
-  Non-contributing Buildings
-  Neighborhood Boundary
-  Historic Boundary

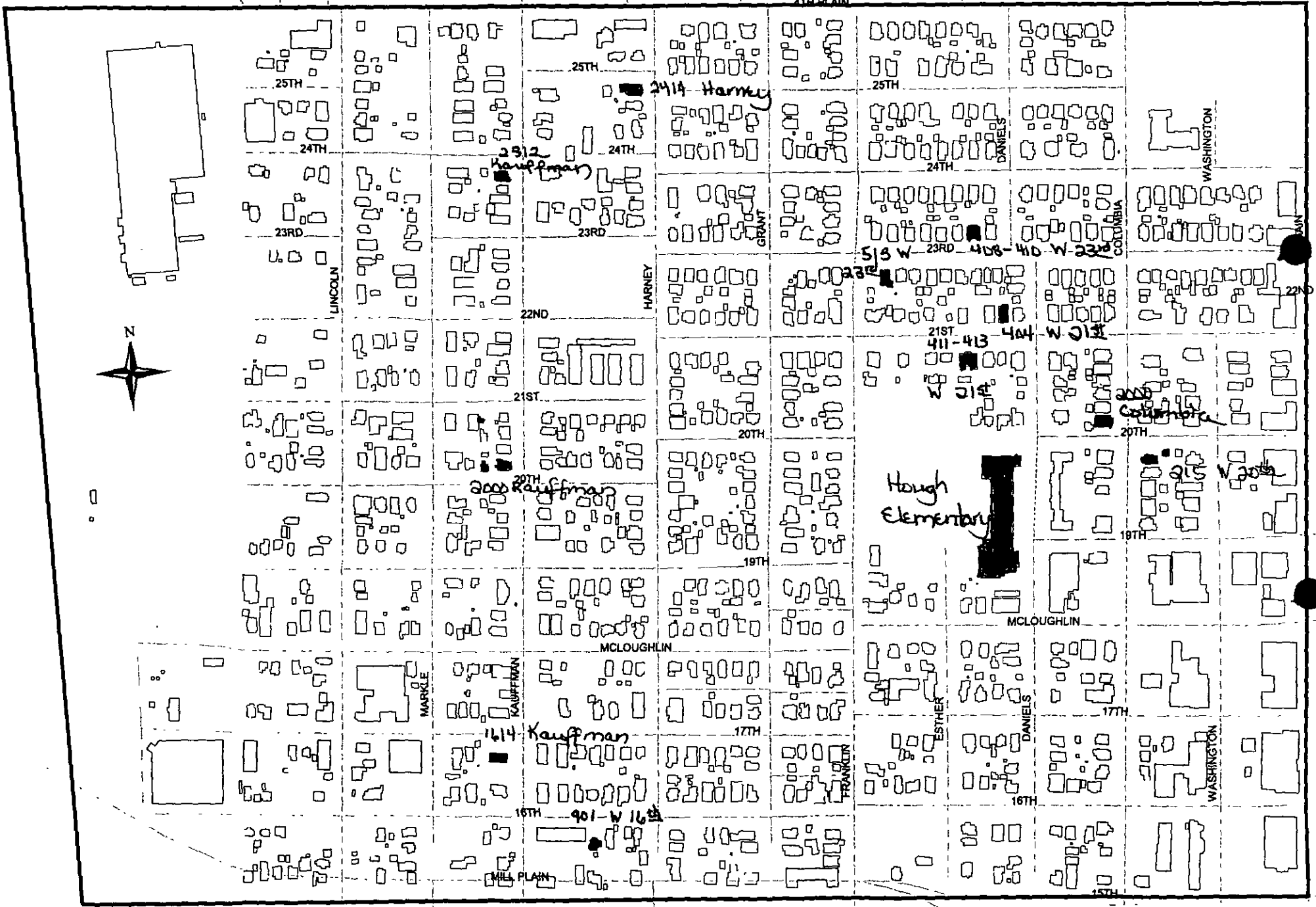


# Hough Neighborhood Historic District



■ = contributing building

Hough Neighborhood Building Footprints - boundaries



# Hough Neighborhood Building Footprints

Buildings highlighted in nomination





Hough Historic District  
View east down 23rd Street at  
intersection with Daniels  
Vancouver, Clark County 10/31/02  
General neighborhood view  
showing street trees

