

Clark County, Washington
Historic Preservation Commission



Clark County Heritage Register Nomination Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/>. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. **This form is similar but not exact to the National Register of Historic Places nomination form. Some sections of the National Register form were not applicable to the local register therefore were not included.** When using the National Register Bulletin 16A to fill out the form, look for the section names for information on completing the specific section. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Parkersville Landing Site

Other names/site number Parker's Landing National Historic Site, Parkersville Landing Historic Park

2. Location

street & number 24 S A Street N/A not for publication

city or Washougal vicinity

town _____

State Washington code WA county Clark code 011 zip code 98671

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
	<u>3</u>	sites
	<u>3</u>	structures
	<u>3</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

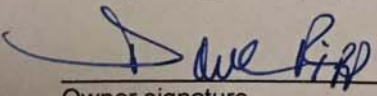
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the Clark County Heritage Register

4. Owner Consent for Nomination, Designation and Listing

I (we) consent do not consent to the nomination, and designation of the above property on the Clark County Heritage Register. I (we) also certify that I am/we are the legal owner(s) of the above property.


Owner signature

March 4, 2019
Date

Owner signature

Date

5. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Transportation = water related

Domestic = Village Site & Camp

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture = Park

Landscape = Park

Education = Research (Kiosk with history presented; pre-historic & European settlement)

6. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls

roof

other

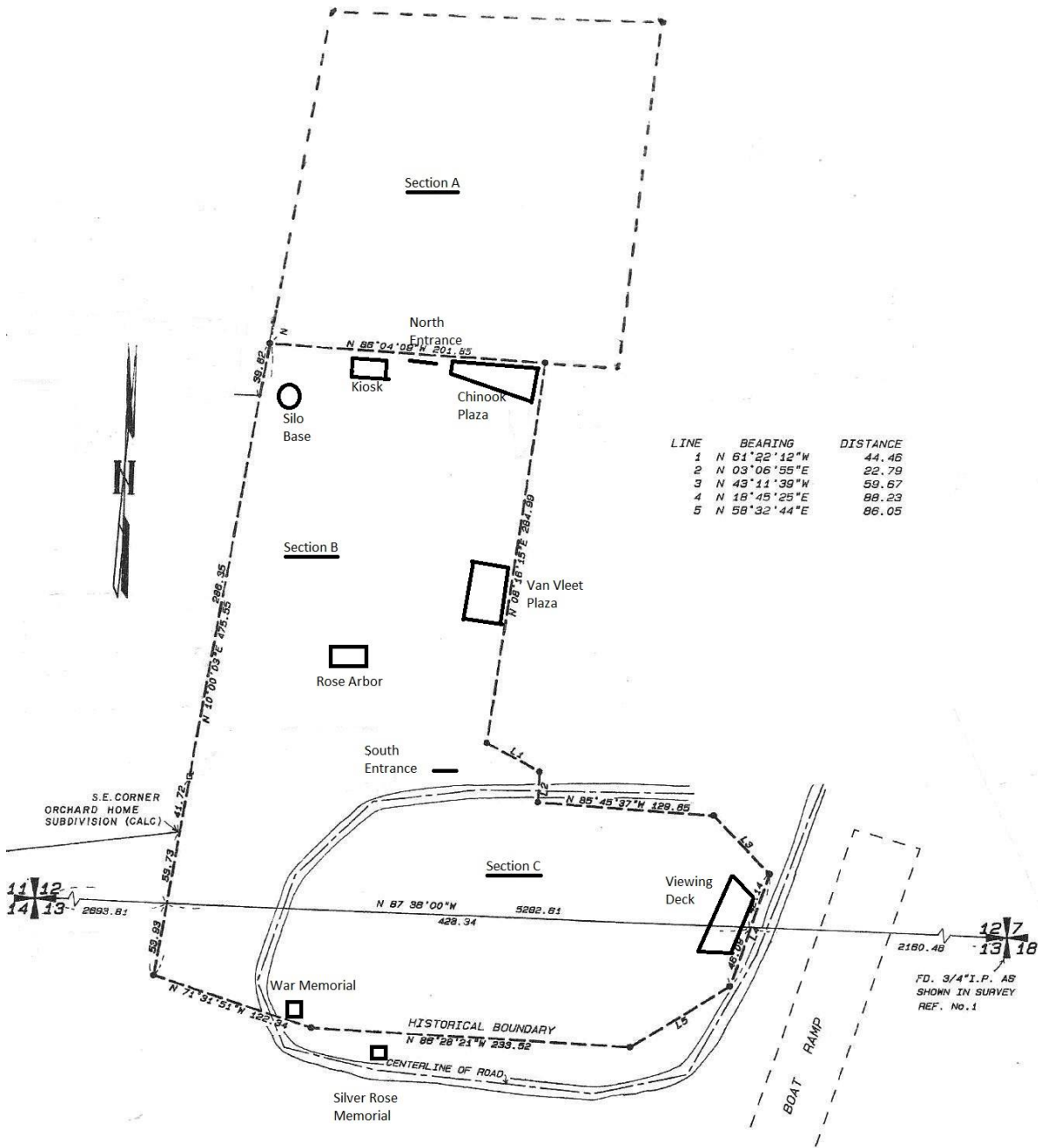
Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

Summary Paragraph

The Parkersville site/Parker’s Landing Historical Park is located off State Route 14 on the Columbia River in Washougal, Washington. It is a 3.88-acre public park owned by the Port of Camas-Washougal. The site commemorates the Chinook-speaking Native Americans of the area and the settlement established by homesteader David C. Parker and later stewarded by three generations of the Van Vleet family. The site was added to National Register of Historic Places and the Washington State Heritage Register in 1976. Over the years, the port has enhanced or added recreational and educational elements such as pathways, benches, picnic tables, a rose arbor, two plazas, an old silo base, a kiosk that hosts interpretive panels, and two veterans memorials in an area near the marina. A committee of the Port of Camas Washougal, the Parkersville National Historic Site Advisory Committee (PNHSAC) (formerly the Parker’s Landing Park Advisory Committee) provides input toward management of the site.

Site Map and Legal Description:



The site is described as follows: Beginning at a point on the dividing line between the east and west halves of the David C. Parker Donation Land Claim which marks the initial point of the survey of Parkersville Subdivision in Section Twelve (12), Township One North, Range Three (3) east of the Willamette Meridian, running thence north 7° 32' east along said division line 461 feet, more or less, to the south boundary of the frontage road lying adjacent to and parallel with permanent State Highway No. 14; thence northeasterly along the south boundary of said frontage road to point of intersection with the east boundary of Lot Five (5), Block Twelve (12), Parkersville; thence south 0° 47' west 250 feet to the southwest corner of Lot Six (6), Block Thirteen (13), Parkersville; thence south 89° 43' west to the point of

beginning. ALSO Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9) and Ten (10) Block Fourteen (14), and all of Block Fifteen (15), Parkersville, according to the plat thereof established by Clark County Superior Court Case No. 12393, recorded in Volume "A" of plats, page 7, records of Clark County, Washington. Total acreage is 3.88.¹

Park Identification

Over the years, the Parker's Landing Park Advisory Committee (now the Parkersville National Historic Site Advisory Committee) has described three distinct sections of the park. Section A is a 0.92-acre parcel at the north end and is used for parking. Section B consists of 1.41 acres, including the Parker's Landing Historical Park sign, a dedication monument, Chinook Plaza, a Kiosk with 8 historical panels, an old silo base, the Van Vleet plaza home site, a rose arbor, and walnut and apple trees. Section C is a 1.55 partially filled area, a mostly open space with benches, picnic tables, and viewing deck. In addition, Section C houses two veteran memorials.

Section A – This 0.92 acre parcel at the north end of the site is used as a parking area and contains gravel roadways and grass strips. It is bordered on the north with the Highway 14 frontage road. See photo from Clark County GIS below left.



Section B – This 1.41-acre parcel is landscaped in a park-like setting with large grassy areas and meandering pathways. It contains several historic and educational features about the history of the area. The east and south boundaries are identified by a 2' high fence made from 6"x6" posts on approximately 8' centers and connected with a heavy chain. See Aerial photo of Section B above, right.

Parker's Landing Historical Park - A sign, placed in September, 1998,² is located in the northeast corner of Section B. It measures approximately 4' h x 13' w and is mounted on two 8"x 8" wooden posts about 8' in height.



Dedication monument - A dedication monument is located immediately west of the Parker's Landing sign at the northeast corner of Section B. The monument consists of a 25-ton basaltic rock, about 8' h x 10' w, on which two plaques are mounted. The upper 16"x 22" plaque commemorates the 1976 listing of the Parkersville Site as a National Historic Place, and the lower 24"x 36" plaque identifies the park as a 3.88 acre portion of the David C. Parker land claim. The monument was dedicated on June 1, 1986.³ See photo below left.

Behind the dedication monument is an approximate 20' x 20' landscaped area with native plants and a pondless waterfall. The waterfall has two tiers. The top fall is about a 2' drop; the second tier drops about 4' and spills into a 12'x12' area covered with river rock varied in sizes of approximately 3" to 5". The area is surrounded with native plantings. The edge is lined with four rows of 8"x12" bricks in a running bond pattern. Many of the bricks are engraved with names. See photo below, right.



Chinook Plaza - West of the dedication monument and plaques, in the northwest portion of Section B is an area approximately 30' x 80' known as Chinook Plaza. The area commemorates the pre-contact cultures of the site. The Chinook Plaza was formally dedicated on September 12, 2009 and contains the following features.

At the northeast entrance is a leaf-shaped garden. It is approximately 14' long and 8' across at the center. This planting bed includes a 24" x 36" interpretive panel, "Columbia River Art and Plants Used By Chinookan Tribes." The panel explains the stone sculpture and discusses the significance of the plants in the gardens to the native culture.



The Guardian Sculpture near the north entrance to Chinook Plaza is a welcoming figure of traditional Chinookan design of polished basalt topped with a granite figure of Coyote to represent guardianship of the park. The sculpture is 7.5' h x 30" w x 24" d. Four concentric circles are etched into the concrete radiating out from the sculpture. On the outer edges of the concentric circles are 5 polished seating stones approximately 18" h x 16" in diameter. See photo above.

Behind the Guardian Sculpture and directly south is a 12' x 20' oval planting bed. It contains a 24" x 36" interpretive panel, "Archaeological Evidence of Ancestral Chinookan Indian Sites in the Vicinity of Camas and Washougal." The bed contains native plants and a basalt rock lying horizontally approximately 5' w x 16" h and 18" d. See photo above. Also, behind (south of) the Guardian Sculpture is a 6'-wide stamped red concrete pathway leading approximately 100' south to the Van Vleet Plaza. The pathway and plaza may be seen in the aerial photo of section B.

West of the Guardian Sculpture is a triangular planting bed tapering to the west. It is known as the Chinook Tavi garden and is approximately 25' x 40' x 45'. Within the garden is a stone pillar 4 ½' h x 2' w x 2' d that honors the Chinook leaders (Tavi) and people of the Lower Columbia region and is inscribed with names of 25 Chinookan leaders. To the right (north) of the pillar is a 24" x 36" interpretive panel entitled "The Local Chinook Royal Family" which describes the local tribe of Washougalles of the 1800s. The garden is planted in native plants. See photo below.



Directly west of the Chinook Tavi garden is another entrance to the park from the Section A parking lot. Covering this entrance is a small walk-through rose arbor which serves as the north park entrance. It is 8.5' h x 7' w x 4' d. It is covered with lattice panels on the sides and top. Roses are planted on each side. The entrance rose arbor is shown in the photo below, left.

A 200-foot path of red cement stamped in a brick pattern leads south from this entrance to the north side of the large rose arbor in the center of Section B.⁴ This path intersects with another path from the silo base.

Informational kiosk - A wooden kiosk with eight interpretive panels is located in the north center portion of section B, a few steps from the north entrance. Pathways 6' wide of stamped concrete bordered by 4" x 12" bricks laid end for end lead from the Chinook Plaza, west toward the kiosk. The kiosk is 14' x 20' and has a metal roof to protect the panels.

The east and west end of the kiosk have 5' x 8' entrances. The outside is sheathed with lattice; there are two 3' x 3' windows on each of the north and south sides. Eight interpretive panels, four on each side, are mounted inside on a center wall 11' h and 12' w. Each panel is 24" x 48" and is constructed of porcelain-covered metal.⁵ The viewing area is lit by four florescent lights above the panels. The floor is poured concrete with a brick pattern inlay around the panels. The kiosk was dedicated in 1997.

The photo below, left, shows the entrance rose arbor framing the Van Vleet rose arbor in the distance and the exterior of the kiosk. The photo below, right, shows the interior of the kiosk.



The panels in the kiosk depict the following:

1. The WaSucally. This panel discusses the native peoples who occupied the area and their lifestyles.
2. Lewis and Clark Follow Broughton. This panel covers the 1792 visit by British Lieutenant William Broughton (the first English-speaking explorer to visit the area) as well as Lewis and Clark's 1805 and 1806 visits and encampments in the area.
3. Fur Traders at Washougally Camp. This panel discusses the Hudson Bay Company traders, trappers, and cartographers, who referred to the area as Washougally Camp.
4. An Open Door to the North. The George Bush and Michael Simmons party is discussed on this panel. Bush was the first person of African-American descent in Washington State. The party wintered at or near Parker's Landing in 1844/1845 before moving on to the Puget Sound area. In the spring of 1845, Mrs. Simmons gave birth to the first child of an American settler north of the Columbia River.
5. Parker's Landing Becomes a Town. This panel tells about the David C. Parker family's 1845 land claim, the establishment of a ferry service and landing, and the townsite of Parkersville. It also covers the later acquisition by Lewis Van Vleet of the portion of the Parker DLC, which includes the Historic Park.
6. Washougal Challenges Parkersville. The 1880s movement of businesses from Parkersville to the new town of Washougal is covered by this panel.
7. The Van Vleets Tend to the Landing. This panel covers the life of Lewis Van Vleet's daughter, Dr. Louisa Wright, and her son Cecil (Spicer) Van Vleet and their ownership of the property from the early 1900s until 1968.
8. Parkersville Historic Site Preserve. This panel discusses the establishment of the site as a historic place and park.

Silo Plaza - Exiting from the west side of the Kiosk, a 3' w path edged with 4" x 8" bricks leads southwest about 30' to two steps up to the Silo Plaza. The circular silo base, 10' in diameter, is located in the northwest corner of section B. The center is planted in native plants. The silo base is concrete topped with 4" x 8" bricks laid on edge. In the center of the silo base is a rock about 10" h x 16" w x 18" d, with a plaque indicating that on-going care of the landscaping is provided

by the Soroptimist Club. The area around the silo is paved with 7"x 9" pavers. On the north side of the silo plaza is a 6' w x 32" h bench and memorial rock honoring Gertrude Goggins (1910-1995), the 1993 Camas Washougal citizen of the year. See the following photo of the silo base.



An undated aerial photo P16227 (post-1938) from Two Rivers Heritage Museum shows a large barn/outbuilding directly north of this silo located on the west property line. The building appears to have been approximately 20' x 40'.

A 6'-wide red concrete pathway stamped with a brick pattern exits the silo plaza to the east and leads to the approximate midpoint of the pathway that runs from the north entrance to the Van Vleet rose arbor.

Walnut tree - A large English walnut tree is found in the north central portion of Section B. Mary Van Vleet said in 1978 that the walnut tree was then over 100 years old.⁶ In the undated aerial photo P16227 (post-1938) from Two Rivers Heritage Museum, the walnut tree is located northwest of the Van Vleet house.

Rose arbor – The 23' x 14' x 10' h rose arbor is found to the west of the Van Vleet Plaza in approximately the same location as one that is believed to have been constructed by the Van Vleets in the early 1950s. The concrete work of the present arbor was completed and roses planted in 1991. Lattice was placed at a later date as the roses grew on the outside walls. The east and west end of the arbor has 5' x 8' openings. The north and south side of the arbor each has an 8' x 8' center opening and two windows measuring 4' x 4.5', one on each side of the openings. The arbor is constructed of 6" x 6" wood columns. The top beams are 6" x 8" running east and west. They support 2" x 6" rafters running north and south in an open-frame design.

The floor under the arbor is concrete with a brick inlay. In the center of the floor is a 14" round plaque commemorating the Washington Centennial Parkersville 1845 Historic & Archeological Site Centennial Project.

Outside the arbor are four garden beds wrapping at each corner. They are outlined in 4" x 8" brick laid in a soldier-course pattern with rounded corners. Climbing roses are planted in each bed. Below is a photo of the arbor taken from the northeast.



A 75' x 6' pathway of gray concrete stamped with a brick pattern leads from the rose arbor to an intersection with the pathway that connects the Van Vleet Plaza to the south entrance of Section B.

Apple trees - Located in the southern portion of Section B are five remaining fruit trees, approximately 100 years old, planted 20' apart in a grid-like orchard grove. Some of the original 20 trees from this orchard were removed after the Van Vleet home burned in 1978.⁷

Van Vleet Historical Plaza - This location is where the Dr. Louisa Wright/Cecil Van Vleet home stood prior to 1978, when it was burned by an arsonist. After the fire, the remnants of the home were demolished along with an adjacent dairy building.⁸ The area was graded but remained unimproved until the plaza was completed. The Van Vleet Historical Plaza is an area of about 30' x 32' at the eastern edge of Section B.

At the north end of the plaza is a stone pillar 3' x 3' x 6' h with 2 plaques. One, 14" X 26," commemorates the history of the property and contains a legend explaining the abbreviations on the plaza's pavers. The other plaque, 14" X 20," contains the dedication date of June 15, 2002 and lists major contributors.

The area is paved with concrete and bricks. The bricks bear the names of East Clark County pioneers and modern families and businesses. Surrounding the plaza are ten 32"x 32"x 44"h stone pillars. At the eastern edge of the plaza six of the stone pillars support steel posts and are connected by a low concrete wall. On top of the steel posts are 4" x 12" wood beams running north to south. In the center are five 4" x 8" x 10' pergola rafters running east to west. On each side of these rafters is an additional 4"x 8" x 8.5' rafter. The remaining 14 rafters, 7 on each side, are 4" x 8" 7'. Under the center of the pergola is a raised stage approximate 6' x 11' x 8" h. See the following photo.



A 75' X 6' pathway of gray concrete with brick stamping leads about 175' south from the plaza to the south entrance of Section B. At about the midpoint, it is met by the pathway from the rose arbor.

Stepping stones - Stepping stones that had been part of a pathway from the Wright/Van Vleet home to the river bank were salvaged after the house burned. A total of sixteen stones were placed at the entrance to the rose arbor in 1991.⁹

The stones caused difficulty in maintaining and mowing around the arbor. It was planned to relocate them to a walkway between the Van Vleet Plaza and Section C. The stones were moved to the home of Curtis Hughy, now deceased.

South entrance - At the southeast corner of Section B, an entrance is marked by a small rose arbor of the same size and design as at the north entrance. The south end of Section B is bordered by a row of posts with chains similar in size and design to that of the east boundary. South of this barrier is a fire lane that separates Sections B and C.

Section C is a 1.55-acre grassy waterfront recreational area measuring about 150' x 450'. The area was filled in the late 1960s and 1970s to extend the usable land into the river. It is surrounded by a fire lane and houses two military memorials, a viewing deck, a few shade trees, pathways, and benches/tables. Parker's dock/wharf was located at the southwest corner of this section and for many years a navigation light was located near its center. A significant slope exists at the south boundary of this section, ending at the south leg of the fire lane. South of that lane is the Columbia River. See aerial photo from Clark County GIS below.



A smooth concrete 6' by 750' path loops around the section. Six concrete benches, 6' w and 32" h and three concrete picnic tables can be accessed via the path. The area is separated from the slopes and the fire lane by a post and chain fence similar in design to those at the east and south ends of Section B. A dozen trees of varying sizes can be found along the perimeter, but the area is largely open, allowing views of the river and marina.

War and military memorials - Located in the southwest corner of Section C is a Camas Washougal Veterans War Memorial, which was dedicated on November 11, 2004. A granite memorial stone measuring 48" w by 52" h and 12" at its base is mounted on a concrete slab. A plaque dedicating the memorial to those Camas Washougal service members who were lost in the two world wars, Korea, Viet Nam, and Iraq is mounted on the base. A concrete bench at the west end measures 14" x 56" x 18" h, and two benches measuring 14" x 35" x 18" h are found on the east. See below left.

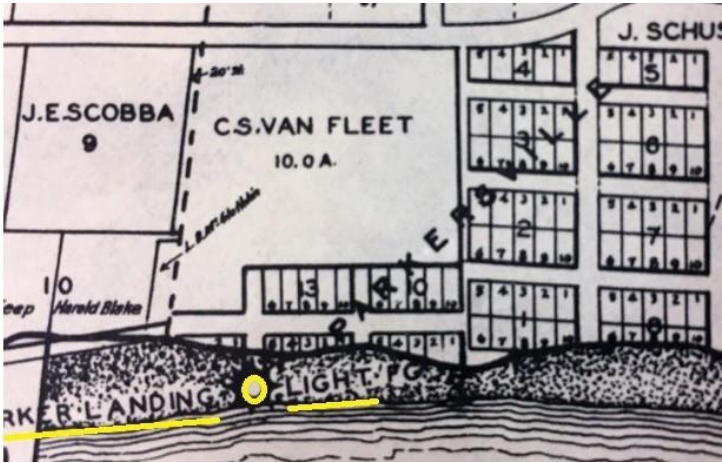


About 30' east of the war memorial is a "Silver Rose Memorial," placed in memory of those who served in the Viet Nam War and later died as a result of contact with Agent Orange dioxins. This granite slab is 24" x 18" w and tapers in thickness from a maximum of about 8" at its base. It is mounted on a tiered concrete slab just south of the pathway and is pictured above, right.

Viewing platform - A viewing platform is found at the southeast corner of Section C. This trapezoidal deck is constructed of wood and composite materials measuring 32' on its long (east) side, 25' on its west side, and 12' in depth. The deck provides an excellent view of the Columbia, Mt. Hood, the marina, and the public boat launch ramps. See photo below.



River light location - A river navigation light was located at Parker's Landing for many years in Section C before the area was filled. In 1986, Olger Jemtegaard, who tended the light in the 1920s, recalled, "It stood on a platform at the edge of the river bank and was reached by at least two or maybe more wooden steps up to the platform."¹⁰ See 1937 map below.



Brown/Bruan Hotel and Saloon – Located in the center of Section C on Lots 5 & 6 of Block 14 of Parkersville was the Brown Hotel of the late 1870s. On Block 13, located directly north of Section C and east of the Van Vleet Plaza, was Catalpha Grove, also owned by the Browns. See photo below.

Original Parker’s Landing Dock/Wharf Location - The dock that David Parker constructed for landing of watercraft such as emigrant rafts, canoes, and steamboats is shown on old maps to be at the southwest corner of what is now Section C of the park. See red arrow in photo below.



7. Statement of Significance

Applicable Clark County Heritage Register Criteria

- 1 It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history.
- 2 It embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of design or construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- 3 It is an outstanding work of a designer, builder, or Architect who has made a substantial contribution to their field.
- 4 It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the county's history.
- 5 It is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history
- 6 It has yielded or may be likely to yield important Archaeological information related to history or prehistory.
- 7 It is an historic building or cultural resource removed from its original location but which is significant for architectural value, or association with an historic person or event, or prehistory.
- 8 It is a birthplace or grave of a prehistoric or historical Figure of outstanding importance and is the only surviving structure or site associated with that person.
- 9 It is a cemetery or burial site which derives its primary significance from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, or cultural patterns.
- 10 It is a reconstructed building that has been executed in a historically accurate manner on the original site.
- 11 It is a creative and unique example of folk architecture and design created by persons not formally trained in the architectural or design professions, and which does not fit into formal architectural or historical categories.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Prehistoric

Historic - Aboriginal

Exploration/settlement

Transportation/Commerce

Period of Significance

2500 to 3000 years ago (natives) to 1978

(property final sale)

Significant Dates

2500 to 3000 years ago (Natives), 1792
(Broughton) and 1806 (Lewis & Clark) to 1844
(David C. Parker settlement), 1850 (Donation
Land Claim), 1854 (Platting of Parkersville),
1858 (death of David C. Parker), 1977 (death
of Cecil Van Vleet)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion 5 is marked above)

Broughton, Lewis & Clark, George Bush &
Michael T. Simmons, David C. Parker, Lewis
Van Vleet , Dr. Louisa Wright

Cultural Affiliation

Native American (Chinook)

Euro-American**Architect/Builder****Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property.)

Summary Paragraph

As an historic site, the Parkersville area has figured prominently in the state's history from the time before European contact to the development of the Southeast Clark County area. It was a popular area for the Chinook-speaking Native Americans. In 1792, Explorer William Broughton stood nearby and claimed everything he saw for Great Britain. A few years later, Lewis and Clark camped in the area, and in 1845 the birth of the first child of permanent American settlers took place there. David Parker and his family, the first American settlers in Washington State, landed there as squatters and then started a community. Parker's dock aided the steamboat traffic that played an important part in the development of the lower Columbia. Several early Parkersville business owners went on to play important roles in the development of the City of Washougal. The first woman doctor in the Camas-Washougal area owned land at the site. The 3.88-acre Parker's Landing Historical Park was added to the National Register of Historic Places on August 11, 1976.

Pre-contact

Native peoples occupied the region for many centuries before European contact. It is estimated that in the 1700s, 50,000 Chinook-speaking natives inhabited the Columbia River region between The Dalles and the Pacific. Disease had lowered this number to about 15,000 by the time of Lewis and Clark. These peaceful people travelled and traded more than those of the plains, using canoes as their main method of transportation. Multiple families lived in large, sturdy cedar houses that were located near water and food sources. Fishing was a main occupation of the Chinook speaking peoples. They used woven nets weighted by sinkers of river rock with holes bored through them. Tools were fashioned from wood, stone, and obsidian.¹¹

Native American artifacts have been found in the Camas-Washougal area and on or nearby the Parker's Landing Historical Park. To the southwest of the site, excavation for homes in 1938-1939 brought up mortars, pestles, hammer stones, fishing net weights, and a stone effigy. In 1969, the Oregon Archaeological Society collected some stone and shell Indian beads, net sinkers, scrapers, drills, and a clay pipe at the south end of Section B. Also, on Lady Island, a short

distance downstream, the Oregon Archaeological Society uncovered five native sites in 1974.¹² In the early 1920s, many arrow heads were found on the beach at the property during low-water periods.¹³

Early Explorers and Fur Traders

The first documented Europeans to visit the area were British explorers led by Lt. William Broughton, under the command of Capt. George Vancouver. For seven days, Broughton and a company of men in two small boats travelled up the Columbia from present day Astoria to a point about two miles upstream from today's Washougal, where he claimed the entire area for Great Britain on October 30, 1792. Broughton noted contact with Native Americans near Sauvie Island and at Lady Island, downstream from Parker's Landing, and was guided for a time by a friendly Indian leader.¹⁴

A few years later, the area was explored by Lewis and Clark. On their 1805 downstream journey, they noted large numbers of water fowl and sea otters near the mouth of the present day Washougal River. In the spring of 1806, they halted their upstream journey above the mouth of the Washougal, where they observed many seals. They met Native families who told of them of a great scarcity of food upstream. This led the party to stay at Washougal for five days to hunt enough food to get them past the cascades and beyond. The site of the encampment is believed to have been somewhere between the present woolen mill and the port's marina.¹⁵

Alexander Ross, one of three men of the Astor Fur Trading Company who travelled upstream in 1811, camped the night at a place upstream from Lady Island, referring to it in his written account as "Washough-ally Camp." French-Canadian fur trappers and voyageurs made tea from peppermint growing in the prairie that extended about 3 miles below the present city of Washougal. They referred to the area as "Tea Prairie."¹⁶

Settlers Bush, Simmons, and Ough Arrive

Christopher Columbus Simmons (1845-1931) is recognized as being the first child born to American pioneers in the state of Washington. His parents, Michael and Elizabeth Simmons, were members of a party of emigrants that included George Bush. They arrived at The Dalles in 1844 and wintered in the Washougal area, at or near Parker's Landing. Christopher was born in April 1845. Because Bush was half African-American, half European-American and not welcome in Oregon Country because of discriminatory laws, the party moved on to the Puget Sound area shortly after Christopher's birth.¹⁷

Richard Ough (also known as Howe) was a British sailor who arrived at Ft. Vancouver in 1838 and worked under John McLoughlin. Ough married White Wing, the daughter of a native leader who lived in the Washougal area. White Wing became known as Betsy Ough, and the couple lived in several places before settling on a large parcel that they later filed for and for which they received title.¹⁸ The parcel abuts the eastern boundary of the David C. Parker claim. Later, the Oughs sold a parcel of their land to Joseph Durgan/Durgin, who founded the town of Washougal.

David C Parker

David C. Parker and his family were the first permanent American settlers in Clark County. He was born in Kentucky in 1804 and married Ann Graham in 1838. The Parkers and their two small children arrived via a wagon train at The Dalles, Oregon in 1844. Their son George was born in the Oregon Country in 1844. The family rafted from The Dalles to the land where Parker squatted just downstream (west) of today's Washougal.¹⁹

The Parkers were living on what would become their land claim by January 1845.²⁰ Parker built a cabin on the northern bank of the Columbia. In the spring of 1845 he cleared a quarter of an acre and planted it with potato seeds from the Hudson's Bay Company store at Fort Vancouver.²¹ Their fourth child, Eliza, was born in what would become Washington Territory in 1846.²² David Parker staked a claim and filed a Notification of Settlement for the 582 acres he occupied. He made the improvements required by law but did not file for the patent to grant him title to the land. This would be done by his heirs in 1871.

"On June 10, 1854, Parker was granted a license to establish a ferry from the head of Lady Island to above the mouth of the Washougal River."²³ "Parker was an industrious man, and he soon built a small dock on the Columbia River to receive supplies and to accommodate the river boats that came upstream. The site of the dock initially became known as Parker's Ferry, and this later evolved into Parker's Landing, as the site is known today."²⁴ Also in 1854, Parker platted the

town of Parkersville. The original plat has not been found, but deed records show he sold lots in “Parkersville” in February, 1856 to John J. Lowell and John B. Parker (David’s son).

Two early maps show development on the Parkers’ claim. An 1855 U.S. military map prepared by Lt. George Derby shows a stockade and labels the site as “Parker’s Ferry.” A copy of Derby’s map can be found at the Two Rivers Heritage Museum (Catalog A 1995.10.1). The following map is from the 1856 cadastral survey, conducted by Justin Chenoeth, under contract to James Tilton, surveyor general of the United States. Chenoweth’s field notes describe the Parker house and cultivated, fenced field.²⁵ The rectangle with diagonal lines is the area David C. Parker cultivated.



David C. Parker died on February 27, 1858. “David Parker is buried somewhere on his homestead on a hill and in site of the river.”²⁶ After his death, Lewis Van Vleet was assigned as administrator of his estate. Van Vleet auctioned off the east half of the Parker Donation Land Claim. According to the probate settlement filed on December 13, 1859, 210 acres were sold at auction to Charles C. Stiles and in the town of Parkersville eight blocks (70 lots) were auctioned to various investors. Also, the buyers of lots sold by David C. Parker in 1856 were acknowledged as legal owners. David C. Parker’s widow, Ann, his daughter Eliza Wiley and her husband Jackson Wiley remained on the west half of the claim.

On February 2, 1861 according to the Clark County deed records, Lewis Van Vleet purchased the 210 acres from Charles C. Stiles for \$1,166.

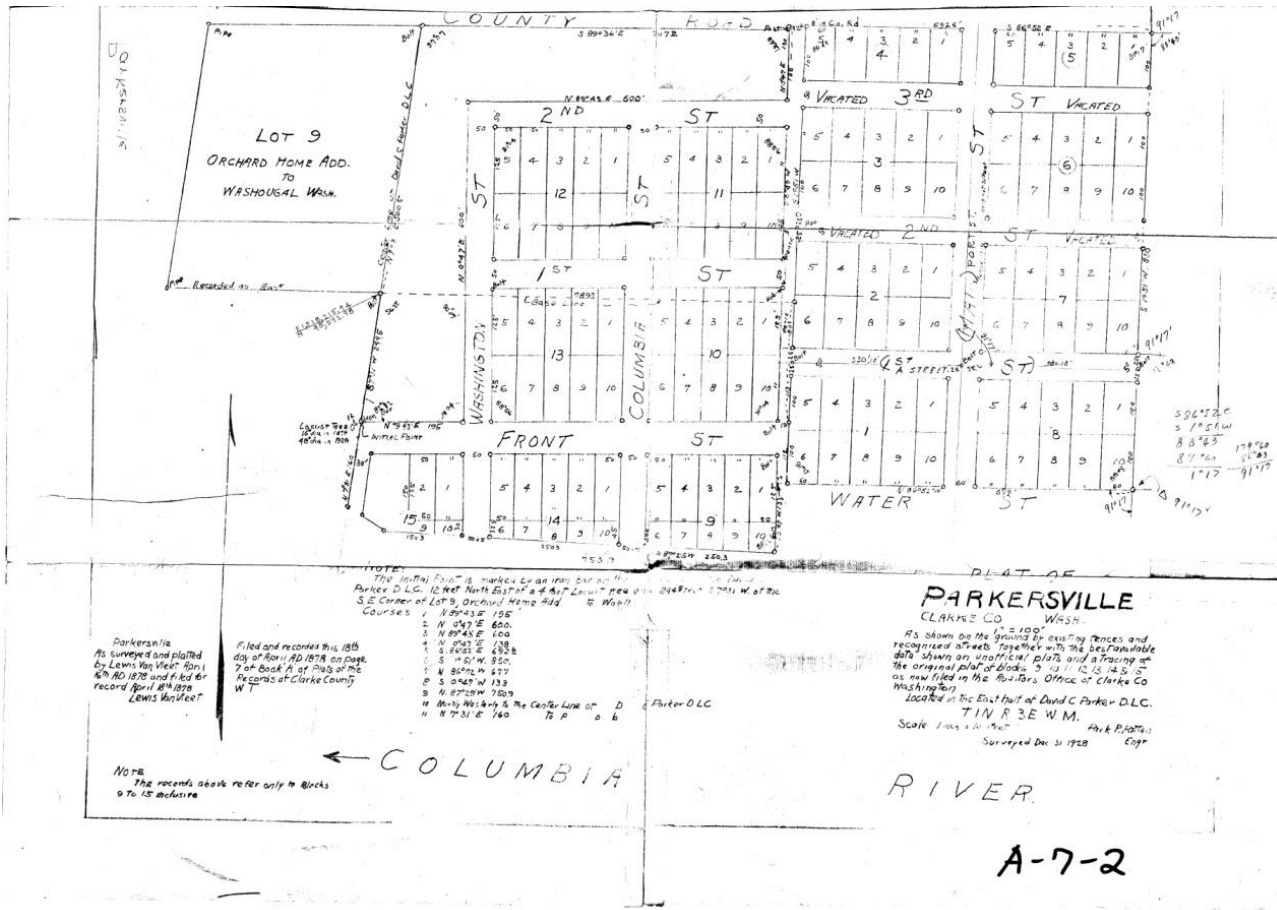
Interestingly, the Patent for the Donation Land Claim for the David C. Parker was not issued until August 27, 1871 to his widow and heirs. Records cannot be found to explain why the patent was issued so long after his death and after the probate settlement. There were, however, some challenges regarding property titles in the late 1870s.

Lewis Van Vleet

Lewis Van Vleet administered the Estate of David C. Parker, later purchased a portion of the claim, and then platted the addition to Parkersville, allowing for more growth at the town site.

Lewis Van Vleet was born in Seneca County, New York October 21, 1826. He crossed the plains in 1853 and took up a homestead in Fern Prairie. He married Elizabeth A. Coffee in 1856. They had six children: Louisa, Edith, Stella, Lewis, Jr., and Felix, and two others, Lois and Harriet, who died in early childhood. Van Vleet served multiple terms in the territorial legislature representing Clark and Cowlitz Counties between 1856 and 1871. In 1856, he was appointed United States deputy surveyor and held that position for nearly 40 years. Also, he worked as a land appraiser for the Northern Pacific Railway, was a mason, and a veteran of the Indian Wars.²⁷

On April 18, 1878, Lewis Van Vleet filed a Parkersville plat showing seven new blocks to the west of Parker’s original eight blocks. In 1928, engineer Park Ratten drew an additional plat by tracing Van Vleet’s 1878 map and adding Parker’s original 8 blocks with details found in “unofficial plats” and “on the ground” items, such as existing fences and recognized streets. Following is Ratten’s 1928 map from Clark County GIS.



Parkersville

Parkersville started slowly. The earliest newspaper mention of a business is in 1858 when “Michael Wintler and Isaac Kaufman opened a store at Parker’s Landing.”²⁸

The dock at Parker’s Landing would become a very important part of the community since roads to the growing area were poor. An editorial in *The Vancouver Independent* on June 16, 1877 stated, “We have, at present, two steamboats running opposition – the *Gazelle* and *Calliope*. They make two trips per week – Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Those long-wished-for gentlemen Messrs. Carpenter & Co., of Portland, have at length arrived. They have put up a neat store house, in which they opened a new stock of goods on Monday, June 4th inst. They will sell goods and buy country produce.”²⁹

As the town of Parkersville grew, entrepreneurs continued to invest in the town. Investors such as L.D. and Emma Brown of Portland, Oregon purchased Block 13 (directly east of the current Van Vleet Plaza) and lots 5 and 6 in Block 14 (in the center of Section C, the fill area) on April 19, 1878.³⁰ They built a hotel and saloon and created “Catalpha Grove.” It was a destination for many picnics and events. The property was managed by Fritz Braun and his wife Amelia. The 1880 federal census listed them as a “tavern keeper” and “bartender.” They immigrated from Germany in 1875, according to the 1910 federal census. The hotel burned down in October, 1879, and the plan was to rebuild.³¹ “In 1880, Fritz Braun began constructing a hotel in Parkersville.... It was reported that the hotel was nearly completed when Braun noticed the success of the Washougal site and decided business would be better there. He tore down what he had built and reconstructed the hotel in Washougal.” According to Cecil Van Vleet, “the reason Braun left Parkersville was an argument over property boundaries with [Cecil’s grandfather] Lewis Van Vleet.”³² Fritz Braun remained in Washougal until his death in 1917 at age 91. He was a businessman and justice of the peace.

Parkersville was a destination for many social events. Steamboats transported guests from Portland and Vancouver. In May, 1879 an advertisement for the “Grand Excursion & Picnic to Catalpha Grove situated at Parker’s Landing on board the beautiful steamer *City of Quincy*.” Entertainment included an aerial trapeze performance, Fat Men’s Race,

Wheelbarrow Race, Sack Race, and Greased Pig race with prizes. It also boasted a large dance floor, croquet grounds, and swings worked by horse power, all while a “fine Brass Band” played.³³

“Parkersville seems to bear the evidences of a lively little town. I noticed that the shelves of the stores were well filled, and the merchants are busy waiting on customers. It has a fine location, and when the title to the site is definitely settled, its way will be cleared for rapid growth,” according to *The Vancouver Independent* on July 10, 1879.³⁴ The details of the title issues and their resolution are unclear. Several parties were mentioned in a lawsuit in the fall of 1879 between the Wileys (David C. Parker’s daughter and son-in-law) and Van Vleet, Durgan, Jones, Braun, Wickworth, and Dayman. In March, 1880 an article in *The Vancouver Independent* stated, “The dispute over land titles at Parker’s Landing has been compromised, and the cloud on titles will be cleared up.”³⁵

A month later, on April 15, 1880, the *Vancouver Independent* reported,

New Town – A number of farmers and others from Parker’s Landing were in Vancouver on Tuesday, perfecting arrangements to remove the town of Washougal to a new location, one and a half miles above Parker’s Landing, where a new village will be started immediately. About \$2,000 has been subscribed to build a wharf. The difficulty about land titles at the old landing is the cause of this new movement, so we understand. There naturally ought to be built up a nice little trading point in the vicinity of the Washougal, and will be not far in the future.

The town of Washougal had been founded by J. E. C. Durgan on land he had purchased from the Ough DLC.

Parkerville continued to thrive for at least a while longer. *The Vancouver Independent* reported on July 8, 1880 that “More than 1,000 people were present at Catalpha Grove at the celebration on Monday, and the festivities did not close until a very late hour.”³⁶ Soon after, mentions of Parkerville in *The Vancouver Independent* and *The Oregonian* ceased.

Navigation aids

Navigation aids at Parker’s Landing date back to the late 1870s. On January 23, 1879, a newspaper story reported that “O.S.N. Co.’s buoy which was placed on a bar near Parker’s Landing was brought down by the ice, and now lies beyond the island. It will be taken up and put in its proper place.”³⁷

A river navigation light existed at Parker’s Landing for many years. On November 11, 1902, *The Oregonian* published a Notice to Mariners:

Changes in Aids to Navigation on the Pacific Coast. Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the following changes in the aids to navigation on the Pacific Coast: Parker Landing post light – On November 15, 1902, a fixed white lantern light, on a white stake 10 feet above the water, will be established on the northerly bank of the Columbia River at Parker Landing, Washington, as a guide in the narrow and rocky channel.

The original light was a large kerosene burner and had a red lens. In the first half of the 1920s, it was mounted near the river bank on a wood platform reached by several stairs. Daily maintenance by the resident at the property involved climbing the stairs, filling the lamp with fuel, polishing the lens, and then lighting it.³⁸ The light was eventually updated to electricity sometime before 1931.³⁹ The light was removed sometime after 1961.

Dr. Louisa Wright



DR. LOUISA WRIGHT

... at age 23 (1885) *

Doctor Louisa Van Vleet Wright was the first woman doctor in the Camas/Washougal area⁴⁰ and one of the early female doctors in Washington State to hold both a medical degree and a license to practice. She was the daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Van Vleet, born on their Fern Prairie homestead in 1862. She took an interest in medicine and taught school in Grass Valley (southwest of Lacamas Lake) to earn money for medical school. She attended the University of Oregon Medical College and the University of Michigan, where she earned her medical degree in 1885, at just 23 years of age.⁴¹

Louisa practiced in Missoula for a year and then in Portland.⁴² She married William Spicer, a druggist; they were living in Tacoma in 1892.⁴³ They had three children, Cecil, Lewis and Edith, but the marriage didn't last. Louisa moved with the children to Camas, bought property in 1897, and was listed there in the 1900 census.⁴⁴

Louisa was remarried in 1901 to James W. Wright of Camas, a widowed livery stable keeper with 5 children. Wright's mother was Emily Durgan, daughter of Washougal pioneers.⁴⁵ Louisa continued with her medical practice and served on the Camas school board for 12 years. She reluctantly ran for mayor of Camas in 1912, did not campaign, and lost by a single vote.⁴⁶

Louisa purchased Parkersville area property from her parents.⁴⁷ In July 1890, Louisa purchased the 10 acres her son Cecil would eventually own and in February 1904 she purchased an additional 35 acres which included part of the town of Parkersville. Then, about 1910, as Louisa was moving toward retirement, she had a house moved about 300 feet west and attached to the home once belonging to Ann Parker.⁴⁸ The moved house, believed to have been that of James Wright's family, had been built in 1878.⁴⁹ This home was the one that stood in Section B of the Parker's Landing Historical Park until 1978. The Wrights retired in the home and Louisa all but gave up the practice of medicine in favor of the peace and quiet of the mostly deserted Parkersville.

On the morning of May 30, 1913, Louisa and James Wright, along with one of his daughters, were preparing to decorate the Fern Prairie graves of her parents. They planned to use a horse and buggy for the trip rather than the 1911 Buick they owned, and while assisting in harnessing the horse, Louisa was kicked in the chin and her neck was broken. She died before a doctor from nearby Camas could arrive. Louisa's heirs were her husband James and the three children from her marriage to Spicer--Cecil, Lewis, and Edith.⁵⁰ Her funeral was held at the Parker's Landing home and attended by many, some arriving by boat, including Indians in canoes.⁵¹

Cecil Van Vleet

The Parker's Landing property passed to Cecil Spicer Van Vleet, who held it until selling to the Port of Camas-Washougal. He was born Cecil Spicer on February 1, 1890, son of Dr. Louisa and William Spicer. Most of Cecil's childhood was spent in the Camas area, where he attended Camas High School.⁵² Because Camas was then only a two-year school, he boarded in Portland⁵³ and graduated from Lincoln High. After high school, Cecil moved Seattle and lived with his grandparents, Lewis and Elizabeth Van Vleet. He attended the University of Washington, graduated with a master's degree in chemistry, and began a teaching career. Feeling more connected to his mother's side of his family, he legally changed his last name to Van Vleet in June of 1917.⁵⁴ He married a college sweetheart, Elsie Moore, in October, 1917.⁵⁵ He taught at schools in Oregon, Washington, and California, including five years in the 1920s at Vancouver High, where he taught chemistry and led the band.⁵⁶ Elsie also was a teacher and worked in Washougal and Vancouver schools.⁵⁷

Louisa Wright's property was left to her husband James and her three children.⁵⁸ Afterward, they divided the real estate in a series of recorded transfers. Cecil became the owner of the 10 acres at Parkersville but did not live there continuously. From 1917 to 1920 the property was leased⁵⁹ to Joseph Ernst, a farmer.⁶⁰

Cecil and Elsie lived at Parker's Landing during the 1920s. During that time, Cecil tore down the last deserted Parkersville building because it was dangerous.⁶¹ The couple is said to have been friendly and outgoing. Cecil was teaching school in Vancouver, commuting in a Model T Ford. Elsie taught English, coached girls' basketball, and directed plays in Washougal, walking to work whenever weather permitted and otherwise driving an Overland. In the 1930s and 1940s, Cecil rented the property to Louis and Delia Chevron, who established a dairy there. They sold milk from a dairy in a "little green milk house." The animals and equipment were sold in 1942; the Chevrons added a bathroom and kitchen to

the milk house and moved into it, leaving the main house to their adult children.⁶² The old house burned in 1978, the work of an arsonist; the milkhouse was bulldozed along with the remnants of the burned home.