Number 1 of 17



Hough Historic District

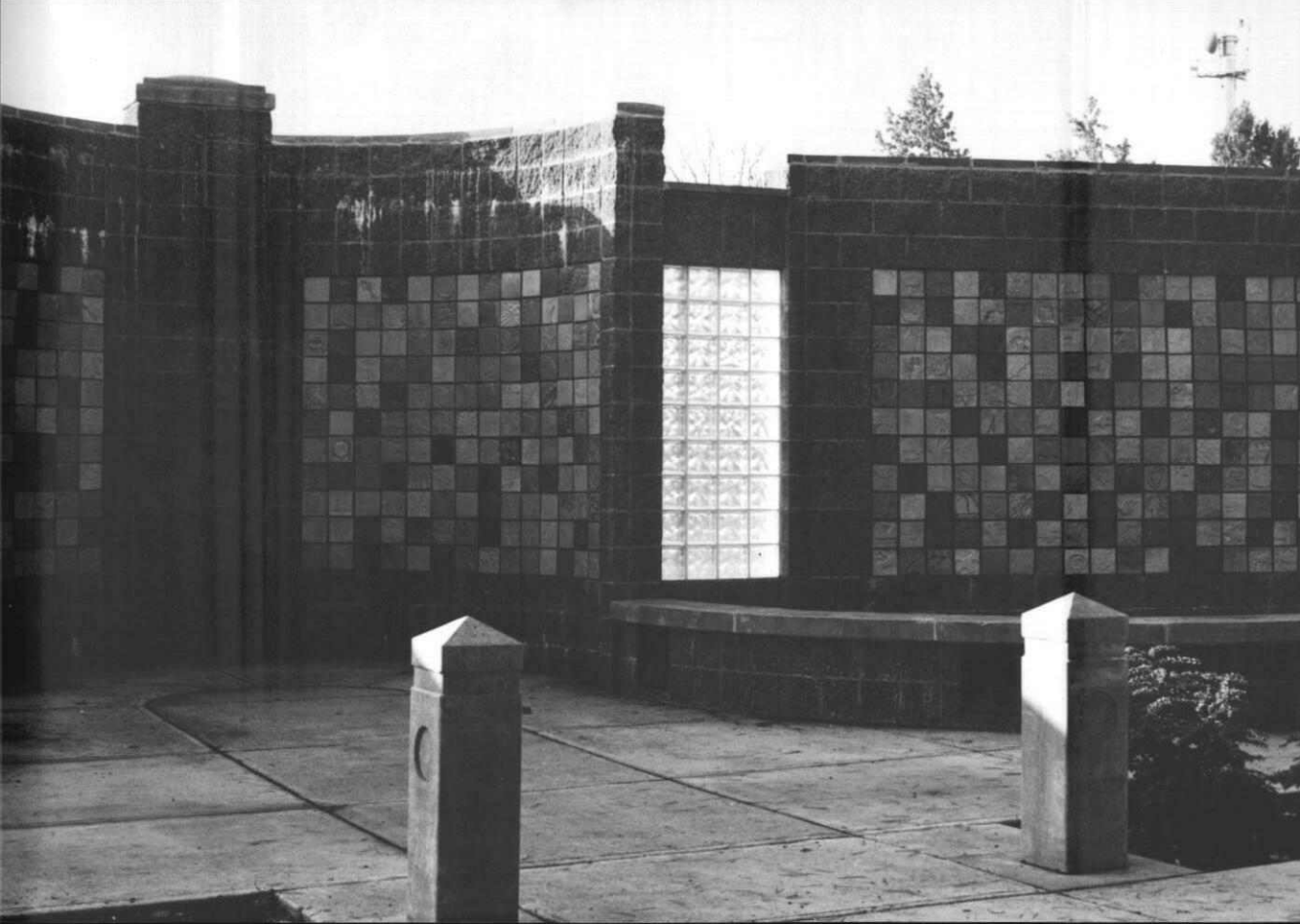
View to northwest of intersection  
of Franklin and Mill Plain