Elsie Van Vleet died in Multnomah County on Jan 2, 1950 and was buried near her parents at Lakeview Cemetery, Seattle.⁶³ The couple had no children. Cecil may have returned to Parker's landing after her death or not until he re-married in 1952.

In Portland, while playing bridge, Cecil met Mary Roberts of Multnomah County. They were married in Clark County on September 8, 1952.⁶⁴ Cecil and Mary lived at Parker's Landing after their marriage and stayed until he died. They remodeled the old house, built a rose arbor nearby, and hosted parties and a bridge club in the former milk house for many years.

Parker's Landing Transition from Van Vleets to Port and Development of the Historical Park

Cecil Van Vleet was seriously injured in an auto accident on June 26, 1966.⁶⁵ Several sources agree that although Cecil had expressed a desire to leave the property to the public for a park, the subsequent medical bills necessitated its sale. The Van Vleets sold their land to the port with the stipulation that they could remain there as long as Cecil lived.⁶⁶ He passed away on December 4, 1977,⁶⁷ and Mary moved to Vancouver on March 1, 1978, leaving the house vacant. She died in August of 1979.⁶⁸

The empty Van Vleet home was destroyed by fire on October 27, 1978.⁶⁹ A few artifacts were recovered from the rubble before remains of the house and nearby block building were demolished and removed by the port.

Citizen participation to preserve the site began in the early 1970s along with other projects and activities designed to save the remnants of pioneer life and to advance the Camas-Washougal sense of community. The 3.88-acre site was submitted to the Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and subsequently nominated and approved by the National Register of Historic Places on August 11, 1976.⁷⁰

In 1978, sparked by a discussion at an *American Association of University Women (AAUW)* meeting, citizens began to work to create a historical commemorative park at the former Van Vleet property. They formed the Camas-Washougal Historical Society and, over time, the group was able to gather the support for a park from the community and the Port of Camas Washougal. This was sometimes a contentious process. In September 1985, the Port Commission recognized the historical significance of the property and formed a standing committee to develop a park plan (Port of Camas Washougal Position Statement, Sept. 23, 1985). The group was originally known as the Parkersville Site Development Committee (PSDC) and later as the Parker's Landing Park Advisory Committee (PLPAC). The committee developed a master plan and then continued to work out details for the elements of the park. Several people were with the project from the 1970s through completion of the most recent additions in the 2000s. These include Roberta Tidland, Rosalee MacRae, Bernice Pluchos, and John Bucholz. The site is now designated a park and has been zoned by the City of Washougal as Public/Institutional.

8. Works Cited

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Previous documentation on file (CCHR):

- Preliminary determination of individual listing has been requested
- Previously listed in the Clark County Heritage Register
- Previously determined eligible by the Clark County Heritage Register
- Recorded by Clark County Cultural Resources Inventory Survey number 074-A

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

National Register of Historic Sites
WA State Historic Places
Clark County Community Planning

9. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.6 acres (Park) plus .92 acres (Parking) = 3.88

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1					3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing
2					4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The location is approximately between these borders: The Columbia River is near its southern border, the City of Camas is the western Border, the frontage road directly south of SR-14 is the northern border, and the eastern border is the parking area that serves the launch ramp at the port.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The original parcel of 3.88 acres was a portion of the claim purchased by Lewis Van Vleet from the estate of David C. Parker and later was the portion left to Cecil Van Vleet (Spicer) by his mother, Dr. Louisa Van Vleet Wright, daughter of Lewis. Current boundaries are parcels that were adjusted and zoned Institutional & Public by the port in 2015 (see Clark County parcel numbers and acres).

10. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Martha Martin, Ginny Frosh, and Rosalee Macrae (sub-committee members)organization Parkersville National Historic Site Advisory Comm. date 08/01/2018street & number _____ telephone (360) 835-1070city or town Washougal state WA zip code 98671**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. (see attached)**Photographs**

See attached

Representative photographs of the property.

Additional items

- Original property description 1969 Real Estate contract
- Boundary line adjustments – rezoning to public/institutional 2010 (Park)
- Outline of property
- 1856 and 1863 historical maps of the area

Property Ownername Port of Camas-Washougalstreet & number 24 South A Street telephone (360) 835-2196city or town Washougal state WA zip code 986714b. **CLARK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION STAFF RECOMMENDATION**In my opinion, the property meets / does not meet the Clark County Heritage Register criteria. (See continuation sheet.)_____
Signature of commenting staff_____
Date

4c. **CLARK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION / DECISION**

IN THE OPINION OF THE CLARK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION, THE PROPERTY MEETS / DOES NOT MEET THE CLARK COUNTY HERITAGE REGISTER CRITERIA. (See continuation sheet.)

CHAIRPERSON,
Clark County Historic Preservation Commission

Date

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 36. Parker's Landing Park Advisory Committee Minutes Aug. 5, 1993 and Jan. 12, 1995. Pathways and Stepping Stones, PLPAC files.
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 39. Pluchos, Bernice S. "Historical Address at Dedication of Parker's Landing." June 1, 1986, PLPAC files.
 40. *Polk's City Directory* for Portland, OR 1908, p. 1194.
 41. *Polk City Directory* for Vancouver, WA 1921, p. 194.
 42. Real Estate Contract. Port of Camas-Washougal and Cecil and Mary Van Vleet, Jan. 24, 1969.
 43. "To Rebuild." *The Vancouver Independent*. Oct. 9, 1879.
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 46. Transcript of U. S. Gov't Land Office Notification No. 320, Aug. 27, 1871. From Parker Binder in Research Library of Two Rivers Heritage Museum. Viewed Jan. 11, 2019.
 47. "Two Injured in Collision." *The Oregonian*. June 26, 1966, p. 21.
 48. US Census for 1870.
 49. US Census for 1900 via Ancestry.com
 50. US Census for 1920. Joseph Ernst, via Ancestry.com
 51. Van Vleet, L., and Wife to Spicer, L. 1890 Clark County Deed Records and Warrantee Deed no. 14285, 1904. Clark County Deed Records.
 52. "Washougal Claims Many Firsts." Camas-Washougal *Post-Record* bicentennial ed. 1976, pp. 21, 41.

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- 53. Will of Louisa V. Wright. Clark County Court, Oct. 5, 1914.**
- 54. “Woman Doctor ‘Unusual for Times.’” Camas-Washougal *Post-Record* bicentennial ed. 1976, p. 41.**

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PARKERSVILLE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PLACE
WASHOUGAL, WASHINGTON 98671

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at a point on the dividing line between the East and West halves of the D.C. Parker Donation Land Claim which marks the initial point of the survey of Parkersville Subdivision in Section Twelve (12), Township One North, Range Three (3) East of the Willamette Meridian, running thence North 7° 32' East along said division line 461 feet, more or less, to the South boundary of the frontage road lying adjacent to and parallel with permanent State Highway No. 14, thence Northeasterly along the South boundary of said frontage road to point of intersection with the East boundary of Lot Five (5), Block Twelve (12), *Parkersville*; thence South 0° 47' West along the East boundaries of Lots Five (5) and Six (6), Block Twelve (12), and an extension thereof to the North line of Block Thirteen (13), Parkersville; thence South 89° 43' West 50 feet to the Northwest corner of Lot Five (5), Block Thirteen (13), Parkersville; thence South 0° 47' West 250 feet to the Southwest corner of Lot Six (6), Block Thirteen (13), Parkersville; thence South 89° 43' West to the point of beginning.

* 2.54 A *

ALSO: Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9) and Ten (10), Block Fourteen (14), and all of Block Fifteen (15), Parkersville, according to the plat thereof established by Clark County Superior Court Case No. 12393, recorded in Volume "A" of plats, page 7, records of Clark County, Washington.

Blk 14 =
.76 A

SUBJECT TO a perpetual easement and right of way over said premises, as acquired by the United States of America, by Judgement of Taking, as evidenced by instrument recorded in volume 320, page 369, under auditor's file No. E69584; together with the perpetual right to enter and to erect, maintain, repair, rebuild and patrol one or more electric power transmission lines and appurtenant signal lines, including the right to erect such poles and other transmission line structures, wires, cables and appurtenances necessary thereto; and the further right to clear said right of way and to keep the same clear of brush, timber and inflammable structures and fire hazards, and to dispose of such brush, timber, inflammable structures and fire hazards by sale or other means, provided no hazard is created thereby, subject, however, to the rights of the public in and to all public roads, and subject also to pipes and conduits, mineral rights, irrigation and drainage lines, ditches and canals therein, and public utility easements, lines and right of way.

Blk 15 =
.58 A

TOTAL A
3.88

(To the record of which reference is hereby made for full particulars)

SUBJECT ALSO TO right of way and easement over and through said premises and other lands to construct, maintain, operate and remove pipelines and appurtenances thereto, as granted to Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corporation, a Delaware corporation, by instrument recorded August 3, 1969, in volume D56, page 470A, under auditor's file No. G 268051; to record of which reference is hereby made for full particulars.

SUBJECT ALSO TO relinquishment of right of access to State Highway and of light, view and air, under terms of deed to the State of Washington, recorded November 4, 1963, under auditor's file No. G 370186.

DESCRIPTION SOURCE: Real Estate Contract - Port of Camas-Washougal
and
Cecil and Mary Van Vleet

Signed: January 24, 1969.



NEW SIGN IDENTIFIES HISTORIC TOWN SITE - Oregonian, The (Portland, OR) - September 7, 1998 - page B02

September 7, 1998 | Oregonian, The (Portland, OR) | RICK BELLA - of the Oregonian Staff | History Profile | Page B02

Summary: Parkersville, replete with history and ghostly legends, is now a spot of calm along the Columbia One of most important sites in Washington history has a new way to greet visitors. A 12-foot cedar sign at Parker's Landing Historical Park beckons motorists driving by on Washington 14. The sign, unveiled Friday by the Parker's Landing Park Advisory Committee and the Port of Camas/Washougal, clearly identifies the 1.4-acre patch of grass, gardens and paths on the Columbia River as a park. "One of the best-kept secrets was that this park is available to the public," said Rosalee MacRae, advisory committee chairwoman. "This sign will help." The park, established in 1986, is part of the 3.88-acre Parkersville National Historic Site placed on the federal register in 1976. Parkersville, platted in 1844, is the first town site recorded north of the Columbia River. "Vancouver was still just a fort at the time," said Roberta Tidland, an advisory committee member. "Parkersville was the first place that settlers put down a claim to the land, built homes and stayed." The area, first home to the WaSucally band of Chinooks, was known for its abundant fish, berries, camas bulbs and wapato. Mispronunciation of the WaSucally name eventually evolved into "Washougal." The site served as a campsite for the Lewis and Clark expedition. The Corps of Discovery camped from March 31 to April 6, 1806, while on the return trip from the Pacific Ocean. The corps hunted and dried deer, elk and bear for the trip east to the Clearwater River in Idaho. From that campsite, Capt. William Clark, with a Native American guide, led a small party back downstream the Columbia to the mouth of the Willamette River, which they had twice overlooked. The party explored the river several miles upstream before resuming the journey up the Columbia. In 1844, the Rev. David C. Parker received a 1,000-acre donation land claim and platted a small town site at a spot on the river where he found a natural landing. Parker and his descendants built a wharf for river traffic. A navigation light was installed in the 1920s and was maintained until the 1940s. Cecil Van Vleet, whose grandfather purchased the riverfront site from the Parker family, sold the site to the Port in 1968 so it could be developed into a park. Pat Jollota, a Clark County historian, said folk legends insist the site is haunted by the ghost of Dr. Louisa Van Vleet Wright, the first woman doctor in Washington. Wright, who died in 1913 when she was kicked in the chin by a horse, is said to appear in the evening as a lady in white. "Even if you don't believe it, it's a great story," Jollota said. The advisory committee raised \$800 in donations for the park sign, which was carved by Mike Spence, a Brush Prairie artist. The Port chipped in \$1,100 to pay for installation. "

Historical Address at Dedication of
Parker's Landing

June 1, 1986

by

Bernice Senti Pluchos

3 12
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The boy scouts have been a real help in beautifying our memorial. The other day Mrs. Tidland noticed an 8 or 9 year-old with a somewhat weary look on his dirt-smudged face. She stopped him from his digging and asked, "Son, do you know what you're doing here?"

He stood up, and puzzled, brushed his hands off. "Working?"

You know, his answer was pretty typical of what many of us might answer. You can be sure Roberta gave a quick history lesson to all the scouts that afternoon. After all, the future of this piece of land depends on the younger people of our community.

But what are we commemorating today? We know this area is part of the Parkersville site named after the Parker family, a white family from Missouri who arrived in 1844.

But this land did not lie idle thousands of years just waiting for our pioneer ancestors to arrive.

The Chinook Indians found this a pleasing and inviting place to live. In 1969 when fill was brought in to extend the Port property into the Columbia River, a small portion of the edge of the Parkersville site on the South was cut into. On the surface the Oregon Archaeological Society at that time collected some stone and shell Indian beads, net sinkers, scrapers, drills, and a clay pipe.

Right next door, to the Southwest of this site, three homes were constructed in 1988 and 89. Excavation brought up mortars, pestles, hammerstones, fishing net weights and a stone effigy.

③ 12
⑤ 1

In fact, the surface we are standing on has remained almost unchanged for all these past thousands of years. It is tantalizing to think what might be found right under our feet!

Lady Island to the west of us in 1974, disclosed five Indian sites when the Oregon Archaeological Society completed a survey. Future digs will perhaps tell us how far back the first occupants go.

Historians tell us of longhouses the Indians lived in, and their food, the huge salmon and wild game. The rich soil produced berries, roots and wild greens. It was a plentiful and well-balanced diet.

To commemorate the pre-Columbian culture of this site, plantings have been arranged around the rock depicting an arrowhead.

The first recorded exploration of the Camas-Washougal area was made in 1792 by the English explorer, Lieutenant W. R. Broughton. They stopped at Lady Island during their exploration of our Columbia River.

In 1806 Lewis and Clark stopped twice in the Parkersville area to hunt and fish for the large salmon entering the Washougal River. They called it "Seal River" because of the many adult seals and pups that clustered around the mouth of the river to feed on the migrating salmon.

In 1811, Alexander Ross of the British Northwest Fur Company spent the night in Washougal Camp--Indian for "land of plenty and pleasant."

It wasn't until 1844 that the first American settlers entered the region.

On file in Washington, D. C. in the National Register of Historic Places, it states:(quote) "The George Bush and Michael T. Simmons party reached the Dalles in 1844 intending to settle in Oregon. George Bush, a Black, was dismayed to learn that the prejudice he sought to escape in the East was still extant in the Willamette Valley. Since the British still claimed sovereignty over the lands north of the Columbia, where color barriers did not exist, the party wintered over in the Camas-Washougal area." The register further states: (Quote) "Christopher Columbus Simmons, the first white child of American settlers, in what is now the State of Washington, was born in April 1845 before the party moved on to settle in the Puget Sound region." (Enquote)

The man who was to give his name for our Parkersville site arrived in the fall of 1844. with his family. David C. Parker, with his wife Ann and four small children made their way from Missouri. They built a log cabin and cleared 1/4 of an acre for farming. Parker obtained seed for potatoes from the Hudson Bay Store in Vancouver.

David Parker was an enterprising man and soon built a small dock at the base of his property on the Columbia. It became known as Parker's Landing and is still on the maritime charts of today.

Another bit of interesting history came to light a few years ago. Cliff Crawford a local history buff, found a map in the archives of the Skamania County Historical Society. On it, Lieutenant Darby of the United States Army, had drawn a road from Vancouver to Cape Horn. But of special interest to us, also recorded was an army stockade right here on Parker's Landing! Maybe someday in a future archeological dig, the foundations of this stockade will be unearthed.

After the Parker family settled, other newcomers arrived in the area. Some early families were the Joseph Gibbons, the Richard Oughs, and the H. J. G. Maxons in the 1840's, and the George Hunsackers in 1852. The area was surveyed by Justin Chenoeth, under contract to James Tilton, Surveyor General of the United States in 1856. 160 lots were platted as Parkersville. The survey can be seen in Book #1 at the Clark County Court house. In addition, it was the first township platted in U. S. Territory North of the Columbia River.

According to Martha Ford a long-time resident of Washougal, a number of businesses opened in Parkersville. In 1879 J.E.C. Durgan opened a store. Michael Wintler who came to Washington Territory in 1858, opened a store in company with Isaac Kaufman. Another old name in our area, H. H. Carpenter moved to Parkersville from Portland and built a store in 1877. In 1880 he sold the store to Joe Durgan.

Another name appears on the scene here. When David Parker died in 1858, his family obtained the services of Lewis Van Vleet to administer the estate. Van Vleet had come from Michigan to claim a homestead on Fern Prairie, north of Camas in 1853.

He was the first notary public and his daughter, born on the homestead in 1862, became the first woman doctor in the Camas-Washougal area.

Louise Van Vleet Wright devoted her life to helping both pioneers and Indians. At the time of her death in 1913, several parties of Indians traveled for two days by canoe down the Columbia, docked at Parker's Landing, and attended her funeral.

Her son and his wife, Cecil and Mary VanVleet lived in the home she had moved to the western edge of Parkersville in 1912. It was an historic house.

Some parts of it dated to 1878. The house was destroyed by fire in 1979, 100 years later. Some of the chimney bricks found in the ashes contained the date 1878 and were marked with the name "Hidden."

But what happened to the township of Parkersville? I talked to Cecil Van Vleet in 1976 and he stated that a disagreement over a property line arose between his grandfather and another early resident of Parkersville. Mr. Fritz Braun moved his hotel and saloon to the present location of Washougal near the present city hall. Other businessmen followed Braun's move and Washougal began to flourish while Parkersville became deserted.

Mr. Van Vleet stated that in the early 1920's he tore down the one building that remained in Parkersville. The building was so old that it had become dangerous. I had a chance to visualize this. While walking with Mr. Henry Sadewasser recently along the road near the boat launch, he pointed out the location of one of the last saloons in Parkersville. He stated that the saloon keeper used an underground dug out portion in the ^{Southeast} corner to keep the refreshments cold. Do you suppose we could still find evidence of some of the foundations of these old buildings? It was a warm day when we took our walking tour, but it made me feel shivery just thinking about the possibility of discoveries.

Our local community has had a rich and important past. We can thank the farmers, woodsmen, rivermen and early mill workers and townspeople for having the foresight to develop our area.

Our roots go back far. Some of the people here today can claim pioneer ancestors to our area. A Parker descendent is Camas resident, James Cormack. A look in the local phone book gives us many of the same pioneer names I have mentioned today. Just out of curiosity, how many here today have a grand or great-grandparent who arrived here before the 1890's? (Hands) Would you raise your hands?

3 12
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Let's hang on to our heritage. We can't forget the hard ships they endured to pass this beautiful land on to us. Someday, when our great-grandchildren look back at what we are doing today, we want them to be proud of what we are doing for them. This is our land and we love it.

(49)

PARKER'S LANDING PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Minutes for August 5, 1993, 7:00 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 7 p.m. Those present: original members, Rosalee MacRae, Jean Moszeter, Roberta Tidland; new members, Sally Alves, Tom and Diane Murley; Port Commissioner, Jim Cameron. Excused members were Jerry Acheson, John Buchholz, Connie Gazow, Dolores Hoyt, Yvonne Montchalin.

Minutes of the July 1 meeting were approved as written.

NEW MEMBERS-TO-BE

Prior to the July 26 Port Commissioners' meeting, the names of Kay Rankin and Norma Wren (both of whom are Soroptimists) and Judy Baldwin were submitted. Later the names of Chris Gillas and Geraldine Pelanconi (Gwen Hahn's mother) were submitted.

PATHWAYS

The new pathway (from the north end of Section B leading past the Old Silo Base and ending at the north side of the Rose Arbor) was greatly admired by everyone. All were pleased with the effect of the red cement marked with a brick pattern. The pathway adds a great deal to the park.

STEPPING STONES

Rosalee MacRae stated that she had talked to Port employees Fred Abraham and Donovan regarding replacement of the stepping stones and conveyed their opinion which is that they do not think the stones can be replaced satisfactorily. However, Sally Alves' husband, Jerry, does landscaping work and has had experience laying rocks and stones. Sally feels that it can be done by laying the stones in sand, and she said Jerry would probably be willing to make an assessment of the situation. Commissioner Cameron stated that he would look into finding out what happened to the stepping stones which had been piled in Section C along the guard rail in the southwest parking lot after being removed prior to the grading of the land in the rose arbor area.

ROSE ARBOR

A chip had been found knocked off of one of the bricks in the brick edge of the planter which surrounds the Rose Arbor. There is a need for some kind of protection which could be achieved by having about a 1-foot wide strip (screening at the bottom to prevent weeds, topped with bark rock) extending out from the brick planter edge and then perhaps a 2" x 4" wood strip embedded in the dirt at grass level to constitute the outer edge of the bark rock or some similar arrangement.

NEW LAWN

Eventually better grass should be planted in the park, especially around the Rose Arbor.

ARCHWAYS

Commissioner Cameron will look into getting one of the archways erected over the north end of the newly completed path. Sally Alves has a book on old fashioned roses and will bring it to the next meeting. Roses will be needed for the new archway.

PARKER'S LANDING LIGHT

Jean and Rosalee reported that they made a trip on July 20 to the Charburger Restaurant at Cascade Locks to ask about a river navigation light which has been on display there. However, they did not see the light and the owner was not there that day but they were given a card with his name, address, and phone number.

Jim Cameron suggested writing to other port districts in the state to try and locate one of these lights. Rosalee agreed to draft a letter for the Port Commissioner chairman's signature. Commissioner Cameron suggested contacting historical museums at the Coast.

Sally suggested placing an ad in the following two publications: Old-House Journal (has a "wanted" section) and National Heritage Trust Magazine.

INTERPRETATIVE SIGNS SUBCOMMITTEE

Those on this committee are Connie Gazow, Dolores Hoyt, Jean Moszeter, Rosalee MacRae, and Yvonne Montchalin. They met July 15 and 22. At the second meeting, Port horticulturist Jeanne Ormiston met with them to discuss care of roses and a planting plan for the Arrowhead area. She offered to teach PLPAC members how to care for roses by offering tips on pruning and training climbing roses. A report is attached listing recent activities and materials gathered in preparation for the work of this subcommittee. "A Brief History of Parker's Landing" written by former PLPAC member Bernice Pluchos, was given to each person present.

ARROWHEAD PLANTING DESIGN

The Port Commissioners have hired a horticulturist, Jeanne Ormiston, who is an OSU graduate, to work for the summer. Her main work is in the industrial park area where she is taking care of plantings. At the above stated July 22 meeting she presented two copies of a drawing she had made of the Arrowhead area, each with different plantings and the names of the plants listed. She had with her a large plant encyclopedia in which were pictures of the plants listed. She was asked if she could color the drawing to give a better idea of how the colors would look and was invited to the August 5 meeting. However, when Rosalee met with her earlier in the day, Ms. Ormiston explained that Port Manager Tyler was on vacation and she felt she should have his permission before coming to the meeting; therefore, she turned over the colored drawing to Rosalee to take to the meeting. Her drawing was well received. Commissioner Cameron said he would talk to Sheldon about obtaining permission for Ms. Ormiston to attend our next meeting.

POST-RECORD ARTICLES

Two articles appeared in the August 2, 1993, Post-Record which were of interest to committee members. On the bottom of the front page was an article entitled, "Napkin rings reveal some history at Parker's Landing Park. Discovery made by crews adding path to historic site." The other article appeared on the front page of Section B and was written by PLPAC's new member, Sally Alves, Local Historian. This article was entitled, "Time Capsule has 103-year tradition. Historic items, found in Crown ruins, were originally placed by townsfolk in 1890."

DIGGING IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

In the discussion that ensued the mention of the foregoing two articles, it was mentioned that a metal detector had been used by Port employees to try and locate other objects on the site and such things as square nails had been found as well as old, rusted garden tools.

Roberta Tidland stated that it should be pointed out that whenever a shovel of dirt is turned over in an undisturbed area on an archaeological site (except in flower beds where the ground has already been disturbed and previously checked for artifacts), a written record should be made to chart where the digging was done and exactly what was collected. Items collected should be labelled and stored in something like a plastic bag and brought to the attention of the PLPAC.

Roberta described what took place when the rock monument was established in the Arrowhead area. Before moving the huge rock (a \$200 rock donated for \$1 by the State of Washington which owns half of Smith Rock Quarry and moved to the site by George Schmid's company on a huge low boy truck with an attempt to lift it off by crane which turned out to be unfeasible because the crane was tipping, so the rock was edged off the low boy into the Arrowhead area), a lady archaeologist (Ms. Swanson) supervised the digs of 8 bores of 18" to 24". Three levels were found: first one was of sand making it appear that an eddy of the Columbia River went that far back at one time; some building material including square nails and burnt wood, milled bits of rough timbers and hardwood of fruit trees in heavy red and gray soil; and then 4 to 6 inches of top soil. Items collected were labelled, put in a plastic bag, and given to John Buchholz to store.

PORT COMMISSIONER JIM CAMERON

New Port Commissioner Jim Cameron was appointed to replace the late Dave Daniels. Mr. Cameron stated that the PLPAC can depend on him to have an open ear, to work together with the committee, to strive for harmony, and to do his best to make this happen.

Roberta asked Commissioner Cameron if on his own initiative he would explore and obtain a clear understanding of how an historical and archaeological site, which is a benefit to the community, can be a viable entity for the Port. Citizens of the community have stated that they want to have the historic site taken care of and they approve of Port funding to enhance, preserve, and maintain this historical public park, which is as important to the community as any industrial park. It is a unique situation in which the Port is involved. Former Port Commissioner Jean Moszeter stated that Washington State law grants authority to Ports to maintain parks and made mention of a number of Ports which do have parks.

NEXT MEETING

At the next meeting to be held on September 2, there will be a discussion regarding considering a different meeting day, possibly the second Tuesday of each month. Thursdays are not good for Jerry Acheson as there are many governmental type meetings held on Thursdays which he needs to attend.

Meeting adjourned about 9:15 p.m.

Attachment: Subcommittee report

Respectfully submitted,

Rosalee MacRae
Rosalee MacRae, Secretary Protem

Parkers Landing Park Advisory Committee
Jan. 12, 1995, 7:00 pm Minutes

CALLED TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Roberta Tidland.

Members attending were: Connie Gazow, Rosalee MacRae, Barbara Wall, John Buchholz, Diane Hodgkins, Jerry Acheson, Sally Alves, Lawrence Devorak, Jerry Alves, Architect Terry Harder, Commissioner Bill Hawkins.

Excused members: Dolores Hoyt.

MINUTES

A motion was made by John and seconded by Sally to accept the December minutes as written. Motion passed.

ELECTION

Election chairperson Jerry Alves reviewed their meeting and made the following recommendation: President - Roberta
V. President - Sally
Secretary - Rosalee

After some discussion, Connie was agreeable to filling the position of secretary. She will also inquire at Camas High School if there is a student interested in working with her and gain secretarial experience. A motion was made by Jerry to accept the recommendation with the change for secretary. Motion seconded by Jean and passed.

OLD BUSINESS

KIOSK: Terry Harder reviewed the design which is a covered structure, 14' X 20' with open sides, housing eight panels of historic information. He explained the different roofing materials; dimensional shingles, quarry slate, rustic shakes, colonial shingles, colored metal. Roberta brought an example of colored metal which was used on their home. Jerry passed around a brochure describing other materials. Terry said that the metal would give a 40 year life and be light weight. He also explained that other roofing materials gain weight as they gain thickness. Additionally some materials need more maintenance and may not last 40 years.

A lengthy discussion on roofing materials produced questions as:

- 1) Color - blend with overall park colors or have the structure stand out as an entry point?
- 2) Type of material and cost of each?
- 3) Maintenance for each material and who does the maintenance?
- 4) Want roofing authentic or more modern?

A vote was taken for materials: metal-4 votes and wood shakes-5 votes. Also, a rough cost for each was made. Wood shakes would be almost double that of metal plus there is more maintenance for wood materials. Much more information is needed. Terry will do more research as well as bring additional samples to the February meeting.

INFORMATIONAL PANELS: The panels will be 36" x 36" and be best made of a metal covered with porcelain for protection.

OTIC DESIGN REVIEW: Mr. Carl Hansen was not able to attend this meeting. With the help of Terry, the committee reviewed the drawing left at the port. Bill Hawkins reviewed Hansen's presentation to the

PLPAC minutes cont.
Dec. 8, 1994

commissioners on Monday night. Included in this design is a river light placed on the southwest corner of section C, which is part of PLPAC's current plans.

PLPAC has several concerns with this landscape design. Some of those concerns are:

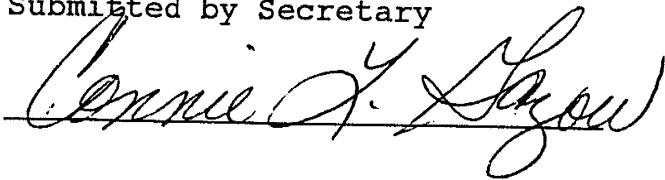
- A) disregard current plans in section B;
- B) blocked view of the river from section B and much of section C when plants are mature;
- C) block view of the historic sight to Highway 14 when plants are mature;
- D) overall design directs public only into water's edge areas;
- E) cause high congestion near the launch ramp area for people as well as vehicles;
- F) plant growth may loose connectivity to proposed river light location;
- G) mature growth of most plantings;
- H) parking area for historic site use;
- I) parking for launch ramp use;
- J) parking for marina tenants

John made a motion to have Roberta contact Mr. Hansen and schedule a meeting at his convenience, with this committee and Terry Harder to review and discuss the landscape proposal. The motion was seconded by Rosalee and unanimously passed. It is hoped that this meeting will come before our regular February meeting. All members will be contacted to attend if possible.

LETTERHEAD: Diane passed out examples of paper to be used. She also showed examples of fonts. Diane said the sketch for the letterhead had too much detail and when reduced, much of it might be lost. Her suggestion was to use only the house, trees and ramp to the water's edge. Members agreed to use the Caslon Antique Font and the gray parchment paper. A motion was made by Rosalee to order 500 printed letterheads and envelopes and 250 second plain sheets at an approximate cost of \$175.00. The motion was seconded by Lawrence and passed unanimously.

SUB-COMMITTEES: All sub committees should meet prior to the February meeting. The landscape committee should meet promptly as one of the apple trees need to be attended to. They should also review Mr. Lipton's information. With most Landscape members present, they agreed to set a meeting for Jan. 21st at Smitty's at 11:00 am.

Meeting adjourned at 9:20 pm.
Submitted by Secretary



This is Rosalve's rough draft 4/11/88
Time line that she never finished her note
that was attached to date 7/2/1987
613
39

History of Parker's Landing

Fall, 1844 David C. Parker Came to the site along with Simons family and George Bush which latter party wintered over

Spring, 1845 Christopher Columbus Simons was born

David C. Parker Donation Land Claim

Platting of Parkersville

David C. Parker died. 3.88 acre site acquired by Lewis Van Vleet because of work he did on settling Parker's estate (ist that correct?)

Dr. Louise (Louisa Van Vleet born

xxxx Louise Van Vleet married _____ Spicer

Birth

Dates of children, one of whom was Cecil, Lewis Spicer and 1 or 2 girls
Date 2 houses put together at Parker's Landing
Date Louise married Mr. Wright

1913? Dr. Wright killed by horse when she stepped out of the house and wind blew up her white apron and scared the horse.

Cecil Van Vleet married Elsie
(Cecil Spicer took his grandfather's last name and changed from Spicer to Van Vleet.

-----above note that there was a dock (still visible during low water in the 1940's. Also Lt. Darby noted on ~~map~~ in the 1800's that there was a stockade at Parker's Ferry.
map 1855

1921
1916 or so

Olger Jentegaard stayed with Cecil and Elsie while attending Washougl High School. He tended the kerosene light to earn his keep. He found many arrowheads on the beach.

Rolf Jentegaard stayed at Van Vleet's a short time. (was it about the time of the railroad - I have some notes about that somewhere.)

Gudrun was 80 on August 15, 1983 and Olger is a couple of years older than she and Rolf is about 3 years younger. Marvin was born the year they came to USA from Norway. Their mother was with child enroute.

Della Rainey also tended the light - ~~xx~~ what years? *when Gudrun was six years old.*

Elsie died

1931 Chevron family moved to the Van Vleet house and set up Parker Landing Dairy. Mr. Wright was uncle to Nina Chevron.

Chevrons 3 sons: Vernon (Dee Poser's late husband); Claude (married to Marie), and Leonard.

1943 Chevrons gave up dairy business.
1944 Claude into Service and returned about 1946

1950's - early part - Chevrons left
1953 or so Cecil and Mary moved to Parker's Landing

613
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History of Parker's Landing - page 2

1953 or so? Cecil and Mary Van Vleet moved to Parker's Landing. She told me when I visited with her that last week of Feb., 1978 a few days before she left to move to Vancouver that they had lived there about 25 years and that they did a lot of work remodeling the house and also did a lot in the yard. She said there used to be weddings held in the rose arbor in the summer time. The arbor was still there - a lattice structure but it was weighted down by the roses and had collapsed. Roses bordered the path leading to the river - at one time there had been a flag pole at the end of the path but when they decided to sell to the Port they had the flag pole moved over to the Port's office at the Moravec house where they could see it from their kitchen window. I was in the ~~milk~~ former milk house which was painted green on the ~~home~~ outside. She held bridge lessons and parties there. (I was at her home only twice - once about 1967 to attend a show held in ~~the~~ her party house (the former milk house) and then in the big house just before she moved out.) Scenes from Alice in Wonderland were painted on the walls in a party room which she had in the basement of the big house. There was a fireplace which Mr. Van Vleet made in the basement but it didn't work very well so they never used it. Of course it was constructed of new brick. It was in the middle of the room and ~~some~~ I think it was to be open from both sides But it just didn't work right.

big

Mrs. Van Vleet said in 1978 that the walnut tree was over 100 years old then.

--The dock - Claude Chevron has seen it and so has Mrs. McGlothlin. Mabel Roley walked on it as a child when she first came here and it was rickety then and she nearly fell through. Her mother warned her never to walk on it again. Mr. Chevron said it was just about between the two properties and that is where Jeff Scobba has said he's been told where it is. It was very rotted when Mr. Chevron last saw it.

ok about five years

Mr. Chevron says he remembers seeing the hole where the old Braun saloon used to be. It kept being filled in every time they plowed the field. He said the light was electrified by the time they moved there but it was about south of the house.

He said Vernon and Dee lived in the old Sadewasser house before moving to the big house where his folks lived and then they lived together with his folks until the milk house was turned into living quarters after the daily was sold. ~~He told me it was the Van Vleet Dolphin yacht Club house which properly as a park. (I don't know if that must have been husband wanted to leave when first married to sell) that she had been the Sadewasser house) which made it necessary later for her husband had had that accident yet.~~ Claude said that because of financial expenses incurred as a result of the auto accident. Her long-time friend, Mrs. Margaret Eldred, of S.E. Evergreen Hwy, Vancouver, stated they show the silo. Suggested asking her about the Van Vleet's desire to sell property as place, but he doesn't remember what it looked like. There was a silo at the a park.

GB
39

Following is a list of events leading to the establishment of Parker's Landing Historical Park:

Formation of Columbia Cultural Center

1976: Parkersville Site listed on National and State Registers of Historic &

2900 N. W. Alpine Lane
Camas, WA 98607
August 6, 1989

To: Councilman Lornie McCullough
City of Washougal

Re: Parker's Landing Historical Park located at Parkersville National
Historic and Archaeological Site

Bernice Pluchos and I appreciated very much being invited to the July 24 Public Works Committee meeting at which Parker's Landing Historical Park was discussed. We appreciate your interest in this issue and the questions which you raised at the meeting.

She said that she wrote afterwards to thank you. Since I have already written the Mayor and Council a letter which included a number of enclosures followed by a letter to include the correct Master Plan map, I hesitate to write any more as I don't want to deluge all of you with letters.

However, I thought at this time that I would just write to you as there is some more information which I would like to give you regardless of what decision the City of Washougal may have made by this time.

1. Location of the 3.88 acres. It is unfortunate that the exact 3.88 acres was never surveyed. Roberta Tidland does have a property description and also a copy of the survey which was made for Jeff Scobba at the time his house was built adjacent to the northwest side of the 3.88 acres. Prior to the placement of the 25-ton rock, we had some meetings with the Port Commissioners to determine just where they would allow us to place the rock. The Commissioners didn't want to lose the parking on the east side of the site along the line from the rock south to the fire access lane as they felt they needed that width to accommodate vehicles and boat trailer combinations. Therefore, a log was placed 50 feet west of that line and parking is taking place along that side on the site. Also, there is parking on the site in the area north of the rock. The PSDC has agreed that this parking may continue while needed. Roberta has pointed out that the property line makes a jog near the rock and goes east about 100 feet and then north. I have made a crude sketch (enclosed) which shows this.

When the PSDC first organized in 1985, we were thinking of having the plaque from the National Register placed on some entrance gates (Gateway to the Gorge) down in the northern part of the 3.88 acres. (Exact location hadn't been discussed for these gates and I don't think we had any idea at that time that the Port would insist on locating farther to the south.) Roberta and some others had met with Chuck Farrell and he made a drawing for us. (Chuck is an architect and is one of Glenn's sons.) At one time they met at the site and with the use of the survey map from Jeff Scobba, Chuck was able to show Roberta where the lines lay. Roberta is the most knowledgeable about the property lines and is the one who has all the maps, including the ones which Bernice Pluchos displayed at the July 24 meeting of the old Parkersville plat. Also, it should be noted that the property line for the 3.88 acres jogs to the east at the fire lane road.

(Instead of using Chuck Farrell's gate design, it was decided to mount the plaque on a large rock.)

*later
the plaque
was
mounted
on*

August 6, 1989

(7) (8)

2. A precedent was established for the Port to turn over the entire 3.88 acres to another governmental entity when the Port offered in 1973 to turn over the Van Vleet property to Clark County to be used as a park. (A newspaper clipping relating this was included in my July 2, 1989 letter.)

3. 110-year old walnut tree and pioneer apple orchard on Section B (the 1.4 acres). Mrs. Van Vleet told me in 1978 that the walnut tree was then over 100 years old. There is a smaller walnut tree to the south of it. (Note how much value has been attached to the old apple tree in Vancouver, necessitating even the designing of the freeway interchange to accommodate it.)

4. Suitability of the site as a park. Commissioner John Raynor has mentioned a number of times that he thinks the site is a very dangerous place. There is certainly no danger in Section B but yet mention was made of the City of Washougal and the Port working together on Section C and moving the rock to Section C (and silo base? (what about the work the Soroptimist women put into it?)).

Actually Sections B and C complement each other in that Section C is closest to the water and it is very interesting to sit and observe the activity taking place, and with it being an open area, it allows Section B to have a good view of the river and Mt. Hood. On a very hot day, it can be rather unbearable to sit in the hot sun and the trees in Section B offer a welcome relief (as they did recently at the Camas Days picnic in the Park on July 23 and at the September 11, 1988 Old Silo Base dedication and the very hot June 1, 1986 dedication.)

Enclosed is a copy of a November 18, 1986, newspaper article which appeared in the Camas-Washougal Post-Record, "Historic Park Plan." "Three men with expertise in parks said they thought the Parker's Landing site offered strong development possibility." Each one is then quoted.

5. Ability to touch the water. We have discussed the possibility of having a viewpoint shelter at the southwest corner with a walkway leading down to the water's edge. Also, we've discussed the possibility of a fishing pier to accommodate the handicapped.

6. Access to waterfront a priority with the State of Washington. That waterfront access is a priority with the State has been mentioned many times in Coastal Currents, a publication of the Department of Ecology, which publications I have been receiving for a number of years. There have been public access workshops conducted by the State.

7. Ongoing maintenance. It is my understanding that the Soroptimist women are committed to giving continual maintenance to the Old Silo Base including planting flowers every spring.

Some organizations adopt parks to maintain. This is occurring with State Parks. Our son, who is a member of Troop 525 in Vancouver, will be helping to maintain Paradise Point State Park on the Lewis River north of Vancouver. Some organizations adopt lakes and streams to which they commit themselves to take care of.

Roberta Tidland has been discussing the possibility of setting up a foundation to oversee the site and the park. She has discussed this with Mrs. Yvonne Montchalin, a retired attorney. There just hasn't been time to get this done yet. Possibly the foundation may be able to help with maintenance in the future but that is not definite yet.

August 6, 1989

78-

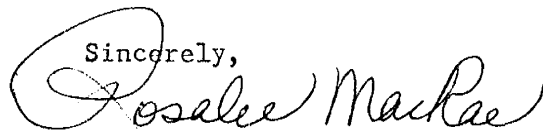
8. John Raynor's chronological information obtained in Washington, D.C., at the National Historic Preservation Office. I have not seen his information yet but have been told that it is not complete and that it contains mainly material that he finds of value. He has said that it includes correspondence with Dr. Richard D. Daugherty, of Washington State University. However, Roberta has met an archaeologist who told her some things about Dr. Daugherty which were not too complimentary. Personally, I would take with a grain of salt anything this man has to say. Prior to the placement of the rock, Roberta witnessed eight core digs made by a woman archaeologist. The core digs contained square nails and pieces of wood which were hand hewn, ^{anc} a petrified piece of wood with a knot in it. Glenda Choate, Historic Preservation Officer for the Heritage Trust of Clark County has stated that this is a very important historic site.

9. Unfortunately, care had not been given to the site by previous Port managers and Commissioners. Soon after the Van Vleet house was burned, it was bulldozed into the ground but fortunately some of our friends had gone immediately to sift through the remains and collected bricks and square nails, etc. The milk house (later converted to living quarters and the place where Mrs. Van Vleet gave bridge lessons) was also bulldozed and buried although it was not touched by the fire. The lilac hedge on the east side along the driveway was removed and the ground leveled (there had been a little ridge there). Pilings were dragged out of the river and placed in the vicinity of the rose arbor. Bulldozers ran indiscriminately across the rose arbor cement floor causing it to crack. Also, some of the orchard trees were nicked by the heavy equipment and when the Port began to cut down some apple trees in the orchard, Bernice and some others went to Clark County Court House and obtained an injunction. About 1981, Ray Hunt was interested in having a car sales lot at this site. However, in order to have such a business in that location, the zoning had to be changed. Fortunately a change in zoning was denied by the Washougal Planning Commission. (Before Christmas, I ran across an article which told about the injunction but I can't find it right now.)

10. The Parker's land claim contained 581 acres. Parkersville was the first township that was platted on the north bank of the Columbia River.

This letter resulted in being longer than I had expected. I appreciate your taking the time to read it!