Vancouver, Clark County 10/21/02

General context view showing

sound wall at southern  
border of neighborhood

Number 2 of 17



Hough Historic District

View to southwest - foot of Grant -  
Street below intersection (south)  
with 16<sup>th</sup>

Vancouver, Clark County 10/21/02

General context view showing  
detail of sound wall with  
tiles made by neighborhood  
residents

Number 3 of 17

# JOHN BALL PARK



City of  
**VANCOUVER**  
WASHINGTON

Hough Historic District

View to northeast from Kauffman  
across John Ball Park, bounded  
by Harney (east), 23rd (north),  
Kauffman (west), and residences  
(south)

TYMERS  
<NO. 23 >B45  
296 36\*\* N N N-3-10 <B46>@

General neighborhood context view  
showing park

Number 4 of 17

Vancouver, Clark County 10/31/02





Hough Historic District  
View to north of 900 17<sup>th</sup>  
Vancouver, Clark County 10/31/02  
Example of a non-contributing  
building, 900 17<sup>th</sup>, built by  
the Vancouver Housing  
Authority in the mid-1990s

Number 5 of 17



Hough Historic District  
Thomas Jefferson and Yenita Good  
House, 2312 Kauffman,  
Vancouver, Clark County  
10/21/02

TYMERS  
<NO. 24 >048  
\*36\*\* N N N N-1-03 <046>

View to northwest of east (main)  
and south elevations

Number 6 of 17



901

Hough Historic District  
Douglas and Kate Caples House  
901 W 16<sup>th</sup>  
Vancouver, Clark County

10/31/02

TYMERS  
<NO. 13 >025  
\*\* \* N N N-4-04 <046>@  
296 36\*\*

View to south of north elevation

Number 7 of 17









Hough Historic District  
Elbert and Frances Biesecker  
House, 2414 Harney  
Vancouver, Clark County 10/21/02  
View to west of east (main)  
elevation

Number 9 of 17



Hough Historic District  
Joseph and Cora Steffan House  
2000 Columbia

Yancouver, Clark County 10/31/02

view to west of east (main)  
elevation

Number 10 of 17



Hough Historic District

W.W. and Katie M. Merrifield House

3000 Kauffman

Vancouver, Clark County 10/31/02

TYMERS  
<No. 22 >044  
\*36\*\* N N N-2-24 <046>@

view to southwest of east (main)  
and north elevations

Number 11 of 17



Hough Historic District  
Jacob and Anna Westhoff House  
404 W 21st Street

Yanouver, Clark County 10/21/02

view to northeast of south (main)  
elevation and west elevation

Number 12 of 17





977-MX1

Hough Historic District  
Ralph and Minnie Morgan House

513 W 23<sup>rd</sup> St.

Yancouver, Clark County 10/21/02

View to southwest of north (main)  
and east elevations

Number 13 of 17



Hough Historic District

Dr. Albert P. and Amy A.E. Ryan  
House

215 W 20<sup>th</sup> St.

Yancouver, Clark County 10/21/02

TYMERS  
<NO. 1 >001  
296 36\*\* N N N-3- (046)@

view to south of north (main)  
elevation

Number 14 of 17



408

Hough Historic District  
Joe Scott House (Duplex)  
408-410 W 23<sup>rd</sup> Street  
Vancouver, Clark County 10/21/02

TYMERS  
<No. 11 >B21  
\*\*N N N-2-13 (B46)©  
296 36\*\*

view to north of south (main)  
elevation

Number 15 of 17



Hough Historic District

411-413 W 21<sup>st</sup>, House (Duplex)

Vancouver, Clark County 10/21/02

TYMERS  
<No. 6 >012  
296 36\*\* N N N-2-04 <046>0

View to south of north (main)  
elevation

Number 16 of 17





TOUGH SCHOOL

TOUGH SCHOOL

Getting  
wants  
to  
to

Hough Historic District

Hough School

1900 Daniels

Vancouver, Clark County 10/21/02

view to west of east (main)  
elevation

Number 17 of 17

TYMERS  
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