Sincerely,



Rosalee MacRae

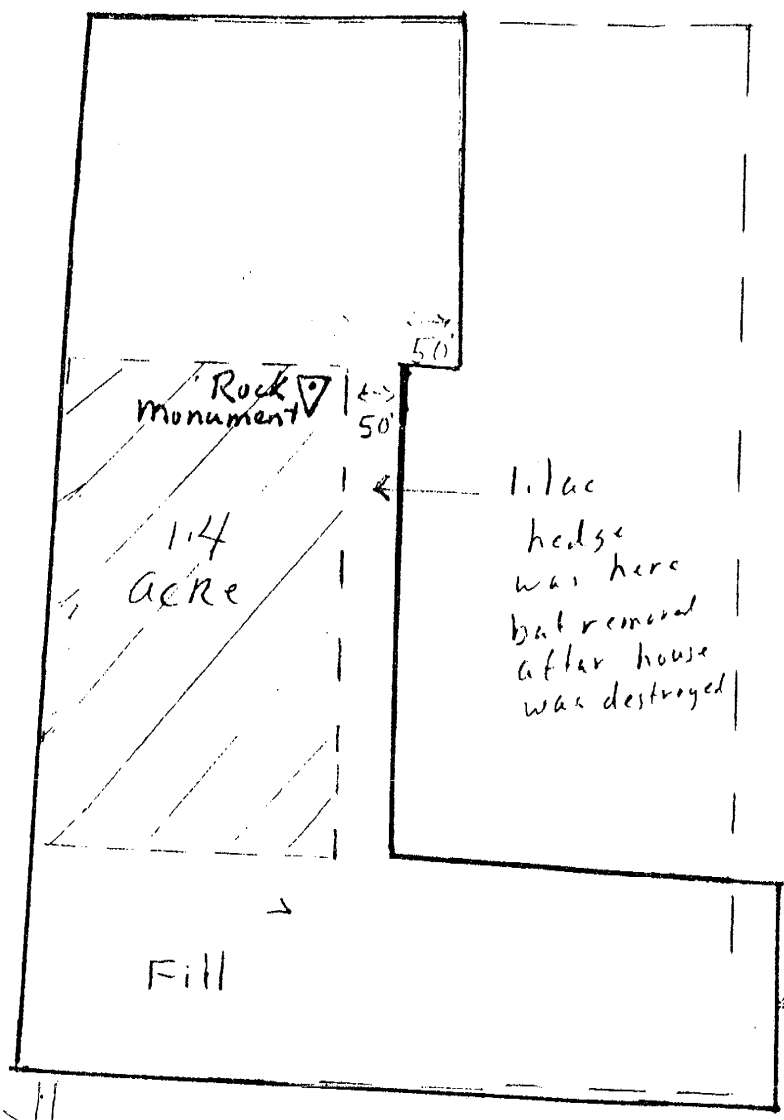
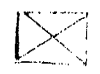
Enclosures:

Rough Sketch of the 3.88 acres
Post-Record article dated 11-18-86

North
↑

7 2

Jeff Scubba's house



Originally there had been a bank here at top of which was Parker's Light.

Old Parker's dock pilings could be seen before latest dam were built

Scale: 50'
red line = 3.88
site boundary line approx.

BEACON LIGHT AT PARKER'S LANDING

When Cecil and Elsie Van Vleet lived on this place in the nineteen twenties, and before, they had responsibility for keeping and tending this beacon light for the boats passing up and down the river.

When I came here in the fall of 1921 to work for my board while attending school in Washougal, I tended the light that winter. As I recall it now, it was a somewhat larger light than the kind that some of us still used in the house or barn in those days and had a red globe that had to be polished every day. It stood on a platform at the edge of the river bank and was reached by at least two or maybe more wooden steps up to the platform. It had to be polished, filled with kerosene, and lighted every evening.

The Van Vleets were both teachers, very friendly and outgoing people. Mr. Van Vleet drove a model T Ford to Vancouver every day where he taught math and science at Vancouver High School. Mrs. Van Vleet drove an Overland to Washougal where she taught English and also coached girls' basket ball, and directed plays. Since she was a good walker and a strong believer in exercise, she often walked to school in good weather. I also remember that she was the first one to teach me to drive a car. Her Overland was the first car I ever drove.

The Van Vleets also maintained a log boom here to catch drift logs that came down the river. They had a fireplace and a heating stove and used this wood for heating the house. The boom consisted of three or four long logs tied together with steel chains and was anchored on shore and out in the river. They had a little row boat and a pike pole for heading the logs around into the boom. This was before the dams were built, so there was a great fluctuation of water from summer to winter. I had an all-winter job sawing up these logs as this was long before the chain saw was invented.

As the water went down in the late fall, it was also very interesting to watch for the many beautifully made arrowheads which the Indians shot at the salmon going up the river.

Olger Jemtegaard
June 1, 1986

The Jemtegaard family came from Norway in 1909 and homesteaded on Mt. Pleasant. Olger, Gudrun, and Rolf were born in Norway but their youngest brother, Marvin, was born a few months after their arrival in this area. I was especially well acquainted with Gudrun. Her brother, Olger, wrote the "Beacon Light at Parker's Landing." One copy is unsigned. Another one is signed and is a copy of the one which I asked him to sign when I met him at the dedication of the new Jemtegaard Middle School in Washougal which was named for his sister, Gudrun, who had been an outstanding school teacher. Rolf and his son, Arvin, also signed to verify Olger's signature. Olger, Gudrun, Rolf, and Marvin have all passed away. Widows to Olger and Marvin are still living.
Rosalee MacRae
Rosalee MacRae

page 2)

11
Kiswick, Myint "Gathering to the Columbia River"
1880s - 1900s - 1910s - 1920s

INTRODUCTION OF WASHOUGAL HISTORY

"The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence," says the ancient proverb, and since the time of its origin, and perhaps long before, this logic has held a dominating control over most of our thinking.

The people of Washougal, Washington in compliance with this proverb have been most interested in studies of history of other parts of the United States, of our North America as a whole, of Europe, of Asia, of Timbucktoo and Podunk, but very few of the local citizens realize the rare interesting and influential historic role of their picturesque little community now known as Washougal, Washington.

Comparatively unknown to even its own proud citizens, even to its own boasting (or should we say, 'boasting') Chamber of Commerce are certain historic claims to fame, which can be justly and authentically treasured, enjoyed and passed along by Washougal inhabitants.

Few realize that Washougal was the first permanent American settlement in Washington, that the first child born to American settlers in Washington was born in Washougal, that the tribe which had a large camp at the present site of Washougal is noted historically the world over for the large and well constructed cedar apartment houses which they built long before the coming of the first white man; of that Lieutenant Broughton, on the first exploration of white man up the Columbia, wrote and later had published in England, an enthusiastic description of the extreme beauty of a certain section of the north shore, which, from landmarks mentioned, has been positively identified as the present site of Washougal.

Again, tracing the evolution of historic names each of which have in their turn stood for the present Washougal location, is more fascinating than fiction. Parker's Landing, Camp Wash-oug-ally, Prairie du The, Tea Prairie and Seal River as names, each had a story

page 3) to tell of vital interest to citizens of this region.

The short articles which follow, are an attempt to bring together, organize in chronological fashion and make available to interested persons these choice historic morsels concerning the early background of the community.

page 4)

THE FIRST WASHOUGAL DWELLERS — THE CHINOOK INDIANS

The Chinook Indians in the state of Washington at present number eight -hundred-ninety-seven individuals; at one time there were thousands of Indians occupying both sides of the Columbia River from its mouth to The Dalles. The Chinook nation was made up of five different tribes the Chinook, Clackamas, Clatsop, Wasco and Wishram.

To no one cause may be traced the demise of this powerful and peaceful tribe; perhaps the small-pox plague which took many lives during the years that our fore-fathers fought for their freedom from England on the Atlantic coast, then later too the fur trappers brought social diseases which Lewis and Clark state in their journal were most prevalent among the Indians and took many lives.

In the long peaceful years the Indians of the vicinity of Washougal led a quiet existence, although they were strangely enough one of the more traveled groups of Indians and indulged more in trade with other tribes than was general among the Indians. The principal meeting place for inter-tribe trade was at The Dalles where the Indians of the coast would interchange their dried fish and baskets and other objects for the buffalo robes and articles which the Indians to the east of them excelled in making.

Canoes formed the only means of intercourse between the tribes. Centuries of experience in making this shapely craft had raised it to a point of perfection, with a model for every purpose; from the native runabout with room for four people, which was used for short trips and small game hunting; to the climax of his art, the magnificent war canoe; there were other types, each with its specific purpose.

The Chinook war canoe never failed to draw a description from every adventurer who visited the Pacific coast before the arrival of the pioneers. Fifty feet or more in length it carried a crew of thirty to forty men.

(pg 5)

It would bear up under a burden of ten thousand pounds in rough water, yet four men could lift it easily. The stem was raised five to six feet above the gunwale, it had carved on the front the figure of a man or other creature of the native imagination. The figurehead had no body; but arms and legs seemed to cling to the stem. The hideous head, forming the apex of the piece, had pointed ears painted green or blue, looked out over the water with a leering grin. The eyes were painted various colors, but usually red with black circles. The balance of the figure was red, black or green or a combination of these colors.

The stern rose to the same height as the stem but bore no decorations, as a rule, although records show where both stem and stern bore one of these frightening figures.

The outside hull was painted with pitch and charcoal and highly polished. Red ochre covered the inside hull and gunwale. In more ornate canoes the gunwales were studded with bright colored shells, supposed to be omens of good luck and acting as a talisman against the evils of the deep.

In view of the seaworthiness and finished craftsmanship of these canoes, from which the American clipper ship is supposed to have taken its lines, it is surprising to remember that here, as in building his home, the Indian was limited to the stone hammer, stone adze, and wooden wedges for tools, plus mud, fire, and water. Nothing else.

The principal occupation of the Chinook Indian was that of fishing; from catching the then unknown, but now world-famous salmon, to whaleing expeditions. The salmon were caught in cleverly woven nets of willow twigs weighted down with lead sinkers. These sinkers were made of stone found along the banks of the river. The sinkers were made by taking a sharp pointed very hard piece of volcanic glass, slowly revolving the point round and round against the softer stone until it had worked its way through the sinker; reversing the sinker (page 6) stone the Indian then worked from the other side through to complete the hole, by which the sinker was attached to the net.

Whaleing expeditions were made in the light, long and seaworthy war canoes, with thirty or forty men manning the paddles and a squaw in the stern to steer. The Indians would drift downstream and go seventy to eighty miles to sea, if necessary, to reach their quarry. When a whale was sighted floating on the surface of the ocean, everything was put into readiness for the capture. The spearman took his place in the prow, harpoon in hand; the harpoon had a detachable head and it was tied to a long rope (made of some animal hide and braided together); to the rope was tied an inflated sea lion skin. The boat glided alongside the quarry, the spear was thrust home; and the canoe dashed out of reach of the powerful tail, as the whale lashed and then dove.

The sea lion hide hindered the animal in his attempt to stay submerged. As this skin bobbed and danced above and below the surface, the natives followed its course. In time the tired mammalian was forced to come to the surface. Another harpoon was sunk in its body, and the two inflated hides danced over water in the wake of the whale. This operation was repeated until the whale was unable to dive to any depth due to the pull of the inflated sea lion hides. In time he tired, and the fatal spear was thrust home. The Indians then began the long pull home, where the whale was treated in much the same method as the Eskimos today use their whales. No part of the giant mammal which had taken such time and labor to capture was wasted, for the Indians, by Mother Nature, were forced to lead a very frugal life.

The Indians of the vicinity of Washougal did not often make these expeditions to the sea for the whale. Perhaps once a year an expedition of men would set out, and after many months of absence would return with their quarry lost, or would never return at all; for the journey to the sea was long and hazardous.

While the pilgrim fathers were building one-room (page 7) cabins on the Atlantic coast, some of the Indians of the Columbia River were living in large apartments built of cedar lumber. The houses measured from forty to sixty foot in width. A few were six hundred feet in length and housed several hundred people.

A late neolithic man, the Chinook had no other tools except those made from stone or wood. With these crude implements he built himself a home; fashioning the huge timbers that went into its construction, and splitting off the boards that formed the walls and roof. Trees measuring five and six feet in diameter, he cut down with a stone hand celt or adze held in the palm of his hand, making an underhand stroke which nicked off a splinter at a time.

In choosing a site for his home the Indian bore in mind the proximity of good fishing ground, navigable water to his front, and running water for drinking purposes, the convenience of reaching berry fields and game runs. When he had decided on a site

location, his next step was to find a suitable timber for the house. If he could find a good cedar tree already down that was close to the homesite, he was in luck; if not, he was forced to locate a tree close to the water.

The red cedar at the lower river grew to immense size, trees measuring thirty feet or more in circumference at the butt being common. In height they reached two-hundred feet, or the length of an average city block. From these fallen monarchs, the Chinook split the boards that went into his house. First he made two cuts ten feet apart at right angles to the length of the tree; between these two cuts he set rows of wooden wedges made from crab-apple and dogwood, by gently tapping these wedges in rotation with a wooden or stone maul, uniform boards measuring one and one-half inches thick by two to four feet wide were split off. Cedar splits straight across with a comparatively smooth face, but any rough spots were fluted down with the stone adze. For practical use this lumber was as uniform as that manufactured with modern machinery.

Before the construction of the house began, all (page 8) loose leaf mould and soft earth was scraped off the site, which set the house down in the ground two or three feet. At the four corners, post holes three feet in diameter were dug and in the center deeper ones for the larger posts that held up the heavy ridge pole. In the center and along the sides additional holes were dug generally eighteen feet to twenty feet apart. On top of the center row of posts the roof pole was placed. This pole measure from two to three feet in diameter and eighty to one hundred feet in length. In the larger houses these huge timbers were set end to end. After the framework was complete the cedar boards were placed to form the roof and sides.

And end door, two or three feet in diameter, with a skin or cedar puncheon hung on a buckskin thong was in most general use among the tribes, although side doors were known. The Indian had to enter the house backwards as the lowered floor was reached by a short ladder made from the trunk of a tree with a few limbs left on for rungs.

The floor was earth packed down. In the larger houses each family apartment was about eighteen feet square. Each apartment was marked off by a raised railing, much like the old fashioned hitching posts, or by peeled poles down on the ground and held in place by wooden pegs on either side. A row of apartments went down either side of the long tunnel-like interior of the large houses, and were separated by an aisle that ran the full length of the building. Beds were set up along the wall, double decker, with a space about two feet wide between the bed and the wall where the tenant kept his valuables and foodstuffs. Each apartment had its own fireplace, and the draft was controlled by simply pushing aside one of the roof boards with a pole, allowing the smoke to go out if it wanted to.

Although the Indians lived in these houses, a number of them lived in the tepees so common among the plains Indians to the east. Near where the Camas creamery now stands are several hollows in the ground where as late as 1880 Indians still had their tepees. The tepees were (page 9) built over rounded hollowed out places with a water proof seal about the sides for about two feet.

Rooms or apartments were seldom curtained off, as solitude and privacy were of no concern to the native. Woven mats of bullrushes, four to seven feet wide and twenty to forty feet long, impervious to water and drafts, were strung along the walls to keep out the cold. Each family did its own cooking, but all foodstuffs were shared in common.

The Indians either cooked by boiling or roasting. The roasting was done in much the same style in which we barbecue meat, on a stake set up before the fire which was rotated from time to time. The meat was boiled in a large basket made of grass so closely woven as to be watertight. The basket was partially filled with water, and the red hot stones dropped into it until the water came to a boil. Then the meat or fish was dropped into the water. A hot stone was dropped in from time to time to keep the water simmering until the cooking was finished.

The cooked food was served on woven wooden mats, or if soupy, in carved troughs made of alder or from bowls made of stone, with several individuals using the same trough or bowl and scooping the food up with clam shells or horn spoons. The Indians made the troughs which they used by carving them from about two-foot lengths of alder. The stone bowls were made of stones varying in size from that of a tea cup to that size which held two gallons. The method by which these bowls were made is unknown to white man, and seems to have gone back into the ages with other lost arts of ancient man. The bowls had many and various uses, undoubtedly all of which are not yet known today, but chief among their use is preparing and serving food.

The Chinook was well formed, intelligent and good natured. His dress was far different from the conventional idea of Indian clothing established by J. Fennimore Cooper. In the summer the men wore a short fur cape made of the skin of the sea otter or some land animal, worn like a mother hubbard and reaching to the ankles, their hat was a conical affair that looked like a miniature bee hive, made from bear grass and woven so tight it was rain proof. They also had a raincoat woven of the same material. They wore no shoes summer or winter.

The women wore a skirt made from cedar fiber which was almost an exact duplicate of the Hawaiian hula skirt. Like the they wore their hair straight shoulder length and parted in the middle. In common with other aborigines the face and body often painted the dusky hue of the skin enlivened with white chalk and red ochre.

The hair was parted and combed with a comb, generally made of the white or black volcanic glass, similiar to the combs of except that the teeth were perhaps a quarter of an inch long and very wide apart, and the back of the comb about two and inches in width and three inches in length. Sometimes these combs were also made of flint; both flint and volcanic glass used a great deal by the Indians in making objects for personal use and war, from arrow tips and spear heads to combs.

The children of the old Indian villages were not forgotten by their elders, for they carved toys for them from volcanic rock. The children thus played their games of house or war. Among the many objects that have been picked up by collectors of old lore along the Washougal and Columbia Rivers and in the vicinity of Fern Prairie are found a small doll carved of volcanic and a number of small stones.

For all of their advancement these Indians still clung to their curious savage habit of flattening the head by pressing the forehead back so that it made a straight line from the eyebrow to the crown of the head. Both men and women went through the flattening process in early youth as it was a symbol of the free born.

(page 11)

The Chinook Indians carried on a heavy slave traffic the slaves which they had were prisoners taken in war. Since it was disgrace to be taken prisoner and to be entered into the lists of slaves, the higher social groups of the warring tribes commit suicide rather than to be taken alive. This of course left the inferior members of the conquered tribe to be taken prisoners.

It was these war prisoners that became the Washington Irving caricature of the Chinook Indian and set the style of writers subsequent Indians from this particular region. Unhappily the Chinook was neither the J. Fennimore Cooper type of scalp or the degenerate creature which Washington Irving has so drawn but instead, was the nearest approach to the White standard of civilization of all the Indians on the American continent as portrayed by Gabriel Franchiers, an early and historian of the west.

Although there is today no certainty concerning the method by which the Indians made their points and spear heads of is generally believed that they heated the stone being formed to a red hot temperature and they dripped cold water on the causing it to break off and gradually gain the desired shape. Besides the stone arrow points made of the small pointed deer. The bows for which the arrows were made of yew wood and would easily send the arrow hurtling through the air for hundred yards. In the skilled hand of the Indian the bow and arrow was a deadly weapon.

The Indian who left for the happy hunting ground from the Indian village which formerly stood at the present site of Washougal was not buried. His body was carried to Lady's Island where it was placed on a woven mat in a tree. After the death of an brave the potlatch was always practiced among the members of the tribe. Generally in the case of the brave's death the or father would take his wife and children and care for them.

In their religion the Indians had many Gods. The (page 12) chief God of the Chinook Indian was Talapus, or coyote. The precepts of the God Coyote were communal life, loyalty, charity, and most important of all, trickery. By trickery is not murder or violence as ascribed to the conventional American Indian, but rather a gypsy sharpness in trading and clever Stealing was taught the Indian by his Gods and was part of his tribal tradition. A clever thief who maneuvered a perfect steal here in his own community and a man of importance.

The Indians about Washougal were totem Indians. They decorated everything they used with figures of men, beasts, and creatures of the water. The front of the house, the poles on the interior, the face of their bed, their cooking utensils of stone, were all patterned after the totem art. They were equally adept at bone carving, one tribe in particular being well in this art.

The medicine man of the tribe drove away illness and bad spirits by the numerous totems or charms which they carried them. The medicine men were in truth the priests of the various gods of the tribe and were highly respected for their knowledge of cures as well as their ability to cure illness and wounds.

11

The Chinook Indian made great strides towards civilization when one considers their many handicaps. Their instruments of war and play were of necessity made of stone, their homes and means of transportation secured only after months of hard labor with their stone implements and mud and water. Their life was a hard and frugal existence during the winter months in which they often suffered from lack of food and cold.

The Chinook Indian before the beginning of his demise was recognized as one of the most advanced of the Indians. He built houses of split cedar boughs, believed in peaceful trading between tribes, and developed a type of canoe which was in later days to become the model from which the famous Yankee Clipper was taken.

page 13)

COMING OF THE WHITE MAN

Shortly after the expedition which Lieutenant William Robert Broughton led up the Columbia River in October 30, 1792, had returned to England, we find our first mention of the Camas-Washougal area appearing in history. This first mention was concerning "Camas reef", the rock at the entrance of Camas slough where several dead trees had lodged atop it in the annual floods.

"The fact (1) that dead trees were lodged twelve feet above the surface of the water on Camas reef indicated that there must be an immense volume of water where such a level country showed a depth on some places over forty feet, even at extremely low water in October." Was in part the report which Lieutenant Broughton gave on his return to England.

Lieutenant Broughton who explored the river from Gray's Harbor to the entrance of the Columbia Gorge was the first white man to come up the river of the west and is now given full credit for discovering its mouth. At the time of his survey of the river, Lieutenant Broughton gave full credit for its discovery to Captain Bruno Hecta a spaniard who first gazed upon its mouth in August (2) 17, 1775, and named it San Roque. After Hecta came Captain John Mears the English Captain, then came the American Captain Robert Gray; all came to explore and claim but were turned back by the raging waters of the bar and in 1792 Captain George Vancouver, on the H. M. S. Discovery and Lieutenant Broughton, on the H. M. S. Chatham came and looked and also passed on. In May of that year the determined Captain Gray returned; triumphantly crossed the dreaded bar; floated the stars and stripes and claimed the great river and its tributaries for the (page 14) United States; commemorated his staunch little vessel and the discoverer of America by renaming the river the Columbia."

Footnotes:

- (1) J. Neilson Barry, "Camas Reef in 1782," The Camas Post, 1928, I, p. 1.
- (2) J. Neilson Barry, "The First Explorers of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, pp. 443-447.

When Captain Gray reported his achievement, Captain Vancouver obtained a copy of his map and returned to the mouth of the river and again attempted entry, but it was to Lieutenant Broughton that the honor of entering and exploring to the entrance of the Columbia Gorge fell; it was Lieutenant Broughton who began the struggle between the United States and Great Britain for supremacy in the Oregon country; which was finally settled by a colonization agreement.

When (3) Lieutenant Broughton made his survey and exploration of the Columbia River in 1792, he supposed the mouth of the river was at Skamakowa, where it emptied into the estuary, he repeatedly gave Captain Gray all credit for having entered the wide bay at the mouth, and he named Gray's Bay in honor of that explorer, which marked the extent of his important discovery and appeared to indicate that the Columbia River came from that direction.

But since Broughton considered that he was the discoverer of that river which flowed past Skamokawa he decided to go through the usual formality of "Taking possession" since he was an officer of the navy, commissioned to claim for Great Britain any lands he might discover."

"Therefore in the bright moonlight of October 31, 1792, a flag raised and in a loud voice Broughton claimed for his king the river and its enormous basin. It took diplomats eighty years to finally settle the sovereignty of that vast region. Finally the boundary was agreed upon, by which about half of the Columbia belonged to Great Britain and the other half of it to the United States, which now comprises all of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and part of Wyoming and Montana."

Footnote:

(3) J. Neilson Barry, "The Moonlight Flag Raising", The Camas Post, VI, p. 1.

(page 15)

Thirteen years later "the Lewis and Clark expedition spent seven days, from March 31 to April 6, 1806, in a camp between Parker's Landing and Washougal (4)." So it was not until thirteen years after the Columbia had been reached by water that it was reached by the Lewis and Clark overland expedition from the Atlantic coast.

Clark wrote in his journal: "We (5) were detained until ten o'clock by a fog so thick that a man could not be discerned at the distance of fifty steps. As soon as it cleared off we set out in company with our new Indian acquaintances, who came from a village near the great falls. The low grounds along the river are covered so thick with rushes, vines, and other small growths that they are almost impassable. At the distance of three miles we reached the mouth of a river on the left, which seemed to discharge its waters in a sand-bar opposite, the stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went up a mile and a half to examine this stream and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, one hundred and twenty yards wide at its narrowest part with several small islands. Its character resembles very much that of the river Platte. It drives its quicksand over the low grounds with great impetuosity, and such is the quantity of coarse sand which it discharges that the accumulation has formed a sandbar or island, three miles long and a mile and a half wide, which divides the waters of the quicksand river into two channels. This sand island compresses the Columbia within a space of half a mile, and throws its whole current against the right bank. Opposite to this river, which we called Quicksand River, is a large creek to which we gave the name Seal River, (Washougal River). The first appears to pass through the low country, at the foot of the high range of mountains towards the southeast, and the second, as well as all the large creeks on the right side of the (Footnotes) 4. J. Neilson Barry, "Lewis and Clark at Washougal", The Camas Post, X, p. 1. (Footnote) 5. James K. Hosmer, The Expedition of Lewis and Clark, II, pp. 63-65.

(page 16)

Columbia, rise in the same ridge of mountains N.N.E. from this place. The mountain which we have supposed to be the Mount Hood of Vancouver bears S. 85 degrees E. about forty-seven miles from the mouth of Quicksand River, (Sandy River). On the opposite side of a large creek falls in near the head of an island which extends for three miles and a half down the river, a mile and a half in width, rocky at the upper end, Has some timber round its border, but in the middle is open and has several ponds. Half a mile lower is another island in the middle of the river, to which from its appearance we gave the name of Diamond Island, (Lady Island). Here we met fifteen Indians ascending the river in two canoes, but the only information we could procure from them was that they had seen three vessels, which we presume to be European, at the mouth of the Columbia. We went along its right side for thirteen miles. A canoe soon after arrived from the village at the foot of the last rapid with an Indian and his family, consisting of wife, three children, and a woman who had been taken prisoner from the Snake Indians, living on a river from the south, which we afterwards found to be the Multnomah. Sacajawea was immediately introduced to her, in hopes that being Snake Indian also, they might understand each other, but their language was not sufficiently intelligible to permit them to converse together. The Indian had a gun with a brass barrel and cock, which he appeared to value very highly."

During their seven days encampment at what is now Washougal "They learned (6) of the Willamette River which they had passed without noticing it, owing to some islands at its mouth. Clark therefore went back with a party and explored it for a short distance. While other parties were sent in all directions to hunt. The other parties collected dry wood and erected a scaffold for the purpose of drying the flesh of the animals killed, of which there were a considerable number of deer, elk and black bears."

Footnote:

(6) J. Neilson Barry, "The First Settlement in Washougal". The Camas Post, 1928, X1, p. 1.

(page 17) During the absence of Clark and of so many of the hunters, Lewis was left with very few men at the camp. Ten canoes filled with Indians arrived, and in order that they might not decide to overpower such a small number of white men, Captain Lewis decided to illustrate the power of his air gun, which he had brought with him.

Although many of the Indians had obtained muskets from the trading ships, they had never seen anything of that kind before. Clark expressed it, 'At one time there were thirty seven of these people in our camp. Captain Lewis fired his air gun, which astonished them in such a manner that they were orderly.'

Others of the early explorers and adventurers who visited in the vicinity of Washougal, before the coming of the white settlers were: David Thompson, the great geographer; Alexander Ross early western histories; Alexander Henry (who, shortly afterward was drowned) and Donald McTavish who wrote concerning the purchase of some unfortunate dogs from the Indian village of Wash-oug-ally, where they later had a sumptuous repast of the same. Thus the parade of the early adventurers of the west is brought to an end with a brief mention of General Charles Fement who wrote much concerning the beauty of this region below the Columbia Gorge. So we see that with unflinching courage, despite hardship and deprivations these men of adventure paved the way for the missionaries to enter the land of the river of the west and in their van followed the settler. To those gallant men of the past who laid the foundation stone for the Washougal of today let us offer up our thanks.

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HISTORY OF LOCAL NAMES

Names Are Ships

Names! the lure in names of places

Stirring thoughts of foreign faces

Ports and palaces and steamers.

Names are ships to carry dreamers

—Don Blanding

As French voyageurs drifted down the Columbia often stepping on one of the islands near what is today known as Washougal, they came to know the small, verdant prairie on which the present town stands as the prairie du The, or Tea Prairie. This name was given to the small prairie by the gay voyageurs after they had become acquainted with a herb, leaves of which the Indians often gathered to make into a tea. This herb was particularly abundant on the Prairie du The where the Indians often came to gather it: and so it is those adventurous and courageous French-Canadian fur traders who once roamed the waterways of the Northwest that Washougal owes the honor of its first mapped designation as Prairie du The.

Rev. Gustavus Hines wrote in his historical journal in 1843 regarding Washougal, "At sunrise we proceeded on our voyage, and were much delighted with the magnificent scenery on the shores of the great Columbia. At eight o'clock we passed the Prairie du The which lies on the north side of the river."

However, back in 1811 the Prairie du The was known by Alexander Ross and his two companions who ascended the Columbia from Astoria as Camp-Washough-ally. For it was at Camp Washough-ally that they made the purchase of several dogs from Indians which they roasted over their campfires for a delicious evening repast. Perhaps Alexander Ross derived his name of the locality from the name then applied by the Indians, Wash-oug-al, which E. S. Curtis says means "rushing water" (7) not as some

Footnote:

7) E. S. Curtis, The North American Indian, VIII, p. 181.

page 19)

The old timers will hymoresquely tell you Wash-you-gal.

It seems that the name Washougal brought about quite a bit of comment from tourists and in trying to fulfill the duties of a good service station attendant and civic minded individual, Elmer Armstrong began to inquire as to the origination and meaning of the word. One old timer not being able to recollect the correct meaning of the Indian word satisfied Mr. Armstrong's dutiful mind with the following story:

"Several years ago, before the town was established here there was quite a large settlement of Indians in the vicinity. One day a white man and his daughter, a girl of about ten, came up the river from Astoria. The white man was a new comer in the vicinity and when he beached his boat and he and his daughter arrived at the Indian village he, of course, asked the name of the village."

1805

Lewis and Clark were second

When Lewis and Clark discovered among the Columbia River from the Sandy River on Thursday morning, Nov. 3, 1805, they were only the second exploring party to reach the Camas-Washougal area. They were impressed by the great abundance of wild food, sea otter and sea lion seals, and gave the Washougal River its first name, the Seal River.

The night before, they had camped at Rooster and woke up next day to a typical fall day, crisp and foggy. When the mist lifted they proceeded westward to the Sandy River. They discovered a band on the shores, and called the river the Seal River from which its present name developed. From the mentioned Mount Hood in their journal they noted this to be the second place named by Lewis and Clark named by the Indian named Hood.

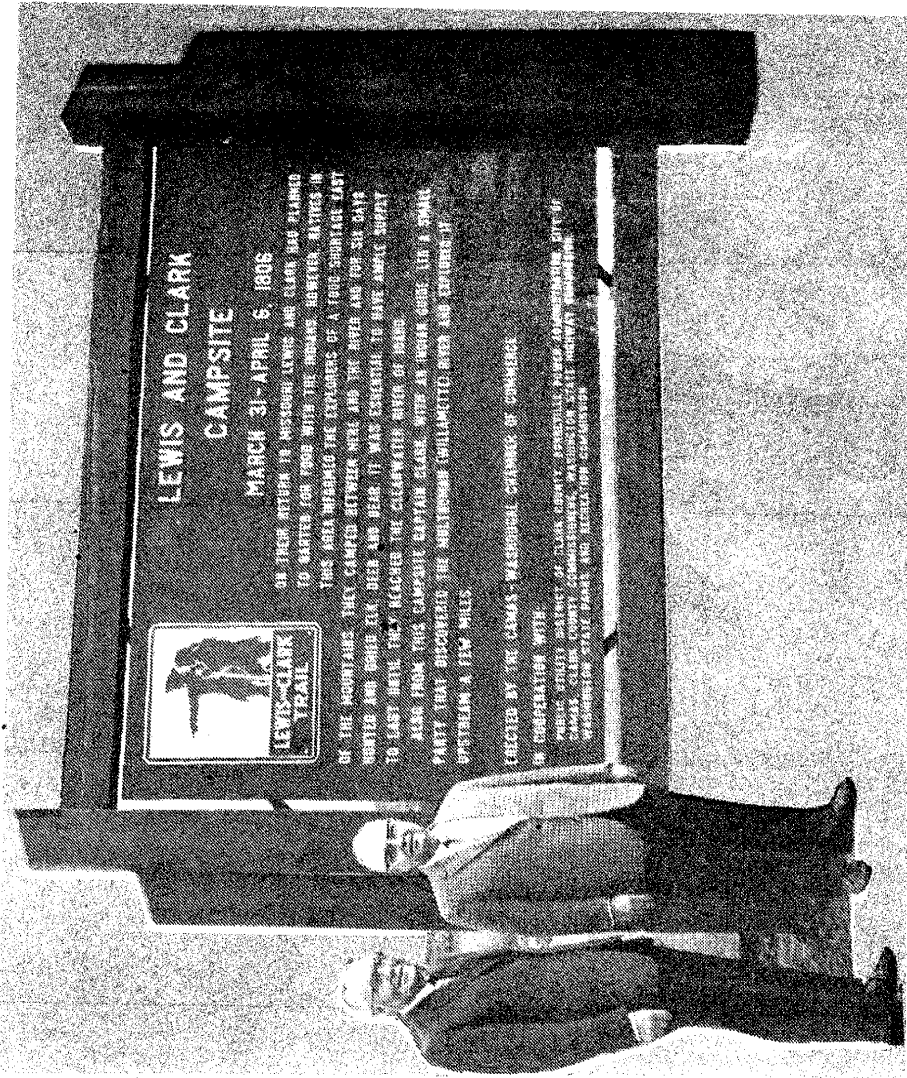
After their Monday meal they moved to the north bank to a "large creek," which was the Washougal River. The land near its mouth was called White Bluff. Hood for the first time saw bluffs that seemed to end there. In their journal they mentioned great quantities of fish found in this stretch of the river, including salmon, trout, both white and

that Broughton had discovered a river here in 1792, so they puzzled over it for the next four months while they wintered at Fort Clatsop south of Astoria.

The winter of 1805-06 was a miserable one with so much rain that the men suffered continuously from "cabin fever." Their food supplies were fast disappearing, their clothing was in tatters, and the hoped-for visit of an American vessel failed to materialize.

When spring came, their spirits improved and on March 23, 1806, they were at last on their way home to St. Louis! One night, they camped just south of present-day Ridgefield, where they added to their list of local birds the kingfisher, the blackbird and the hoot owl. They noted nostalgically that the frogs croaked with the same notes as the frogs at home. They also found many gartersnakes, often nesting in writhing bundles of 40 or 50.

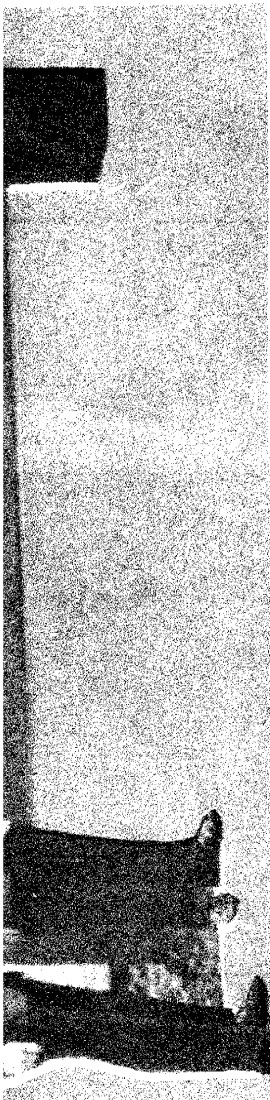
They missed the entrance to the Willamette River again as they paddled upstream and camped overnight on the future townsite of Vancouver. On March 31, they arrived at the Washougal River and "halted for the night at the lower point of a handsome



LEWIS AND CLARK slept here... The historical marker is just outside the Camas Washougal POU building. It commemorates the six days the American explorers and their party camped in the area, gathering food and game, before moving on toward the Clearwater River in Idaho.

Deo Laird, left, master of ceremonies; and Howard Martin, chairman of the Camas Washougal Chamber of Commerce historical committee, and former chairman of the Washington State Park and Recreation Commission viewed the marker a week before its dedication July 7, 1968.

The following day several canoes filled with Indians arrived at the camp. Among them were two young men who claimed they lived on the falls of a river because on a later map he showed that the Multnomah (Willamette) originated in northern California. In his journal, Captain Lewis noted that the Indians carried a



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Dee Laird, left, master of ceremonies; and Howard Martin, chairman of the Camas-Washougal Chamber of Commerce historical committee, and former chairman of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission viewed the marker a week before its dedication July 7, 1968.

The following day several canoes filled with Indians arrived at the camp. Among them were two young men who claimed they lived on the falls of a river (present-day Oregon City) that emptied into the Columbia a few miles downstream. They drew a map on a mat with a piece of burnt wood. Captain Clark persuaded one of the young Indians - with a burning glass - to accompany him and a small party to find the elusive river.

That same afternoon the seven-man party entered the Willamette and went upstream as far as a site opposite Linnton, where they camped. The next morning, April 3, Clark went, upstream two miles further to a bend in the river below a high bluff. The top of this bluff is now the campus of Portland University.

Captain Clark named the river the Multnomah for the Indians who lived along its banks. He also sighted a snow-capped mountain to the southeast and named it for President Jefferson, the first volcano in the Oregon Country to be given an American name.

He talked with some of the most experienced hunter offered the information that Lewis and Clark never return to

camped just soon at present day. But perhaps, where they added to their list of local birds the kingfisher, the blackbird and the hoop owl. They noted nestfuly that the frogs croaked with the same notes as the frogs at home. They also found many gartersnakes, often nesting in withing bundles of 40 or 50.

They missed the entrance to the Willamette River again as they paddled upstream and camped overnight on the future townsite of Vancouver. On March 31, they arrived at the Washougal River and "halted for the night at the lower point of a handsome prairie, a little above the mouth of the river. They called it the Seal River for the large number of seals swimming there. The exact spot of their camp is not known: it could be anywhere between the present woolen mill and the Tom Blair Marina. They noted in their journal that they saw the first wood duck since crossing the Rockies. On April 1, they had some conversations with the Indians concerning the Quicksand River. The Indians assured them it was a small stream that originated in the vicinity of Mount Hood, but they knew of no great river between the two mountain ranges. The puzzle was still unsolved.

The explorers also met a number of Indian families in canoes from upriver who reported that there was a great scarcity of food at the Great Rapids (the Cascade Rapids) and beyond. This led to a decision to stay at Washougal until the explorers had killed enough game to feed them beyond

They passed to the north side to a large creek, which was the Washougal River. The island near its mouth was called White Bluff Island for the abundance of brants that seemed to nest there. In their journal they mentioned vast quantities of wild geese in this stretch of the river, including swan, brant, both white and gray, cranes, geese, and white worms-eaters and others; the latter a kind of waterfowl. They also saw sea eagles.

They camped on the island. The next day they came to a bay which they called the bay because of its shape. A channel then divided the island into two bodies of land. They also named Lemon Island.

They camped on Lemon Island, about opposite today's Fisher's Bay. That night a family of Indians arrived. They had a woman with them who had been captured from the local Indians. Sacajawea was introduced to her in order that the two could understand each other. But they were unable to

the next day, Nov. 4, the expedition continued on their way. They began looking for a river that they had heard existed, because of the wide valley between the Coast Range and the Coast Range. They passed the mouth of the Willamette,

because of the wide valley between the Coast Range and the Coast Range. They passed the mouth of the Willamette,

robbing the nest, the hunter agreed to let the cubs be traded to some Indians for wappato, a bulb that tasted like a potato when baked. The Indians wanted the cubs as pets.

The explorers also noted that the river was nine feet higher in April than the previous November, that the red currant was in bloom and the cottonwood was beginning to leaf out, as was the small birch, the gray willow and the red and broadleaved willows. The elder was in bloom, and the gooseberries were shedding their petals.

Finally, on April 6, 1806, the boats were loaded with game and the expedition continued upriver. A stiff east wind impeded their progress for a day, and on April 9, they camped at the Wahcleillah village at Beacon Rock, a landmark they had named the previous November.

Their five-day stay at Washougal had been fruitful. Not only had they protected themselves from hunger in the weeks ahead, but they had discovered the great river of Oregon, the Willamette, that was to be of utmost importance two decades later in pressing

WASHOUGAL BOASTS A NUMBER OF HISTORICAL FIRSTS

British Claimed the Area Before Lewis and Clark Paddled Along

By Bob Beck, The Columbian

Washougal is indeed a city of historical firsts.

- It is the site of first settlement of American pioneers in the present state of Washington.
- It lays claim to the first white child born to American settlers in Washington.
- It was in Washougal that the British first laid claim to this area, 13 years before Lewis and Clark paddled down the Columbia River and camped near the mouth of the Washougal River.
- And Washougal claims the first public school operated north of the Columbia River.

However, none of these people truly was first, for the Washougal area was thickly settled by an Indian civilization many centuries before the white man came. Explorers told of complex villages along the lower Washougal River in which the Indians lived in circular wooden houses. Archeological discoveries have proved the Indians of Washougal were not nomadic wanderers, but permanent residents who lived primarily on roots, salmon and berries and who ranged far afield to trade with other tribes.

Recorded history of Washougal begins Oct. 29, 1792, when Lt. William Robert Broughton, who had sailed up the Columbia by order of Capt. George Vancouver, planted the flag of Great Britain on the shore just east of the city.

In the fall of 1805, Lewis and Clark camped near the mouth of the Washougal. (They named it the Seal River for the large number of these marine animals observed there.)

The name Washougal (believed to mean small rocks or gravel) first appeared in 1811. Three young explorers from Astoria made a trip upriver to the Cascades and camped at the Washougal River. One of them, Alexander Ross, wrote in his journal that they had passed Johnston's (now Lady) Island and stayed the night at "Washougally Camp."

Beginning at the eastern edge of present Washougal and extending three miles along the Columbia is a vast prairie which was to play an important part in the United States' claim to what was to become the State of Washington. This area was known as La Prairie du The, or Tea Prairie, named by fur traders who stopped there to pick a form of wild mint that became a substitute for tea.

It was into this "tea [prairie]" that the first settlement of American pioneers in Washington was to build their homes. In 1844, a party composed of George Bush, a mulatto, and Mr. and Mrs. Michael (Troutman) Simmons built a cabin there.

On April 14, 1845, Christopher Columbus Simmons was born, believed to be the first American child born north of the Columbia River. (The Whitman family lived southeast of the Columbia. This Missionary family's daughter was born near present day Walla Walla, WA-ed) Throngs of Indians attended the christening of the baby, and the Indians named him Kickapoos, or the white seagull.

The following October, Bush and the Simmonses left Washougal for Puget Sound where they founded the city of Tumwater. Christopher lived a long life, finally dying in Olympia on July 6, 1931, at the age of 86.

Meanwhile more settlers were streaming down the Columbia River. Among them was David C. Parker, who took up a homestead next to the present Port of Camas-Washougal marina and founded the community of Parkersville. This was a thriving little community in its day, with a number of business buildings, but it was to disappear completely when the present city of Washougal was founded about one mile to the east.

Another early settler, and one whose descendants help populate the city of Washougal today, was Joseph Gibbons. In November 1847, Gibbons, who had driven his cattle along the north bank of the Columbia from The Dalles after having crossed the Great

Plains, settled near the mouth of the creek that bears his name. There he built a cabin and planted crops.

From 1848 to 1853, Washington was still considered part of the Oregon Territory. There were several school districts organized north of the Columbia River. However, none of them actually operated public schools until Washougal broke ground by building a school during the winter of 1852-53.

The present city of Washougal was founded by J. E. C. Durgan (also spelled Durgin), who arrived in the area in 1854 and staked up a donation land claim. Twenty-five years later, in partnership with Capt. Lewis Love of Portland, Durgan had the town platted on 20 acres he had purchased from Richard Ough, another pioneer.

When the merchants at Parkersville saw the new town rising, they moved their operations to Washougal and by the summer of 1880 Parkersville was little more than a memory.

Among the earliest businessmen of the new town of Washougal were H. H. Carpenter who moved his general store from Parkersville, and Fritz Braun. Braun had started a hotel at Parkersville, but tore down the structure and rebuilt it at Washougal which he saw had a brighter future.

"A Land of Plenty" - WASHOUGAL

By Bill Mackey

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Our thanks to Marie Stubblefield, of Washougal, who provided the Post-Record with a 1909 copy of "The Coast" magazine from which much of the information for this article was gathered.]

On November 7, of this year, the bustling city of Washougal will celebrate its 65th Anniversary of incorporation. Now a city with Pendleton Woolen Mills and Fleetwood as its major industries, Washougal is rapidly expanding sewers and water services to keep pace with expansion.

In this year it's interesting to look at the City of Washougal, 1908, and review the progress made in the area.

Washougal in 1908, was a city with water transportation via the Columbia River, as well as being serviced by the Portland and Seattle Railroad. In fact, 1908 was the year the SP and S Railroad came to this city on the Columbia.

Washougal was 18 miles from Vancouver by a rough road that ran along the shores of the mighty Columbia River.

A variety of farming activities were carried out in the Washougal area, as well as logging operations. The Coast magazine said "Washougal was a busy colony of America's best people here rapidly expanding their beautiful farms and reaping bountiful harvests."

"Many people came and few went away; many had visited the splendid inland valleys of Washington and Oregon, but the charms of the Washougal country seems to hold them."

"Here there is a pleasure in living as well as returns for profit. We find many who came with but a pair of willing hands and are now independent."

Prominent names in these early days in Washougal included the Goot family, the Henriksen boys, the Hathaways, the Carters, Fritz Braun, George Johnson, and the Wrights.

Fritz Braun, Jr., was the first white man born in Washougal, and the first white girl born in Washougal was Frankie Cartwright.

General farming, dairying and fruit raising were major agricultural activities. Although the fruit-raising industry was in its infancy, hundreds of acres of land produced prunes, apples, cherries and pears in a never failing climate.

Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and logan berries, produced in home gardens, rivaled those best known in the Pacific Northwest.

against even such a worthy man as Mr. Bush, he decided to move to Oregon where he supposed there would be no prejudice was a kind and liberal man, and provided the means for a number of his white friends to accompany him.

"When the emigrants of 1844 had reached The Dalles they learned that it would be unlawful for Mr. Bush to enter Oregon at that time Great Britain claimed the country north of the Columbia River, so it was decided to make a temporary settlement on that side of the river, where he would be under the protection of the British flag.

"The little group of white men who had determined to stand by this good colored man then formed the first

Footnote:

(10). J. Neilson Barry, The Camas Post, December 1928, "First American Pioneer Settlement in Washington," XXII.

(page 24)

settlement of American pioneers in what is now Washington in 1844.

"It is very gratifying to the many friends of Washougal that it has this distinction. In many years since the river was first explored Washougal seemed always to 'get in the picture', and since it is able to claim to be the oldest All-American town in Washington.

"The first child (11) of American pioneer settlers in what is now the state of Washington was born in Washougal in April, 1845. There had been a number of children of American missionaries born before Christopher Columbus Simmons, but he was the first child of American settlers.

"His father, Michael T. Simmons, was a very prominent figure in the early history of Washington, he crossed the plains in 1842 but having learned that his friend, George Bush, would not be permitted to settle in Oregon on account of the unfortunate laws which were in force at that time, Simmons determined to stand by Bush.

"Therefore in the fall of 1844 Simmons and a number of the friends of Bush made a little settlement at Washougal, which was then in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. It seemed safest for Bush to remain at The Dalles for the winter until further information could be ascertained, but Mrs. Bush who was a white woman was one of the Washougal pioneers.

"Among the others were Jines, Kindred, and McCallister with their families, and the population was increased in the spring of 1845 by the birth of Christopher Columbus Simmons. This was an especially appropriate name for a child born beside the great Columbia River, at such a very historic spot.

"In the spring of 1845 George Bush arrived, having driven the cattle of the emigrants, which had wintered at The Dalles. Another early Washougal pioneer also came with the cattle, Captain William Shaw, who was to

(Footnote)

(11) Ibid., January 4, 1929, XXIII.

become prominent in the eventful years which followed.

"When the little settlement of friends of George Bush was at Washougal in 1844, Michael T. Simmons and the others were convinced that it would be better to (13) select their land claims on Puget Sound, rather than in the Willamette Valley, where the unfortunate law against colored people was at that time in force.

"A little party of men, therefore, left their families at Washougal and visited the Sound country. They found that region desirable, so returned and moved all their belongings to their new homes.

"At that time a number of British officials were making an investigation of conditions, and happened to meet these Washougalites. They realized that many other Americans would soon follow where they were going, and subsequently reported to the British government that American settlers were already beginning to occupy the Puget Sound country.

"This official report probably had considerable weight with the British diplomats, who knew that with American settlement on Puget Sound the British government would have great difficulty there. The claim of Great Britain to the region north of

Columbia was then relinquished, and the boundary treaty of 1846 was made.

“Washougal therefore contributed very considerable to the history of the United States as well as to that of Washington.

“It is very gratifying to know that the Oregon legislature changed the laws against colored people, and also passed a special law in favor of George Bush where by full rights were given him.

“Congress also passed a special law in his favor, January 30, 1850, which established his claim to six-hundred-forty acres on Bush Prairie, near Puget Sound.”

Footnote: (please note for some reason there is NO number 12)

(13) Ibid., January 11, 1929. XXIV.

(page 26)

In this way does Rev. J. Neilson Barry describe the early settlement of Washougal by American pioneers. It must be understood however that Rev. Barry does not establish Washougal as the first permanent settlement of white people in this area but only as the first American pioneer settlement. Vancouver, Washington was then established as an English military post.

While Christopher Columbus Simmons is recognized as the first American pioneer child born in the state of Washington, both English families and missionaries families are known to have been established in Washington before 1845.

Although Rev. Barry mentions that the little group of settlers who first established the settlement of Washougal moved on up into Puget Sound region it is evident that the McCallister family and Shaw family both eventually returned here for today we find members of that family, grandchildren of the first settlers to brave the hazards of the west still residing in the community.

(page 27)

CIVIC HISTORY OF WASHINGTON

“Washougal is located on the Columbia River about nineteen miles above the mouth of the Willamette. Recently, while at Washougal, I interviewed Dave Wright, one of the pioneer residents of Washougal. In speaking of Washougal’s early history, Mr. Wright said; “I started the first livery stable in Washougal. Fritz Braun ran the first hotel here and also had the first saloon. Washougal is built on a claim taken up by Dick Ough in 1849.”

Right here is a good place to explain how Mr. Ough acquired such a rather unusual name. His name was Howe, and he hailed from England. When he was asked what his name was, he left off the “H” and said “OWE”. An early day clerk who asked Mr. Howe his name, upon hearing Mr. Howe say “owe” supposed the name was spelled “Ough” and so wrote it on the records. His daughter, whom I interviewed some years ago, told me that it was easier to spell the name “Ough” than to attempt to change the official records. Continuing his narrative Mr. Wright said: “My uncle, Joseph E. C. Durgan and Captain Love, a steamship man of Portland, bought twenty acres of the Dick Ough donation land claim and started the town of Washougal. Mr. uncle Mr. Durgan, had it mapped and platted in the spring of 1881. He built the first house in Washougal and put up th first store here. H. H. Carpenter had a store at Parker’s Landing. He moved to Washougal. David C. Parker was the first settler in the vicinity of Washougal. He took up a claim on the Columbia River just below the present townsite of Washougal in 1845. He built a cabin there and with his wife and four children, began clearing the place. They cleared a quarter of an acre and he planted it with seed potatoes purchased from the Hudson’s Bay Company in Vancouver. In 1846 two more settlers came in—Doan and White. On November 17, 1847, Joseph Gibbons took up a claim at the mouth of Gibbon’s Creek. He learned that the claim he had taken up was the property of James White, who had taken it up in 1845.

Footnote:

(14) Fred Lockley, History of the Columbia River Valley From The dalles To The Sea, Vol I, pp. 332-333, published Chicago 1929, loc. cit.

Betsey Ough, 99, Dies Native of Oregon Country - Oregonian (published as Morning Oregonian) - July 18, 1911 - page 12

July 18, 1911 | Oregonian (published as Morning Oregonian) | Portland, Oregon | News Article | Volume LI | Issue 15501 | Page 12

BETSEY OUGH, 99, DIES

NATIVE OF OREGON COUNTRY
BURIED AT WASHOUGAL.

Daughter of Cascade Indian Chief
Survived by Six Children—Hus-
band Died 27 Years Ago.

WASHOUGAL, Wash., July 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. Betsey Ough, aged 99, died here today at her son's home. She was a daughter of an Indian chief of the Cascade Indians, a tribe of the Chinooks. Her maiden name was Schleyhoos.

She was born in 1812, and at the age of 20, was married to Richard Ough, an Englishman, who came here as the boatswain of the Beaver, an English man-of-war. He was an officer with the Hudson Bay Company, also at the time of his marriage.

She was the mother of 11 children. Six of whom survive as follows: Mrs. Sarah Cambrous, Benjamin J. Ough and John Ough, all of Washougal; Mrs. Grace M. Latourelle and Frederick Ough, of Latourelle, Or., and Mrs. Mary Sweeney, living in California.

After her marriage she lived for a time in the Tualatin Valley in Washington County, Oregon. From there she moved northeast of Portland about six miles to the Dufer district, and in 1852 they moved across the Columbia River and settled in this part of Clark County, where she resided until her death. There were only three families here when she settled here 59 years ago on a donation land claim. The land claim covered most of the present townsite of Washougal, and extended for a mile and a quarter along the Columbia River. The name of Ough and the Ough homestead were well known in the early days, and many travelers in this section who had occasion to pass up or down the Columbia River enjoyed the hospitality of Betsy Ough. She died surrounded by her children and grandchildren.

The funeral service was conducted here today at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Ough, by Rev. C. F. Clapp, D. D., and burial was in the Washougal Cemetery, by the grave of her husband, who died 27 years ago.

Family Great-grandson of PARKER
July 31, 1986
8 pages
PARKER - LADY

9 26

Unless preserved by a written account family stories are forgotten as generations pass. It is to preserve for their descendents the few remaining stories of two Oregon pioneer families, the Ladys and the Parkers, that this record is made.

The first Parkers we know of lived in Kentucky, the parents died leaving two young children, a son David Clark, who was born in Camden, Clay County in 1804 and a little girl. This little girl died tragically in childhood having been killed by a bear. The boy was adopted by a well-to-do man, John Bates, and given a good education.

David grew to maturity and married a young woman whose family name was Button. To this couple was born on January 25, 1835 in Lexington, Kentucky, a son named John Bates Parker. The mother died and the father married a second time in Missouri in 1838.

When John was about eight years old the family decided to leave their home in Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri and travel to the Oregon country in the far west. This was much against the desire of the foster father who offered them many inducements of a material nature if they would remain. When David and his wife could not be dissuaded he urged that they leave him his namesake, promising to provide well for him. Notwithstanding his pleas, the entire family, now numbering three children, made the journey in 1844 in a wagon train captained by Joh Minto. It is said that there was some difficulty with Indians at the hazardous crossing of the river Platt. All but one of the wagons had crossed when two Indians appeared and began helping themselves to the contents of the lone wagon. David Parker in driving them off hit one of them in the head with a hammer. It was feared that this might lead to further trouble but they were alone and not supported by a band as suspected and that was the end of the matter. No other incidents are known of the journey, but that it was replete with hardships can be deduced from the fact that of the hundred head of cattle with which

they left Missouri one horse and one ox remained when they reached the Dalles. There, the train went on leaving the Parkers at the Stockade where another son was born. As soon as Ann was able to travel they loaded their remaining possessions on a raft and with them floated down the Columbia River making portages at the Cascades. This manner of making the last part of the journey was not unusual for many families reached the Dalles in similar circumstances.

The Parkers landed on the northern bank of the Columbia River at a place still known as Parkers Landing. It is between the present towns of Washougal and La Camas in Washington. There they staked out a claim but had only squatters rights until it was recorded January 15, 1845. This is the first donation land claim recorded in Clark County, Washington. The following is quoted from a history of Clark County:

"Washougal: The settlement of this portion of Clark County was begun with the location of David C. Parker in 1845 on a claim a little below the present site of Washougal on the northern bank of the Columbia River. Here he built a log cabin and occupied it with his wife and four children. His next action was to clear a quarter of an acre in the vicinity of his dwelling and plant potatoes procuring the seed from the stores of the Company (Hudson Bay Company) at Vancouver. This estimable pioneer died in 1856."

David Parker is buried somewhere on his homestead on a hill and in sight of the river. He made a will leaving his property to his wife and children, John Bates, James, Eliza and George. On August 27, 1871 a patent was issued to Ann Brunner, widow of David C. Parker. The land here was surveyed in 1850.

Most of these dates can be found in the records at Vancouver. There is no record, however, of a road which he and others are said to have built between Washougal and Vancouver. The record may be in Salem as this was all Oregon country at that time or it may have been destroyed when the old Vancouver Court House burned. David Parker was supervisor of this road and did the sighting required for its construction. There are some stories of his trying to block others from building roads. For what reason it is hard to say. Perhaps his road was a source of revenue from tolls.

John Bates Parker from the age of nine was raised in the wilderness far from schools and colleges. Somehow, perhaps from schooling received before emigration or perhaps from his father, the boy learned to read and write. Some of his letters still exist. In his life, many things more important than the three "R's" had to be learned in the school of experience and that these lessons were well learned we know for he was able to protect himself from man and beast both wild in this lawless country and to wrest some kind of a living from the wilderness.

When the officers of the Hudson Bay Company left Vancouver Barracks, some miscreant cut the rope on the flag pole and Americans who feared that it had been done with the intention of later claiming the territory north of the Columbia as British, hastened again to unfurl the American flag. A number of men and boys tried unsuccessfully to climb the flagpole. J.B.P. then a youth made his attempt. He had supplied himself with a rope with which when he began to tire and slip back, he hitched himself slowly and with great effort to the top and replaced the flag, an incident which identified him with the history of the country. (Taken almost verbatim from the Oregonian of August 1905).

One of the very important places in the pioneer settlement was the smithy and for many years John Parker had a blacksmith shop in the village of east Portland. It was at this shop that plans were made for the formation of a Masonic Lodge, the first in East Portland. This is the Washington Masonic Lodge and its charter was granted in June 1869. On the sixtieth anniversary of this lodge a skit was presented showing a replica of the shop of Harrison and Parker where it was founded. The two partners were charter members and officers, John Harrison being the first senior warden and John Parker, first junior warden.

John Parker was a farmer as well as smith having a homestead on the Sandy River at Troutdale, Oregon but the ruling passion of his life was prospecting for gold. From the time of the California gold rush until his last illness

which came upon him in a mining camp in the Southern Oregon mountains, he spent all that he possibly could of time and money in the fruitless search for gold.

After civilization gained a foothold in the Willamette Valley he had a home in East Portland on Grand Avenue owning the block bounded by Grand Avenue, East sixth, East Washington and East Stark Streets.

John Bates Parker lived until August 1905 when he died at the home of his daughter, Carrie, aged seventy years. He is buried in Lone Fir Cemetery beside his wife, Elizabeth Ann whose early life was similar to his own.

Elizabeth Ann Lady was born October 29, 1839 in Pike County, Missouri. She was one of three daughters born to Joseph Lady and his wife whose maiden name was Doak. I think she was of Holland descent. Her sisters were Jane, afterward Mrs. Jamison (Liles ?), the eldest of the three, and Candace Files, youngest. Their mother, like so many of that day, was unable to survive the hardships and she died leaving her little daughters to the care of a stepmother who has left the reputation of being the traditional cruel stepmother. However, her son John "Laidy" of Baker, Oregon always had an affection for his stepsisters.

In 1853 Joseph Lady, his family, his brother William and family and the brother of his first wife, joined an emigrant train and journeyed West following the trail described by Emerson Hough in "The Covered Wagon." However, they escaped many of the dangers suffered by the Wingates of the story.

The daughter, Elizabeth, who was called the prettiest girl in Oregon and her Cousin Cornelia who greatly resembled her, rode horseback all of that long weary journey driving and guarding the cattle which formed much of the wealth of the family and meant much for their comfort. These two girls had an experience with the Indians which might have been tragic. For two days the Indians followed the girls trying to separate them from the train. Finally one of them grabbed Elizabeth's bridle saying, "Swap horses! Swap horses!" She hit him so hard that he was glad to get away.

The Lady families parted at the Dalles, William taking the Harlow trail to what is now Folk County, Oregon where many of his descendants still live. Among them are Alta and Esther Savage, daughters of Mary Christine Lady of Dalles and many members of the Yocum family.

Joseph Lady had been a ferryman in Missouri and being a river man by instinct and occupation he decided to sell his stock and wagons and continue the journey by water. He located in Battle Ground, Washington on a quarter section of land, but later gave it up in favor of an island in the Columbia which still bears his name. Lady Island is now owned by the Crown Willamette Paper Company. There is a story in the family, not authenticated, to the effect that he had a kind of primitive toll bridge from his island to the main land on either side. Joseph Lady was a sober-minded man and many old timers have testified to his justice and uprightness.

Joseph Lady was born in 1811 and died in 1856 from a congestive chill contracted while fighting Indians who molested his home. He is buried in the Vancouver Cemetery beside his daughter Jane and her husband, James Jamison.

After arriving in Oregon the three girls had to fend for themselves and Elizabeth went to the home of their neighbors, the Parkers, on the mainland, who had now been established nine years. Within a year, on February 6, 1854, she was married to the eldest son of the family, John Bates Parker.

This very young couple, aged fifteen and nineteen years, began life together on two acres of the Parker homestead. Two children, Martha Jane, December 3, 1854, and Joseph Francis, October 8, 1856, were born here. Later this home was traded in part for sixty acres on the Oregon side of the Columbia at Troutdale. A log cabin was built and served as home for the family for many years. Here were born the other five children, Mary Ellen, July 1858, Margaret Melvins, February 20, 1860, Henry Addison, January 2, 1862, Caroline Viola January 13, 1864 and David Bates, August 6, 1865. Martha, Ella and David died in childhood. Martha in 1862 at the age of eight, Ella, April 2, 1872, at the age of fourteen and David an infant just a month old. Life was full of adventures.

15
26

incredible hardships - food consisted principally of potatoes and wild game. Flour was scarce and high-priced. There was no such thing as medical attention. When the baby Carrie was two weeks old her Mother was very ill and unable to nurse her. Her Aunt Candace's husband, Jackson C. Eiles, took her by horseback to his home twelve miles away, carrying her on a pillow. There her Aunt cared for her and her cousin Nellie who was about the same age. There was very little material for clothing to be had. Flour sacks were prized and even the coarse thread with which they were sewn was carefully unpicked to be used again. While the Indians committed no outrages against these people as they frequently did to the settlers, they caused much anxiety by sneaking around them, hiding behind trees and spying on them. Many hardships were endured by that Mother and her children even after leaving the lonely farm for the Grand Avenue home.

This home was a pretty place with a pointed gable roof over a second story balcony. It was set back from the road with flowers and fruit trees in front of it. Some remaining bits of glass and linen and knitted lace are evidence of the good taste of its owner.

When Elizabeth's four remaining children were established in their own homes, all in Portland, she followed her husband again into the wild country and established another home in the wilderness. She loved the wild flowers in the garden of her mountain cabin and lived there several years until her sudden death May 24, 1898.

At the present time, 1933, Carrie, Mrs. Curtis G. Hall with her husband and only son, George, and Frank with his wife and younger son, Chester, and his family are living on farms in Clark County, Washington. Frank has another son, Earl, who with his wife, Adelaide and son, Dean, live in Multnomah, Oregon. His two daughters, Elizabeth Frances Randall and Flora Pattison with their families live in Portland.

Henry with his wife, Alice, and son, Harry, lived for many years in Portland. Alice Parker lies in the Parker plot in Lone Fir Cemetery and her husband and son have both left Portland and have been lost sight of for some years.

Vina Parker was married in 1883, July 1, to Fred Albert Schoppe, also a native Oregonian and son of early settlers who, however, did not come early enough to be called pioneers. She lived at her home on Grand Avenue and Broadway until her death, April 30, 1907, not quite two years after her father passed away. She too passed away at the home of her sister, Carrie, who cared for her in her last illness.

Vina had a son who died in infancy and a daughter Anna Louise who was married in Portland, May 22, 1912 to Alfred John Cormack, the American born son of Scottish parents. They lived in Portland with their children, Margaret Peace, born in 1915, Jean Kathryn 1918 and James Frederick 1927 until May 1930 when following the same urge which prompted their forbears on each side of the family, they bade farewell to their kinfolk and with their immediate family and possessions journeyed far away to establish their home. There being no new lands to explore, this family returned to the old country and their home is now in London, England.

Clara Luella Files, the baby whose mother cared for Carrie Parker, lived all of her married life in Portland. Her husband was Thomas M. Hurlburt many years sheriff of Multnomah County, Oregon. Two sons are at present (1933) living in Portland. Raymond Files Hurlburt with his wife, Ethel Thorp of Salt Lake City, Utah and their daughter Helen Candace and Rodney A. Hurlburt whose wife was Miss Frances Richmond. The youngest son, Ralph, lost his life in Flanders in 1918. The Hurlburt family have been for years very active members of the Washington Masonic Lodge and the Martha Washington Chapter, O. E. S. This is the same lodge which was founded in 1859 with John Bates Parker as a charter member. Candace Files lived her closing years at the home of her daughter and died there

February 1, 1911. Mrs. Hurlburt survived her mother exactly two years to the day.

Jane Jamison survived her two sisters and her nieces, Viha and Nellie. She lived for many years on a beautiful 160 acre farm just outside of Vancouver up the Columbia River. She was always prosperous and her home often furnished a visiting place for the children of her less fortunate sisters. She was for many years a widow and lived in the town of Vancouver, Washington at Ninth and I Streets in a pleasant house in a large garden and orchard. After many years of living with part of her house let to tenants when she was unable to live alone, this method proved unsatisfactory and she lived the last few years of her life in the Catholic Home for the Aged in Vancouver. Although confined to her room and unable to see, she still had a zest for life and enjoyed the visits of her friends and relatives. She died in 1919.

Of the Uncle Doak who came West with the Lady family, nothing is known except that he lived a few years in Astoria.

The Parker homestead was visited by the Hall and Schoppe-Cormack families on an Independence Day holiday about 1925. Lady Island is owned and used by the Crown Willamette Paper Company. The Troutdale farm can still be visited. It is much cut up by roads and railroads and the old log cabin is gone. However, what is known as the new house is there; also a later one.

1871
20

- David C. Parker -
(Ann Brunner, Widow)
Donation Certificate #215
Notification #320
Aug. 27, 1871
Claim #37 & 48 - Vancouver

Location: Claim #37, part of section 7; T1N, R4E WM.. Claim #48 parts of sections 11, 12, 13 & 14; T1N, R3E WM.. Claim south side along Columbia River, eastward of the Washougal river mouth. West half assigned to Ann Brunner, widow. East half assigned to the heirs at law of David C. Parker. Claim to be divided by a line running North 7 deg. 31' East. Total of 581.97 acres.

Affidavit of Witness: Joseph Gibbons under oath states he is personally acquainted with David Parker who claims donation right to land described. Ann Parker is his wife, and known to live together from Dec. 1847 to Oct. 6, 1853.
Witnessed by W.P. Juston, the seal of Oregon. Oct. 6, 1853.

Affidavit of Settlers: David C. Parker arrived Oregon in 1844. Born in Clay County, Kentucky in 1804. Has resided on land from Jan. 1845 to Oct. 6, 1853. He intermarried with Ann Parker, his wife, and was legally married to her on Jan. 27, 1838 in Chariton county, Missouri.
Witnessed by W.P. Juston, the seal of Oregon. Oct. 6, 1853.

Proof of Residence: David C. Parker as having resided on land from Dec. 1, 1847 and April 1849 to Oct. 6, 1853. Sworn to as so by Joseph Gibbons and Richard Ough.
Witnessed by W.P. Juston, the seal of Oregon. Oct. 6, 1853.

Affidavit of Witness: H.J.G. Maxon under oath states he is personally acquainted with David C. Parker who claims donation right to land described, Not. #320. Ann is his wife and known to live together from Oct. 20, 1845 to Aug. 13, 1857.
Witness; Louis Van Vleet, Notary Public, Clark Co., WT..

Affidavit of Settlers: David C. Parker arrived Washington Territory Jan. 10, 1845. Was born in Kentucky 1804. Has resided on land land described, Not. #320, from Jan. 15, 1845 to Aug. 13, 1857. He intermarried with Ann, his wife, and legally married to her on Jan. 10, 1836 in Missouri.
Witness; Louis Van Vleet, Notary Public, Clark Co., WT..

Affidavit of Residence: David C. Parker as having resided on land, Not. #320, from Oct. 20, 1845 to Aug. 13, 1857. Sworn to as so by H.J.G. Maxon and S.D. Maxon.
Witness; Louis Van Vleet, Notary Public, Clark Co., WT..

MARRIAGE
Jan. 27, 1838

David Parker's homestead preserved

(21) (32) (48)

Several settlers had traveled through the area before, but David C. Parker was the first to set up a formal homestead and file a land claim north of the Columbia River.

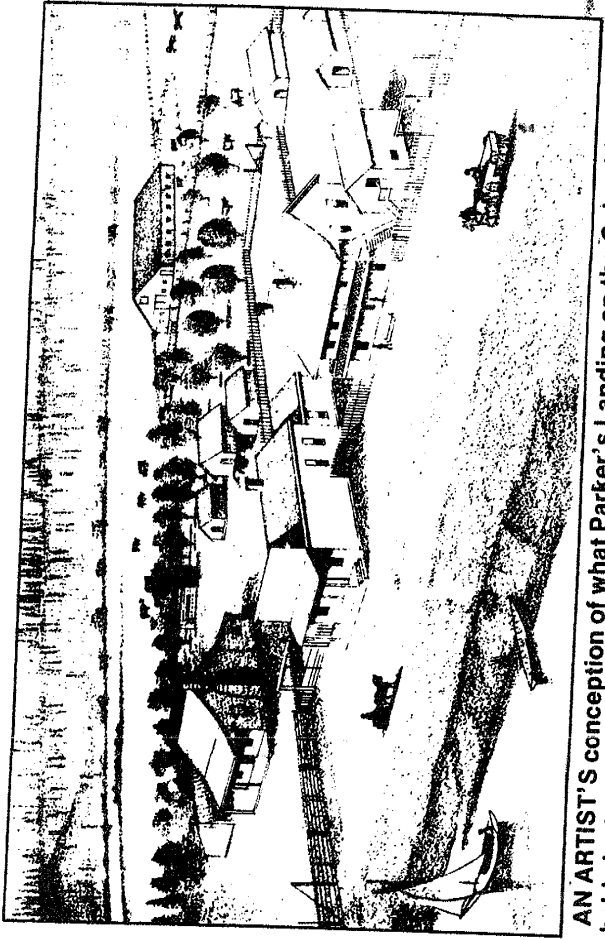
His homestead, and the early township that grew around it, was located in the area of what soon was called Parker's Landing.

Designated as a registered National Historic Area in 1978, the site has been the focus of attention by the Parkersville Site Development Committee, which is working to preserve and develop the site as a historic location. This development began in 1980 when a large rock with two plaques was placed there.

The first plaque, which was presented by then-Governor Dixie Lee Ray, designates the area as a historical and archaeological site. The second designates the area as the Parker's Landing Historical Park.

The development committee wants the site preserved because of its strong historical value.

"It is the historical beginning for the Americans in this area. He (Parker) was the first settler in this area and Camas and Washougal sprang from there. To say otherwise,



AN ARTIST'S conception of what Parker's Landing on the Columbia River probably looked like.

is still recorded at the Clark County Courthouse and was the first claim filed there.

Parker then erected a log cabin for his family. His next recorded action was to clear a quarter of an acre of land next to his new home and plant it with potatoes. He acquired the seeds from the Hudson's Bay Company Store at Fort Vancouver.

He probably first platted the Parkersville township in 1846, said Tidland. The date is unclear since a fire in the original county courthouse destroyed many records. However more townships were plotted in 1846 than any other year, Tidland said.

On June 10, 1854, Parker was granted a license to establish a ferry from the head of Lady Island to above the mouth of the Washougal River. He built a small dock on the Columbia River, initially known as Parker's Ferry. The dock later evolved into Parker's Landing.

Parker died in 1858, leaving his wife and children behind. In 1870 titles were awarded, giving half of the land to Ann and the other half to his children. Why it took 12 years for

Continued on page 7

In Business Since 1954...

...with one objective in mind: always provide our customers with quality furniture, appliances...

e brother other y and e was 's first y then me of her by ia was) years 14. Her 1884 at in the eath of nother ece of d pur- ichard wn of ed her ne, so grand- ussell. corner s now abeth grand- atten- her forget day, enter- to put stairs other "My tian," m in l for even- ty of

PLAQUES TELL the date of the park's dedication and that it is an historic site.

MEMBERS OF the Parkersville Site Development Committee stand in front of the monument that marks the historic area. Those pictured are Gus Pluchos, Vince Ast, Roberta Tidland, Dorothy Plontek, Alice Gee, Rosalee MacRae, Doris Anderson, Marjorie Shiluk and Jean Zawistowski. (Staff photo by Jon Larson)

Group fighting to preserve history

Continued from page 5

the titles to be awarded is unclear, but it may have been due to records being lost in the courthouse fire, Tidland said. As of 1885, Ann and one of her daughters still lived in Parkersville.

After Parker's death, Lewis Van Vleet became administrator of the estate. Sometime before 1870, he redid the paperwork on the township, Tidland said. This may have been what finally allowed the titles to be awarded to Parker's heirs. He received a portion of the land as payment for his services.

Other homes and businesses were built in Parkersville. In 1877, H.H. Carpenter built the town's first store. In 1879, he received some competition when Joe E.C. Durgan built the town's second store. Durgan must have done something right, because in 1880, Carpenter sold his store to Durgan and moved to Portland. A year later, Carpenter moved to Washougal and started a new store there.

Also in 1880, Fritz Braun, a German emigrant, began constructing a hotel in Parkersville. At this point, the fledgling town had a chance of becoming the most prominent city east of Vancouver, Cecil Van Vleet told a group of Washougal High School students in the late 1970's.

Cecil Van Vleet was the grandson of Lewis Van Vleet. Braun's hotel was mentioned in "The Post Bicentennial," a special

edition of the newspaper which was published in 1976 as a tribute to the nation's Bicentennial. It was reported there that the hotel was nearly completed when Braun noticed the success of the Washougal site and decided business would be better there. He tore down what he had built, and reconstructed the hotel in Washougal.

However, Cecil told the students that the reason Braun left Parkersville was an argument over property boundaries with Lewis Van Vleet. Other businesses followed Braun's lead and left Parkersville.

Lewis Van Vleet's daughter (Cecil's mother), Dr. Louisa Wright, was the area's first physician. After retiring from her practice, she

bought her family's Fern Prairie house and the Parkersville land from her father. In the early 1910s, she had the Fern Prairie house moved and attached to the home once belonging to Ann Parker. Wright died in 1913 when her neck was broken by a horse's kick.

Cecil returned to the area for his mother's funeral and decided to take up residence in the home. During the 1920s through the 1940s, an active dairy farm was run there, Tidland said. Cecil's wife, Mary, taught bridge lessons in a summer home on the property. During the 1970's, the Van Vleets sold their land to the Port of Camas-Washougal, but retained the right to live there as long as they wished.

Cecil died on Dec. 4, 1977. Mary continued to live in the home until her death in 1978. Before she died she made it very clear that she wanted the area used as some sort of park, Tidland said.

The Van Vleet home burned down a few years later. All that remains of the settlement is a ring of stones, the remains of a silo that preceded the Van Vleets.

Over the summer of 1988, the Parkersville Site Development Committee built a flower garden around the silo. The garden was dedicated on Sept. 11. The committee has further plans for development of the site, but disagreement exists between them and the Port as how to best use the land.

Grandparents known for their generosity

Continued from page 4

She was at first fearful, but her fears changed to joy when the professor told her stories about her grandmother and grandfather. They were known as generous people, and in one instance gave their last cow to a pioneer couple so they could feed their sick baby milk.

Gracia had entered the university with hopes of becoming a teacher, but an advisor told her she should take business training. She completed courses in business English,

banking and French and returned home to become the first woman teller in the state, working for Clark County Bank from between 1935 and 1950.

Besides being the first woman teller, she is a charter member of many organizations including the Camas-Washougal Historical Society, Daughters of Pioneers, Business and Professional Women. She is also a past matron of Eastern Star, Vashiti Chapter.

She and her husband Reggie operated the Jones Bakery in Washougal for a time, then turned it

into a confectionary. The business was housed in what is now Betty's for Beauty on B Street, but back then it sat between the Washougal Liberty Theater and the Red and White grocery store.

In 1950, she and her husband Reggie left Washougal to start a cattle ranch on the Yakima Indian Reservation, where many of the Indians from the Camas-Washougal area had gone to live.

For 12 years, Gracia worked at the Yakima Indian Agency in Toppenish. They returned to the community in 1968.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in _____, in the County of Clark, Territory, State of Washington, enumerated by me on the 9th day of July, 1870.

Post Office: Vancouver

Singleton & Beale, Ass't Marshal.

22

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION.			7	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.		10	PARENTAGE.		14	EDUCATION.		18	19	20	
			4	5	6		8	9		11	12		15	16				17
The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family.			Age at last birthday, or under 15, in fraction, above, 15, below, 15, 1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, 7/8, 9/10, 11/12, 13/14, 15/16, 17/18, 19/20, 21/22, 23/24, 25/26, 27/28, 29/30, 31/32, 33/34, 35/36, 37/38, 39/40, 41/42, 43/44, 45/46, 47/48, 49/50, 51/52, 53/54, 55/56, 57/58, 59/60, 61/62, 63/64, 65/66, 67/68, 69/70, 71/72, 73/74, 75/76, 77/78, 79/80, 81/82, 83/84, 85/86, 87/88, 89/90, 91/92, 93/94, 95/96, 97/98, 99/100.	Sex—Male (M), Female (F).	Color—White (W), Black (B), Mulatto (M), Indian (I), Chinese (C), Japanese (J), Other (O).	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S.; or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Father of foreign birth.	Mother of foreign birth.	If born within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.).	If married within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.).	Attended school within the year.	Cannot read.	Cannot write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	Constitutional Relations.
		John	2	M	W	At home			Wash. Terr.									
		Lady	2	F	W	At home			Wash. Terr.									
314	331	Pedell Charles	30	M	W	Farmer	1000	300	Canada									1
		Jane	40	F	W	Keeping house			Canada									
		Jean	14	F	W	At home			Canada									
		Harriet	17	F	W	At home			Canada									
		Robert	6	M	W				Oregon									
		Minnie	4	F	W				Oregon									
		Lillian	4	F	W				Wash. Terr.									
317	332	Gibbons Joseph	13	M	W	Farmer	600	200	Connecticut									1
		Maria	34	F	W	Keeping house			New York									
318	333	Gibbons Edward	34	M	W	Laborer			New York									1
		Carollotta	21	F	W	Keeping house			Ohio									
		Janice	4	F	W	At home			Wash. Terr.									
		Jacob	1	M	W				Wash. Terr.									
314	334	Gibbons Mason	29	M	W	Farmer	2000	200	Illinois									1
		Sarah	17	F	W	Keeping house			Wash. Terr.									
		Rhizetha	7	F	W	At home			Wash. Terr.									
360	335	Cough Richard	31	M	W	Farmer	3000	1800	England									1
		Elizabeth	35	F	W	Keeping house			Wash. Terr.									
		Benjamin	1	M	W	Laborer			Wash. Terr.									1
		Lucia	12	F	W	At home			Wash. Terr.									
		Fredrick	14	M	W				Wash. Terr.									
		Emily	10	F	W				Wash. Terr.									
		John	6	M	W				Wash. Terr.									
361	336	Wells Jackson	28	M	W	Farmer	3500	1500	Minnesota									1
		Ella	26	F	W	Keeping house			Wash. Terr.									
		George	21	M	W	Laborer			Illinois									1
362	337	Barber Sam	64	M	W	Keeping house			Scotland									1
		George	25	M	W	Laborer			Wash. Terr.									1
		James	25	M	W	Laborer			Missouri									1
		David	2	M	W				Wash. Terr.									
363	338	Wacker Isaac	57	M	W	Carpenter	200		Ohio									1
364	339	Woodward John	42	M	W	Farmer		300	Iowa									1
		Sarah	30	F	W	Keeping house			Wash. Terr.									
		Richard	13	M	W	At home			Wash. Terr.									
		William	11	M	W	At home			Wash. Terr.									
		James	8	M	W	At home			Wash. Terr.									
		Abner	6	M	W				Wash. Terr.									
		Samuel	4	M	W				Wash. Terr.									

No. of dwellings, 9 No. of white females, 12 No. of males, foreign born, 3
 " " families, 9 " " colored males, 3 " " females, " " 3
 No. of insane, — 2 10 12 5 11

CLARKE COUNTY
WASHINGTON
TERRITORY

1885

By
B.F. Alley and J.P. Munro-Fraser

Edited and indexed by
Mark E. Parsons

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CLARKE COUNTY

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With the settlement of the country and the opening of farms the county commenced to be a center of agricultural prosperity, and to still further promote its advancement in that and the concomitant sciences the Clarke County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was organized, July 11, 1868, with the following incorporators: Lewis Van Vleet, Gay Hayden, Alexander McAndrew, Silas D. Maxon, Marshal R. Hathaway, H. K. Hines, I. T. Maulesby, G. S. Hathaway, S. W. Brown, Julius Suiste, T. C. Palmer; and officers: Lewis Van Vleet, President; M. R. Hathaway and S. W. Brown, Vice Presidents; Julius Suiste, Secretary; S. D. Maxon, Treasurer. An executive committee was also named from each precinct in the county and a fair directed to be held in the following October. The exhibitions held in a long succession of years have been attended with much success, the stock and produce have been of a very high order, while the literary exercises, as reported in the current papers, were of more than ordinary excellence. The Society, too, has worked a great good in instigating a larger amount of energy into their actions generally and the farmers have not been slow to take advantage where it has been possible to effect a good.

The subject of Railroads is one which has attracted the attention of the citizens of Clarke county for a number of years. In some manner or another has this matter appeared and reappeared. As long ago as November 21, 1868, a public meeting was held in Vancouver under the presidency of Mr. Gay Hayden, to discuss the project of the construction of the Columbia River and Puget Sound Railroad, the company having entered into an agreement with the then Railroad King, Ben. Holladay, to construct the same. There were three places on the Columbia suggested as the crossing point of the road into Washington Territory, viz.: Sandy, Vancouver and Martin's Bluff, and naturally the residents of the second mentioned place wished for the boon. Subsequent meetings were held in furtherance of their aim, and one lady, Mrs. Captain Ingram, offered the company a hundred acres of good land as an inducement, but even this, and much more, were insufficient bribes to any outside corporation to make Vancouver a terminus, or even a depot.

It was not until the building of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's road that Clarke county can be said to have had railroad communication within easy distance of her boundaries, and not till the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad with that line, has she had an outlet to the Eastern markets. This road, however, does not tap the county itself, but is on the Oregon side of the Columbia river, with its nearest point opposite Washougal. However, in 1883, the Northwestern Railroad and Improvement Company started in Vancouver with the purpose of constructing a line in a northeasterly direction through the heart of Clarke county, and although the scheme was in abeyance for a time, under other auspices it has now assumed proportions that leave little room to doubt its being rapidly pushed to completion. Such a road will tend greatly towards the further development of the county and open a way to competition and therefore to a prosperity hitherto only suspected.

According to an English writer, in 1814 heavy fires raged around the Sound country; and again, in 1845, when the bald hills between the Nesqually and Cowlitz rivers were denuded of their high trees and large forests of timber. Naturally Clarke county has had its share of those devastating conflagrations. One that swept over it,

regular terms of District Courts were established, that of Vancouver being only for the counties of Clarke and Skamania. The days set apart at this time for holding court were the second Monday in March and third Monday in October, but this was changed, November 10, 1881, to the first Monday in April and November.

Courts held at Vancouver have no jurisdiction of causes in which the United States is a party—so says this Act.

It should be mentioned in this place that by an Act of the Territorial Legislature passed January 11, 1855, it was directed that the penitentiary should be located near the county seat of Clarke County, and, January 6, 1858, authority was given to have the building erected on ten acres of land, upon the claim of Mrs. Esther Short, the site "heretofore selected," and up till 1880 it was within the bounds of possibility that Clarke county would have the honor of harboring the Territorial prisoners, but her citizens were doomed to disappointment, for a repealing Act was passed, December 10, 1880, locating the penitentiary at Port Townsend.

On September 5, 1855, Salmon creek was declared by the County Commissioners to be a public highway and ordered to be kept open; March 3, 1857, Sumner Barker was granted the privilege to build a wharf at the rear of his lots in the city of Vancouver; upon the petition of Camp & Co., and twenty-five others a like franchise was granted for twenty years, the location being the terminus of First and B streets; while, similar grant was made to Louis Sohns and Michael Wintler, at the foot of Main street, Vancouver, May 8, 1875.

On December 2, 1851, license was granted to William Goodwin to establish a ferry from the head of Lady Island to above the mouth of Washougal river; June 10, 1854, a like privilege was granted to David C. Parker; March 7, 1855, the same to James Carty, on Lake River slough, and O. W. Bozorth on Cathlapoodle river. May 7, 1879, franchise was granted to William H. Foster and Edwin A. Willis to operate a steam ferry on the Columbia river from the foot of B street, city of Vancouver, to Switzler's Landing, Multnomah county, Oregon, upon the payment of an annual license of five dollars; and, May 5, 1884, the same privileges were granted to the Multnomah Railroad Company.

On June 2, 1857, it was ordered that every person liable to perform labor on the public roads shall pay a levy of nine dollars road tax and an additional tax of twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property as valued by the County Assessor.

We now come to the question of location of the Territorial Capitol. Vancouver was declared to be the place chosen by Act of the Legislature, December 11, 1860, yet Olympia was adopted, and that in spite of the protests of the citizens of Clarke county. The latter choice was confirmed by Governor McGill and after him by L. Jay S. Turney, the acting Governor, who stated that on his arrival in the Territory he failed to find the capitol at Vancouver, but at Olympia, and he per force remained there. The library of the Territory was ordered to be removed to Vancouver and the county of Clarke authorized the payment of the expense of such removal, besides which, private citizens expressed their willingness to defray the whole outlay of transferring the government offices from Olympia to Vancouver in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Act, but in a motion for rule to show cause why a writ of

Acts authenticating a law were the best evidence of its being passed by the Legislature, and of the Act being the *will* of the Legislature. That an "enacting clause" was not one of those acts and consequently was not the evidence upon which a court could rely in regard to the authenticity of the act. And further that the supreme power of a State or Territory was not, and could not, be bound, from the nature of their power, by custom.

As is natural to suppose, this decision aroused a feeling of deep indignation in the hearts of the people of Clarke county, and the residents generally along the Columbia river, who were equally interested with the citizens of Vancouver in retaining and maintaining the capitol at that place. They stigmatized the "enacting clause," in their wrath, as a "silly quibble," and looked upon such an objection as unworthy the dignity of a dispute.

Yet, notwithstanding indignation meetings, scathing editorials and bitter words, Olympia retained the capitol, and the Legislature convened there, December 18, 1861, and there it still remains.

Under the provisions of an Act incorporating the Simcoe Trail or Road Company, passed January 12, 1861, franchise was granted to E. H. Lewis, G. T. McConnell, E. L. Dole, Jehu Switzler and William Switzler, to construct a road between Fifth Plain, ten miles northeast of Vancouver, and a point near Fort Simcoe, and the work was immediately undertaken. **May 11, 1862, the County Commissioners contributed five hundred dollars towards building a bridge at Washougal, and appointed Lewis Van Vleet the superintendent of construction.** November 6, 1862, seventy-five dollars was contributed for a like purpose over Burnt Bridge creek; and, November 19, 1864, one hundred and nine dollars was apportioned for a similar construction across LaCamas creek.

By Act, passed January 15, 1863, Thomas Nerton, Peter Bersh, Frederick Proebstel, Charles Bird and A. R. Willey were constituted a body corporate for the purpose of ditching and draining Fourth Plain swamp, a needed improvement at the time.

The Congress of the United States passed an Act entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and, January 28, 1864, the Legislature of Washington Territory irrevocably adopted the same with the conditions and obligations therein contained, and, January 7, 1865, made an enactment providing for the establishment and government of an Agricultural College authorized by the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and designated the place of location of "Washington College" at or near the city of Vancouver, and vesting its government in a Board of Trustees consisting of E. S. Fowler, Michael Wintler, John Sheets, S. W. Brown, Gay Hayden and John H. Timmen, the Governor being *ex-officio* a member. On January the fourteenth, the Commissioners of Clarke county were empowered to make a special tax levy annually not exceeding two mills on the dollar the proceeds of which should be disbursed by the County Treasurer, upon presentation of warrants signed by the President of the Board of Trustees—and there the matter rests!

Nothing of any special importance occurred in the official world of Clarke county until the election in November 1872, when a contest arose between John O'Keane and Charles Brown for the office of County Auditor, each having received an equal num-

Samuel R. Whipple and others, an assessment had been made of the amount to be paid by the holders of lots, blocks and parcels of land within the Short Claim, to entitle them to a conveyance of such lots, blocks and parcels of land, and signifying their readiness to execute and deliver proper deeds of conveyance, upon payment of such being made.

In order that the matter may be better understood let us briefly recount a short history of the affair.

In the year 1877 the Short heirs, or a majority of them, commenced in the District Court two actions in ejectment, one against S. R. Whipple and the other against William C. Hazard. As these two actions were test cases, numbers of citizens who held lands under the same title as Whipple and Hazard united for the purpose of defending the titles of these two gentlemen. A demurrer was filed, argued by able counsel on both sides and overruled by the Court. The decision upon the demurrer very clearly indicated that the Short heirs would win and that the greatest number of the citizens were holding under a title which was no title at all. Under these circumstances, and acting upon the advice of their Attorneys, seven of those interested united and formed themselves into a committee to purchase the right of the Short heirs to the property, to the intent that the land claimed by the several holders under deeds found to be worthless might be conveyed to them upon the payment of a *pro rata* share of the cost of acquiring the title of the Short heirs.

The heirs were widely scattered. Some were in Eastern Oregon; others in Eastern Washington Territory; and others in Southern California. All were found and the title of all of them secured. All had to be done very quietly, for if the scheme was made public its object would have been defeated. After the title of the Shorts had been purchased it was necessary to buy the Attorneys on the other side, as the Short heirs, had sold or given them one-half interest in the land. The title of these gentlemen (excepting Leander Holmes) was secured, and then Holmes commenced three suits in equity to set aside deeds made by three of the Short heirs. The litigation was long and expensive, but to tell of all its various ramifications would be both tedious and useless, suffice it to say the affair was all settled; the legal estate placed in the hands of two trustees in trust to convey the lots in accordance with the purport of the notification mentioned above.

As to the claim of Mrs. Biers and the heirs of Thomas F. Biers deceased. The burden of their proof lay in a continuous residence and cultivation of the land from July 4, 1850 to March 24, 1855, they having continued to reside upon and cultivate it, under the law of September, 1850.

The claim of H. C. Morse was made January 18, 1854, three years, six months and fourteen days after that of Mrs. Biers, and after selling many of the lots to private citizens, he disposed of the whole claim to Hon. George H. Williams, of Portland, by warrantee deed, retaining only the house and lots on which his family afterwards resided and which he had previously purchased from D. C. Parker.

In dealing with both these claims, Commissioner Willis Drummond, of the General Land office, under date March 24, 1877, says:

"I have had under consideration the papers in the case of the claim of H. C. Morse and the widow and heirs of T. Fred. Biers, claiming under the Donation laws a

auspices of the La Camas Colony, an association of gentlemen having as their object the utilizing of the water-power here found. Flowing from the southernmost of these meres is the La Camas creek which finds its way into the Columbia, after passing through a romantic cañon, now swirling around huge bowlders and again splashing against its rocky buttresses, affording in its dark pools a safe retreat for countless numbers of the beautiful mountain trout.

On the margin of the lake nearest the Columbia, which at its nearest point, is distant therefrom about a mile and a quarter, in the year 1846, Jacob Hunsaker had erected for him by David C. Parker and William Ryan, a saw mill, which was located above the site of that which afterwards took its place and subsequently became a prey to the devouring element. Although it served its purpose at the time, as things go now, it was not much of an establishment; it was provided with but one saw—an upright, seven feet long—while the logs used were cut in the immediate vicinity and rolled to the log-way with hand-spikes. It may be mentioned that the saw is now in the possession of Mrs. David C. Parker, and would form a splendid acquisition to a museum of pioneer relics of Clarke county. The next mill to be constructed was one by the Hudson Bay Company in 1851 but which too was burned in after years, while, in 1852, H. J. G. Maxon built the edifice known far and near as Maxon's Mill, but this also succumbed to fire and left the vicinity without an industry of this nature until 1883 when the La Camas Colony erected that in present operation.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This place of worship was established December 9, 1883, by Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Olympia, who prior to the event had been accustomed to hold services at the residence of Æ. McMaster, at the corner of Fourth and Columbia streets. The original membership was composed of Æ. McMaster (Ruling Elder), Elizabeth McMaster, Elizabeth M. McMaster, Martha Conklin, O. T. McCord, and T. Knutson, but the number of which has since been considerably augmented. There is, as yet, no church building, the services being held in the school-house, where also is weekly convened a well-attended Sabbath school.

LA CAMAS COLONY.—This Company was organized in Portland, Oregon, with Henry L. Pittock as President and D. H. Stearns, Manager, the object being to found a town, or colony, at La Camas, and bring into practical use the magnificent water-power there remaining uncondemned. May 12, 1883, the association examined these advantages, found them to realize every expectation and forthwith directed the manager to enter into negotiations towards the purchase of lands which should command the whole water power. Without delay two thousand six hundred acres of land were bought on either margin of the lakes and embracing both banks of La Camas creek to its *embouchure* at the Columbia, thus giving them riparian rights over a lake several square miles in extent and a stream more than a mile in length, with a fall in that distance of one hundred and seventy-five feet. To utilize this force it became necessary to construct a sequence of dams at the southern end of the lakes, work having been commenced July 31, 1883. When dams Nos. 1 and 2, were completed, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, No. 3 was started, and is intended, when completed, to head and feed a second aqueduct. By the construction of dam No. 1 the waters of the two lakes were raised twelve feet above their ordinary height, and nine feet above the main

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aqueduct, which it feeds. Dam No. 2 is a portion of the water-course and is located at the point where stands the Company's saw-mill.

The aqueduct mentioned has been most expensively constructed, is full seven thousand feet in length, eight feet wide and seven high, and cut much of the way through the solid rock, while half-a-mile of it has been penetrated by means of tunneling. It extends to the bluffs of the Columbia river, and there has a fall of one hundred and seventy feet with a practical head of one hundred and forty feet.

It will thus be seen that an available force of several thousand horse-power is placed under the most perfect control, and so situated that mills and factories using it are absolutely free from danger by flood and as perfectly protected from liability to conflagration as it is possible for water under pressure of one hundred and forty feet held practically in unlimited quantity to make it.

The Company controlling this interest has spent about one hundred thousand dollars in land and improvements in this vicinity while the enterprise is attracting considerable attention. It has in operation a magnificent paper mill which produces a first class article that is now being used by The *Oregonian*, and a flouring mill is in course of construction. All these manufactories are connected by a tramway extending from the town to the wharf, making transportation to steamboats exceedingly convenient, while, the lands and manufacturing privileges of the corporation are held at such reasonable rates that business feels itself greatly encouraged under such liberal auspices.

WASHOUGAL.

The settlement of this portion of Clarke county, other than that mentioned elsewhere as made by the Hudson Bay Company, was begun with the location of David C. Parker, in 1845, on a claim a little below the present town-site on the northern bank of the Columbia river, and here he erected a log cabin and occupied it with his wife and four children. His next action was to clear a quarter of an acre of land in the vicinage of his dwelling, which he planted with potatoes, procuring the seed from the stores of the "Company" at Vancouver, and thus commenced the work of reclamation which has since been prosecuted with such vigor. This estimable pioneer died in 1858, leaving his widow—the partner of his early trials—to mourn his loss. The good lady, now attained to the ripe age of four-and-seventy years, still survives her husband and lives on the Home Farm with her daughter Mrs. A. J. Wiley. In 1846, an addition to the little community was made further up the Columbia by two men named Doan and White, who also built a log cabin for themselves, but they did not remain long residents of the district. Their house stood on land that is now the property of Messrs. Russell and Shepherd. Next to arrive was Joseph Gibbons. Coming to Clarke county, November 17, 1847, he settled on the Columbia river, near the mouth of a creek which has since borne his name, and transporting his family down the river from The Dalles by boat, the pioneer himself drove his cattle along the northern bank in quest of a spot that would suit his requirements. After some more weary trudging he called a halt, gazed in silent rapture at the prospect before him where lay the rich bottom lands of the Columbia and through the alluvial deposit, a clear stream o'ershadowed by umbrageous boughs of sylvan beauty. Here is the spot I have long sought, he cried, and there he determined to make his future

home. Finding the land was for sale he immediately purchased it from the original owner James White, who took up the claim, probably in 1845, proceeded to Vancouver, and returning with his son Edward, hired Charles Carter and erected a log-cabin eighteen by twenty feet in dimensions, paying therefor fifteen dollars. Into this dwelling he removed his family in the month of December, 1847.

In 1849 Richard Ough located a claim not far from that of Mr. Parker; in 1850, there arrived J. Duncan; and in 1854, J. E. C. Durgin.

The town of Washougal is situated on the Columbia river, about nineteen miles above the mouth of the Willamette and one mile and a half to the east of the point where the creek from which it derives its name joins the great river. Its founder is J. E. C. Durgin who with his wife donated the land for its use, and, April 2, 1880, had it mapped and platted by Alexander McAndrew. The record bears date May 6, 1880. In that year Mr. Durgin erected his residence and the store building now standing alongside of his new and commodious edifice, while, that same year A. H. Kersey, built his dwelling to the west of the store just mentioned, and, a little farther on, came the habitations of Andrew Fletcher and E. A. Bailey. With this very substantial start in 1881 we find the number of houses increased by two blacksmith shops, a saddle and harness shop, a butcher's shop and the hotel constructed by Fritz Broun.

Washougal is beautifully situated, and commands a splendid prospect of the Columbia as well as the timber clad mountains of Oregon, at the base of which the line of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company finds its way in many a graceful curve. When the Territory becomes more thickly settled and the magnificent water-power turned to account by an enterprising people, then shall the town come into prominence and the busy hum of the factory be heard. As it is the building of a few houses is but a step in the great journey of a city's life and commercial importance comes not save by the full development of all the natural resources of a country.

In the year 1880 a good wharf was built at Washougal, and this point has since become the terminus of the steamboat *Calliope*, while the regular Portland traders, such as the *Traveler* and *Dixie Thompson*, make landings on their upward and downward trips. In 1880, also, a warehouse measuring twenty-four by forty feet was erected for the convenience of storage, and so great a necessity was it found to be that a new building thirty by forty feet in dimensions was substituted for it, the wharf being at the same time enlarged, and increased accommodation furnished to shippers.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—About the year 1880 Rev. Dr. Atkinson commenced to hold services in private residences and school-houses of Washougal, and finally made a proposition to the residents, that the Congregational church, which he represented would furnish the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars toward the erection of a place of worship in the town, if the citizens would raise an amount sufficient to complete the building. Among the foremost in the laudable undertaking were Hon. D. L. Russell, David Shepherd and J. E. C. Durgin, and on November 5, 1882, a neat edifice, twenty-four by thirty feet in size, was dedicated with the proper services, under the name of the "Bethel Congregational Church," and Messrs. Russell, Shepherd and Durgin elected the first trustees. The membership now, 1885, is between fifteen and twenty, while so strong is the feeling of society that the support of a church works

good; that members of nearly all of the protestant denominations worship here and show a determination to maintain a House of God in their midst, irrespective of government or sect. There is a Sabbath school in connection with the church which is well attended and is coeval with Dr. Atkinson's first ministrations in the place.

FERN PRAIRIE.

The first settlers in this portion of the county were James Parker and his son, D. C. Parker, who arrived in the district in 1852 and located their claim the following year. The next settler was Hon. Lewis Van Vleet, in 1855, after which the settlement was subject to so many changes that no note was taken of the general movements of families. The first school in the locality was opened under the tuition of Miss Lucy Knight in May, 1863, in a log hut that occupied the site of the present building of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—As long ago as 1857 there was a church organization under the teaching of the Methodist Body, at Fern Prairie, services being held in the different school-houses until the completion of the church building in 1884. It is twenty-eight by forty-eight feet in dimensions, has a membership of about twenty-five persons, and is now under the pastoral charge of Rev. G. C. Ferguson. The first officiating clergyman was Rev. C. O. Hosford.

SUNNYSIDE.

This locality is about three miles north from the Columbia river and is found skirting the picturesque banks of Washougal creek. Here, chiefly on account of its considerable elevation, fogs are unknown, hence its name, while it is famous for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its surroundings. Its earliest settlers were two gentlemen named Stice and Turner who located claims about the year 1853, since when its increase of population has been in equal ratio with other portions of the county.

BATTLE GROUND.

The morning on which we visited the "Battle Ground" was beautiful. The sun rose bright and clear; the music of feathered songsters was heard on every hand. As we reached the more elevated places where we could gaze into the mountains that stretched out in grandeur before us, imagination ran riot into the future when the brush, fern, stumps and logs that now covered the surface shall have been swept away and the whole land be made to bloom 'neath the magic touch of the husbandman. Yet this was not all. That significant appellation—Battle Ground—kept ringing in our ears. We had stood upon the very ground at Culloden where "Bonnie Prince Charlie" met his fate; we had trodden upon the blood-stained fields of Quatre Bras and Waterloo; we had passed over many other fields, where raging strife held high carnival; but now, at the base of the towering Cascades, near the foam-lashed shores of the "Peaceful Sea," we were about to gaze upon the scene where General Strong with his faithful band had met in sanguinary conflict the barbarous hosts. It did not remind one of Gettysburg. It has no resemblance to any of those fields that mark the scenes of those memorable battles of the late war. No human bones are there bleaching in the sun. One may look for the spiked cannon, the broken wheel, the bursted shell, or any other relic of strife, but he will look in vain. Repeated fires and other

John E. Messenger—The subject of this sketch, a view of whose premises appears in this work, was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 7, 1832, and there received his education and grew to manhood. Was married to Miss Catherine E. Lord, April 25, 1852, in Davis county, Iowa, and in the spring of 1852 started to make the arduous journey overland to the great Northwest in view of gathering gold and returning to Iowa for a home; but hardships were endured and cherished hopes blighted. Arriving in the early part of November of that year, they first resided for two years on Sauvies Island, Oregon, after which, in 1854, a location was made on Salmon creek, about six miles north from Vancouver. Here they lived until a removal was made to that city, and in 1864 a permanent home was made at Brush Prairie, where our subject now resides. Mr. Messenger is noted for being an honest, upright gentleman, a careful and industrious farmer, honored by friends and beloved by his family. He has six children, three of whom are now living, viz: Albert A., Clara J. and Anna E.

L. Morgan—Was born in Arkansas, October 1, 1840, but when young moved with his parents to Missouri and in 1852 crossed the plains with them to Oregon, settled in Yamhill county and resided there for nine years. On the expiration of that time our subject took up his abode in Skamania county, Washington Territory, there was domiciled for nearly twenty years, and in September, 1884, came to Clarke county and settled near Washougal. He married Sarah Tanner, and has two children, Ernest and LeRoy.

B. L. Morrison—Was born in Stockport, Columbia county, New York, September 25, 1830, and there grew to man's estate. In 1866 he emigrated to California and after residing four years in San Francisco, in 1870 came to Vancouver and commenced the manufacture of hoops, a trade he had learned in the Eastern States. This business he has successfully followed ever since, shipping to San Francisco all the way from seven to twenty-six hundred thousand hoops annually.

John H. O'Donnell.—Was born in Ireland, December 18, 1818, and in 1843 removed to England, and married in 1857, Miss Elizabeth Russell. In the month of November of that year he emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York City, and subsequently settled in Cedar county, Iowa, and in March, 1867, came to San Francisco by way of Panama, there residing until 1869 when he took up his abode in Washington Territory, at Battle Ground, Clarke county, where he has since dwelt with his family of four children: Thomas J., John B., Maggie and Eliza, and all in the enjoyment of good health.

David C. Parker, Deceased.—Was born in Kentucky, and emigrated to Washington Territory from Savannah, Andrew county, Missouri, in 1844, his arrival in Clarke county dating from the following year. He settled on the place now occupied by his son-in-law Mr. A. J. Wiley, with whom his widow, now attained to the ripe age of four-and-seventy years resides. This pioneer lady, who lost her help-mate in the year 1858, is a native of Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland, came to the United States in 1819, and married in Missouri, by which union there was a family of four children, viz: John Bates, James M., George W. and Mrs. A. J. Wiley.

nia, May 11, 1831, but when fifteen years of age removed to Wheeling, Ohio county, West Virginia, where he was engaged in steamboating. He afterwards joined his parents in Muscatine county, Iowa, and subsequently moved to Minneapolis, and thence to Crawford county, Wisconsin, and there was married to Miss Martha J. Alcorn. In the spring of 1861 he emigrated to California *via* the Isthmus of Panama, and after remaining in Sacramento until July of that year he came to Portland, Oregon, settled on the road between that city and Vancouver and engaged in fruit and vegetable raising for the Portland market. Disposing of that place in 1882, he took up his residence in Clarke county, Washington Territory, and in the month of March took possession of the farm he now occupies in the Chelachie valley. His family consists of one son and three daughters, viz: John H., Mary, Rosa and Lena.

Hon. Lewis Van Vleet—The subject of this short memoir, a view of whose residence in Clarke county, Washington Territory, will be found in this volume, was born in Seneca county, New York, October 21, 1827, but removed with his parents to Ridgeway, Lenawee county, Michigan, when he was only seven years of age. Here he received the groundwork of that education which in after life has stood him in such good stead, and resided until 1848 in which year he returned to the State of New York and commenced working at the cooper's trade and still farther pushing his learning with the money thereby acquired, earnestly believing that "Knowledge is Power." After passing with credit through the Oswego Academy, which is situated within the city wherein he labored at his calling, Mr. Van Vleet turned his thoughts towards emigrating to the great Northwest. These musings came to full fruition and in the month of August, 1852, we find him passing through Ohio to Hannibal, Missouri, at which place he spent the winter of 1852-3. On the fourteenth day of the following April he commenced the long and hazardous journey across the plains, arriving at Oregon City, August 6, 1853, and there made his home until his removal to Vancouver, August 6, 1855. In October of that year he took up his land claim at Fern Prairie and continuously resided thereon until September, 1868. In 1871 he transferred his abode to Kalama where he remained until 1878; thence he proceeded to Portland where he has still a dwelling, and in 1882 came back to his farm. In 1856 Mr. Van Vleet was elected to the Council of the Territorial Assembly for three years, being sent to the lower house in 1859-60. In 1856 he was appointed United States Deputy Surveyor and is the present incumbent, having held the office for nearly thirty years, a longer term in that position than any other official of that class on the Pacific Coast. He was also employed for four years and a half in the Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, his particular duties being the appraising and valuation of their land grants. In 1871 he was elected from Cowlitz county to the lower house of the Territorial Legislature, in all of which multifarious affairs he has shown marked ability and acumen, proving that the confidence placed in him has not been unmerited. This gentleman is married to Elizabeth A. Coffey, a native of Missouri, and has a family consisting of three daughters and two sons, viz: Luty, Edith, Stella, Lewis and Felix.

David Wall—Was born in Ireland, March 1, 1829, and there was educated and resided. Having studied the profession of an apothecary, in November,

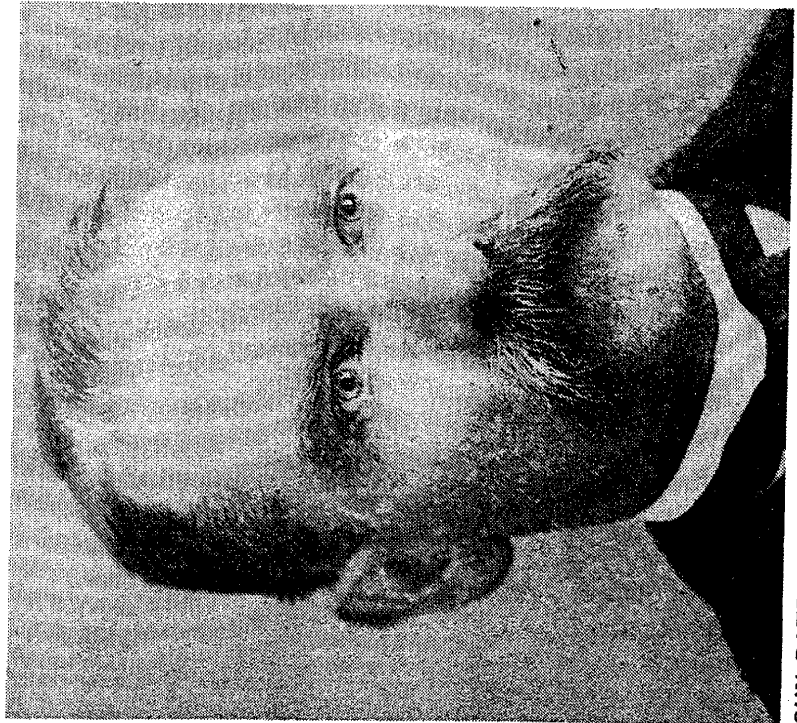
Washougal claims many 'firsts'

wintered in Washougal, had a child in April 1845. The child, Christopher Columbus Simmons, is today regarded as the first white child of American settlers to be born in what is now the State of Washington.

Not all of the Bush party stayed in Washougal. Many of them, including Simmons and Bush, decided to travel to the Puget Sound country to find more suitable claims.

The now famous David C. Parker came to Washington Territory from Missouri in 1945 and took up the first formal homestead in the present State of Washington.

His homestead was in the area of the site now called Parker's Landing, present location of the Parker House Restaurant in Washougal.



JOHN BATES PARKER, was the son of David Parker of Parker's Landing fame.



ELIZABETH LADY, John B. Parker's wife, was the daughter of

Though a number of trappers and explorers visited Washougal Camp over the years, it wasn't until 1838 that the first white man permanently settled at the "camp."

His name was Richard Howe, a British seaman who had served many years on Hudson's Bay Company vessels sailing between Columbia River ports and London.

Howe has descendants who live in Washougal today, but their last names are "Ough." The change in pronunciation and spelling of the last name came about soon after Richard Howe set foot on the shores of the Columbia River at Washougal Camp.

Being an Englishman, so the story goes, he dropped the "H" in Howe when he pronounced his last name. He could not spell his name, so recorders of the day wrote down his name the way it sounded: "Ough."

The records were never changed, and Howe's name is spelled "Ough" in documents he filed in 1849 when he purchased land in Washougal.

A Washougal amateur historian recently found one exception to this practice of misspelling Howe's name, however. He has discovered an 1855 military map which shows Howe's name on it, correctly spelled.

According to the historian, Cliff Crawford, "This is the only place we see Howe's name spelled correctly on a document of the times." Ough died in

1884 at the age of about 90 years. He never left his homestead in Washougal once he settled there. His Indian wife, Princess White Wing (affectionately known as Betsy), is said to have lived to the age of 112 years.

Washougal has a number of "firsts" to its credit, and one of these is that of being the site of the first settlement of American pioneers in the present State of Washington.

Though the David C. Parker family (of Parker's Landing fame) are commonly thought as being the first family to settle in Washougal, there actually was another group of settlers who came upon Washougal first.

A group of emigrants from the East reached the Dalles in Oregon in 1844, intending to settle on the South side of the Columbia River. George Bush, a mulatto, financed the bulk of the journey.

He found no escape from Eastern prejudices against his color, however, and decided to leave the Willamette Valley. Bush sent most of the members of his party to Washougal for the winter, including his wife, a white woman.

Bush and some of the men remained in The Dalles to drive cattle along the Columbia in the spring of 1845.

It was at this time that Washougal claimed another first. Mr. and Mrs. Michael T. Simmons, members of the Bush party who

and four children, clearing one-fourth acre of land and planting potatoes from the Hudson's Bay Company store at Fort Vancouver.

Parker was born in Clay County, Kentucky, in 1804. In 1838 he met and married his wife, Ann, a girl from Missouri. Their four children were all under the age of six when they arrived in Washougal.

Parker was an industrious man, and he soon built a small dock on the Columbia River to receive supplies and to accommodate the river boats that came upstream. The site of the dock initially became known as Parker's Ferry, and this later evolved into Parker's Landing as the site is known today.

Other families soon followed the Parkers' lead. New additions included the Joseph Gibbons in December in 1847, the H.J.G. Maxons in October 1849 and the George Hunsackers in 1852. The Richard Oughs decided to formally file for a land claim in March 1849.

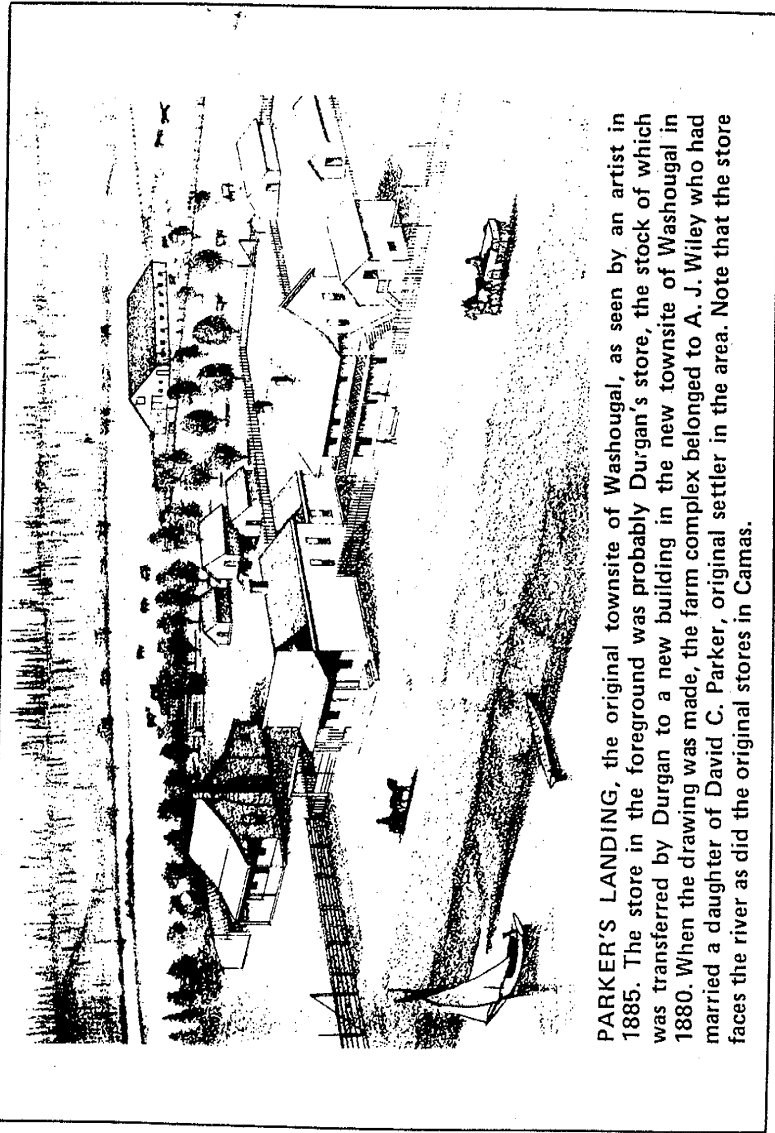
Justin Chonooth, under contract to James Tilton, surveyor general of the United States, surveyed the Washougal area in 1856. The Maxon and Hunsucker families had lumber mills operating by this time, and the town of Parkersville was born, starting with two townplats.

David Parker died in 1858. VanVleet accepted

part of the Parkersville property for his services as administrator of Parker's estate.

VanVleet had traveled from Michigan in 1853 to claim a homestead in Fern Prairie, just north of Camas. He was the first notary public and his daughter, born on the family homestead in 1862, became the first woman physician in the Camas-Washougal area.

Though the town of Parkersville was established, it was not destined to live long. In a sense, it would find itself competing with itself, in the form of the town of Washougal, just north of Parker's Landing. —G.A.



PARKER'S LANDING, the original townsite of Washougal, as seen by an artist in 1885. The store in the foreground was probably Durgan's store, the stock of which was transferred by Durgan to a new building in the new townsite of Washougal in 1880. When the drawing was made, the farm complex belonged to A. J. Wiley who had married a daughter of David C. Parker, original settler in the area. Note that the store faces the river as did the original stores in Camas.

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JUN 27 1989

June 22, 1989

Glenda Choate
Heritage Trust of Clark County
1351 Officers Row
Vancouver, WA 98661

Dear Ms. Choate:

Well, I was right, my boss wasn't too crazy about me copying this, but she agreed since I already done it once, it was only kosher to do it again!

What you've got here is the Field Notes of the Land Surveys in Washington, done by Justin Chenowith beginning April 24, 1855. It is a step by step catalog of what the surveyor found as he walked over the land. The plat is from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management Plats series.

Should you want additional copies, you'll have to go the interlibrary loan route thru the Ft. Vancouver Regional Library System. If you do that, what you'd request is

1. Field notes of Land Surveys in Washington
Volume 4 (Roll 13)
2. U.S. Bureau of Land Management Plats
Micro 333.1 Un31p

Another item that might be useful, which I didn't copy for the Port gentlman is the documents relating to Justin Chenoweth's father's Donation Land Claim, which was in the vicinity of the area known as Parker's Landing (Parkerville). That's available for interlibrary loan as well. (3. Donation Land Claims Roll 106 p. 36)
There is also one for the widow of David C. Parker, about which I've enclosed the information needed to request it. I've also enclosed the form for the Olympia Genealogical Society, who you could hire to do any further copying.

Hope this is helpful to the cause. Good luck!!

Sincerely,

Ellen Levesque
Library Technician
Washington/Northwest Room

25

Field notes of the Subdivisional lines and
 Meanders of the River Columbia in Township
 One North Range three East Willamette
 Meridian in Washington Territory
 Surveyed by Joshua Chenoweth Deputy
 Surveyor, under his contract No one bear-
 ing date April 24th 1855
 Commenced on the 13th day of October
 and completed on the 27th day of the same month
 in A. D. 1853

The exterior Boundary of this Township
 I find to have been already established
 by deputy Surveyor in Oregon

The base of the Township is separated
 from the Olympia or Washington Territory
 District, by the Columbia River. therefore I
 am obliged to deviate somewhat from the
 method prescribed in the Manual in
 Subdividing it -

I begin on the East Boundary of the
 Township at the corner to Sections 7, 12, 13
 and 18 from which corner I run

Chain West, on a true line between Sections 12 & 13
 Variation $21^{\circ} 51'$ East

- 44 a fence between Richard Hove and John
 Parker, bears North and South
- 45 5.6 John Parker's house, bears N 25 links, dist
- 81 3.6 Intersected a fence, bears S 80 chains East
- 37 5.2 David Parker, new house, bears N 18 West
- 40.00 Set a quarter Section post, from which
 an Oak 24 in dia bears N 85 E 120 lbs, dist
- 41.00 A Palm of Cilead 36 in dia bears S 83 1/2 E 528 lbs
- 42.00

Meridian in Washington Territory
Surveyed by Justin Chenoweth Deputy
Surveyor, under his contract No one bear-
ing date April 24th 1855
Commenced on the 13th day of October
and completed on the 29th day of the same month
in A. D. 1853

The exterior boundary of this Township
I find to have been already established
by deputy Surveyor in Oregon
The base of the Township is separated
from the Olympia or Washington Territory
District, by the Columbia River, therefore I
am obliged to deviate somewhat from the
method prescribed in the Manual in
Subdividing it -

I begin on the East boundary of the
Township at the corner to Sections 7, 12, 13
and 18 from which corner I run

Chanis West, on a true line between Sections 12 & 13
Variation 21° 51' East

- 44 A fence between Richard How and John
Parker, bears North and South
- 45.56 John Parkers house, bears N 23 links, dist
- 8.3.6 Intersected a fence, bears S 80 chains East
- 37.3.2 David Parkers, new house, bears N 18 West
- 40.00 Set a quarter section post, from which
An Ash 24 in dia bears N 85 E 120 lbs, dist
- 41.00 A Palm of Sibeal 36 in dia bears S 83 1/2 E 528 lbs
- 46.06 Leave field, fence bears N and S
- 46.06 David Parkers, new house N 60 W
- 80.00 Set a post for corner to Sections 11, 12
13 and 14

Township 1 North Range 3 East Willamette - Meridian

chains

From which

A Balm of Gilead 12 in dia bears S 40 E 37 f.

A Balm of Gilead 18 in dia bears N 67 E 57 l

A White Thorn 8 in dia bears N 65 W 17 lks

A White Thorn 9 in dia bears S 27 W 43 lks

Land level, Soil 1st rate

Timber, Balm of Gilead and Willow

South on a true line between sections 13 & 14

Variation 21° East

B. 84 Set a post on the right bank of the Columbia River, for corner to fractional sections 13 and 14, from which

A Willow 20 in dia bears S 85 W 19 lks

A Willow 10 in dia bears N 67 E 90 lks

Timber, Willow and Balm of Gilead

North between sections 11 and 12

Variation 26° East

0. 83 Enter prairie, bearing East and West

8. 07 Enter field, fence, bears, East and West

17. 41 Leave field, fence, bears, East and West

" " Washookal School house, bears N 57 W

22. 30 Band of a small pond, bears S. E

23. 20 Leave same pond, bank, bears S. E

40. 00 Set a post for quarter section corner, from which

A Willow 8 in dia bears N 30 E 123 lks dist

A Willow 15 in dia bears N 88 W 854 lks dist

from post. Indian hut at Fishery on

Washookal creek, bears N 80 E about 25

chains distant

Indian burial mound bears N 51 E 1

in some cases 7 in one bears S 21 W 43 lbs
Land level Soil 1st rate
Timber, Balm of Gilead and Willow

South on a true line between sections 13 & 14
Variation 21° East

3. 84 Set a post on the right bank of the Columbia
River, for corner to fractional sections 13
and 14, from which
A Willow 20 in dia bears S 85 W 19 lbs
A Willow 10 in dia bears N 67 E 90 lbs
Timber, Willow and Balm of Gilead

North between sections 11 and 12
Variation 26° East

6. 83 Enter prairie, bearing East and West
8. 07 Enter field fence, bears, East and West
17. 41 Leave field fence, bears, East and West
" " Washookal School house, bears N 57 W
22 30 Band of a small pond, bears S. E
23. 20 Leave same pond, bank, bears S. E
40. 00 Set a post for quarter section corner, from which
A Willow 8 in dia bears N 30 E 123 lbs dist
A Willow 15 in dia bears N 88 W 834 lbs dist
From post, Indian hut at Fishery on
Washookal creek, bears N 80 E about 25
chains distant
Indian burial ground bears N 51 East
About 15 chains distance. A school house
bears S 63 West.
41. 70 Washookal creek 320 links wide runs S. W
49. 16 Sacamae creek 73 links wide runs S. W
51. 50 Summit of a bluff 150 feet high bears S W
52. 93 H. J. E. Mason's Saw mill, bears N. 50 E
58. 00 A Road, bears, East and West
68. 70 A Road, bears, S. E, and N. W

A Fir 10 in dia bears S 36 W 49 links dist
A Fir 30 in dia bears S 15 E 100 links dist
A Fir 15 in dia bears N 14 E 50 links dist
A Fir 30 in dia bears N 30 W 79 links dist
Sand, rolling, Soil 1st rate chiefly bottom
Timber, Fir and Balsam of Gilead

East on a random line between sections 1 and 12
Variation 19° 39' East

From corner post H. J. G. Mason's house
bears S 65 E. J. B. Hunsacker's house, bears
N 18 East

4.25 Enter field, fence bears N and S

9.75 Leave field fence bears Same

" Mason's house, bears S 30 W

Mason's Saw mill bears S 4 W

9.87 Intersected Mason's mill-pond. I cannot
measure across it with the chain, therefore
I cause an object to be placed on line on
both sides of the Pond. I proceed to the
East side, and the object thereon, I
measured a base line South 150 links to a
point from, which the object on the West
side of the Pond, bears N 38 1/2 E which gives for
the distance over 242 chains, the pond bears S W

16.00 Summit of a bluff 160 feet high bears S W

40.00 Set a post for temporary quarter Sec, corner

52.50 A road bears N and S.

79.95 Intersected East Boundary of Township 6 links
South of last corner to sections 1 and 12

From which corner I run

West on a true line between sections 1 and 12

Variation 19° 42' East

39.98 Set a post for quarter section cor. from which

A Fir 10 in dia bears S 81 E 44 links dist

A Maple 12 in dia bears N 11 W 44 links dist

Merid Township / North Range & East Willamette - Meria 25

Chains
 71.40 A road bears S. E. and N. W
 76.50 Summit of a hill 200 feet high
 80.00 Set a post for corner to sections 1, 2, 11 and 12
 From which
 A Fir 70 in dia bears S 36 W 49 links dist
 A Fir 30 in dia bears S 15 E 100 links dist
 A Fir 15 in dia bears N 14 E 50 links dist
 A Fir 30 in dia bears N 30 W 79 links dist
 Sand, polling, Soil $1\frac{1}{2}$ rate chiefly bottom
 Timber, Fir and Balsam of Gilead

East on a random line between sections 1 and 12
 Variation $19^{\circ} 39'$ East
 From corner post H. J. G. Mason's house
 bears S 65 E. J. B. Hunsacher's house, bears
 N 18 East

4.25 Enter field, fence bears N and S
 9.75 Leave field fence bears Same
 " Mason's house, bears S 30 W
 Mason's Saw mill bears S 4 W
 9.87 Intersected Mason's mill-pond I cannot
 measure across it with the chain, therefore
 I came an object to be placed on line on
 both sides of the Pond. I proceed to the
 East side, and the object thereon me I
 measured a base line South 150 links to a
 point from, which the object on the West
 side of the Pond bears N 38 E which gives for
 the distance over 242 chains, the pond bears S W
 16.00 Summit of a bluff 160 feet high bears S W
 40.00 Set a post for temporary quarter Sec, corner
 52.50 A road bears N and S

Township 1 North Range 8 East Willamette - Meridian Journal

chains

79.95 The corner to sections 1, 2, 11 and 12
 Sand, broken and rocky. Soil 3rd rate
 Timber, Fir. Undergrowth, Hazel, cherry
 Willow and Pine Maple

Within a random line between sections
 1 and 2

Variation 19° 39' East

- 16.14 Sacames creek 79 links wide runs S. E.
- 19.00 A brook 1 link wide runs W
- 20.27 G. B. Hunsacher's Saw-mill bears N 46 W
- 21.70 A road bears N. W and S. E
- 22.87 A road bears East and West
- 25.56 G. B. Hunsacher's house, bears S 66 E
- " " G. B. Hunsacher's Saw-mill bears S 54 W
- 32.00 Summit of a hill 200 feet high bears E + W
- 37.26 A brook 4 links wide runs S. W
- 40.00 Set a post for temporary quarter sec. cor
- 44.72 A trail bears S W and N. E
- 56.50 Entire burned woods, bears E and W
- 79.31 Intersected North Boundary of Township

50 links East of Post corner to sections 1 and 2
 From which corner I run
 South, on a true line between sections 1 & 2

Variation 20° East

- 39.31 Set a post for quarter-section corner, from which
 A Fir 12 in dia bears N 42 E 8 links dist
 An Oak 12 in dia bears S 71 W 61 links dist

79.31 The corner to sections 1, 2, 11 and 12
 Sand, lilly, Soil 2nd rate
 Timber, Fir

From the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 and 12

With on a random line between sections
land 2

(25)

Variation $19^{\circ}39'$ East

- 16.14 Sacames creek 79 links wide runs S. E
- 19.00 A brook 1 link wide runs W
- 20.27 G.B. Hunsacher's Saw mill bears N 46 W
- 21.70 A road bears N. W and S. E
- 22.87 A road bears East and West
- 25.66 G.B. Hunsacher's house, bears S 66 E
- " " G.B. Hunsacher's Saw mill bears S 54 W
- 32.00 Summit of a hill 200 feet high bears E + W
- 37.26 A brook 4 links wide runs S. W
- 40.00 Set a post for temporary quarter sec. cor
- 44.72 A trail bears S W and N. E
- 56.50 Entire burned woods, bears E and W
- 79.31 Intersected North boundary of Township
50 links East of Post corner 1/2 sections 1 and 2
From which corner I run
South, on a true line between sections 1 & 2

40
38
80

Variation 20° East

- 39.31 Set a post for quarter section corner, from which
A Fir 12 in dia bears N 42 E 8 links dist
An Oak 12 in dia bears S 71 W 6 1/2 links dist
- 79.31 The corner to sections 1, 2, 11 and 12
Sand hilly, soil 2 ^{net}/₄ rate
Timber, Fir

From the corner to sections 11, 12, 13 and 14
Run, West on a true line between Sec 11 and 14

Variation 24° East

- 6.31 Entire field, fence, bears N and S
- 10.00 A road, bears N. E and S. W
- 22.60 Intersected right bank of Columbia river
At which point I set a post for corner
to fractional sections 11 and 14 on main
land

3.0

chains

From which

A White Thorn 10 in dia bears S 76 E 29 lks dist

A Willow 12 in dia bears N 30 W 177 lks dist.

I measure West 12 chains on sand bar to a point where I caused a flag to be placed likewise another on line, on an island opposite. I cross to the Island, and from the flag thereon, measured a base N 33 E links to a point from which the flag on the sand bar bears S 71 E which gives for the distance over 9.80 chains. The point for quarter section corner occurring in the River at 45.30 chains

45.30 Set a post on the shore of the Island for witness point and also for corner by fractional sections 11 and 14 from which

A Shillan wood 8 in dia bears N 49 W 17 lks dist

A Shillan wood 4 in dia bears S 15 links dist

35.00 Enter prairie bears N. W and S. E

80.00 Set a post for corner to sections 10, 11, 14 and 16 from which

An Oak 36 in dia bears N 30 E 153 lks dist

An Oak 24 in dia bears S 77 W 383 lks dist

A White Thorn 12 in dia bears N 60 W 440 lks

The tree consequent in Section 14

Sand, level Soil 1st rate

Timber, Balmy of Gilead & Willow

Undergrowth - willow and Hazel

North between sections 10 and 11

Variation

78 A fence bears S. W

3.04 Intersected Columbia river on N side of Island at which point I set a post for corner to

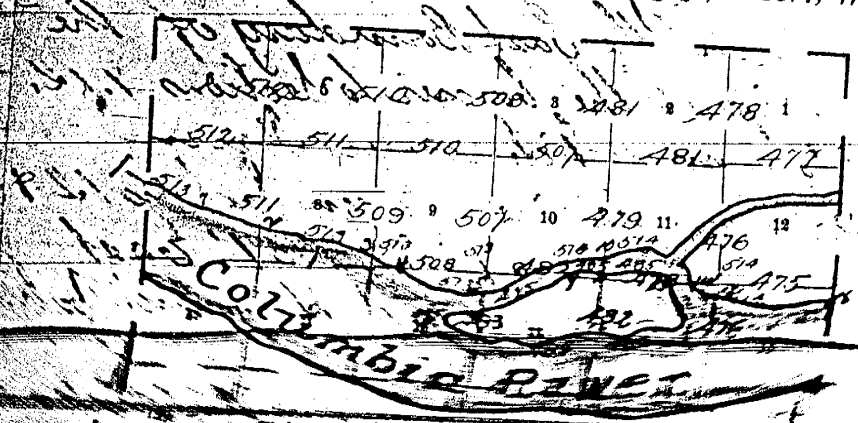
Public, for the County of Thurston in the
Territory of Washington this 26th day of
April 1856

H. H. Turpin
Notary Public

I certify that the foregoing transcript of
the field notes of the Survey of the Township
No. 1 North of the base line of Range No. 2
East of the Willamette Meridian in the
Territory of Washington, has been correctly
copied from the original notes on file in
this office

James Tuller
Surveyor General

Township 1 North, Range 3 East, Will. Mer., W.S.T.



4.5
8.3
37.5
4.0

L. VAN VLEET DIES

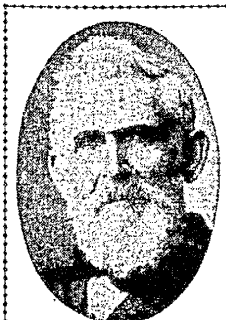
Pioneer of Two States Crossed
Plains in 1853.

OLD HOMESTEAD INTACT

Early Public Life Included Service
in Legislature in Two Branches
From Two Counties--Prominent
in Masonry.

Lewis Van Vleet, a well-known pioneer, who came to Oregon in 1853, died at his residence, 246 Graham avenue, at 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Van Vleet was of Dutch ancestry, the first of his name coming from Holland to America about the middle of the seventeenth century and settling in New York. He was born in Seneca County, that state, October 21, 1826, and removed with his parents to Ridge-



Lewis Van Vleet, Pioneer of Oregon and Washington and Indian War Veteran, Who Died Yesterday.

way, Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1831. Here he secured a knowledge of the three R's and lived until 1848. When he returned to his native state and acquired a knowledge of the cooper's trade in the town of Owsego.

Being frugal in his tastes and of a studious habit, he at length had the means to go through Oswego Academy with credit to himself. By this time he received the idea of emigrating to the Pacific Northwest, and in August, 1852, he went to Hannibal, Mo., where he spent that winter.

Plains Crossed in 1853.

On April 14, 1853, he started to cross the plains to Oregon, and reached Oregon City in August. On August 8, 1856, he removed to Clark County, Washington Territory, and took up a homestead upon which he made his home until September, 1858. He removed to Kalama in 1871 and lived there seven years. Then he came to this city and built a beautiful home, and has been a resident here most of the time since, although he retained his Clark County property, which he owned at the time of his death. It is believed that this homestead is the only one in that county now owned intact by the original patentee or his descendants.

Mr. Van Vleet was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Coffee, a pioneer of 1852, in Oregon City, on February 8, 1856, by Rev. Harvey K. Hines. Seven children were born. Those surviving are as follows: Dr. Lewis V. Wright, Camas, Wash.; Miss Edith and Stella Van Vleet and Lewis Van Vleet, Jr., Portland; Felix Van Vleet, Camas. Two children, Lois and Harriet, died in early childhood. Mrs. Van Vleet died in this city on April 12, 1905.

Mr. Van Vleet was greatly interested in public matters, and in 1856 represented Clark County in the upper house of the Territorial legislature for three years. He was a representative in the lower house from that county in 1859, and represented Conitic County in the lower house in 1871. In his public life he evinced much ability. In 1856 he was appointed United States deputy surveyor, and held that position nearly two-score years—holding the record on the Pacific Coast for length of service. He was also employed four and a half years in the land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, his particular duty being to appraise the land grants of that corporation. He was an honored member of the Oregon Pioneer Association for many years.

War Veteran and Mason.

Mr. Van Vleet was an Indian War Veteran, having served in the company of Captain William Strong in the Yakima War of 1855-56. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity nearly 63 years, having received the first degree in Auburn, Me., in December, 1847. After crossing the plains in 1853 he became a member of Multnomah Lodge No. 1, at Oregon City, the first Masonic lodge constituted west of the Rocky Mountains. He was a charter member of Washington Lodge, Vancouver, in 1857, and aided in organizing the Masonic grand lodge in Washington. In 1865 he was the Senior Grand Warden. In 1871, with others, he assisted in constituting Kalama Lodge No. 37, at Kalama, Wash., and in 1890, with other brethren, he aided in constituting La Canaan Lodge No. 78, in Clark County, Wash. In 1893 he joined the Pioneer Veteran Association, of Oakland, Cal., in March, 1901, he joined Albion Lodge No. 121, of this city, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

Early Washougal history dates back to when Indians, berries, fish, fowl and g

BY WINNIE SHINN
POST SPECIAL WRITER

The general vicinity of the Washougal River has always been known as a beautiful, nourishing place. Its bounty attracted Indians to the area long before the white man came to explore, settle and claim the treasures of the great Northwest.

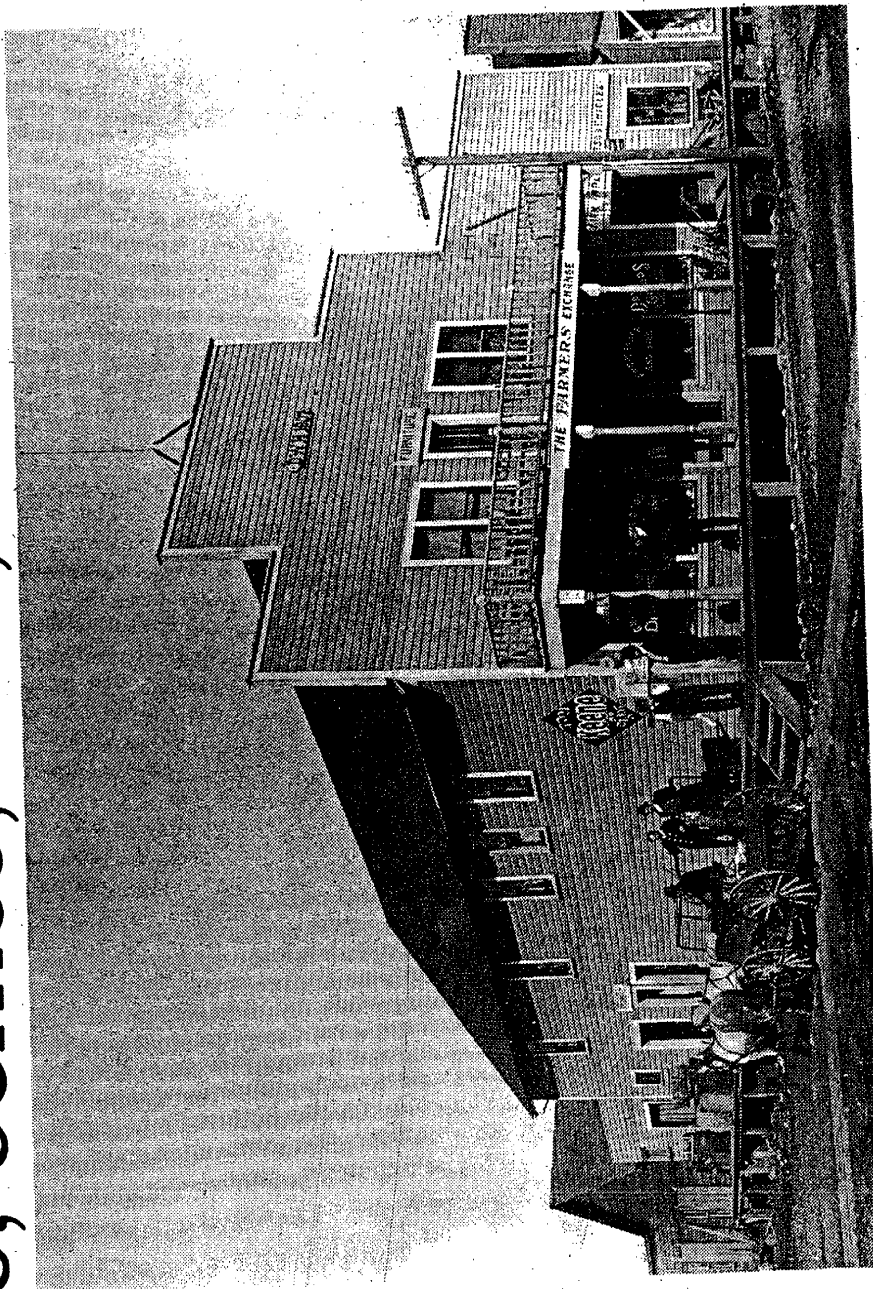
Deer, elk, bear, and waterfowl abounded. Fish, berries and roots were plentiful.

Among the earliest white men to come to this lush vicinity of the Columbia River were those two intrepid explorers, Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Capt. William Clark, who were impressed with the natural features of the area. They recorded that their party was met by friendly Indians on the beautiful prairie, and that food was plentiful.

To document the early history of the area, historical items of interest have been gleaned from published works and put in chronological order to give a sense of continuity to the story of Washougal.

1805 In November 1805 Lewis and Clark camped near the Washougal River mouth, which they called Seal River because of the great number of seals near its entrance. They were so pleased with the area, then part of the Oregon Country, that they again camped there on their return journey to the east coast the following spring, after their hard winter near Seaside, Ore.

1811 David Thompson, a noted British geographer, came through the area on a map-making expedition, and men from both the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company scouted the area, appreciating its beauty. John Jacob Astor set up a trading post at the mouth of the Columbia River which came to be called Astoria. It was Alexander Ross, returning to Astoria from the local area, who wrote that his party had stayed at "Washougally farm on Indian term



THE FARMERS EXCHANGE STORE was built by D.W. Henriksen in 1907. General merchandise was sold, including dry goods, groceries, drugs,

farm implements and furniture. Rooms were for rent in the rear. A.W. Greenman and Sons were the proprietors. The post office is next door (right).

homesteading what later came to be known as Parker's Landing. Parker built a log cabin for his wife and four daughters, who were all under six, and built a dock to accommodate river boats. (It was David's son, John Bates Parker, who married Elizabeth Lady, daughter of Joseph Lady, for whom Lady Island is named.)

same year that the first Post Office was established with Joseph Watkins as Postmaster. The address was Washougal, Clarke County, Oregon Territory.

1853 Washougal Territory was established in 1853 and Washougal was no longer part of Oregon.

1854 The Durgan family settled on a Donation Land Claim east of Parkersville. Joseph Durgan was to

1858 Michael Wintler and Isaac Kaufman opened a store at Parker's Landing.

1860 Father Blanchet, a Catholic missionary, came from Vancouver on horseback over a rough trail to visit the early settlers in the Washougal area.

1861 The Portland Oregonian, in a mail delivery story, listed post offices in the vicinity as Fisher's Landing, Lake River, Vancouver and Washougal. Mail first came to Washougal by boat.

1870 It was around 1870 that C.C. Stiles took up a Donation Land Claim of 819 acres east of the Washougal community, establishing a dairy farm. His endeavor prospered and several years later his 48 cows were producing 160 pounds of butter a week and 18,000 pounds of cheese a year, which he shipped to Portland by steamer.

1877 H.H. Carpenter built a store at Parkersville in 1877. Square nails were used at that time. He later sold it to Joseph E.C. Durgan.

1879 An unusual cold spell in the winter of '79 closed the Columbia River to navigation because of ice. It was this year that Durgan started a new store building at Parkersville but, noticing the growth of the Washougal area to the east, tore down what he had started and rebuilt in Washougal.

1880 One hundred years ago, Joseph Durgan bought 20 acres of land from Richard Ough for \$1,000 and donated it for a townsite. Many families had settled in the area by this time and river traffic was bustling. The first dock had been built. It was the homeport of the Calliope, Riverboats, The Traveler and Dixie Thompson, made regular stops there, long before they stopped in Camas.

Durgan, always a leader, thought it was time for a town. He and Capt. Lewis Love of Portland authorized the platting of the land, which was done by Alexander McAndrew, a civil engineer. It was laid out

Treaty of 1846, with Great Britain and the United States agreeing to set the dividing line at the 49th parallel (Canadian border). All land south of the 49th went to the United States.

1847 Among the many families who endured the hardships of coming west to make a new life in a new, raw land was the Joseph Gibbons party who settled in the Washougal area near what is now Gibbons Creek. The Gibbons family operated the first sawmill. The Fritz Brauns also arrived at this time.

1848 Fort Vancouver became a United States Army Post.

1849 Another family, the H.J.G. Maxons, arrived the next year and Maxon started a lumber mill to help with the building of homes in the area. There were plenty of trees available!

Richard and Betsy Ough in 1849 applied for a Donation Land Claim of 640 acres from the United States Government. It was granted in 1865. (Because Howe had dropped the first letter of his name, an English custom, when giving it to a clerk, and because he did not read or write, his name thenceforth was Ough, following the clerk's spelling.)

1850 Clearing the land for homesteads was a continuing process as settlers kept arriving, but basically the land still belonged to the Indians, who did not understand about individuals owning parcels of land. To them the land belonged to everyone.

1852 The George Hunsakers arrived in Parkersville at this time. He also went into the lumber business. The little settlement was growing and by 1852 David Parker was made supervisor of the Washougal end of the road building project from Cascade City (Vancouver) to Ough's Place. At that time the only way to the Vancouver area was by pack horse over the Hudson's Bay cattle trail by way of Lackamas Lake, crossed by trails of bobcat, bear, deer, elk and cougar, or down the Columbia River by steamboat. It was that

1817 At this time the Washougal Valley was known to some as Tea Prairie because of the abundance of mint plants that were used to make a fragrant tea.

1825 A trading post was established in what is now the Vancouver area by Dr. John McLoughlin for the British Hudson's Bay Company.

1827 The Oregon Country, a vast area including Washington, Oregon, and portions of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, was held jointly by Britain and America.

1836 Dr. Samuel Parker, who came as a missionary to assess the region, which had been attracting pioneering settlers since 1820, described it glowingly as rich and beautiful with magnificent scenery.

1838 It was in 1838 that Richard Ough (originally Howe), who was later to take out a Donation Land Claim in the Washougal area, left his British ship to settle in Fort Vancouver. A tall, handsome and able man in his early 40s, he soon wooed and won a young, light-skinned Indian Princess, White Wing, daughter of Chief Sly Horse and his wife Running Fawn. After her marriage White Wing was known as Betsy Ough.

1844 George Bush, a mulatto wanting to escape the prejudice caused by slavery in the South, stopped with his party for a time in the Washougal area. He was a man of means and was chiefly responsible for financing the expedition. Included in his group were Mr. and Mrs. Michael T. Simmons, whose son, Christopher Columbus Simmons, was born the next year, the first white child of American settlers born west of the Cascade Range in Washington Territory. Later Bush pushed on to the Puget Sound area, aware that for a time Oregon did not permit Negroes to settle there.

1845 The first permanent Washougal settlers, the David Parker family, came from Missouri in 1845;

ewis and Clark days ne were abundant



UNIDENTIFIED GROUP poses by the town pump and horse trough around 1890. Nagel home is at left, located at the present 17th and B Streets.

(Anyone able to identify persons in photo is asked to call the Post-Record.)

The Washougal Library

The Washougal Library was started 56 years ago by the Washougal Woman's Club, which organized in 1924. Soon the members began donating books to start a library. After meeting in several different places, they obtained a room at the back of Carpenter's General Store, located where Bolger's parking lot is now.

The room was open for the convenience of anyone who wished to come in and read or rest while shopping. Books were also loaned and some mill workers found it convenient to eat their lunch there.

In 1930 Mrs. Mabel Moody passed away, leaving her home to the Woman's Club for club and library use. The library was open to the public Friday afternoons. Eventually, the circulation became too much for a club to handle, and the library was donated to the city. A library room was prepared in the City Hall, where the Judge once held court.

A year later, the Board agreed to join the Clark County Library, which is now the Fort Vancouver Regional Library. In 1960 it was moved to the present location in the Juve Building.

Despite an increase in access to books and other library services, the library faces a stunted growth in the future because of cramped and inadequate space in its storefront facility in downtown Washougal. Librarian Maggie Heitzel began a campaign of subtle persuasion to convince the city fathers of the need for another, larger building.

Plans are currently under way for a new library in Washougal. It should be ready sometime next year. S.A.

Bethel celebrates its centennial

Whose footprints are found entering Bethel Community Church's centennial celebration?

Going back 100 years in history uncovers its roots as the first organized church in Camas and Washougal having been established by the Rev. George H. Atkinson on May 2, 1880. Rev. Atkinson was the General Missionary Superintendent for the Territory

Gracia, and Main, with the cross streets numbered. Al H. Kersey, a carpenter, came to Washougal and found work plentiful. (His son Clark Kersey of Camas says that his father came to the area in the mid-70s.) Durgan's Store was completed, and other buildings were Braun's Hotel and Saloon, the Town Hall, a butcher shop, a blacksmith shop, and a saddle and harness shop. Residences belonged to Durgan, Kersey, Andrew Fletcher, Ellsworth Bailey and many more.

Of utmost importance was the town pump, located at the intersection of Second and Main Streets (now 17th and B), the first water supply for the town. All residents and businesses had to carry their water.

1882 Ground for the first church in Washougal, called Bethel Congregational, was decided to the city by David and Helen Shepherd, who had come to the area four years earlier with their 10 children. Later they gave land for the first school.

1883 The initial Grange in Washington Territory was organized in the Washougal area in 1883, with 30 charter members. David Russell, the first master, later became the first State Grange master. Jesse Otis Wing was overseer, C.J. Moore, secretary, and James Nevins, lecturer. Other names were Marble, Sampson, Woodruff, Bailey, Durgan, Turk, Chandler, Garlinghouse and Yoemans. It has been claimed, though not documented, that a Grange group was formed in 1874 with members named Stiles, Jones, Gibbons, Kernes, Leonard, Denuer and Capes. (The city of Camas was platted in 1883, three years later than Washougal.)

1884 Richard Ough died at age 90 in 1884. (This was the year the first mill was started in Camas.)

1887 The Gustave Kloninger family moved to the Sunnyside area in 1887 and daughter, Martha, later Martha Ford, was born near the house where she still resides at age 93.

1889 The Mt. Pleasant Grange was organized and members enjoyed social gatherings as well as lectures. Washington became a state.

1891 Sturgeon fishing in the Columbia River was very productive. It was reported that 18 tons a day were taken from the lower river in the 1891 season.

1894 The use of boats to bring the mail upriver from Portland was discontinued in favor of faster

1902 A.O. Hathaway, who had a twin brother, A.B. Hathaway, came to Washougal and was responsible for the platting of the eastern part of town. He donated six acres for the school which bears his name. The 1902 raging forest fire brought people streaming into town from outlying districts, including the men working the Skamania mines.

1903 C.W. Cottrell, a flour miller and merchant, who also took a turn as postmaster, was instrumental in lighting the cities of Camas and Washougal by building a dam and power plant on the Washougal River to generate electricity.

1904 Rural free delivery (RFD) was started in Washougal by horse and buggy.

1908 With the completion of the railroad, mail delivery was switched to trains, and transportation had a faster service. It was this year that Washougal voters approved by a vote of 52 to 27 the measure to incorporate, and chose M. Webber as the first mayor. Other city officers were George Henriksen, D.W. Wright, H.H. Carpenter, H.A. Hill, A.B. Chalk, and T.S. Keep.

1910 Union Woolen Mills moved to Washougal and located adjacent to the Columbia River.

1911 Betsy Ough, beloved widow of Richard Ough, died. It has been estimated that she was nearing 100. Her exact date of birth is unknown. She was considerably younger than her husband, whom she outlived by 27 years.

1912 The Bishop family took over the woolen mill, the same year Parker's, the first Ford agency, was established.

1916 Svm Nystrom (father of Stan) worked at the woolen mill for 35 cents an hour, 10 cents more than the regular workers, and 5 cents more than the Camas paper mill was paying. They worked 10-hour days.

These highlights of Washougal's early years are sketchy at best, meant only to give a flavor of understanding of what transpired. Much of interest, very much, is absent. Lack of space and information limit a comprehensive account. But the tenacity of men and women to make a place for themselves, and improve their lot, in an expanding land, is evident, and admired.

Two years later on March 20, 1882, David and Helen Shepherd decided the land for this first church to the Congregational Church. Certification of incorporation for the purpose of building a house of worship and holding religious services was filed on this same day and a duplicate hangs in the church foyer today.

The first building was erected on First and Durgan Streets and measured all of 24 x 30 ft. This building was dedicated on November 5, 1882. Thirty years later, in 1912, a second building replaced the first where Bethel is now located on 15th and B Streets. An annex was added to this building in 1960.

Growing membership and willing hearts and hands made it possible to remove the old building in 1966 to erect a building completed in 1967 which increased Bethel's capacity by approximately 10,544 square feet. The newest project is the preschool room located in the basement.

Bethel remained under the Congregational denomination until November 19, 1956, became independent in 1956, and changed its name to Bethel Community Church of Washougal on December 12, 1979.

The word Bethel means, "House of God." The desire of the congregation is to see people from the community coming together to worship God as He desires them to do in his Word.



PASTOR DON STEPHENS stands by old brass bell given to Bethel Church in 1910 by Bertha Webber and Barbara Goot. Bell cost \$180, a considerable sum in those days. Photo and text by Sheila Adams.

[Communicated.]

Parkersville.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:

After reading the many compliments that have been paid the city of La Centre, (stolen, I suppose, from some one who had taken up the pen to write the far-famed history of Parkersville) I will take the responsibility to give you an idea of this place.

Parkersville is situated on the Columbia River, about sixteen miles from Vancouver, near the mouth of the Big Washougal; and is the trading post of Fern Prairie, Bear Prairie and Cape Horn. We have, at present, two steamboats running opposition—the *Gazelle* and *Caliope*. They make two trips per week—Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Those long-wished-for gentlemen Messrs. Carpenter & Co., of Portland, have at length arrived. They have put up a neat store house, in which they opened a new stock of goods on Monday, June 4th inst. They will sell goods and buy country produce. We feel confident that they are honest business men.

This portion of the country from whence your correspondent writes, is settling very fast, and in the course of a few years it will rank with the leading points in Clarke County. Quite an amount of new land has been seeded this year, which promises well. Crops in general, look well in this vicinity.

Respectfully, D. S. C.

Month	Day	Year	ABC DEF	GHI JKL	MNO PQR	STU VW XYZ	GRANTEE	GRANTOR	Nature of Instrument	Book	Page	REMARKS	Subdivision	Sec.	Trp.	Reg.
Dec	3	1877			Rowen		Brown W. W.	Schafer John	Deed	N	133		S ² of SW ⁴	8	2	2E
Dec	21	1877			Mathew		Brown	Wighswager & Blufford	Mtge	M	186	Cancelled	E ² of NW ⁴	24	3	1E
Dec	27	1877			Mathew		Brown	Carri Benjamin Jr.	Mtge	M	188	Cancelled	SW ⁴ of NE ⁴ + W ² of SE ⁴ NE ⁴ of SW ⁴	5	2	3E
Jan	12	1878	Chas.				Brown	Hildreth Wm L + Wf	Mtge	M	202	Cancelled	NE ⁴	35	3	2E
Jan	22	1878				S.	Brown W.	Shriner S. N. S.	Mtge	M	201	Cancelled	NW ⁴ of NE ⁴ NE ⁴ of NW ⁴	10	2	3E
Mar	25	1878				Saml	Brown W.	Penlen Edward + Wf	Deed	N	228		SE ⁴	3	3	2A
Mar	26	1878			Mathew		Brown	Thompson John	Deed	N	231		Lots 3-4-5-6 Block 30 E. Van.			
Apr	1	1878			Mathew		Brown	Corn Cat Thomas	Mtge	M	244	Cancelled	S ² of NE ⁴	6	4	2E
Apr	16	1878				Saml	Brown W.	Newton Wm E + Wife	Deed	N	254		SW ⁴ of NW ⁴			
Apr	19	1878	Emma				Brown R.	Van Vleet Lewis	Deed	N	255	Homestead	lots 12-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 Block no 13 Parkersville	12	3	2E
May	11	1878				Saml	Brown W.	Fisher James.	Deed	M	267		W ² of NW ⁴ + W ² of SW ⁴ of SW ⁴	15	3	1E
June	3	1878				S.	Brown W.	Crasp Robt W + Wife	Deed	N	276		S ² of NE ⁴ + S ² of NW ⁴	29	4	3E
June	7	1878				S.	Brown W.	Garton A. N. + Wife	Mtge	M	274		NW ⁴ of NE ⁴ + W ² of NE ⁴ NE ⁴	12	3	2E
June	7	1878				S.	Brown W.	Norman Thos P + Wf	Mtge	M	275		SE ⁴ of SW ⁴ + W ² of SW ⁴ of SW ⁴	12	3	2E
June	26	1878				S.	Brown W.	Pender John + Wife	Mtge	M	283	Cancelled	Part of tract block 10 East Van.			
July	9	1878			Oro		Brown C.	Johns Lewis Mays + C	Deed	L	43		Part of Block 33-38-95 E. Van.			
July	11	1878				Samuel	Brown W.	St James Mission	Deed	L	177		Part of tract 10 E. Van.			
July	11	1878			Oro		Brown C.	St James Mission	Deed	L	179		Lot 6 in Block 4 W. Van.			
July	11	1878			Oro		Brown C.	St James Mission	Deed	L	345		Lots 5 + 6 Block 57 E. Van.			
July	12	1878				Samuel	Brown W.	Altberg Ernst + Wf	Trust Deed	N	306					
Aug	21	1878	Chas.				Brown + Whitney C. H.	Whipple Saml R.	Trust Deed	N	333		Part of Short R. L. C. SE ⁴			
Oct	1	1878	Daniel				Brook	United States	Patent	N	366		Undivided 1/2 of SE ⁴	21	4	1E
Oct	11	1878	Chas				Brown	Lehto John Abram	Mtge	M	320	Satisfied	lots 1 + 10 Block 13 Parkersville	17	3	3E
Oct	21	1878	Emma				Brown R.	Van Vleet Lewis + Wf	Deed	N	385		Lot 5 of tract Lot 6 Block 14 Parkersville			
Oct	21	1878	Emma				Brown R.	Van Vleet Lewis + Wf	Deed	N	387		Part of R. P. Proulx			

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Independent Oct 9 1879

<p>at the commissary building have also been received.</p>	<p>CHICKENS.</p>
<p>To Read.—A few days since we met Mr. L. D. Brown, proprietor of Catalpa Grove at Parker's Landing. He informed us it is his intention to rebuild his hotel, which was burned some three weeks since, and the work will commence as soon as preliminaries therefor can be arranged.</p>	<p>MEMO. Men's jackets and the most elaborate the Pacific coast Vancouver, in that and Sunday evening body invited, suit show to his. He relations and feelings.</p>
<p>Chief Quartermaster. Lieutenant Colonel Rufus Saxton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has been ordered to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Pacific. Colonel Saxton was stationed in Portland for several years, and during his sojourn here made a host of warm friends. He is a true gentleman and a thorough soldier.</p>	<p>Stays down for about Oct. 10th, 1879. Called on Mr. Brown rather indifferently. Information that he is in N.</p>
<p>City Election.—On Monday the 31st day of November will occur the biennial election for the city of Vancouver, at which time there are to be chosen the entire board of Aldermen, Mayor, Treasurer, Recorder etc. Some attention is being given to the</p>	<p>My wife, Barbara and board without and I do hereby give my, or in any way, debts or liabilities per. Clark County, W.</p>

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EXCURSION AND PICNIC.

GRAND Excursion & Picnic

TO

CATALPEA GROVE,

Situated at Parker's Landing,

ON SUNDAY, MAY 11,

On board the beautiful

STEAMER CITY OF QUINCY,
CAPT. W. S. BUCHANAN.

On this occasion will be introduced the Aerial King, Mr. J. P. HILL, in his Blindfold Aerial Trapeze performance. He will also attempt his wonderful and unparalleled feat of Double Somersault in his perilous Leap for Life.

Varied Amusements for Prizes!

Such as Fat Men's Race, Wheelbarrow Race, Sack Race and Greased Pig Race, will be held on the grounds during the day. Paul Reichart, of the Chicago Exchange, will give to the winner of the Fat Men's Race a keg of Weinhardt's Bock Beer. Capt. F. Cahalan, of the Opposition Boot and Shoe Store, will give to the winner of the wheelbarrow race one pair of home-made base ball shoes. To the winner of the sack race, chromo, "Fern Anchor," worth \$8, to be seen at the California Dollar Store, next door to Hamilton & Higgins', corner First and B streets. J. Haas, 178 Front street, will give to the winner of the greased pig race one dozen of imported wine. For the best Lady Dancer a pair of French Kid Shoes, to be called for at the I. X. L., 172 First street, between Morrison and Yamhill.

Large Dancing Floor, Croquet Grounds, SWINGS worked by horse power, and everything complete for the amusement of all.

A Fine Brass Band will accompany the excursionists.

TICKETS for the round trip, \$1—Children under 12 years free.

Come One---Come All.

Steamer leaves foot of Yamhill street at 8:30
A. M. m9Jtd J. J. MAGGS, Manager.

"Up the Washougal"
Robert Robb
Vancouver Independent
July 10, 1879

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On the 18th of June I started out for the purpose of visiting a few schools now in session in the eastern part of the county. Taking the Traveler at this place [Vancouver] late in the forenoon, we arrived at Parker's landing about 1 o'clock P.M. It was a pleasant ride. The weather was delightful. A social and friendly spirit pervaded both the passengers and crew, and we glided on in full enjoyment of that elegant and commodious steamer, and with a degree of speed that fully entitles her to the name she bears.

The rising waters of the Columbia had put a new phase upon the scenery along the way. Large portions of the country, especially on the Oregon side, were inundated; grain fields partially destroyed, and pastures covered, save some elevated spots where cattle had gathered, driven hither by the swelling tide. The banks were yielding to the rapid current; orchards and gardens were being washed into the stream, and it is evident that sundry dwelling houses and other buildings must ere long be removed from their present sites to save them from meeting with a similar fate.

I remained at Parker's landing but a few minutes when I set out on foot for Bear prairie, a distance of about nine miles. The road leads over Cape Horn mountain across the deep canyon of the Washougal, and up a long and somewhat rugged hill on the other side. The afternoon was warm, and I found it a fine opportunity to take a sweat, but not a desirable task for a lazy man. From the summit of Cape Horn there is a scope of vision seldom found in a wooded country. To the south you look down upon the sparkling waters of the great river of the north-west, upon which is a floating commerce which is fast assuming magnitude of that of an empire; while away beyond stretches out the beautiful valley of the Willamette till from view to the naked eye. To the west and to the north-west we get a fine view of the external features of our county. The winding courses of the various streams may be traced far up into the rocky heights. The level, the rolling and the rugged portions may also be distinctly seen. Here we gaze upon those extensive openings termed "burnt lands," and there the eye is met by dark waving forests that have for ages bid defiance to the fiery fiend. But as we glance over those dense wooded portions we recognize numerous openings that are lit up by the genial rays of the sun, and on the treeless portions we notice here and there the places where the brush and fern have been cleared away; buildings erected, fences laid, and orchards and fields of waving grain. These mark the homes of the sturdy pioneer, and are increasing in number at a rapid rate. To the east the scenery changes in character, and from a romantic point of view approaches the sublime. We seem upon the very verge of the Cascades; can look into their deep and dark canyons; mark their high precipices and cragged sides; but when we gaze upon those huge monitors that stand at irregular intervals along the rugged crest, and lift their snowy head far above the clouds, we feel like exclaiming with the psalmist- "What is man that thou art mindful of him? or the son of man that thou visitest him?"

But let us turn from the contemplation of the beauties of our natural scenery and again direct our attention to the consideration of our practical affairs. On arriving at the Washougal I found a fine bridge across that rapid stream. A little more than two years since I crossed at that place on slippery boulders, and the one off of which I so neatly slid is still there. This bridge was constructed, almost entirely, by volunteer

"Up the Washougal" (2)

Robert Robb

work, and stands a living proof of the enterprise and intelligence of the people of that section of the country. Bear prairie shows the marks of industry and a healthy degree of public spirit. On entering the prairie we first find the farms of J.W. Stoops, F.W. Lawton and Lorenzo Hill. These farms have undergone great improvements since my former visit. Many acres of timber have been cleared away; the cultivated fields have been largely extended, and the young trees, then just set out, are now bearing fruit, and with many others that have since been added, form the basis of fine orchards, and bespeak a commendable degree of foresight on the part of the owners.

There are many other fine homes being made in this vicinity, the proprietors of which the briefness of my stay prevented me from visiting. This is a joint district with a portion of Skamania county, and the school house is across the line. This school is being taught by Miss Sarah Sparks of Vancouver. I found it working under very unfavorable circumstances on account of the lack of books. The old books had been sent to the Cascades for exchange, but for some unaccountable reason the new ones had not been received. In everything except its accessibility to market, this may be considered a favored locality. It is blessed with a rich soil, pure air, pure water; and the people, judging from those whom I have met, are well calculated to form the basis of a moral, intelligent and prosperous community. There is a good saw mill in operation on the Washougal but a few miles from there, with bright prospects for a flouring mill at an early day. I was informed by Mr. Lawton that there are many desirable claims in that vicinity yet open to settlement.

Leaving Bear prairie I returned to Cape Horn mountain with the view to visiting the school in the Turner neighborhood. On my journey here I called at the residence of J.A. Kerns. Mr. Kerns has a beautiful claim on which he has recently built a fine dwelling house. After dinner and a brief but pleasant visit, I made a short call at the home of Mr. Allen. Here my stay was also transient, but of peculiar interest, from the fact that some of their friends had for years been my near neighbors in the grass-hopper plains of Nebraska. Leaving here I was at the school house of district No. 27. The building is comparatively good, and pleasantly located by the roadside in the midst of an evergreen bower. There were 30 scholars present which tested the utmost capacity of the school room. The order was good. There was a system manifest that reflects much credit upon the skill of the teacher. Miss Selby is evidently a genuine worker in the school room, and her ^{example} ~~efforts~~ ^{is} ~~are~~ having a salutary effect upon the efforts and progress of her pupils. From here I turned my steps toward the landing, stopping over night with Mr. Stice, whose hospitality I had enjoyed on a former occasion. The next afternoon was spent in the school in that neighborhood. It is taught by Miss McKenney, and seems to be working with a fair degree of success. They have a new and very tasty school building in this district, and educational matters seem to be in an encouraging condition. I then called upon Mr. Hart, the clerk of the district, where I took dinner. Here, as in almost every family I had conversed with, I found a lively interest manifested in the welfare of our schools. --- (A few unimportant remarks omitted).

Parkersville seems to bear the evidences of a lively little town. I noticed that the shelves of the stores were well filled, and the merchants were busy waiting upon customers. It has a fine location, and when the title to the site is definitely settled, its way will be cleared for a rapid growth.

R.

Mar 18 1880
Independent

from his attack of rheumatism.

The dispute over land titles at Parker's Landing has been compromised, and the cloud on titles will be cleared up.

Wm. Collins, Geo. Davison, Frank Padlock and others from Stannard county were in town yesterday, on land office business.

Portland had a *SHOCK* fire on Sunday, southeast corner of First and Salmon Streets, the C. O. D. Store being the greatest loser.

The Wada Wada *Croon* says they are having an open winter up there, open at both ends and the wind blowing clear through.

Miss Clara B. Nickels of Searsport, Maine, a noted singer, died in Paris in January. She was a niece of Mrs. C. H. Whitney of Vancouver.

Most of our farmers, especially those living at a distance, are highly incensed, and justly, too, at some of the provisions of the

Independent July 8 1880

36

highest water is probably past.

PARKER'S LANDING CELEBRATION.—More than 1,000 people were present at Catalpha Grove at the celebration on Monday, and the festivities did not close until a very late hour. Everything passed off without accident, leaving out two or three noisy disagreements among some of the boys, and there were no serious scurrillages. The last of the attendants did not leave until Wednesday morning.

FOURTH OF JULY.—All day Sunday the small boys and accompanying fire-crackers reminded people that celebration day was at hand. Sunday night at 12 o'clock a pile of burning boxes near the public square caused a short fire alarm. On Monday at 10 o'clock most places of business were closed up, and many people had left town, some for the country, some to Parker's Landing, some for down the river, and the city was left quiet until evening.

STRAMBOAT MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Vancouver was held in Oro Fino

quarters, was tastefully decorated with greens, flags, garlands and ornaments. The credit of the elegant, superb and auxiliary department is due to the good taste of Col. Stone and the officers' ladies and friends, wished by Prof. C. W. a former member of the hop lasted until the

Boise Statesman.

ON THE WAR PATH prevailing in this city remnant of the Nez from Camp Howard killing settlers. Troops held in readiness for service, if information services are required.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE is responsible for the disasters himself as Dr. H. ing different parts of the

transcribed
Jan 23 1879

The O. S. N. Co.'s buoy which was placed on a bar near Parker's landing was brought down by the ice, and now lies beyond the island. It will be taken up and put in its proper place.

Mr. T. C. Stephens' broken knee has progressed so far that the surgical appliances have been removed, and he now gets as much comfort out of it as such a bed-ridden mortal is capable of.

On Monday the Emma Hayward brought down three week's paper mail from the Dalles, navigation being resumed above the Cascades. Navigation will open to Wallula next week it is expected.

The Walla Walla Watchman of January 10th was indiscreet enough to say that "Capt. James Troup is now in Portland in winter quarters, and is liable to come out of

Woman doctor 'unusual for times'

Life in Camas at the turn of the century comes alive when Cecil Van Vleet, now 86, talks about his mother, Dr. Louisa "Lutie" Wright, who was the only doctor in town for many years, and who died tragically at age 51.

"She rode sidesaddle on a pony at first, but soon acquired a horse and buggy, having patients as far away as Yacolt and Mt. Norway," Van Vleet recalled. He went on to explain that his mother was born in Fern Prairie in 1862, in a house built by her father, Lewis Van Fleet, who had driven an ox team from Missouri to this far west territory in 1853, settling on a donation land claim in Fern Prairie and homesteading 160 acres next to it.

Still standing, directly across from the airport, is the huge barn that was built behind the house by Van Vleet, but the house burned to the ground in the 1940s. It was then owned by Oliver Langford. Present property owner is W.E. Schmitt. The Fern Prairie Cemetery was originally an acre of the Van Vleet homestead.

Young Lutie Van Vleet took an interest in nursing and early determined to be a doctor, unusual for a woman in those times. She taught in Grass Valley and other area schools, earning \$25 a month and "boarding around," which meant that

she took her meals with various families during the school year. She saved her money for medical school tuition, first attending the University of Oregon Medical College, then transferring to Ann Arbor, Mich., where she received her degree in 1885. She was just 23 years old.

Her first practice was in Missoula, Mont., but after one year she returned to LaCamas. Besides nursing sick ones through various diseases like typhoid fever, measles, scarlet fever and flu, the intrepid doctor delivered many babies in the area, including Glenn Farrell and Alice Blair.

Once, as Cecil tells it, a husband hurried in from the hills to get the doctor for his sick wife, but while he was in town a huge tree tipped over, blocking the road. When Dr. Wright and the husband met this obstacle, they rolled the horse under the obstruction, took the buggy apart, pushed it under, put it back together, and were on their way!

The doctor's first marriage to William Spicer, a druggist, didn't last, but produced, besides Cecil, another son Lewis Spicer, who was a member of the first Camas High School football team, and a daughter, Edith Spicer O'Rourke, now 80, who is a resident of San Francisco,





DR. LOUISA WRIGHT
... at age 23 (1885) ✓

Calif. Lewis, who lived in Port Angeles, died last year. The busy doctor, struggling to raise three children and keep up with the medical bills of the community, married a widower with five children, Jim Wright, who owned a livery stable. Instead of improving her lot, she had taken on more responsibilities and life was not easy.

Cecil tells how he did not get along with his stepfather, feeling that the man was not good to his mother, or to his brother. So he eventually left, living with his grandparents, the Lewis Van Vleet, in Seattle, while he attended the university. It was at this time that he changed his name, legally, from Spicer to Van Vleet.

CECIL AND MARY VAN VLEET ... remembrance of things past

A graduate of the University of Washington with a master's degree in chemistry, Cecil also has good local memories, telling how he was in the same high school class with Nora Self, who later became a principal of Camas High School. In those days, it was a two-year school, so Cecil took his final two years at what is now Lincoln High School in Portland. Nora Self graduated in Vancouver.

It was shortly after he went to college that he was called home suddenly because of the death of his mother. It was 1913, and as Mr. Wright backed his horse into the shafts of their buggy, Dr. Wright came out of the house wearing a white apron, evidently frightening the horse, which

let go with a vicious kick that caught her under the chin and broke her neck.

It was tragic. The funeral was held at their home at Parker's Landing and many people came by boat, including Indians in canoes, remembering her many helpful deeds.

An intelligent, kindly woman, she served on the Camas School Board for 12 years, part of the time as chairman.

Cecil also recalls how as a youngster he had the agency for the Saturday Evening Post, selling the popular magazine for five cents a copy. He would go through the mill, contacting the workers, then hitch up the horse and buggy to sell in the country.

H e r e m e m b e r s
Cont. on page 43



1151
5256
66

To become a state

Territory had long wait

Washington Territory had to wait 30 years after Oregon became a state to be accepted into the Union. Looking across the river, residents of Camas and Washougal often wondered why the injustice: Oregon could legislate its own destiny, while on the north side of the Columbia the territorial government was nearly powerless.

beginning to make a big contribution to the economy of the country. Finally, public opinion forced the Congress into reluctant action. On Washington's birthday of 1889, the necessary enabling act was passed, calling upon the people of Washington, Montana and the Dakota territories to draft and adopt constitutions.

state Grange had influenced them, or visa versa. When the voters approved the new constitution they also elected the state's first officers. There were two candidates for governor, Elisha P. Ferry, the Republican, and Eugene Semple, the Democrat. Both had served as territorial governors, Semple from 1887 until the spring of 1889. Semple was a Clark County resident and owner of a sawmill at Vancouver. Another Clark County man, Addison Lindsley, was the Republican candidate for

Then, as now, partisan politics stood in the way of "progress." The politicians gave many excuses for postponing statehood, such as small population, underdevelopment and lack

The Washington constitutional convention convened in Olympia appropriately on July 4. The vote was to be in October.

governors, Semple from 1887 until the spring of 1889. Semple was a Clark County resident and owner of a sawmill at Vancouver. Another Clark County man, Addison Lindsley, was the Republican candidate for

Then, as now, partisan politics stood in the way of progress.

of adequate transportation. The real reason was the balance of power on the Congress. If Washington became a state, the territories of Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas would certainly clamor for immediate recognition.

Meanwhile, Grange organizations from around the territory met in Camas in September of 1889 to organize a state Grange and to pass resolutions concerning the new constitution. The delegates voted against the constitution because it made a provision for raising the salaries of state officials, but contained no provision for cutting them!

state treasurer. Today if a local man ran for governor he probably would carry Clark County without difficulty. Not so in 1889. The county was solidly Republican except for a few precincts. Ferry beat Semple in his own county two to one, Semple lost all precincts in the county except Battle Ground, Pollock (LaCenter), Chelatchie and

So what? The partisan trends in the far western territories had not yet jelled, and it was difficult to predict what would happen to Republican (or Democratic) majorities in

When the returns were all in, the people of the new

you guessed it.

Woman doctor...

Cont. from page 41

Grandfather Van Vleet telling how he had 24 cows on his dairy farm in Fern Prairie in the 1860s and would drive his ox team and wagon, loaded with butter, over Woodburn Hill to Parker's Landing, where it would be put on the steamer for Portland.

probably spoiled a first-rate mathematician to become a third-rate chemist. His humor comes through often. While he taught in Vancouver his first wife, Elsie Moore Van Vleet, was teaching Latin and math in Washougal. Her death occurred after they had been married 30 years.

"He didn't drive down through LaCamas, because there was no LaCamas at that time," his grandson explained with a laugh.

His last year of teaching was at a junior college in Stockton, Calif. Because he needed more money for his wife's illness, he went to work in the production end of the San Francisco Examiner, where he was paid twice his teaching salary.

Parker's Landing then was just west of the present marina at the port dock, the location of the Van Vleet home, which is over 100 years old. The property has been in the Van Vleet family ever since Lewis Van Vleet, a government surveyor as well as dairy farmer, who administered the estate of David C. Parker. Cecil's astute mother had urged his grandfather to retain the property, and it has been in the family ever since, though various renters have occupied it from time to time.

"I was paid better to work with my hands than with my head," was his wry comment.

The Tacoma News Tribune and the Oregon Journal also used his services in the distribution departments. During World War I, he worked as a civilian at the Bremerton Navy Yards.

It was in Portland playing bridge that he met

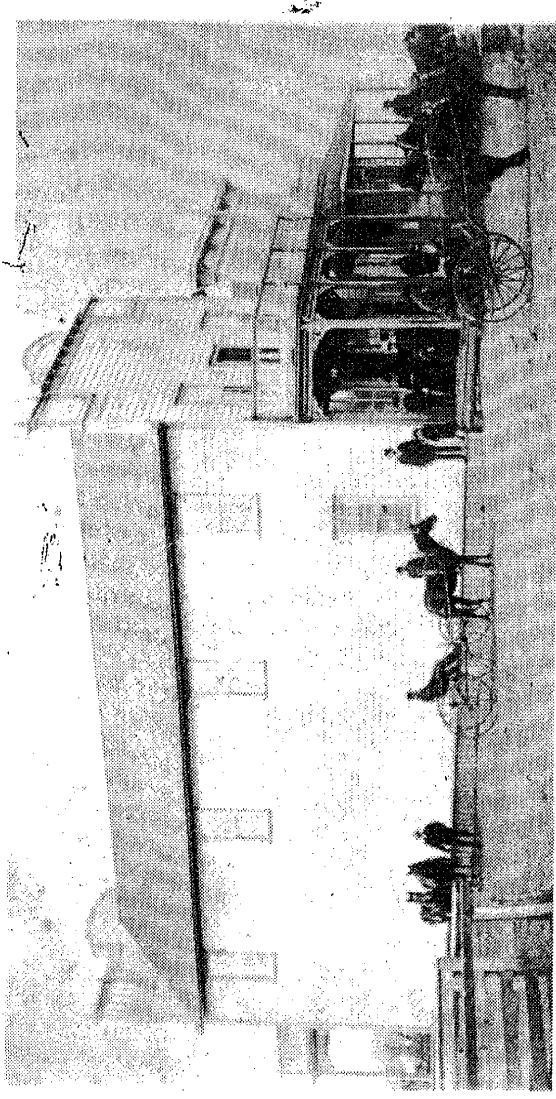
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 52
 53
 54

document by four to one. It carried in Clark County also, but not in Washougal, Chelatchie or Battle Ground, which were considered at the time "hotbeds" of Democratic or Populist sentiment. No doubt the action of the new Democratic.

granted. However, by 1882 the rest of the United States had learned a great deal about the far west. The railroads were being built, population was skyrocketing and far western timber and agricultural products were

who described "Van" as a "very good player." Bridge has meant much to them in the 23 years they have been married. They formed the Camas-Washougal Bridge Club, when they moved from Portland to the Parker's Landing home 20 years ago, remodeling the nine-room house to fewer, but larger, rooms and adding porches. The club met for years in their home and in their clubhouse, but they recently sold their interest in it, and it now meets at the Orchard Hills clubhouse.

At 86, Cecil Van Vleet has many memories of his home area and its pioneers. "I used to play cribbage with Kelly Loe, publisher of the Camas Post," he reminisced, "He was a good man . . . older than I,"



WASHOUGAL'S FIRST STORE, built by Al Kersey for Joe Durgan, was located on Main Street, across the street from Braun's Hotel. On left, in photo, is Henry Sadewasser Sr. with horse team. On right, in the cart, is William Steenson watering his horse at the town pump. On the porch of the store is the D. H. Gary family with unidentified men. The man with the horse and buggy is possibly named Jorgensen. Wagon and driver unknown.



mother was born, Cecil Van Vleet has worked in many places, but has always called Camas home, returning periodically.

His employment for some 30 years was as a teacher. His first school was in southern Oregon, where, because some families left, he had but one pupil for about 20 days, a second-grader, part Indian, who rode to school on a donkey.

"I averaged one-fourth of a student for the quarter," he said, with a chuckle.

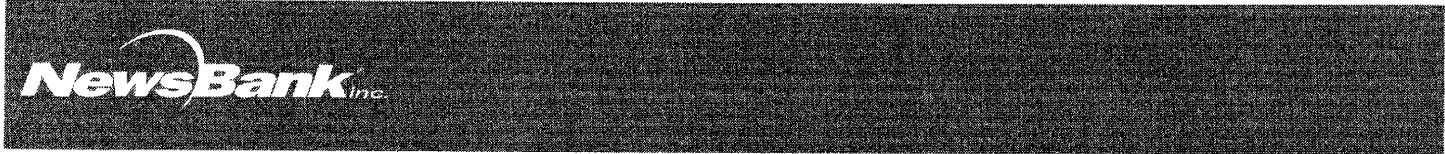
Other teaching assignments came in Oregon, Washington and California. In Portland he was a high school principal. For five years he taught chemistry at Vancouver High School, and started the first band there. His instrument is the oboe. At a 50-year reunion in Vancouver recently, he met many former students, one who had taught chemistry for 20 years.

"I must have inspired him," he surmised.

Van Vleet also liked math, in fact, he thinks he

But Cecil and Mary have legal right to live in their historical home as long as they desire.

Camas and Washougal have grown considerably during his lifetime, and the port area also has grown, expanding only recently to include the Van Vleet property next to it.



Advertisement - Oregonian (published as Morning Oregonian.) - January 19, 1886 - page 3
January 19, 1886 | Oregonian (published as Morning Oregonian.) | Portland, Oregon | Advertisement | Page 3

LOUISA VAN VLEET, M. D.,
Room 4, S. W. cor. First and Yamhill.
Residence, 194 Twelfth.

CENSUS OF THE INHABITANTS in Tacoma, County of Pierce, State of Washington.

Note.—Alternative answers in columns under heads marked with an * are to be indicated by a simple mark, thus: 1.

Enumerated this 1st day of April 1892, By Geo A Cook County Assessor.

No.	NAMES OF PERSONS RESIDING IN WASHINGTON ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1892.	Age	M (Male)	F (Female)	* White	* Black	* Chinese	* Japanese	* Indian	* Native-born	* Foreign-born	* Married	* Single	* Can not read, age over 14 years	* Can not write, age over 14 years	* Deaf, dumb, blind, insane or idiotic	* Male citizens of U.S. over 21 years of age	* Female citizens of U.S. over 21 years of age	* Alien over 21 years of age	
																				PROFESSION, OCCUPATION OR TRADE, OF MALE OR FEMALE
1	Stinger Eva	2	1	1																
2	" Ruby	1/2	1	1																
3	Shimmom Frank W.	29	1	1																
4	" Jennie	28	1	1																
5	" Carl	1	1	1																
6	Shaw Joe E.	35	1	1																
7	" Lizzie	29	1	1																
8	" Oliver	1/2	1	1																
9	Scott A.B.	29	1	1																
10	" Anna	27	1	1																
11	" Nancy	3	1	1																
12	Spicer N. M.	29	1	1																
13	" Louisa	29	1	1																
14	" Emil	2	1	1																
15	Shirwin N. M.	42	1	1																
16	" Mary	31	1	1																
17	" John	7	1	1																
18	" Alice	4	1	1																
19	" Lola	3	1	1																
20	Strong M.C.	50	1	1																
21	Seaw A.	17	1	1																
22	" F.N.	36	1	1																
23	Sharp M.N.	32	1	1																
24	Sauger A.	26	1	1																
25	Stewart A.M.	30	1	1																
26	Spite A.M.	31	1	1																
27	Shaver M.G.	26	1	1																
28	Shawlin B.	18	1	1																
29	" G.	27	1	1																
30	Smith H.	30	1	1																
31	Salmgen Joe	25	1	1																
32	Schobingen Joe	21	1	1																
33	Seibergen August	30	1	1																
34	Schultz Mrs	21	1	1																
35	Swanson A.	30	1	1																
36	Selviguet Chas	22	1	1																
37	Smyser Chas J.	24	1	1																
38	Staley R. V.	67	1	1																
39	Shicha Kaitia	30	1	1																
40	Stured Chas	28	1	1																
TOTALS.		76	14	39	1															

Foot columns on each page.

Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division.

Enumerated by me on the 7th day of June, 1900, West Dominion Enumerator.

Ward of city.

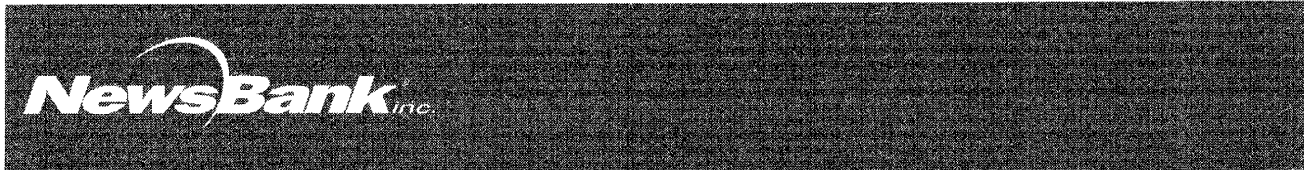
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LOCALITY	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION					NATIVITY	CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION					REMARKS	
			Age at last birthday	DATE OF BIRTH		Color or race	Place of birth of this person				Place of birth of parents of this person	Years of attendance in the United States	Years of attendance in foreign countries	Years of attendance in foreign countries	Years of attendance in foreign countries		Years of attendance in foreign countries
				Month	Year												
67-68	Beare	Daughter	18	Dec	1879	W	Tennessee	15		At school							
67-68	Richard	Son	8	Aug	1891	W	Missouri			At school							
68-69	Marshall	Son	7	Dec	1892	W	New York			At school							
69-70	Marshall	Son	6	Dec	1893	W	Ireland			At school							
70-71	Marshall	Son	5	Dec	1894	W	Ireland			At school							
71-72	Marshall	Son	4	Dec	1895	W	Ireland			At school							
72-73	Marshall	Son	3	Dec	1896	W	Ireland			At school							
73-74	Marshall	Son	2	Dec	1897	W	Ireland			At school							
74-75	Marshall	Son	1	Dec	1898	W	Ireland			At school							
75-76	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1899	W	Ireland			At school							
76-77	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1900	W	Ireland			At school							
77-78	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1901	W	Ireland			At school							
78-79	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1902	W	Ireland			At school							
79-80	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1903	W	Ireland			At school							
80-81	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1904	W	Ireland			At school							
81-82	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1905	W	Ireland			At school							
82-83	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1906	W	Ireland			At school							
83-84	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1907	W	Ireland			At school							
84-85	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1908	W	Ireland			At school							
85-86	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1909	W	Ireland			At school							
86-87	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1910	W	Ireland			At school							
87-88	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1911	W	Ireland			At school							
88-89	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1912	W	Ireland			At school							
89-90	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1913	W	Ireland			At school							
90-91	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1914	W	Ireland			At school							
91-92	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1915	W	Ireland			At school							
92-93	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1916	W	Ireland			At school							
93-94	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1917	W	Ireland			At school							
94-95	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1918	W	Ireland			At school							
95-96	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1919	W	Ireland			At school							
96-97	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1920	W	Ireland			At school							
97-98	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1921	W	Ireland			At school							
98-99	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1922	W	Ireland			At school							
99-100	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1923	W	Ireland			At school							
100-101	Marshall	Son	0	Dec	1924	W	Ireland			At school							

MARRIAGE RETURN. 1102

1. Date of license: June 15th 1901
2. Full name of groom: James W. Wright
3. Age last birthday: 38
4. Color (a): White
5. No. of groom's marriages: 2nd
6. Residence: Leamas, Wash.
7. Birthplace (b): Iowa
8. Occupation: Livery Stable Keeper
9. Father's name: Stephen Wright
10. Mother's maiden name: Emily Duggan
11. Full name of bride: Louisa J. Spier
- Maiden name if a widow: " Van Fleet
12. Age last birthday: 38
13. Color (a): White
14. No. of bride's marriages: 2nd
15. Residence: Leamas, Wash.
16. Birthplace (b): Fern Prairie Wash
17. Occupation: Physician
18. Father's name: Lewis Van Fleet
19. Mother's maiden name: Elizabeth A. Coffey
20. Date of marriage: June 18th 1901
21. Place of marriage: Leamas
22. By whom married, and official station: W. J. Rule
23. Names of witnesses and their residences:
 - No. 1: Louisa Van Fleet
 - No. 2: J. W. Wright

NOTE - (a) State color distinctly, so race may be known, as White, Black, Mulatto, Indian, Chinese, Mixed White and Indian, etc.
 (b) Give State or foreign country, so nationality is plainly shown.



THIS WEEK IN CLARK COUNTY HISTORY: DOCTOR LOUISA - Columbian, The (Vancouver, WA) - September 19, 2002 - page 5

September 19, 2002 | Columbian, The (Vancouver, WA) | Compiled by Diane Gibson and Marc Wohosky, of The Columbian | Page 5

On May 30, 1913, Clark County lost a great pioneer, and the people of Camas-Washougal lost a dedicated physician. Doctor Louisa Wright was on her way to decorate the family plot at Fern Prairie Cemetery when she was tragically killed. Her husband, James Wright, was preparing to hitch his horse to the buggy when Louisa's white apron apparently spooked the animal, which reared and struck the doctor's chin, breaking her neck. Doctor Louisa, nicknamed, Lutie, was born in her father's Fern Prairie home in 1862. Ten years earlier, her parents, the Lewis Van Vleets, had journeyed over the Oregon Trail from Missouri and in 1855 took up residence on a donation land claim in Fern Prairie three miles north of Camas. Early on, Louisa Van Vleet decided her future lay in medicine, an unlikely pursuit for women before the turn of the century. She taught school in Grass Valley (southwest of Lacamas Lake) and other area schools in order to earn tuition to the University of Oregon Medical School. She completed her training at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. In 1885, at the age of 23, Louisa Van Vleet received her degree and started her first practice in Missoula, Montana. Though practicing in Missoula, Louisa was homesick for Clark County. In 1887 she returned to Fern Prairie and married a local druggist, William Spicer. The marriage didn't prosper nearly so well as her practice, and though the union produced three children, the couple later divorced. Louisa had difficulty juggling her life as a single mother with the awesome task of ministering to the area's sick. Because she was the only physician for miles around, duty demanded she be willing to rush to a patient's bedside night or day. In such cases, getting to the emergency was often more hazardous than treating the malady. On one occasion a frightened man came to Louisa's office to obtain her help for his ailing wife. Louisa and the husband departed immediately but found their trip hampered by a huge tree which had blown down, blocking the road. Without hesitation, Louisa helped the man roll her horse under the massive timber. Then, together they disassembled the buggy, piece by piece, and reassembled it on the other side of the fallen tree. Then, the doctor was again on her mission of mercy. Though Louisa's practice flourished, her strength was flagging at home, In 1901 she married James Wright, Camas liveryman, widower and father of five. Though this marriage survived, her own children never took to their stepfather, feeling he was difficult and unfair. Louisa did not allow her problem at home to interfere with her service to the community. She continued to nurse the locals through scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough. She mended broken bones and delivered babies, never watching the clock or counting the cost. In addition to her medical practice, Dr. Wright served on the Camas School Board for a dozen years and was urged to run for Camas mayor. Reluctant to enter politics, Louisa did little campaigning, yet lost that 1912 election by a single vote. Residents mourned when they received word of Louisa Wright's tragic death. Her funeral was held at her home/office at Parker's Landing and was attended by many of her former patients, including Indians who came by canoe to pay their final respects to a devoted doctor and friend. Doctor Louisa Wright was buried beside her father, Lewis Van Vleet in the Fern Prairie Cemetery. History of Clark County towns, people and more, compiled from old news articles from The Columbian archives. To learn more about the history of Clark County go to www.columbian.com and click on

history."

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Sam West L.
and wife
do
Spencer Louis L.

1890

Know all Men by these Presents, That I Sam West & Elizabeth A. Sam West
of the County of Clarke for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred Dollars
to them in hand paid by Louis S. Spicer of Curwens Washington the receipt
whereof we do hereby acknowledge, we have granted, bargained and sold, and
do by these presents grant bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the said
Louis S. Spicer and to his heirs and assigns, for ever all of that certain tract
of land lying and being in the County of Clarke and particularly described
as follows to wit: Beginning on the division line between East and West
halves of the N. C. Parkers Donation Land claim from which point a Locust
tree 15 inches in dia bears south West twenty links, distant running
thence S 70 3/4 E. eleven (11) chains, thence East twelve (12) chains, and thirty five
links, thence south seven (7) chains and twenty links, thence West eight chains
and thirty three links, thence south three (3) chains and twenty nine links,
thence West three chains and fifty links to the place of beginning, contain-
ing ten acres of land. Together with all and singular the tenements,
hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, premises or demand, of
any kind whatever, whether at law or equity, of, in or to the above descri-
ed premises and each and every part and parcel thereof. To have and to
hold the same unto her the said Louis S. Spicer and to her heirs and
assigns forever, we do hereby covenant with the said grantee, her heirs
and assigns, that at the date hereof we were well seized in fee simple
of the premises above conveyed, and we will and our heirs, executors
and administrators shall warrant and defend the title thereto against
the lawful claims or demands of any person or persons whatsoever.
In Witness Whereof, I the said Sam West and Elizabeth A. West

ster It's been moved twice

Van Vleet house boosters still hope to preserve site

By PAT MOSER
News Staff Writer

WASHOUGAL — Historically, the Van Vleet house may have been the first mobile home.

The house is believed to have been moved from Fern Prairie to the Columbia River waterfront where the Port of Camas-Washougal has its marina.

A second move was reported Monday night at a discussion of the property as a possible museum.

Henry Sadewasser said he remembers the house being moved 300 feet east to its present site in 1914 or 1915.

The discussion, sponsored by the Camas-Washougal Chapter of the American Association of University Women, centered on preserving the Van Vleet property as a historical commemorative site, either as a park, museum-heritage house, or wayside stop with signs telling the story of the spot.

The property is on the National Register of Historical Places based on artifacts claimed to have been dug up in test holes in 1975, but earlier this month disputed publicly by state historic preservation officials.

While the archaeological value has been disputed, local supporters of a museum have laid claim to the site having sufficient historical value to remain on the list. The Department of the Interior has refused to remove the site from the register despite the urging of state officials.

Local promoters have asked the Port of Camas-Washougal to sponsor a project to get grants for a museum in the Van Vleet house after its restoration.

Port Commissioner Harold Sleight told the audience of 32 persons Monday night

of someone of national fame it would be worth restoring. I never heard of the people before I moved here."

Cliff Crawford, Skamania County Historical Society chairman who dug the artifact test holes on the Van Vleet property, said every community has historic houses.

"It is not so much a national home, but one in our area," he said.

"If it is someone famous, then it's feasible," Mabel Roley said. "What is the difference?"

Mentioned was the site of the American-British Pig War in the San Juan Islands, which received money for the commemoration of what was once a farm. But later Ken Nowell said the property is English Camp, owned by the National Park Service with a regular budget of federal money.

Nowell, who said he is a contractor, called the restoration of the Van Vleet house "an overwhelming thing."

Susan O'Hara called the restoration "an opportunity to set aside a lot of different histories. The American public is tired of imitations. This is something that is real."

Officials in the state attorney general's office have said it is doubtful the port could sponsor a museum project because it conflicts with port district functions specified in state law.

Crawford urged those in the audience interested in the museum project to form a Camas-Washougal Historical Society and "then ask for grants and monies."

Crawford defended the test dig he made in 1975 with Dorothy Piontek and Diane Keiser,

promoters of the museum-heritage house project.

Crawford called for an exploratory trench near the test hole site.

"I know if a trench is allowed, they're going to find something," Crawford said.

Earlier this month, Jeanne Welch, assistant state historic preservation officer and an archaeologist, said the artifacts dug up by Crawford appeared to be of materials not normally found in the Van Vleet area.

Crawford said he found rock chips in the first hole he dug that showed they had been worked on.

In a December 1976 investigation using eight auger holes and a test pit, Richard Daugherty of Washington State University concluded the Van Vleet land has no archaeological value.

Besides Mrs. Welch, Daugherty's findings are accepted by Lou Guzzo, state historic preservation officer, who called placing the Van Vleet property on the national register "a horrendous mistake" based on artifacts that "don't seem to have come from that site."

"Even if there are no artifacts, the history is still there," Mrs. Roley said.

Alice Gee, AAUW chapter president, said there are three alternatives for the site: retain the house, level it for a park with a "stockade-looking" building, or a park with signs.

She appointed Crawford, Nowell, Bernice Pluchos, Harold and Mrs. Roley, Roger O'Hara and Myrle Steele to a committee to study the possibilities for the Van Vleet property. The committee is scheduled to meet Monday.

KICK FATAL TO WOMAN

DR. LOUISA WRIGHT KILLED BY HORSE NEAR CAMAS.

Prominent Clark County Physician Meets Death While Arranging to Decorate Graves.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 30.—(Special.)—While assisting in harnessing a horse, to go to the Camas Cemetery to decorate the graves of her parents today, Mrs. Louisa V. Wright, of Camas, a practicing physician, was kicked by the animal and died before a doctor could reach her.

Dr. Wright and husband recently purchased a small farm at Parkers Landing, and she practically had given up the practice of medicine, after many years.

When injured today she was in company with her husband and one of his daughters. Mr. Wright as soon as possible telephoned to Camas for a doctor, but before he could reach the scene Dr. Wright was dead.

Besides her husband she leaves a son, Cecil Spicer, of Seattle; and two daughters, Louise and Edith Spicer, children of a former marriage.

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Spencer Lillian G, asst Library Assn of Portland, bds 8 E 20th N.
Spencer McDonald D, trav agt Gen Elec Co, rms University Club.
Spencer Manlius F, clk Mitchell, L & S Co, res 8 E 20th N.
Spencer Omar C, lawyer 410 Cham of Com, res 735 E Main.
Spencer O Lang, miller P F M Co, bds 8 E 20th N.
Spencer Pearl E, rms 427½ 6th.
Spencer Raphael M, rms 427½ 6th.
Spencer Raymond S, student, bds 708 E Burnside.
Spencer Roscoe D, mach, bds 780 E Burnside.
Spencer Samuel H, lab P Ry, L & P Co, res 551 E 22d.
Spencer Sarah J (wid John), bds 1573 Belmont.
Spencer Schuyler C (Spencer & Farrell), res 674 Johnson.
Spencer Theodore W, lab, bds 708 E Burnside.
Spencer Thomas R, res 898 Williams av.
Spencer Tressa G, bds 489 Blackstone.
Spencer Walter E, collarmkr W H McMonies & Co, bds 471 E Taylor.
Spencer Walter V, phys 508 Marquam bldg, res 708 E Burnside.
Spencer Will F (Wright-Spencer Co), mngr Portland Artificial Limb Mnfg Co, res 755 Division.
Spencer Wm, lab, res 761 Division.
Spencer Wm E, clk Meier & Frank Co, res 580 4th.
Spencer Wm V, bkpr Wakefield, Fries & Co, res 760 Commercial.
Spencer Winnie J, seamstress, bds 489 Blackstone.
Spencer W Irving, building insp City Hall, sec Portland Tool Works, res 375 Larrabee.
SPENCER & FARRELL (Schuyler C Spencer, Wilfred E Farrell), Lawyers 723 Cham of Com, Tels Main 11 and A 3407.
Spengler, see also Spangler.
Spengler Fred, waiter Michael Spengler, bds 104 Knott.
Spengler Frederick E, student Holmes Bus Coll, bds 107 Russell.
Spengler Michael, restaurant 107 Russell, res 104 Knott.
Spenger Mrs Mae, clk Meier & Frank Co, rms Tourny bldg.
Sperl Anna, forewoman P Laundry, res 32 11th N.
Sperl Dietrich, mach, res Section Line rd nr E 45th.
Sperling August E, prop Lake Charles Hotel, res same.

Sperl Elvin, bds Section Line rd nr E 45th.
Sperl Peter, blksmth Star Sand Co, res Stewart sta.
Sperling Carl, res 845 Haight av.
Sperling Herman, carp, bds 755 E Couch.
Sperling Herman J, bartndr A E Wohlers, rms 95½ 5th.
Sperling Martha T, dressmkr M & A Shogren, bds 845 Haight av.
Sperling Minnie L, dressmkr M & A Shogren, bds 845 Haight av.
Sperry Burton J, clk M A Gunst & Co, res 30 E 6th N.
Sperry Chauncey P, clk Canadian Bank of Commerce, bds 415 Yamhill.
Sperry C, bds 553 Washington.
Sperry Earl J, printer, res 368 Division.
Sperry Eliza A (wid John L), bds 447 E Burnside.
Sperry Louis E, engraver Charnig & Andresen, rms 63½ 3d N.
Sperry & Hutchinson Co The, Mrs Katherine B Davis mngr, trading stamps 250 3d.
SPHINX AGENCY (Carey J McCracken, G D Greene), Real Estate 305½ Stark.
Spicer Cecil, student, bds 525 Clay.
Spicer Wm E, res Anabel sta.
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Spickelmier Dora, presser Herman Enke, bds 1704 E 15th.
Spickelmier India (wid George), res Strawberry Dale.
Spickelmier Jesse G, lineman P Ry, L & P Co, bds 1704 E 15th.
Spickelmier Walter C, pipeman Chem Eng Co No 1 P F D, rms 69 2d.
Spicker Edith M, stenog Simonds Mnfg Co, bds 100 Summit av, Tabor Heights.
Spicker Elsie M, bkpr Calif Bros, bds 100 Summit av, Tabor Heights.
Spicker Ferdinand T, leatherwkr John Clark Saddlery Co, res 100 Summit av, Tabor Heights.
Spiegel Frank G, finisher O F M Co, rms 355 Salmon.
Spiegler Samuel, painter O R & N Shops, res 394 1st.
Spieker Peter, hlpr O R & N Shops.
Spieler Henry A, painter Sutcliffe & Blied, res 936 E 6th N.
Spieler Rudy, mattressmkr O F M Co, bds 1054 Macadam.
Spielman Alfred N, bricklayer, res 105 E 28th N.
Spielman Elmer, fireman, bds 105 E 28th N.
Spier John E, real est 1031 Union av N, res same.
Spies Leo, carman P Ry, L & P Co, res 541 Myrtle.

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No.B 14339 (CECIL SPICER)
(TO)
(PUBLIC)

ORDER CHANGING NAME

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON
For Multnomah County

In the Matter of the Change)
of Name of CECIL SPICER.)

ORDER CHANGING NAME.
No.14518.

The petition of Cecil Spicer having been heretofore filed praying that he be allowed to change his name to Cecil Spicer Van Vleet, and the 18th day of June, 1917, having been set by the Court as the date for hearing said petition and any and all objections that might be made thereto, and due notice of hearing having been published as required by the order of the court, proof of publication of said notice has been filed, and no objections to said proposed change of name of Cecil Spicer having been filed or any appearance made by any party desiring to object, and it appearing to the court that there are no legal objections to said proposed change;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the petitioner change his name from Cecil Spicer to Cecil Spicer Van Vleet and the same is hereby changed to Cecil Spicer Van Vleet.

George Tazwell

Jun 18 1917

STATE OF OREGON,)
) ss.
County of Multnomah,)

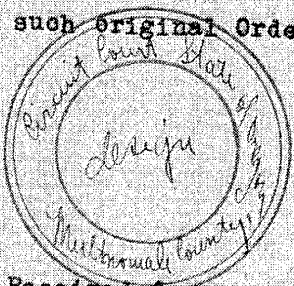
No 1241

I, JOS.W.BEVERIDGE, County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah, which Court has exclusive jurisdiction of all probate proceedings in said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of Order Changing Name in the Matter of the Change of Name of Cecil Spicer, has been compared by me with the original, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original Order as the same appears of record in my office and in my custody.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 10th day of June A.D. 1920.

JOS.W.BEVERIDGE, County Clerk

By J H Bush Deputy



Received for record Aug. 17, 1920 at 9:08 A.M.,
and recorded at the request of C.S. Van Vleet)

J. L. Barrett
County Auditor.

55

STATE OF WASHINGTON, }
County of King } ss.

W
No 55304

Marriage Certificate



This Certifies, that the undersigned, *M. M. M.*

by authority of a License bearing date the 21 day of July A. D. 1917

and Issued by the County Auditor of the County of King, did on the 21 day of July

A. D. 1917, at the Seattle

County and State aforesaid, join in Lawful Wedlock Cecil Spicer Van Vleet

of the County of King and Elise Virginia Moore

of the County of King with their mutual assent in the presence of

Lina B. Moore and Charles T. Moore witnesses.

In Testimony Whereof, witness the signatures of the parties to said ceremony, the witnesses and myself this

21 day of July A. D. 1917

Witness:	Parties:	Officiating Clergyman or Officer:
<u>Lina B. Moore</u>	<u>Cecil Spicer Van Vleet</u>	<u>H. C. Mason</u>
<u>Charles T. Moore</u>	<u>Elise Virginia Moore</u>	<u>Seattle</u>
<u>Charles T. Moore</u>		P. O. Address <u>Seattle</u>
Filed.....	191.....	Washington

This Certificate must be filled out and filed with the County Clerk of the County where the ceremony is performed, within three months after the ceremony.—See Hill's Code, Vol. 1, Sec. 1386.
The County Clerk's Fee for recording this certificate is One Dollar, to be paid by the party applying for the license at the time each license is issued.—Hill's Code, Vol. 1, Sec. 1387.
Failure to make and deliver Certificate to the County Clerk within three months is punishable by a fine of not less than \$25.00 or more than \$300.00.

FILED
CLERK'S OFFICE
JUL 23 1917
PERCY F. THOMAS,
CLERK
BY **H. E. GORDON,**
DEPUTY

WILL OF LOUISA WRIGHT
CLARK COUNTY COURT
OCT 5, 1914

58

1 final report were made in the management and proper care of the
2 said estate and were necessary to the proper care and management
3 of said estate.

4 That the property in this estate descends under the
5 laws of the State of Washington to the lineal descendants of the
6 said Louisa V. Wright, and is of less value than the sum of
7 \$10,000.00. and therefore not subject to an inheritance tax under
8 the laws of said State.

9 That there remains yet to be paid in this said estate
10 before the same can be closed the following expenses of admin-
11 istration.

<i>Printing 11 to Gov. Finance Notice</i>	\$8 ⁰⁰
Appraisers, 3 at \$3. each,	\$9.00.
Administrators commissions, (waived)	
Attorneys fees,	<u>\$362.</u>

14 That the taxes on the lands of said estate have been
15 paid.

16 That there will remain for distribution after the pay-
17 ment of the expenses of administration in said estate the sum
18 of \$ _ _ _ , in cash besides the real estate.

19 That Louisa V. Wright, die d in Clarke County, Wash.
20 on the 30th, day of May 1913, and at the time of her death was
21 a resident of Clarke County, Washington, and left surviving her
22 at that time as her heirs at law, the following,-

23 James W. Wright, surviving husband, Camas, Wash.
24 Cecil Spicer, a son, aged 23, " "
25 Charles Lewis Spicer, a son, aged 21, " "
26 Edith Spicer, a daughter, " 18, Portland, Or. all being
the children of said deceased by a former husband.

27 That there is certain personal property belonging to
28 the estate of said deceased which is particularly shown by the
29 inventory on file herein and in the said final report and the
30 said Cecil Spicer, Charles Lewis Spicer and Edith Spicer, heirs
31 as set out above have made and filed herein there written request
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that their respective interests in the said personal property be decreed to be the property of the said James W. Wright, ..

That the real estate described in the said final report was the separate estate and lands of the said deceased and the said heirs at law as herein set out take the same as follows, .to-wit;- The said surviving husband an undivided one-third interest therein; The remaining three children named herein an undivided two-thirds interest therein.

The Court being fully informed in the premises and understanding the same does hereby order and adjudge and decree as follows ;-

That all the acts and doings of the said administrator in the management of the said estate and in the payment of claims for the said management of the same and such payments as are shown by said final report to have been made for expenses of administering the same, be and they are hereby approved and confirmed in all and every respect whatsoever.

That the lands hereinafter described are hereby adjudged free from liability for an inheritance tax under the laws of the State of Washington, .

That the said administrator be and he is hereby ordered to pay as expensed in the administration of the estate of said deceased, . the following items,-

Appraisers, 3 at \$3.00. each, .	\$9.00.
Printing Notice to Crs.	41. --
" finalnoti ce,	41. --
Attorneys charges,	\$362.00. --

and the court decrees that all of said sums are just and proper and reasonable.

That all of the personal property as shown in the said final report, except the "one 1911 model Buick Automobile" be and the same is hereby set aside and decrees to be the sole

59

No. B 6519 ((CECIL SPICER VAN VLEET, Trustee)
TO
(JOS ERNST)

L E A S E .

LEASE ORIGINAL

THIS INDENTURE, Made this First day of November, 1917.

WITNESSETH, That Cecil Spicer VanVleet, Trustee, of Camas, County of Clarke, State of Washington, lessor, do hereby lease, demise and let unto Joe Ernest, of Camas Washington, Lessee, the following tract of land, to-wit: the parcel of land lying on the North side of the line dividing the D.C. Parker Donation Land Claim, into East and West halves, and extending from the county road to the Columbia River, and commonly know as the property of the late Louisa V. Wright.

To have and to hold, for the term of three years to-wit: from the First day of November, 1917 to the Thirty First day of October, inclusive, 1920, yielding and paying therefore the yearly rent of One-Hundred and Fifty Dollars lawful money of the United States of America; and the said lessee promises to pay the said rent in such money and as follows to-wit: One Hundred and Fifty Dollars out the First day of November 1917 and One Hundred and Fifty Dollars on November First of each year following during the life of this lessee, to quit and deliver up the premises to the lessor or his agent or attorney peaceably and quietly at the end of the term, in as good order and condition (reasonable use and wear thereof, and damage by the elements excepted) as the same are now or may be put into, and to pay rent as above stated during the term, also the rent as above stated for such further time as the lessee may hold the same, and not make or suffer any waste thereof, nor lease or underlet, or permit any other person or persons to occupy any portion thereof, or improve the same, or make, or suffer to be made, any alteration therein but with the approbation of the lessor thereto, in writing, having been first obtained and the lessor may enter to view and

50

make improvements, and to expel the lessee if he shall fail to pay the rent as aforesaid, or make or suffer any strip or waste thereof.

It expressly agreed that the lessee shall plant crops in rotation and that he shall raise a reasonable amount of stone from the field.

And should default be made in the payment of any portion of said rent when due, and for thirty days thereafter, the said lessor, agent or attorney may re-enter and take possession, and at his option terminate this lease.

Witness

O F Johnson

F W Hayungs

CECIL SPICER VAN VLEET, Trustee (SEAL)

JOS ERNST (SEAL)

Received for record Oct. 17, 1919, at 12:30 P.M.,
and recorded at the request of First National Bank, Camas.)

J. L. Barrett

County Auditor.

WISCONSIN DISTRICT NO. 3
 SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 5
 ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO. 6-A
 WARD OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE
 NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE
 ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 1st DAY OF January 1920. *Edward L. Davis* ENUMERATOR

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD	NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND BIRTH PLACES			MOTHER TONGUE	SPEAKS ENGLISH	SPEAKS OTHER LANGUAGE	OCCUPATION
								Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Place of Birth				

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD	NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND BIRTH PLACES			MOTHER TONGUE	SPEAKS ENGLISH	SPEAKS OTHER LANGUAGE	OCCUPATION
								Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Place of Birth				

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD	NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND BIRTH PLACES			MOTHER TONGUE	SPEAKS ENGLISH	SPEAKS OTHER LANGUAGE	OCCUPATION
								Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Place of Birth				

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD	NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND BIRTH PLACES			MOTHER TONGUE	SPEAKS ENGLISH	SPEAKS OTHER LANGUAGE	OCCUPATION
								Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Place of Birth				

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD	NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND BIRTH PLACES			MOTHER TONGUE	SPEAKS ENGLISH	SPEAKS OTHER LANGUAGE	OCCUPATION
								Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Place of Birth				

Contained in the following two pages are 12 snapshots loaned to me by Delia (Dee) Clark Chevron Poser. During her last year of high school, Dee lived with her parents on Bear Prairie. She graduated in 1934 and married Vernon Chevron in 1935. Their first home was in a little house which is now the Dolphin Yacht Clubhouse. A few years later they moved in with Vernonts parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lou C. Chevron. Mrs. Chevron's name is Nina. The Chevrons had three boys: Vernon, Leonard, and Claude.

Vernon passed away and after his demise, Dee married Leo Poser. Vernon and Dee had three children, 2 girls and a boy, Dick. Dick was born in 1942, the year that the Chevrons sold their dairy because of gas rationing which made it difficult for them. (Theirs was a prize winning dairy. They sold raw milk but about the time they sold the dairy, pasteurization of milk had started to be practiced and that process would have added additional work to be done.) Before moving to Parker's Landing to live in the Van Vleet house, the Chevrons had lived on Bear Prairie. The Chevrons moved to Parker's Landing in 1930 and established the Parker Landing Dairy. (Notice the picture of a dairy truck on which is written "Grade A Milk, L. C. Chevron, Parker Landing Dairy." That is Leonard's wife standing by the truck.)

Claude's wife, Marie, is in several of the pictures and Vernon is in one picture with his two little girls.

There are four pictures which show Parker's Light in the background. The light was electrified by the time the Chevrons moved to Parker's Landing.

Also, these pictures show the old Van Vleet house before Cecil Van Vleet moved back to it after he had married his second wife, Mary. (He moved to this house in the early 1920's with his first wife, Elsie, but she later passed away.) When Cecil and Mary moved to the old family home, they did a lot of remodeling. I believe Mary said they lived in a trailer parked outside while the remodeling took place. Also, they did quite a bit of landscaping. I think they are the ones who put in the rose arbor as Rolf Jemtegaard said he didn't recall that cement patio when he stayed with Cecil and Elsie.

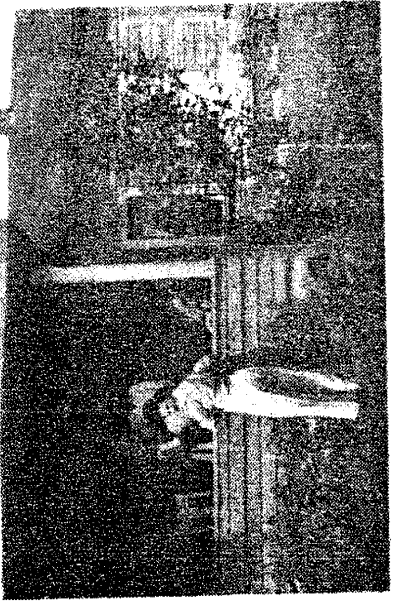
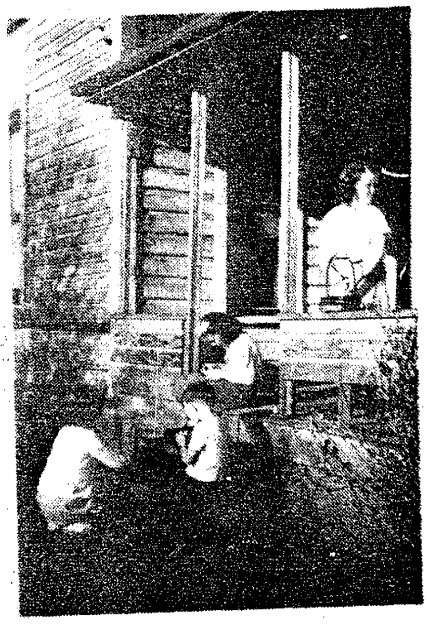
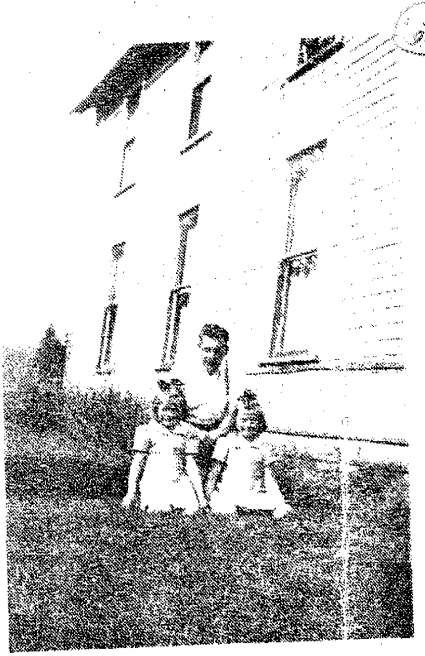
When Dee and Vernon moved into the Van Vleet house with the elder Chevrons, Dee worked in the kitchen and did house work while Nina Chevron worked in the dairy which was in the little green milk house. Then when the farm was sold - that is the cows and dairy equipment, etc., in 1942, the elder Chevrons moved into the milk house after putting in a kitchen and bathroom and doing other renovation work to make it suitable for living quarters. Mary Van Vleet had always loved to give parties and she used the little green house for giving parties and for teaching bridge lessons as she was a master bridge player.

In the late 1960's I was invited to a bridal shower held in the green milk house. That was the first time I met Mrs. Van Vleet and she mentioned at that time her and her husband's wish to leave the property as a park for people to be able to enjoy the waterfront. However, because of expenses incurred as the result of her husband's auto accident in which he was seriously injured, they decided to sell the property to the Port of Camas-Washougal.

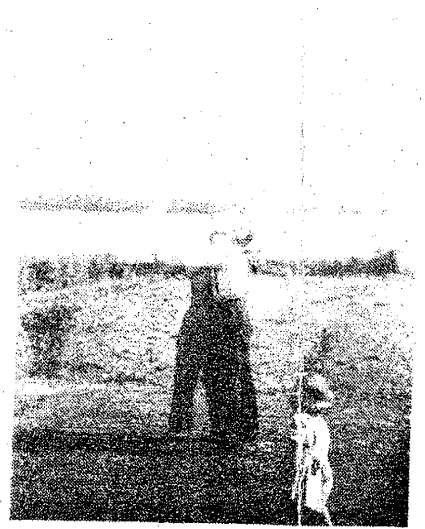
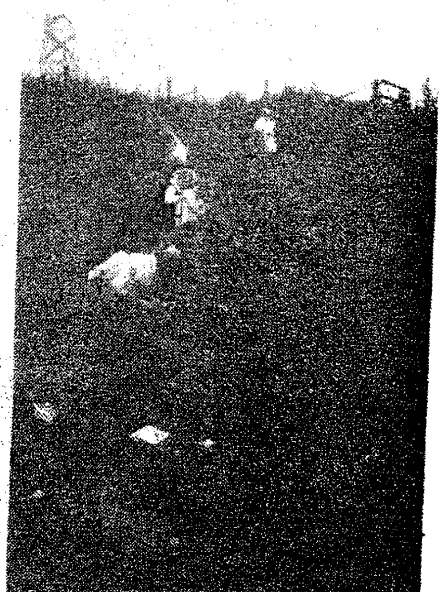
The attached contains copies of 12 snapshots which were obtained from Delia (Dee) Chevron Poser. She was married to the late Vernon Chevron whose brothers, Leonard and Claude, are still living. One of them is married to Marie Chevron who is pictured standing by the Parker Dairy truck. L.C. Chevron and his wife moved to the Van Vleet property sometime in the 1930's and operated a dairy. These pictures were taken probably in the early 1940's. Mr. Chevron's wife, Nina, was a Wright and I believe her uncle was married to Dr. Louisa Van Vleet Spicer Wright.

In the background of the four pictures at the lower left-hand side can be seen the beacon light (or navigation light) mounted on a wooden structure. By the time this picture was taken, it was electrified and no longer a kerosene-lit light. Of course, these pictures were taken long before the fill was made on the shoreline.

Rodriguez
Wright

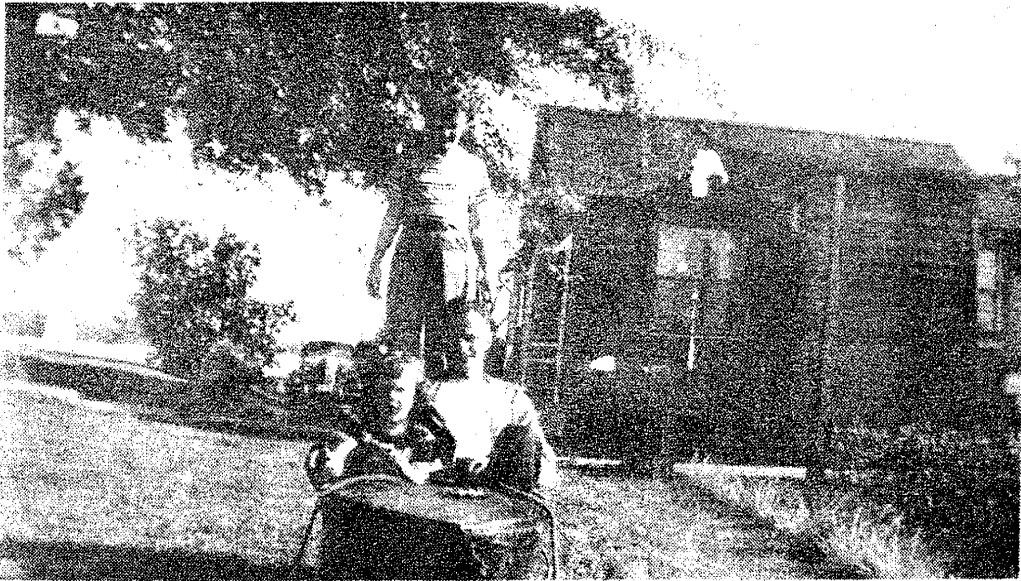


Mrs. Vernon Chevron.



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Elsie Virginia Moore Van Vleet



Photo added by [John Speer](#)

BIRTH 1889

DEATH 2 Jan 1950 (aged 60-61)

BURIAL [Lake View Cemetery](#)
Seattle, King County, Washington, USA
Grave W1/2, Lot 732

PLOT

MEMORIAL ID [I1562385](#) · [View Source](#)

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[+](#) Add Photos [Request Photo](#)

MEMORIAL [PHOTOS](#) [1](#) [FLOWERS](#) [1](#)

Mother: Lina Moore (#66260435)
Father: Charles T (#66260407)

In 1900, Lina Moore (July 1862, OH, parents from PA, married 15 years, mother of 3) was in Blaine, Whatcome Co WA with husband Charlie Moore (Oct 1858, VA), and Elsie V (Feb 1888, WA), Thelma (Jan 1894, WA), and Thomas C.(Oct 1898, WA)

On July 21, 1917, Elsie Virginia Moore married Cecil Spier VanVleet in Seattle, with Lina B Boor and Charles T Moore as witnesses.

64

Certificate of Marriage

B21731

D23540

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Clark

I Hereby Certify, That on the eight day of September
in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fiftytwo
at Vancouver in the County and State aforesaid, I, the undersigned, a
Judge of Superior Court, by authority of a License bearing date the 8th
day of September A. D., 1952, and issued by the County Auditor of Clark County, Washington

Did Join in Lawful Wedlock

at 3:30 o'clock ~~AM~~ P. M.

Cecil S. Van Vleet of the County of Clark State of Washington and
Mary C. Roberts of the County of Multnomah State of Oregon

IN THE PRESENCE OF

Dwight A. Parish Engue S. Parshy
WITNESS NAME OF PARTY PERFORMING MARRIAGE
Dorothy S. Parish Judge of Superior Court
WITNESS OFFICIAL STATION

Signed: Cecil S. Van Vleet Date of birth February 1 1890
GROOM Mo. Day Year
Signed: Mary C. Roberts Date of birth June 23 1898
BRIDE Mo. Day Year

CERTIFICATE OF TRUE COPY

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Clark

I, Clyde L. Bittner, hereby certify that I am County Auditor of Clark County, Washington, and as such officer am custodian of the official records of said county; that I have compared the foregoing copy of the Marriage Certificate with the original that the foregoing is a complete, true and correct transcript of said original.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this _____ day of _____ 1952

CLYDE L. BITTNER, Clark County Auditor

By _____ Deputy Auditor

FILED

SEP 8 1952

CLYDE L. BITTNER, Auditor, Clark Co.

O. M. Pherson
Deputy

NOTE—This Certificate must be returned to Clark County Auditor, Vancouver, Wash., within ten days of date of marriage.

S employe of the Oregon Dairy
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Two Injured In Collision

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VANCOUVER, Wash. (Special) — Two persons were injured, one seriously when their cars collided head-on four miles east of Vancouver on Highway 830 Sunday morning, state police reported. Cecil Van Vleet, 76, of Camas, was reported in serious condition in Vancouver Memorial Hospital, and Mrs. Pauline Ehle, 64, of Vancouver, was listed as satisfactory.

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Washington State Archives - Digital Archives

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Department of Health, Death Index, 1907-1960; 1965-2015 - Vanvleet - Cecil - S

Record Series:	<u>Death Records</u>
Collection:	<u>Department of Health, Death Index, 1907-1960; 1965-2015</u>
County:	Statewide
Reference Number:	B4598F55-C31F-BE4A-B360-E426E46096BE
Person-Last-Name:	VANVLEET
Person-First-Name:	CECIL
Person-Mi:	S
Death County:	Clark County
Sex:	M
Residence County:	Clark County
Death-Date:	12/3/1977
Age-Primary:	87
Column1:	

Source: <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/E163886A6CADF67116BD6197AA5837386>

Do you have comments, questions, or transcription errors?

[Help us transcrib](#)

Not

Please see notes
Not ord

68

CHRONOLOGY BY ROSALEE MACRAE

- 1964 Arrival of our family to Camas. We were surprised to find no public parks in this area along the Columbia River and none in Camas along the Washougal River.
- 1971 Attended a shower hosted by Mrs. Mary Van Vleet in her guest house (formerly a milk house but converted to living quarters by Louis and Nina Chevron in early 1940's after they had discontinued Parker Landing Dairy. They rented Van Vleet place after Cecil's first wife, Elsie, died and remained there until he married Mary in early 1950's.) which she used for parties and bridge lessons which she taught. Mary mentioned that she and her husband would like to leave the property as a park for the public. Others had heard her express this desire.
- _____ Cecil Van Vleet suffered a car injury which incurred unexpected medical expenses necessitating the sale of his property to the Port, but he could remain in the house as long as he lived.
- 10-31-73 Columbian East County News article ("Park Site Rejected"). Article stated that "Clark County is not interested in developing the Van Vleet property as a public park. . . . County officials suggested the Port develop the property as a park. . . ." (attachment #1)
- 1976 Van Vleet property placed on National and State Registers of Historic and Archaeological Places.
- 12-3-77 Cecil Van Vleet passed away.
- Dec., 77 I wrote a letter to the editor regarding the Port's proposed new Port office, and also expressed hope that Mary Van Vleet would be allowed to remain in her home. Newly elected Port Commissioner Dick Watrous sat across from me at CZ Christmas dinner (subsequent to publishing of letter) and we discussed these matters.
- Feb., 78 Mary Van Vleet invited me to her home just prior to her moving the last day of February. She had heard that I'd been interested in seeing inside the main house. This was second and last time I was to her home while she resided there.
- Sept., 78 Read in the paper that Diane Keiser, Dorothy Piontek, and Nona Olsen had asked the Port to make the Van Vleet site into a park, which request was denied. My interest was aroused and I called Dorothy who put me in touch with Bernice Pluchos who invited me to an AAUW meeting. Bernice suggested the idea of forming an historical society. AAUW called a public meeting that month to see what interest there was in the community. Positive response resulted in formation of the Camas-Washougal Historical Society. After attorney Bernard Newby, Sr., drew up a charter and by-laws, CWHHS became a nonprofit corporation and has met continuously ever since.
- Oct., ²⁷ 78 Just prior to Halloween, the Van Vleet house was burned by an arsonist. Fire Marshall interviewed Alice Gee, president of AAUW at that time.
- Nov., 79 Jean Moszeter elected Port Commissioner.
- 5-19-80 A petition bearing nearly 1,200 names was submitted to the Port Commission requesting that the Van Vleet site be a park in perpetuity (attachment #2) No action taken by Port; therefore, nothing entered in Port minutes regarding the petition.
- (8-2-79 Mary Van Vleet passed away.)

- 62
- 1981 Roberta Tidland's nephew, who is an architect, drew up a plan for a park on the fill area. An IAC grant was sought, with Roberta making the presentation. Application was not successful but useful information gained.
- June, 1982 Group of 19 citizens, including five Cub Scouts, tried to plant flowers or 1983? on a very rainy Saturday along the southern edge of the fill area beginning near the Natural Gas sign to the stairs but it was extremely difficult digging in the worst possible fill dirt full of rocks. Later a Boy Scout earned his Eagle by landscaping the bank in that area.
- July, 1985 A group of citizens began meeting with Port Commissioner Jean Moszeter to prepare for approaching the Port to request that the Port take action on the petition. Janice Rutherford was consulted which resulted in a letter from the Heritage Trust (attachment #3). Several position statements were worked on with the third one being acceptable to both the group and the Commissioners and was signed by the latter on 9-23-85 (attachment #4).
- 9-23-85
- Oct., 1985 Notices sent to all local organizations as well as published in newspaper inviting interested citizens to join the citizens' committee per position statement.
- Nov., 1985 Committee met for the first time and named itself Parkersville Site Development Committee and elected officers, Roberta Tidland being elected chairman. PSDC has met at least once monthly ever since with many extra meetings in 1987 when an IAC grant was sought.
- 12-30-85 Preliminary plan was drawn up and presented to the Port Commissioners before Jean Moszeter's term expired on 12-31-85.
- 4-16-86 A 50-page park plan prepared by the PSDC was presented to the Port Com.
- April, 86 R. Tidland and R. MacRae met with Doug Hagedorn, of Clark County Parks and Recreation Department, who gave a rough estimate of costs for implementing the plan.
- May, 1986 Because the Port agreed that the PSDC could start to work on developing the park, Diane Keiser released the plaque received from the National Registry which she had obtained through Governor Dixy Lee Ray. It was decided to mount it on a 25-ton basaltic rock obtained from Fisher Rock Quarry.
- 6-1-86 Dedication of the Parkersville Site Monument at the Opening of the Parker's Landing Historical Park
- 5-21-86 Commissioners moved to authorize Manager to spend up to \$7,000.00 on improvements to the Parker's Landing Historical Park during the balance of calendar year 1986."
- Sept., During the summer the landscape architectural firm of Murase Associates Oct., 1986 was contacted and PSDC met with Tom Liptan, of that firm, for four times in Sept. and Oct. resulting in the Parker's Landing Historical Park Master Plan and Development Program. (The Master Plan was mounted on a large cardboard and colored.) (Attachment #5)
- 12-1-86 Public Hearing to amend Port's Comprehensive Plan for Harbor Improvements. Resolution 10-86: "The Plan for Development of the Parker's Landing

Historical Park area, which is attached as Exhibit "A" hereto and incorporated by this reference, is hereby adopted as a portion of the Port's Comprehensive Plan of Harbor Improvements, and shall be used as guideline for any future park developments." Don Clark, of IAC, was present at that hearing.

IAC { 2-18-87
April, 1987

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) presentation to Clark Cty Commis-
sione
Met with Don Clark to obtain information about applying for IAC grant. He said that the Master Plan mounted on the cardboard was exactly what would be needed in the application (copied on a slide).

5-1-87

Letter of Intent from Port had been received by IAC. Subsequently, PSDC did as much as it could to assist Port Manager S. Tyler with the paper work involved in the grant application process. Project resume is attachment #6.

6-9-87

Letters of endorsement from Washington Centennial Committee of Clark County for four Centennial projects: i.e., Old Silo Base; Gazebo to mark homestead site house in commemoration of the early settlers, David C. Parker and Lewis Van Vleet; Rose Arbor; and a viewpoint with replica of the Parker's Landing navigation light atop the structure (original light had been kerosene lit). These projects are considered historical, cultural, and educational.

6-17-87

Resolution No. 6-87 authorizing application for funding assistance for an outdoor recreation project to the IAC as provided by the Marine Recreation Land Act.

9-10-87

IAC TAC review in Kent. Recommended restrooms which weren't included in original plans.

10-2-87

Port's funding assurance letter to IAC. Port's match of \$55,278 consisted of \$15,000 from Port; \$10,000 each from Cities of Camas and Washougal; \$5,000 from PSDC; \$5,000 from force account (in-kind); and \$10,278 in pledges from businesses, organizations, and individuals. (Ever since 6-1-86, PSDC had received contributions from local organizations including Washougal Lions Club, Gemini Women's Club, Junior Women's Club, and local cosmetologists' association, as well as from individuals. One businessman contributed \$500.)

IAC {

10-19-87

IAC final review. Although unsuccessful in the grant competition, much valuable experience was gained. Originally, there were 117 applicants, but only 55 completed the process. That was the year Clark County was successful in its second or third try for Lacamas Lake project. IAC usually doesn't fund more than one project in a county in one year.

8-11-87

Visit to park by 90-year old granddaughter (from Arizona) of Christopher Columbus Simmons, who was born at Parker's Landing on April 14, 1845. Attachment #7 is a letter from one of the Simmons clan.

9-8-87

Jean Gardner, co-chair of the Washington Centennial Commission, visited the Parkersville Site and stated that the projects fit in perfectly with the State's Lasting Legacy program and furthermore would help to beautify the state, another desirable goal.

9-11-88

Dedication of the first Centennial project, Old Silo Base. The local Soroptimists implemented Tom Liptan's plan for it and they are dedicated to maintaining this area of the park.

9-7-88 Port meeting. Originally, a gazebo was planned to mark the Van Vleet homesite but in studying the site, T. Liptan found that that wasn't the best location for such a structure because of obstructions to the view, etc., and a change in plans was considered such as placing a viewing structure south of where the rose arbor was to be located and marking the homesite with an historical kiosk. However, his plans recommended the moving of the fire lane a little to the south. Mr. Liptan and some members of the PSDC met and discussed this with the Port. Port Commissioners were concerned about the costs involved and in retrospect, it seems that is what triggered the motion which John Raynor presented for discussion at the Oct. 2 study session with it (motion) being voted upon at the Oct. 19 meeting.

10-19-88 Port's Policy Statement (attachment #8). (John Raynor's motion)

March, April, 1989 Discussions with Glenda Choate, Historic Preservation Officer for the Heritage Trust of Clark County, regarding the possibility of placing the Parkersville Site on the Clark County Historic Register. Glenda met with the PSDC and the Port. Port declined to put it on this register, but decided to offer 1.4 acre portion to City of Washougal.

Rose Arbor

2-10-89 A contractor's estimate for estimated rose arbor construction and materials costs was reviewed by the PSDC. Vincent Ast stated he planned to construct a model of the arbor and also hoped to contact Chuck Farrell, an architect, regarding making working drawings (blueprints) for Tom's schematic plan for the rose arbor. (However, upon learning of Glenn Farrell's serious illness, it was decided not to pursue the matter further with Chuck.)

5-8-89 V. Ast brought to the PSDC meeting the model he'd completed of the rose arbor (scale: 1" = 1').

5-30-89 Tom's drawing brought to Kathy Bevis, Vancouver architect, who had made schematic plans for the IAC application in 1987 of the multi-purpose shelter and restrooms. The model was brought to her about a week later.

6-26-89 Ms Bevis was given official notice to start working on the rose arbor blueprints.

7-5-89 Report on rose arbor to be given at PSDC meeting.

- Attachment #1 - 5-19-80 Petition
- Attachment #2 - 10-31-73 Columbian East County News article & County News article
- Attachment #3 - 9-5-85 letter from Heritage Trust of Clark County signed by Vaughn Lein
- Attachment #4 - Port's Position Statement of 9-23-85
- Attachment #5 - Master Plan for Parker's Landing Historical Park
- Attachment #6 - Port's IAC Project Resume
- Attachment #7 - Letter from Nedra L. Trogolo, Simmons Clan historian (written in 1987?)
- Attachment #8 - Port's Policy Statement of 10-19-88
- Attachment #9 - 6-1-86, "Beacon Light at Parker's Landing" by [unclear]

(68)

PETITION

The following petition was submitted to the Commissioners of the Port of Camas-Washougal on May 19, 1980. It contained approximately 1200 signatures.

Petition to Save the Van Vleet Property as a Public Park

We, the undersigned, as citizens of the Camas-Washougal Port District area, respectfully submit our desires by petition to the Camas-Washougal Port Commissioners to hold in perpetuity the following property:

The Historical Site, better known as the Van Vleet property located at Parker's Landing overlooking the Columbia River, comprising approximately three and eight tenths (3.8) acres bought with Taxpayers' monies by the Camas-Washougal Port Commissioners. This property also contains the historically valuable Orchard that once surrounded the Van Vleet Residence. (Residence destroyed by fire in 1976.)

We ask our Camas-Washougal Port Commissioners to honor this request and to maintain the above described area as a Public Park, as a Memorial to all those who struggled to first inhabit this area, and as a Park for the enjoyment of All Generations to come.

Attachment #2

Park site rejected

WASHOUGAL — Clark County is not interested in developing the Van Vleet property as a public park, the Camas-Washougal Port Commission was informed by letter last week.

The property, which has been purchased by the port from Cecil and Mary Van Vleet, takes in much of the historic old Parker's Landing community, first settlement in the Camas - Washougal area. Some of the old Parker's Landing buildings were moved east to form the nucleus of the present city of Washougal.

In the letter, county officials suggested the Port of Camas - Washougal develop the property as a park. However there are no present plans to do so, it was stated.

Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1973

EAST COUNTY NEWS

E3

HERITAGE TRUST OF CLARK COUNTY

44

Attachment #3

September 5, 1985

Mr. John Raynor, Chair
Port of Camas/Washougal
24 "A" Street
Washougal, WA 98671

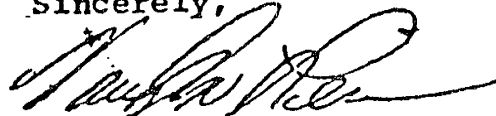
Dear Mr. Raynor and Members of the Port Commission:

The Heritage Trust of Clark County wishes to commend the Commission on your willingness to consider a proposition to dedicate the property at Parker's Landing as a memorial park. We should like to urge that you adopt this proposal.

The property at Parker's Landing is indeed a valuable site both historically and prehistorically. It witnessed activity of the native American culture which enjoyed the Columbia River before the arrival of Europeans and holds in its recesses artifacts and data from that period. Further, the spot was a favorite of early explorers who paved the way for the pivotal historical events which claimed the Pacific Northwest for civilization. It has received the highest recognition it can be accorded by being listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the "Parkersville Site."

The Heritage Trust, as Clark County's official historic preservation entity, is charged with the mission of endeavoring to protect historic and archaeological sites and to promote their recognition. We encourage the Port to pave the way for the preservation of this very special landmark for all the citizens of Clark County and to adopt the proposal to dedicate it as a park.

Sincerely,



Vaughn Lein
Chair

VL:sm

POSITION STATEMENT
PORT OF CAMAS-WASHOUGAL

Attachment #4

62

The Port Commission of the Port of Camas-Washougal, in response to the Petition to Save the Van Vleet Property as a Public Park, presented in 1980 by the Camas-Washougal Historical Society, makes and adopts the following Position Statement:

1. It is the present intention of the Port Commissioners of the Port of Camas-Washougal to preserve that property located at Parker's Landing, better known as the Van Vleet property of 3.88 acres, in its present state and condition. The Port Commissioners recognize the historical value attached to said property. The Port of Camas-Washougal has no present plans to use the Van Vleet property for other than present recreational uses.

2. The Port Commission shall not approve any changes in the use or condition of the Van Vleet property without first notifying the public and providing an opportunity for a hearing of the public's views on the proposed change in the property's use and condition.

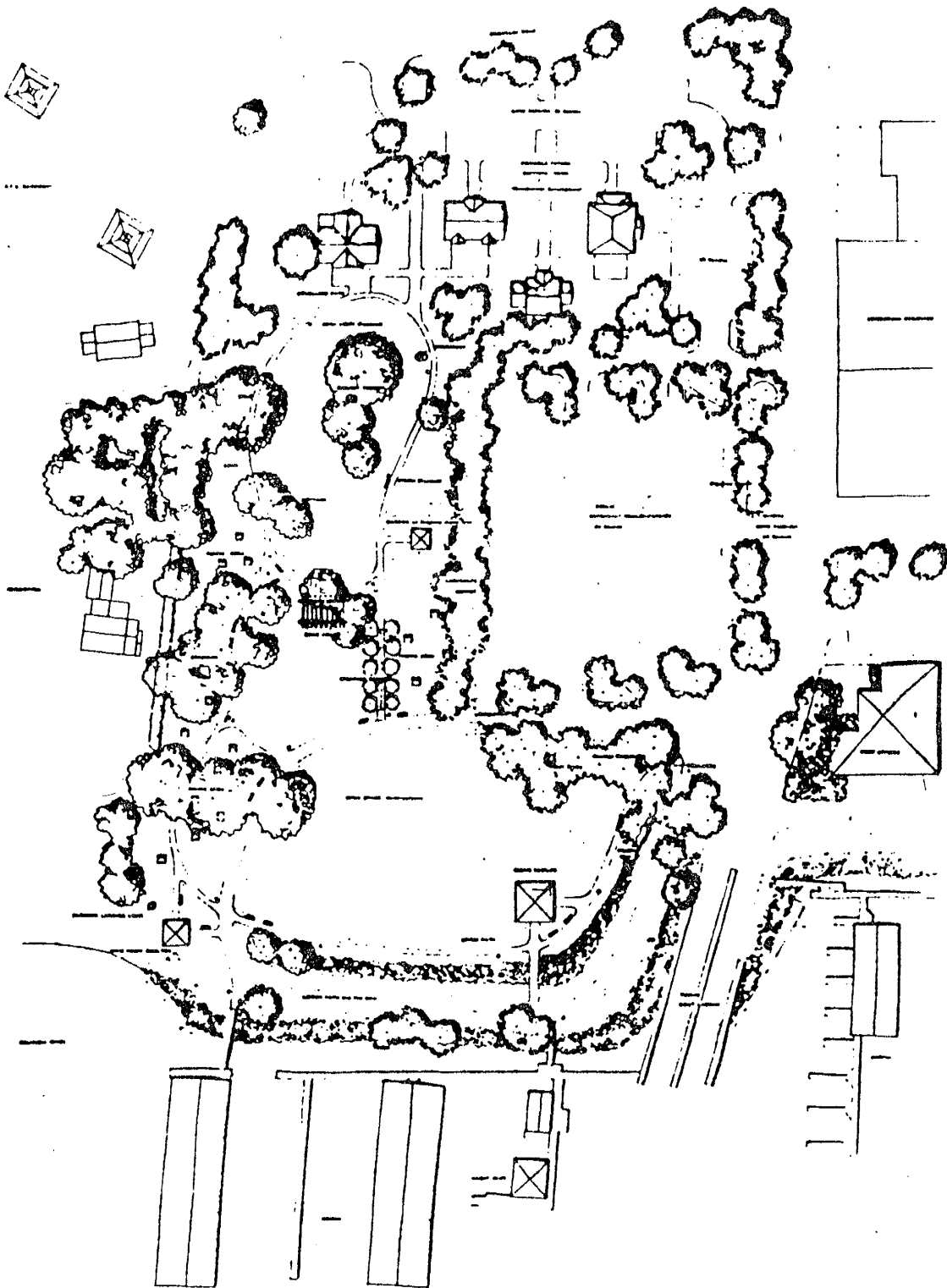
3. The Port Commissioners will form a standing Parker's Landing Park Committee to develop the Parker's Landing site plan.

DATED this 23rd day of September, 1985

PORT OF CAMAS-WASHOUGAL

BY: John E. Cameron
A. J. [unclear]
[unclear]

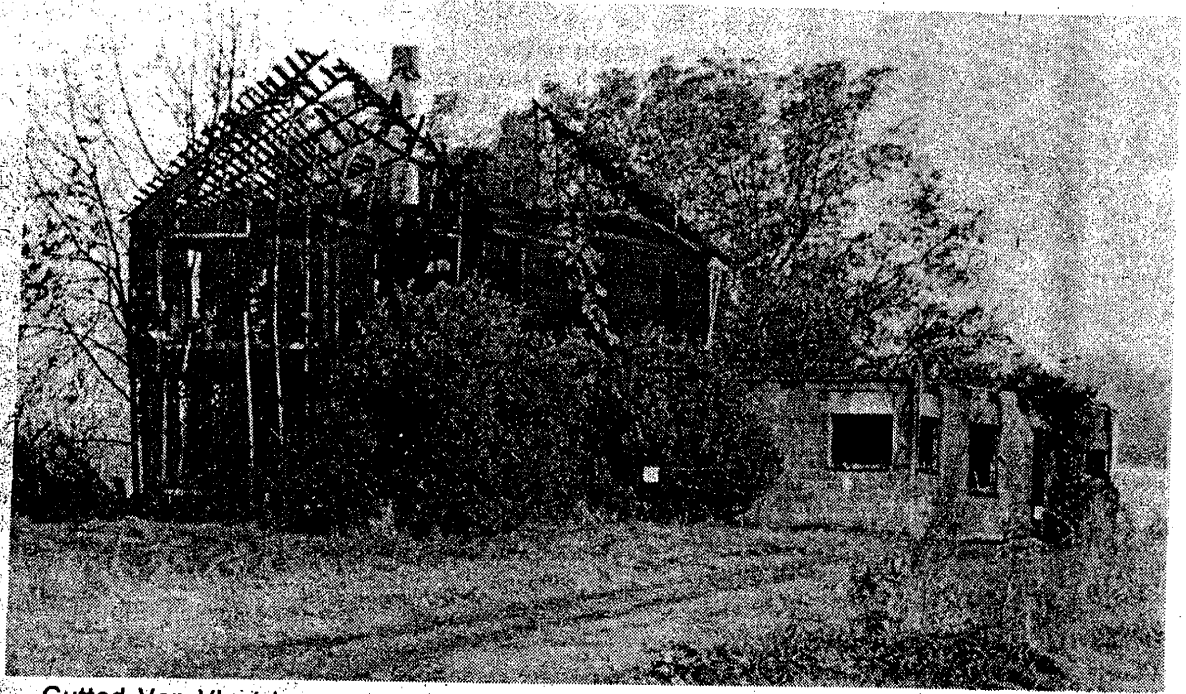
Commissioners



MASTER PLAN
PARKER'S LANDING HISTORICAL PARK
Port of Camas/Washougal



Reward offered for



Gutted Van Vleet house. "For whoever set the fire, we'll make it backfire," a historical society member vowed.

By **PAT MOSER**
News Staff Writer

WASHOUGAL — A Camas-Washougal Historical Society was formed Monday night and it then pledged a \$1,000 reward to anyone uncovering the culprit who set fire to the pioneer Van Vleet

house.

The Van Vleet house was destroyed by fire Friday night. The house was being promoted as a museum and the site was on the National Register of Historic Places.

The historical society was

formed by supporters of museum project at the 3.88-acre site owned by the Port of Camas Washougal.

"For whoever set the fire, we make it backfire," Cliff Crawford, a historical society member said.

The COLUMBIAN
East Coast

Van Vleet arsonist

The \$1,000 reward is being collected from historical society members, Crawford added. "I donated a hundred bucks," he said.

The Van Vleet fire has not stopped the group's plans to have a museum at the site near the port's marina, Crawford said.

Crawford said the society will seek a lease from the port for a token payment.

"With a lease we could apply for grants to construct a building," Crawford said. "The building would be subject to port approval."

Society members Susan O'Hara and Bernice Pluchos will meet with the port to discuss the site and present plans for development, which Port Manager Herb West said Monday included additional parking for marina patrons, a small park and a recreational vehicle parking area.

Crawford, who is chairman of the Skamania County Historical Society, said the Van Vleet property also could contain the Lewis and Clark commemorative sign near the Clark County PUD building here.

"The only reason it is there is because the PUD gave the site,"

Crawford said. "If it is placed at the historic site, it would be ideal — close to the river, and all of the history would be together."

Dorothy Piontek, a promoter of a museum at the Van Vleet site, said the historical society is moving ahead on the proposal.

"The project definitely includes a building to house those historical objects that are part of this region's past," Mrs. Piontek said.

While the historical society moves ahead with its museum plans, Rex Lafoon, a state fire marshal, began Tuesday sifting through the charred remains of the Van Vleet house.

Lafoon said last weekend some evidence was found by investigators at the fire scene, but, "It's got to be evaluated."

The Van Vleet house had been gutted over the years, with vandals being blamed. The museum supporters, however, contended the building was sound and adaptable to becoming a museum.

Crawford said Tuesday the historical society is interested in salvaging square nails from the ruins.

"It would be a shame if the house just disappeared," Craw-

ford said. "The house represented much of our history."

The house is believed to have been built in 1878 in Fern Prairie and moved to its waterfront site. Last week, Henry Sadewasser, who has lived in the Camas-Washougal area all of his 83 years, said he remembers moving the house either in 1914 or 1915 to its present location from a spot 300 yards west.

"That wasn't the Van Vleet house," Sadewasser said Tuesday. "It wasn't moved from Fern Prairie."

Mabel Roley, a historical society member who lived in the area at the same time, disagrees, saying she remembers seeing the house at its present location in 1910.

The new historical society named interim officers Monday night, with Mrs. Pluchos as chairman; Alice Gee, vice chairman; Mildred Piontek, treasurer, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Roley and Roger O'Hara as historical advisors.

The society will meet Monday at 7 p.m. in Mrs. Pluchos' home to discuss bylaws.

Membership in the society is \$4 a year for individuals, \$7 for a family.

County News

November 1, 1978

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Parkersville Site (45-CL-115)
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Camas-Washougal VICINITY OF #4 - Honorable Mike McCormack
STATE Washington CODE 53 COUNTY Clark CODE 011
NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Port of Camas - Washougal
STREET & NUMBER
54 Second Avenue
CITY, TOWN Washougal VICINITY OF STATE Washington

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Clark County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Vancouver STATE Washington

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
None
DATE
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
CITY, TOWN STATE
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Parkersville archaeological site is located in the lee of Lady Island, three-quarters of a mile east of the Washougal River in Clark County, Washington. The site, which occupies an alluvial terrace some thirty feet above sea level on the north side of the Columbia River is 77 meters long, 23 meters wide and encompasses 1,781 square meters or approximately .4 of an acre.

Three test cores, taken from the site, show a sod grass cover, followed by 15 to 25 centimeters of dark brown Sauvie Silt Loam grading into Sauvie Silty Clay Loam to a depth of 105 centimeters. The Silty Clay Loam deposit is underlain by loose gravel aggregate interspersed with fine sand and dense clay. Utilized flakes with perimeter retouch, spall tools, amorphous-form basalt scrapers and fire-cracked rock, with associated charcoal, were among the artifacts recovered with the test cores within the first two levels from the surface.

Apple and black walnut trees grow along the northernmost portion of the site and an access road, leading to dry-boat storage facilities of the Port of Camas-Washougal, borders the site on the south. Construction of the access area during the years 1969-70 consisted of the dumping of fill, then leveling and grading to extend the natural river terrace some fifty feet into the Columbia. The leveling and grading operation cut into a small portion of the terrace on the south face of the site and revealed a number of artifacts. These artifacts, collected from the surface by members of the Oregon Archaeological Society, included points, scrapers, drills, stone and shell beads, net sinkers and a clay pipe.

In 1968-69, when the land to the west of the Parkersville Site, on the same terrace level, was excavated for the construction of three residences, mortars, pestles, hammerstones, net weights and a stone effigy were found and retained by the residents. These artifacts indicate that the site area may have been an extensive one taking in an additional 210 meters to the west along the terrace. On the other hand, the terrace may have held contiguous sites with tool complexes representative of different periods of occupation. With the exception of the trees, planted some 60 years ago, the Parkersville Site is the only portion of the terrace that remains relatively undisturbed. The total site encompasses some 3.88 acres.

In retrospect, little has been done to preserve the potentially rich archaeological/historic resources in the Camas-Washougal area. Chester O. Selby and Emory Strong, in the late 1950's recovered artifacts from sites on Lacamas Creek and the Washougal River, respectively. In 1974 the Oregon Archaeological Society completed a survey of nearby Lady Island. The survey disclosed five archaeological sites; two major and four minor historic sites. One archaeological site on Lady Island was excavated by the Society in 1975.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

70

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PERIOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
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<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Parkersville Site is significant not only as an archaeological site but as an historic site as well.

From historic accounts of explorers Lewis and Clark; Astorian, Gabriel Franchere; Alexander Ross of the North West Company; botanist, David Douglas of the Hudson's Bay Company; and artist Paul Kane, the subsistence pattern of the Indians, who spoke Chinook, on the Lower Columbia has been well documented.

Although salmon was the mainstay of their economy, sturgeon, lesser seafoods, crustacea, fresh-water clams and the seals that gathered at the confluence of the Washougal River and the Columbia were also part and parcel of their diet. Elk, bear and deer were larger game pursued and caught in sufficient numbers on the prairies near the river to make inland excursions to hunt unnecessary.

Edible roots of the bracken fern, white clover and wappato were indigenous to the area and various wild fruits: huckleberries, salmon berries, gooseberries, strawberries and crabapples, together with plentiful wild greens, rounded out their menu.

The cooking of food was accomplished by roasting before an open fire; steaming in an earthen pit lined with stone or boiling by means of hot stones placed in water-tight baskets or specially constructed wood boxes. Occasionally, on hunting expeditions, canoes were used as cooking vessels.

The Indians built handsome dugout canoes, pointed at both ends, with a separate, upward projecting prow for river travel. The art of basketry, utilizing both woven and coiled methods, was well developed among these early people and the natural fibers of cattail, rushes and nettle served to produce textiles for mats, robes and nets.

Clothing was avoided or was minimal during the summer months but winter garb consisted of deerskins, woven cedar-bark cloth shirts, short skirts for the ladies, blankets and broad-brimmed, conical-peaked hats and capes to ward off rain.

Multiple family, broad-planked longhouses, such as one unearthed by the Oregon Historical Society on Lady Island in 1975, were dwellings for the Indians of the Lower Columbia. However, the outlines of semi-subterranean pithouses have also been found in the Camas-Washougal area.

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Although the Indians had permanent winter villages, during their seasonal activities of fishing, hunting, berry picking and gathering of roots, they occupied temporary campsites at the pertinent locale.

This land of plenty, which held excellent subsistence potential for the Indian, also had strong appeal to the white man.

The first recorded exploration of the Camas-Washougal area was made in 1792 by Lieutenant W. R. Broughton, who as a member of Vancouver's Expedition, explored the Columbia in the cutter of His Majesties Armed Brig, the *Chatham*, as far as the Columbia Gorge. Lieutenant Broughton dined on salmon caught in Camas Slough by a local Indian chief who had a large retinue, numbering ten canoes, attending him. Broughton named the island where he had stopped, Johnstone Island (Lady Island), after the *Chatham's* sailing master.

Another historical account of the area is found in the journals of Lewis and Clark for the period from March 31, 1806 to April 6. Lewis and Clark made camp on the north bank of the Columbia in the Parkersville Site area, where they hunted bear, elk and deer. They dried the meat to last them on their journey to the Clearwater River in Idaho. Clark, with an Indian guide discovered and explored the Multnomah (Willamette) River during their encampment. The explorers named the nearby island White Brant (Lady Island) after the species of fowl that inhabited the island in great numbers. They called the Washougal River, Seal River in reference to the many adult seals and pups that clustered about the mouth of the river to feed on migrating fish.

In 1811, Alexander Ross of the North West Fur Company, on his way from Astoria to the Cascades, stayed the night in "Washougally Camp", so termed by the Indians as "land of plenty and pleasant". Although other voyageurs came to the area as map-makers, artists and fur-traders, the first American settlers did not enter the region until 1844.

The George Bush and Michael T. Simmons party reached the Dalles in 1844 intending to settle in Oregon. George Bush, a negro, was dismayed to learn that the prejudice he sought to escape in the East was still extant in the Willamette Valley. Since the British still claimed sovereignty over the lands north of the Columbia, where color barriers did not then exist, the party wintered over in the Camas-Washougal area. Christopher Columbus Simmons, the first white child of American settlers, in what is now the State of Washington, was born in April 1845 before the party moved on to settle in the Puget Sound region.

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The first permanent American settler was David C. Parker. David Parker was born in Clay County, Kentucky in 1804. In his early thirties, in 1838, he met and married his wife Ann, a girl from Missouri. With his wife and four small children, all under the age of six, he arrived in the Oregon Territory in 1844. Traveling down the Columbia from the Dalles, the family chose the fertile lands near the Washougal River for their home. By the fall of the year they had erected a log cabin on the northern bank of the Columbia and occupied it along with their children. By the spring of the next year, Parker had cleared a quarter of an acre of land and planted it to potatoes from seed he had secured from the Hudson's Bay Company store at Fort Vancouver. To receive supplies and to accommodate the river boats that came upstream, Parker built a small dock on the Columbia that became known as Parker's Landing. Parker's light and landing are still noted on the maritime charts of the Columbia today.

Other families soon followed suit and settled near Parker's Landing. The Joseph Gibbons in December of 1847; the Richard Oughs in March of 1849; the H. J. G. Maxons in October of the same year and the George Hunsackers in 1852. The area was surveyed by Justin Chenoeth, under contract to James Tilton, Surveyor General of the United States, in 1856. The Maxon and Hunsacker mills were operating by then and Townplats Nos. 3 and 4 established the town of Parkersville.

When David Parker died in 1858, Lewis VanVleet accepted part of Parkersville for his services as administrator of Parker's estate. Lewis VanVleet had come from Michigan to claim a homestead on Fern Prairie, north of Camas in 1853. VanVleet was the first notary public and his daughter, born on the homestead in 1862, became the first woman doctor in the Camas-Washougal area. When Dr. Wright retired from medical practice in 1912, she moved an old house, portions of which date from 1878, to the eastern edge of Parkersville. Her son, Cecil VanVleet and his wife Mary occupy the same house today. The property, which included four river-front lots of the original 160 lots platted as Parkersville, now belongs to the Port of Camas-Washougal. According to VanVleet, a disagreement over a property line arose between his grandfather and another early resident of Parkersville, a Fritz Braun. Mr. Braun moved his hotel and saloon to the present location of Washougal. Other businessmen followed Braun's move and Washougal began to flourish while Parkersville became deserted.

The Parkersville Site assumes considerable significance in that the land holds artifacts of the earlier inhabitants. These artifacts may answer questions about their way of life, their housing, fishing-hunting tools, their industries, perhaps their rivercraft -- traits that may have set them off from other cultures or indeed may integrate them with those who may have occupied the area over a long period of time with little change. The archaeological site could well span some 2,500 to 3,000 years of prehistory.

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As an historic site Parkersville has figured prominently in the state's history from the time of Lieutenant Broughton's voyage of October 26, 1792, as the first upriver white-Indian contact. In addition it is an early permanent American settlement. The rich cultural heritage from the past at the Parkersville Site should be preserved for the future.

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than four 3.88 acres - Mrs Welch

UTM REFERENCES

A	110	5474510	504721010	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Maxine Morris and Jeanne M. Welch, Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER: P. O. Box 1128

CITY OR TOWN: Olympia, Washington 98504

DATE: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

STATE: _____

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____ STATE X LOCAL _____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE: *Arthur M. Skolnik*

TITLE: State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE: March 4, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. M. Skolnik
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE: *8/10/76*

ATTEST: *Charles...*
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE: *8-10-76*

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TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Parkersville Site (45-CL-115)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Camas-Washougal-Clark

____VICINITY OF

Clark

COUNTY

Wa.

STATE

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Jeanne M. Welch

DATE OF PHOTO October 23, 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

View to the northeast of the River Terrace - Parkersville Site

1 of 2

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1 NAME

HISTORIC Parkersville Site (45-CL-115)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Camas-Washougal-Clark VICINITY OF Clark COUNTY Wa. STATE

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT DATE OF PHOTO October 23, 1975
NEGATIVE FILED AT Jeanne M. Welch
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

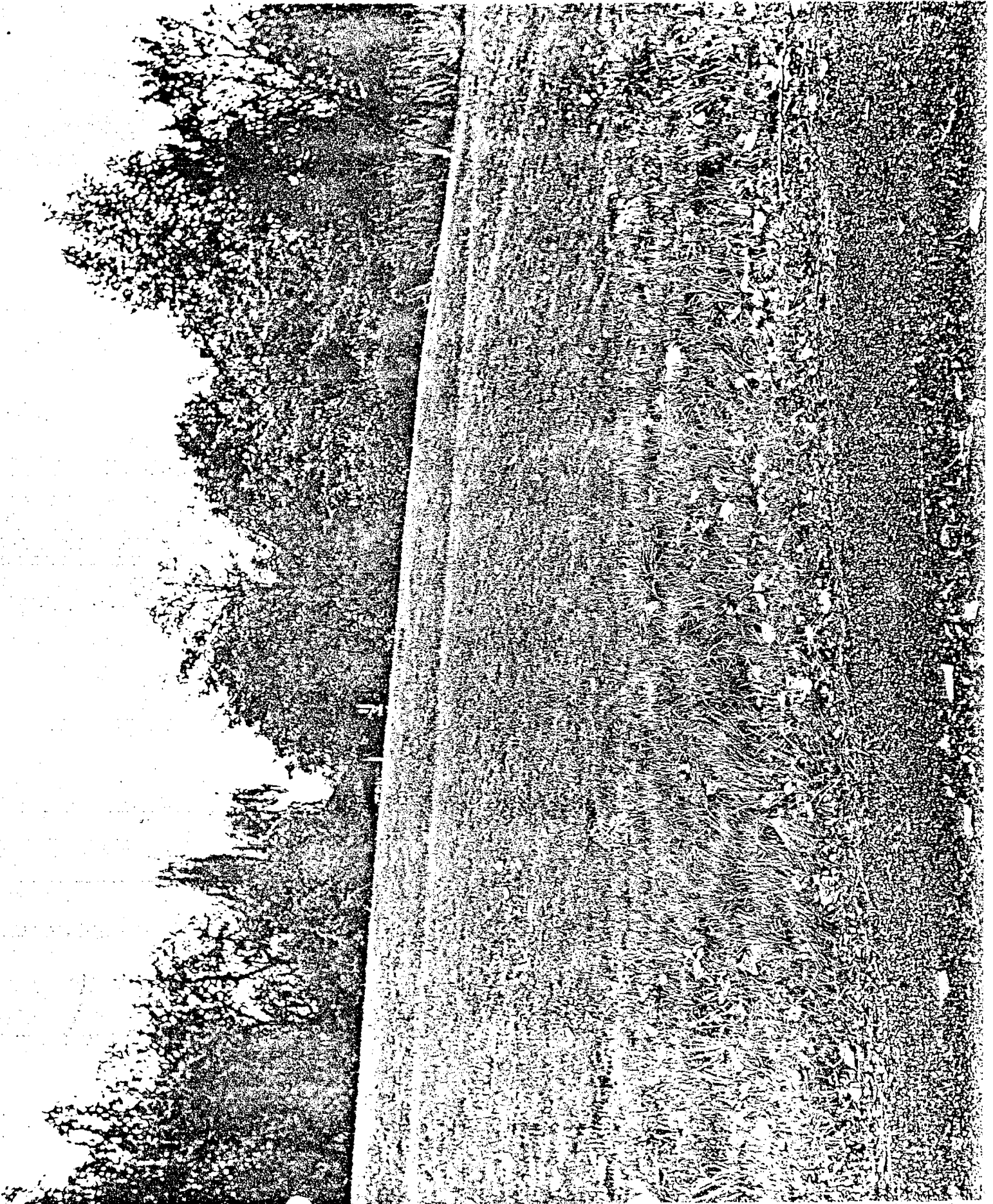
4 IDENTIFICATION

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PHOTO NO.

View to the northwest of the River Terrace - Parkersville Site

2 of 2



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1 NAME

HISTORIC

Parkersville Site (45-CL-115)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Washougal

VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Clark

STATE

Washington

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE

USGS

SCALE

1:62,500

DATE

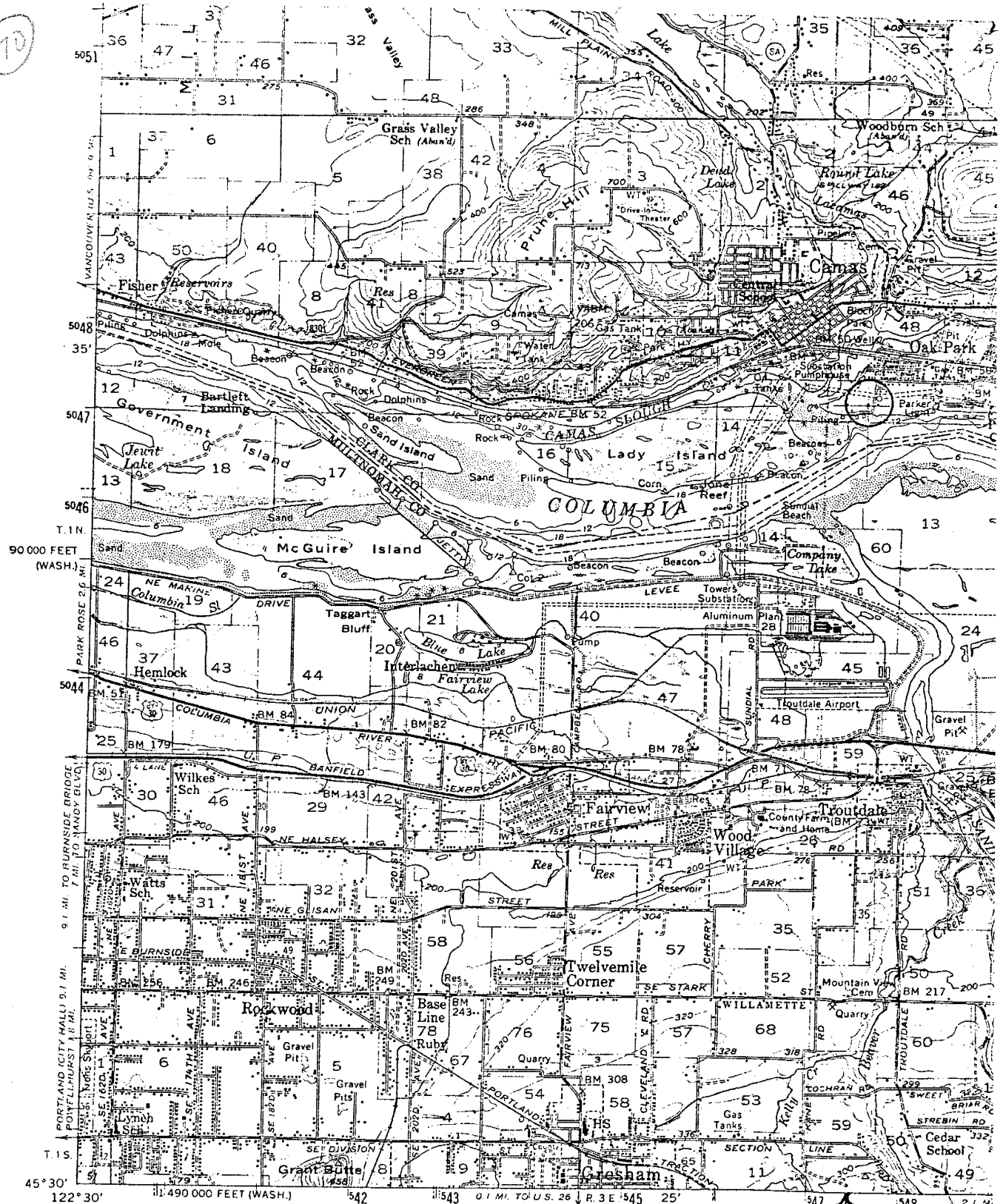
1954

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

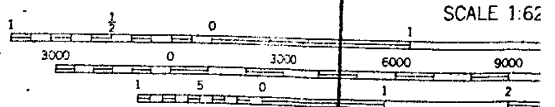
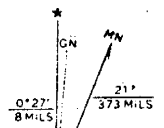
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

70



OREGON CITY
1972

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and State of Oregon
 Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
 and by planetable surveys. Culture and drainage in part by
 USC&GS. Aerial photographs taken 1951-52. Field check 1954
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grids based on Washington coordinate system,
 south zone and Oregon coordinate system, north zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 10, shown in blue
 Oregon-Washington boundary by interstate agreement
 December 1956. Subject to ratification
 Hydrography compiled from USC&GS chart 6156 (1951-53)
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations



101547045
 CONTOUR INTERVAL
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA
 DEPTH CURVES IN FEET-FOL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, CO
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND