

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Columbia
other names/site number Fort Columbia State Park

2. Location

street & number US HWY 101, Approx 2.3 miles west of Astoria - Megler Bridge not for publication
city or town Chinook vicinity
state Washington code WA county Pacific code 049 zip code 98614

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria

 X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
WASHINGTON STATE SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Fort Columbia
Name of Property

Pacific Co., Washington
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
13	4	buildings
		district
		site
22		structure
		object
35	4	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/Fortification

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum,
Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS
OTHER – Endicott period fortifications;
World War II period fortifications

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE
walls: WOOD, BRICK, CONCRETE

roof: STONE: Slate; ASPHALT; CONCRETE
other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Fort Columbia is located at Chinook Point, a little more than a mile southeast of the town of Chinook in Pacific County, Washington. The nominated property encompasses 118 acres of the original 729-acre military reservation that was transferred to the State of Washington in 1950 and 1954.¹ The fort borders the north shore of the Columbia River and includes much of the southern slope of Scarborough Hill, a prominent feature that was once used as a navigation aid by Native Americans as well as European seamen. Most of the development is at the base of the hill and the remaining area is heavily forested. Highway 101 runs underneath the site, through a tunnel. The resources include two types: 1) the fortifications and their related structures, built primarily of concrete and protected with earth; and 2) the buildings of the garrison, one- and two-story wood-frame buildings on brick or stone foundations. These resources are clustered together and arranged in tiers that follow the upward slope of Scarborough Hill. Almost all are considered to be good to excellent in both condition and have a high level of integrity.

Garrison Buildings

Historic Name: Commanding Officer's Quarters
U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 143
Park Building No.: 4

Site ID No.: 1

Year Built: 1903

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: House Museum

Description:

The two-story commanding officer's quarters is the most architecturally refined dwelling at Fort Columbia. The quality of its classical details and its prominent site overlooking Battery Ord emphasize the importance of those who lived there.

The roof is cross-gabled slate and covered with slate shingles. The eaves are enclosed and the fascia has returns at the gable ends. Two brick masonry stucco-clad chimneys are placed at the ridgeline at each end of the east-west roof form. There is an ell-shaped porch at the front with a prominent pediment over the entrance; a simple rectangular porch gives off the kitchen in the rear. The porches are covered with shallow hipped roofs of standing seam metal; the roofs are supported by square columns with capitals and bases. The front and side porches have open railings of square balusters; the rear porch is enclosed with lattice. Both porches have open wood skirting.

The exterior siding is clapboard with corner trim, and the building rises above a foundation of random ashlar masonry on the exterior and rubble stone on the interior basement walls. The front entry is composed of double wood paneled doors with the upper half glazed. Windows are two over two, double hung, supplemented by oval and round arched openings at the attic level.

The interior walls are plaster over lath throughout. The ceiling is pressed metal on the first floor and plaster on the second floor. The floors are fir with carpet and linoleum covering in some rooms. The house is furnished to represent a period home of the turn of the 20th century and was installed by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as part of the initial opening of Fort Columbia as a state park in 1950. State Park interpretive staff have made subsequent changes in the furnishings and displays over time.

¹ *United States Military Reservations National Cemeteries and Military Parks*, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1916, 443.

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There have been some changes to cabinetry and fixtures, the most notable being the addition of a kitchen (now largely removed) on the second floor. It probably dates to World War II and the modification of the building to provide two residences.

Historic Name: Double Officers' Quarters
U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 120A
Park Building No.: 3

Site ID No. 2

Year Built: 1903

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Staff housing

Description:

The two-story duplex has separate entrances at either side. The side-facing gabled building has a prominent center dormer containing six-over-two sash and a multi-pane Palladian-style window above.

The cross-gabled roof has slate shingles; front and rear porches have hipped standing seam metal roofs. Two stucco-clad brick chimneys penetrate the roof. The eaves are enclosed with returns at the gable ends; the fascia has an integrated gutter with exposed downspouts. The siding is wood clapboard with trimmed corners. The building rests on a foundation of ashlar sandstone masonry and extends below grade to form a basement with a concrete slab floor. The basement walls are irregular stone rubble.

The porches feature round columns with Doric capitals and a railing with turned balusters. Pediments are incorporated into the porch over each entrance. The area below the porch is enclosed with wood lattice skirting. The exterior wood doors are paneled with a glazed upper portion. Double-hung wood sash windows are six over six, eight over two, and two over two.

The interior walls are plaster on wood lath. Floors are wood covered with carpet or vinyl in the kitchen and bath areas. Ceilings are pressed metal in most first floor spaces and plaster and lath elsewhere. Interior stairs are wood with spindle railings terminating in wooden newel posts. The fireplaces are faced with ceramic tile and a decorative wooden mantel.

The building exhibits excellent integrity with no notable changes to the interior floor plan. Kitchen and bath fixtures are modern.

Historic Name: Administration Building
U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 127A
Park Building No.: 2

Site ID No. 3

Year Built: 1903

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Laundry, storage, meeting space

Description:

The administration building functioned as the headquarters of Fort Columbia and it was here that the principal staff members had their offices. Typical other uses included a reading room or classroom and a court for disciplinary hearings.

The two-story building rests on brick piers with brick masonry infill between the piers. The hipped front porch is supported by six square posts with Doric capitals; the posts rest on iron bases that sit on the tongue-and-groove porch deck. Simple pipe railings extend between the posts. The porch ceiling is enclosed. The exterior siding is wood clapboard with trimmed corners. The main entry doors are double panel wood. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. Palladian-style gable vents are flanked by two-over-two glazed windows.

The interior has wooden floors, plaster and lath walls, and pressed metal ceilings. The floor plan is simple, with four major rooms on each floor opening off a central corridor. A notable feature is the small bathroom in the stairwell, accessed by a short flight of stairs from the central hall. Also worth noting is that one of the glazed door panels on the first floor still carries the name of its former Army occupant.

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There have been no changes to the floor plan. A small laundry has been placed in one of the first-floor rooms to support guests using vacation housing at Fort Columbia and Cape Disappointment State Park. Other rooms provide meeting space as well as storage for vacation rental supplies and environmental education materials.

Historic Name: Double Non-commissioned Officers Quarters **Site ID No.:** 4 **Year Built:** 1905

U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 82C

Park Building No.: 11

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Park staff housing

Description:

The cross-gabled, one-and-a-half story building is covered by a slate shingle roof with exposed, shaped rafter tails; roof soffits are open. Two stucco-clad brick masonry chimneys extend above the central ridge. The front and rear porches have shed roofs covered with standing-seam metal. Square wooden chamfered posts support the porch roofs, and the rear porch has been enclosed. Siding is clapboard with trimmed corners. The building rests on brick piers with additional masonry between the piers to enclose the crawl space. The brickwork has been painted. The windows are eight-over-eight and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash, with the exception of the entry and bathroom windows which are three-over-three, double-hung wood sash. There are louvered attic vents in the gable ends.

The interior features plaster and lath walls and ceilings, with pressed metal ceilings in some rooms. Floors are wood and covered by vinyl in the kitchen and bath. Kitchen and bath fixtures are modern.

The original kitchen windows at the rear have been partially covered with siding, perhaps at the same time that the back porches were enclosed. The date for that change is not known; it probably took place during World War II and seems to relate to the addition of a sink or counter across the original window opening.

Historic Name: Hospital Steward's Quarters

Site ID No.: 5

Year Built: 1903

U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 87C

Park Building No.: 10

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Vacation housing

Description:

The steward's quarters is a one-and-a-half story building with a roof of slate shingles, penetrated by a single brick chimney. Standing seam metal shed-roofed porches protect entrances on the east and west and are supported by square posts. Porch railings are square wood spindles terminating at the porch posts and the building pilasters. The eaves are open and display shaped rafter tails. The exterior siding is clapboard with trimmed corners. Entry doors are wood panel with a glazed upper half. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash; an exception is the six-lite sash in the bathroom. The building rests on brick piers with brick masonry infill; the brickwork has been painted. Interior walls are lath and plaster. Ceilings are pressed metal on the first floor and plaster on the second floor. Floors are fir.

It is an oral tradition that this building was derelict or damaged by fire and was to be removed. Instead it was rehabilitated as the park's first vacation rental housing unit. The floor plan appears to be original, although some modifications are apparent in the kitchen area.

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Historic Name: Hospital

Site ID No.: 6

Year Built: 1903

U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 130B

Park Building No.: 5

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Vacation housing

Description:

The single-story hospital is U-shaped in plan and was designed to accommodate six patients in a single ward. It has a cross-gable roof covered with slate shingles and two prominent metal ventilators on the ridgeline; a stucco-covered brick masonry chimney also extends from the roof. Rafter ends are scroll cut and the exposed metal gutters and downspouts have been replaced. Siding is clapboard with corner trim. Exterior doors are wood panel with a glazed upper panel. Windows are mostly six-over-six, double-hung wood sash; wall vents appear below some window openings. Additional vents are set into the gable ends and the foundation.

The main entry porch is inset and covered by a standing-seam metal shed roof supported by square chamfered wood posts. Steel pipe rails extend between the posts. There is another porch at the rear entry that is similarly detailed.

The building is supported by a foundation of sandstone laid in random ashlar. The foundation extends below grade to form the basement, the walls of which are built of rubble.

The interior floor plan is intact. Walls are plaster and lath with pressed metal ceilings and linoleum or vinyl covered floors. Interior doors are paneled wood. The central corridor has a stair to the attic; the stair rail is fitted with wooden spindles and newel posts.

Bathroom fixtures are modern. The kitchen area has been remodeled and includes modern appliances.

Historic Name: Barracks

Site ID No.: 7

Year Built: 1903

U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 121E

Park Building No.: 1

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive Center

Description:

The two-story barracks was home for the artillery troops stationed at Fort Columbia. It is the largest building on the post and has a 'U' plan with a symmetrical composition and classically inspired detailing. Important character-defining features include a cross-gables and slate shingled roof with large metal ventilators, boxed soffits and cornice returns at the gable ends, two-story porch or verandah with diagonal bracing and exposed rafters, square porch posts with chamfered corners and Doric capitals, a small pediment above the entrance, six-paneled double entry doors, six-over-six double-hung wood sash with louvered shutters, and Palladian-style gable end vents. Siding is clapboard with trimmed corners.

The buildings rests on a rock-faced random ashlar foundation with beaded tuck pointing. The foundation extends below grade to form a basement with walls of rubble stone. Basement partitions are wood frame resting on a concrete slab floor.

The interior is finished with lath and plaster, although gypsum wallboard has replaced the original material in some locations. Several rooms have a mid-height wainscot. Flooring is a combination of oak, fir, and maple that reflect different repair campaigns over the years as well as vinyl in some locations. The prominent central stairway has a railing with turned wooden spindles and wooden newel posts.

The building was adapted as a museum in the 1950s, however the floor plan exhibits few changes from its original configuration. The most notable difference is the addition of a desk at the entry foyer as a public contact point. An accessible entry has been developed in the rear of the building where the grade is less steep. Other work repaired deterioration to the finishes and structural system adjacent to the central chimney.

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Historic Name: Guard House

Site ID No.: 8

Year Built: 1903

U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 30D

Park Building No.: 13

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Restroom and interpretation

Description:

The guard house functioned as temporary quarters for soldiers assigned to guard duty. It also provided holding cells for those who were under arrest.

The building was originally located to the rear of Battery Murphy. It was moved 300 feet to its present site between Battery Ord and the third emplacement of Battery Ord in 1942 to allow for the construction of Battery 246. It is a single-story wood-frame building with a gable roof covered by slate shingles and penetrated by a large, corbelled chimney. The eaves have exposed rafter shaped tails. The front porch has a shallow pitched hipped roof with standing seam metal roofing. Square wood posts with chamfered corners support the roof and a pipe rail runs between the posts. The siding is clapboard with trimmed corners.

The interior has pressed metal ceilings; wood boards are used as a ceiling in the cell area, Walls are plaster and lath, with wallboard and wainscot in some locations. The wood floors are painted.

With the transfer of the fort to Washington State Parks in 1950, the building was adapted for use as a restroom for park visitors. The existing restroom was enlarged and an additional restroom was added in a portion of the space occupied by jail cells. A new entry for the restrooms was placed at the southwest corner and covered by a roofed porch. Sometime later, the front porch was modified by the addition of a ramp on one side and removing the steps to the porch. The unaltered portion of the interior is used for interpretive displays.

Historic Name: Quartermaster Warehouse

Site ID No.: 9

Year Built: 1903

U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 91C

Park Building No.: 7

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Park shop and storage

Description:

Notable for its long, gabled volume, the quartermaster warehouse is a single-story wood-frame building that rests on brick masonry piers that provide a tall crawl space below. There are two hipped roof dormers on the slate shingle roof; the dormers were added to the building at an unknown date but within the period of significance. The roof also features two metal ventilators and two stucco-clad brick masonry corbelled chimneys. The eaves have exposed shaped rafter tails as well as gutters and accompanying downspouts.

Access is by way of a raised platform along the southwest elevation. The platform provides entry to the building principally through diagonally-framed, double loading doors that retain their Eastlake-style door latches. The siding is clapboard with trimmed corners. Main doors are wood panel and windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. The dormers feature three-over-three double-hung wood sash.

The interior has wood beadboard ceilings and walls; floors are wood plank. Two simple stairs provide access to the attic.

The integrity of the building is exceptional in every way, especially the interior. Not only does it retain the original partitions but also components of the shelving and cabinetry are still in place.

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Historic Name: Double Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters

Site ID No.: 10

Year Built: 1903

U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 82E

Park Building No.: 6

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Park staff housing

Description:

The symmetrical, one-and-a-half story duplex has a slate roof and a stucco-clad brick masonry chimney. The eaves are boxed and have fascia returns; gutters are integrated into the cornice and the downspouts are exposed. There are front and rear porches covered by shed roofs; the rear porch has been enclosed with framed walls overlain by lattice. Vertical boards form the porch skirting. Siding is clapboard with trimmed corners.

The building rests on a foundation of painted random ashlar sandstone. The foundation continues below grade to form a basement with rubble sandstone walls.

Exterior doors are wood paneled with a glazed upper portion. Most windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash; there is a single, one-over-one double-hung window in the southeast corner. Kitchen windows facing on the back porch are four-over-four fixed sash; they appear to be half of an original double-hung window.

Interior walls are lath and plaster. The ceiling of the main rooms is pressed metal and other ceilings are plaster. Flooring is exposed wood, except for vinyl flooring in the kitchen and baths.

The integrity of the building is good. The back porch has been enclosed in the same manner as the other non-commissioned officers' quarters; the date of the change is unknown but prior to acquisition of the property by Washington State Parks and presumably within the period of significance. Recent alterations include the installation of an interior door on the first floor between the two sides of the building, allowing it to function as a single residence. The original front porch posts have been removed and replaced with fiberglass columns that do not match the form of the original posts. The pipe railing between the posts has also been removed.

Historic Name: Ordnance Storehouse

Site ID No.: 11

Year Built: 1905

U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 137A

Park Building No.: 14

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Meeting and performance space

Description:

The single-story building has a gabled roof covered by slate shingles; the gable end soffits are boxed and the eaves feature exposed shaped rafter tails. Siding is clapboard with trimmed corners. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with iron bars over the openings. A small, hipped roof addition is attached to the south end.

The building rests on brick piers. There is a concrete ramp along the east elevation that begins at grade level at the northeast corner and extends to a central double door. A raised wooden platform accessible by wooden steps provides access to a second double door. Access to the building is via the two double doors and a single door at grade at the northeast corner. The small addition at the rear can be accessed by a flight of wooden steps that leads to a single door.

The original interior was a simple volume with two small offices at the north end. During World War II, the building was converted to a theater with the addition of a stage at the south end, a dressing room addition on the exterior, and a projection room and ticket booth in place of the offices at the north end. Since its acquisition by Washington State Parks, other changes have been made to enhance its usefulness, including the addition of restrooms, lighting, and a heating system. Other examples of this design exist at Fort Casey, Fort Worden,

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and Fort Flagler, and despite the changes to the Fort Columbia ordnance storehouse, it remains the most intact of the group.

Located behind the Ordnance Storehouse and along the road that once led to the post dock are the two non-historic, non-contributing buildings within the district boundary. Both buildings are associated with wastewater treatment. The buildings have no impact on the historic character of the district because of their isolated location.

Historic Name: None **Park Name:** Lab Building **Site ID No.:** 12 **Year Built:** ca. 1970

Park Building No.: 114

Classification: Non-historic, non-contributing

Current Use: Wastewater treatment testing

Description:

The lab building is a single-story rectangular building measuring about 10 by 20 feet. It is clad in clapboard and covered with a standing-seam metal gable roof. There is a single door on the southeast elevation.

Historic Name: None **Park Name:** Wastewater Plant **Site ID No.:** 13 **Year Built:** ca. 1970

Park Building No.: 214

Classification: Non-historic, non-contributing

Current Use: Wastewater treatment

Description:

The wastewater treatment facility is a single-story rectangular building measuring about 10 by 40 feet. It is clad by wood boards and plywood sheeting with a standing-seam metal gable roof. Only the roof is visible above the chain-link fence that surrounds the structure.

Historic Name: Fire House

Site ID No.: 14

Year Built: 1905

U. S. Army Quartermaster General Plan No.: 98C

Park Building No.: 8

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Shop

Description:

The simple, single-story building once housed a man-drawn and hose cart that was used for fire protection. No pumper was required because Fort Columbia had an ample water supply from its own reservoir.

Undistinguished compared to many of the other buildings, it still has features in common including a slate shingle gable roof and exposed shaped rafter tails that support gutters that are semi-circular in section. The siding is milled rustic and corners are trimmed. The building rests on brick piers and the crawl space is skirted with vertical boards. The single entry is via the equipment doors in the south elevation. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with two each on the east and west sides.

The interior is a single bay with a backroom formed by a partition. The ceiling is sheathed in gypsum wallboard. The sidewall studs are exposed and covered in plywood at some locations. The floor is wood plank.

The most notable change in the building is the replacement of the original interior-mounted sliding door with a double-leaf exterior sliding door.

Fortifications and Related Structures

Resources in this category were constructed by the Corps of Engineers and were not numbered in the same manner as the post buildings. They were referred to by their use, such as "Ord Battery Commander's Station" or "Searchlight 10". There were also no standard plan numbers associated with the structures.

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Historic Name: Battery Ord – emplacements one and two **Site ID No.:** 15 **Year Built:** 1898

Park Building No. 21

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

Battery Ord is a mass-concrete structure arranged in two levels. The ground level contains ammunition storage rooms and other spaces necessary for the operation of the battery, and the upper level supported the armament.

The battery is a variant of the recommended designs of 1896 for large caliber gun batteries, recognizable by the arc-shaped plan at the end of each emplacement. Notable features include latrines in each emplacement and interior connections between both sides of the battery. The number two or left-hand emplacement viewed from the rear housed a 58-unit storage battery that supplied the limited electric power needs of the post in its early years; the battery was charged from generators at the power station. At the rear and placed centrally is a two-story addition constructed in 1911 to house the battery commander on the upper level and a plotting room on the lower level. After the guns were removed from Battery Ord in 1917, the addition was used for Battery Murphy. It is identified as Park Building No. 37.

Access is available only to the ground floor interior and stairways leading to the upper level have been removed or are blocked. Some doors are missing but otherwise the structure is intact. It is in good condition with cracks and spalling typical in a structure of this age and type.

Historic Name: Unknown

Site ID No.: 15a

Year Built: ca. 1940

Park Building No. None

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

Located in front of the Number One or right-hand emplacement of Battery Ord, it is an unidentified concrete structure hexagonal in plan about four feet across and covered with a sloped hexagonal roof with a flat top. There are small openings in each of the six roof faces. It is partially filled with earth so its depth is uncertain, although the assumption is that it is tall enough on the interior to accommodate a standing individual. Its use or purpose is not understood; it appears to be a structure related to the defenses but it does not seem to be suitable for weapons or observation. It is not functionally associated with Battery Ord and the aggregate suggests a later construction, perhaps World War II. It is included in the nomination provisionally, pending further investigation and identification.

A similar structure is located near the third emplacement of Battery Ord, labeled Site ID No. 16a. Two other locations have been reported: above the west end of the highway tunnel and near the end of the road leading to the pier. These locations were not visited during the preparation of this document. Another structure may be above the east end of the highway tunnel.

Historic Name: Battery Ord – emplacement three **Site ID No.:** 16

Year Built: 1898

Park Building No. None

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

Originally called Battery Neary, the third emplacement of Battery Ord is constructed of mass concrete and is on two levels in much the same manner as the adjacent emplacements one and two and laid out in the same way. However as originally constructed, the two-story appearance was not apparent since earth fill in the rear was brought up to the floor surface of the upper level. Access to the battery was provided by a passageway through the earth fill. The armament was removed in 1917, and in 1921 the interior of the battery was converted for use

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as a switchboard. The battery was buried at an unknown date sometime after 1942 and today only the top surface is visible.²

The battery is considered hazardous and the doors to the access passageway are closed. The visible concrete surface is in good condition. The last recorded access to the interior was made in 2000 as part of Washington State Parks' Historic Property Condition Assessment, and it was reported that the interior suffers from extensive water infiltration and corrosion.

Historic Name: Unknown

Site ID No.: 16a

Year Built: ca. 1940

Park Building No. None

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

Located to the west of the third emplacement of Battery Ord, it is an unidentified concrete structure hexagonal in plan about four feet across and covered with a sloped hexagonal roof with a flat top. There are small openings in each of the six roof faces. There is a hexagonal opening in the flat roof. It is partially filled with earth so its depth is uncertain, although the assumption is that it is tall enough on the interior to accommodate a standing individual. Its use or purpose is not understood; it appears to be a structure related to the defenses but it does not seem to be suitable for weapons or observation. It is not functionally associated with Battery Ord and the aggregate suggests a later construction, perhaps World War II. It is included in the nomination provisionally, pending further investigation and identification.

A similar structure is located near the first emplacement of Battery Ord, labeled Site ID No. 15a. See comments for Site ID No. 15a regarding other locations.

Historic Name: Battery Murphy

Site ID No.: 17

Year Built: 1900

Park Building No. 33

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

Battery Murphy is a two-story structure constructed of mass concrete; its magazine complex is below grade, which has the effect of making the battery appear to be a single story. The interior is divided into rooms for the storage of ammunition as well as spaces for latrines, plotting, and a guard. There were two generators that were a source of power for both Battery Murphy and Battery Crenshaw, independent of the power for the rest of Fort Columbia.

Access to the interior is through steel and iron doors, some which have been fixed in place. Ceiling trolley rails remain in place, as do elements of the ammunition hoists. Battery Murphy is intact and in good condition.

Historic Name: Battery Murphy Latrine

Site ID No.: 18

Year Built: ca. 1940

Park Building No. 40

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Storage

Description:

The latrine for Battery Murphy is a small, single-story wood-frame structure clad in clapboard and covered with a low hipped roof marked by a centrally placed circular metal ventilator. It is located immediately behind the number two emplacement of the battery. The northeast elevation includes two entry doors and a window; a single window appears on the northwest and southeast elevations. Door and window openings are closed with plywood panels and there is no ready access to the interior. It is intact and in good condition; some urinals remain in place.

² Aerial photo dated January 19, 1942, National Archives and Records Administration, copy in the collection of the Coast Defense Study Group.

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The building does not appear on any records or inventories for Fort Columbia, nor is it mentioned in the deed transferring the property from the federal government to the State of Washington. It is an assumption that it was constructed on the eve of World War II when the battery was manned by units of the Oregon National Guard. The construction of Battery 246 displaced the Guard House, which included a latrine for the use of the guard and would also have been available to those serving at Battery Murphy. The new location of the Guard House was a considerable distance away, and it seems likely that the Battery Murphy latrine was constructed for greater convenience. There was a latrine incorporated within the battery itself, but it was not a success; proposals to build a separate facility to serve both Battery Murphy and Battery Crenshaw date as early as 1906.³

Historic Name: Battery Crenshaw

Site ID No.: 19

Year Built: 1900

Park Building No. 19

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

Battery Crenshaw is constructed of mass concrete and is arranged on two levels. Concrete stairs at the loading platform descend to a munitions handling area behind each gun. Additional stairs descend to each of three magazines. It has a distinctive appearance attributable to the elevated and continuous walkway to the rear. It is a good example of the type of economical construction employed for batteries of small caliber cannons.

The construction of Battery 246 during World War II partially filled the excavation in which Battery Crenshaw is located and has also obliterated the connecting road with Battery Murphy. Otherwise, the battery is intact and in good condition although doors are missing. A notable feature are the forged stanchions that hold chain railing in place at the rear of the battery.

Historic Name: Original Mining Casemate

Site ID NO.: 20

Year Built: 1898

Park Building No. None

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

The mining casemate is located immediately west of Battery Murphy. It is a below-ground structure composed of two chambers constructed of mass concrete and a later passageway constructed of reinforced concrete. A steel plate door secures the entry. The entry itself is the only element of the casemate that is observable. As first completed in March 1898, the casemate was a single room that was connected to the river by a subterranean gallery 400 feet long; electrical control cables for the mines ran from the casemate through the gallery. A few months later, another room was added to house an engine and generator, and improvements were made to help dry the very damp interior. Those efforts appear to have met with limited success because two years later, all the electrical mine control equipment was removed and stored elsewhere. During World War II, the telephone switchboard was relocated here from the third emplacement of Battery Ord and as part of that change, an access tunnel and a chamber to house gas-proofing equipment were added.

Because the structure is buried, its condition is difficult to assess. The interior rooms are vacant, and no mining or switchboard equipment remains in place.

³ "Map Showing Proposed Location of Latrine for Service of the Batteries," October 17, 1906, Drawing C500-140, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

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Historic Name: Central Power Plant
Park Building No. 22

Site ID No.: 21

Year Built: 1898

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

The power plant is located east of the commanding officer's quarters on a slope that protects it from observation by vessels in the river. It is constructed of mass concrete with a sloped roof supported by steel structural members. Wing walls project from either side of the building to support the earth fill around the building. The roof is earth-covered. Only the front wall is exposed, and it is marked by three openings fitted with steel shutters that served as vents for the radiators associated with the engines that powered the generating sets. Adjacent to these openings is a doorway, however no door is in place.

The interior is an open room with positions for three 25kw generating sets, one of which remains in place. A vent shaft rises from the rear of the interior and emerges as a skylight above the power plant.

Historic Name: Battery 246

Site ID No.: 22

Year Built: 1942

Park Building No. 20

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

Battery 246 is an example of the 200-series of fortification designs that typified batteries built for six-inch guns during World War II. Similar designs were constructed at Fort Stevens and Fort Canby. It is an earth-covered structure of reinforced concrete with access on either side via an entryway fitted with steel doors. Guns were mounted on concrete pads slightly forward of each entry. The battery was self-contained in that it included its own power source, switchboard, plotting room, latrine, and air filtration system. Although the battery structure was completed and the gun shields and carriages installed, work was suspended before the guns themselves were mounted. Battery 246 is intact and in excellent condition, looking much as it did when first constructed.

In the 1960s, it was refurbished for use as an Emergency Operation Center for state government offices. The changes involved in the conversion were modest, the most visible being the filling of the floor wiring chases. In 1994, two guns of the same type originally intended for the battery were relocated from a coastal fortification in Argentina, New Foundland, and placed at Battery 246.

Historic Name: New Mine Casemate

Site ID No.: 23

Year Built: 1921/1943

Park Building No. None

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

The new mine casemate consists of several connected structures built at different times that progressively improved the installation. It is buried under a heavy layer of earth and access is via two portal tunnels; the casemate itself is not visible. Construction is reinforced concrete throughout; doors are steel.

When the original mine casemate was abandoned, the engineers constructed an above-ground emplacement using a cement stucco and wood frame design that was used for many purposes in coastal fortifications. It was located immediately behind the rocky headland of Chinook Point, and in 1921, it was replaced with a concrete structure. During World War II, the casemate underwent a series of improvements. In 1943, it was enlarged and fitted with gas-proofing equipment and was given additional earth protection to the extent that two entry tunnels were constructed for access. The next year, the casemate was enlarged again, this time to accommodate a plotting room. A further expansion to add a switchboard room was planned but not constructed.

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Entry to the portal tunnels is obscured by vegetation. The casemate is in good condition although only the doors remain of the original fittings. The wood floor in the 1921 section has rotted away, leaving a considerable drop to the concrete floor below.

Associated with the mine defense but not physically part of the casemate was the heavy concrete apron that was built in 1944 over the cable gallery exit where the mine cables entered the river. The apron has broken up at its outermost end, the result of beach erosion and heavy weather.

Historic Name: Powerhouse, searchlight 10

Site ID. No.: 24

Year Built: 1922

Park Building No. 16

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

The searchlight powerhouse is a small rectangular structure with a bow-arch roof. It is made of cement plaster applied over expanded metal lath that is attached to a structural steel frame. Door and window openings are framed with bent sheet metal. All doors are missing however some window sash remains albeit without glazing.

The building housed the generating equipment for searchlight 10, a 60-inch diameter light located on the extremity of Chinook Point. In 1943, the generating equipment was moved to a new powerhouse when the searchlight was moved to a new location.

The building is in poor condition and heavily overgrown with vegetation.

Historic Name: Searchlight shelter, light 11

Site ID No.: 25

Year Built: 1943

Park Building No. None

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

The searchlight shelter is a tall, reinforced concrete structure with seven sides and open to the front. The opening can be closed with six movable panels that are hung on barn door rails.

The trail to the searchlight shelter is heavily overgrown and could not be located during a recent site examination. Since the structure is built of concrete on a stable site, its condition is presumed to be good, although the condition of the movable panels is unknown at present.

Historic Name: Searchlight shelter, light 12

Site ID No.: 26

Year Built: 1943

Park Building No. None

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

The searchlight shelter is a tall, reinforced concrete structure with seven sides and open to the front. The opening could be closed with six movable panels hung on barn door rails.

The trail to the searchlight shelter is heavily overgrown and could not be located during a recent site examination. Since the structure is built of concrete on a stable site, its condition is presumed to be good, although the condition of the movable panels is unknown at present.

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Historic Name: Powerhouse, searchlights 11 and 12

Site ID No.: 27

Year Built: 1943

Park Building No. None

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

The powerhouse is a reinforced concrete building, 20 feet by 30 feet in plan with a ceiling height of 10 feet. The windows were wooden sash and the doors were steel. The building has a flat roof. The concrete floor has channels for the distribution of power cables; the channels were covered by iron plates, some of which remain.

At some point in the past, grading in the area has brought earth up to the level of the window sill on the north side of the building. The building itself is completely covered with ivy to the extent that it is barely visible even when standing close to it. The concrete shell is in good condition although wooden elements are largely missing.

Historic Name: Searchlight controller booth, lights 11 and 12

Site ID No.: 28

Year Built: 1943

Park Building No. 25

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

The controller booth is a small, narrow structure of reinforced concrete that contains a single room. A wing wall and entry opening is on the north side and an observation slit runs the length of the building, facing west.

The trail to the controller booth is heavily overgrown and could not be located during a recent site examination. Since the structure is built of concrete on a stable site, its condition is presumed to be good.

Historic Name: Battery Commander's Station, Battery Ord

Site ID No.: 29

Year Built: 1900

Park Building No. 26

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

Constructed originally as the battery commander's station for Battery Ord, the building became the primary station for the fifth fire command when a new battery commander's station and plotting room were constructed to the rear of Battery Ord itself. Following the removal of armament during and after World War I, it was used as a controller booth for a searchlight located higher on Scarborough Hill. Finally, it was put to use during World War II as one of the position finding stations for Battery 245 at Fort Stevens.

It is a small square structure set into the earth and built of mass concrete. It is covered by a distinctive roof design consisting of a cast-iron collar and cross-tension rods supporting heavy panels of steel. The roof has deteriorated substantially and is covered with plant growth; most of the eaves have corroded away to the perimeter of the concrete walls. Sections of the steel panels have fallen into the interior, leading to the deterioration and collapse of the wooden ceiling beneath.

During World War II, the structure was identified as Building 503, and when acquired by Washington State Parks was identified in 1976 as Building 25. It is currently identified as Building 26.

Historic Name: Mine Command Station

Site ID No.: 30

Year Built: 1911

Park Building No. None

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

The mine command station is a two-story concrete building. At some point in the past, park forces replaced the original roof with corrugated metal. The upper story is the observation room. It is faced with a narrow observation opening that is fitted with shutters. The observation room is placed directly over the lower plotting

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room, which is divided into two rooms, the result of an expansion during World War II that also added a covered entrance. The front room of the lower level contains the remnants of the telephone booths used for communication and a stairway to the upper level. The stairway has been floored over from above, and since the stair would have provided the only interior access to the upper level, it seems likely that the change was done after the building was in State Parks ownership.

During World War II, the structure was identified as Building 502, and when acquired by Washington State Parks was identified in 1976 as Building 25a. It is not included in the current park building inventory.

The ceiling of the upper story has collapsed and the interior is filled with debris.

Historic Name: Fire control station dormitory
Park Building No. 27

Site ID No.: 31

Year Built: 1911

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

Because the location was distant from the post barracks, the dormitory building was intended to house the men on duty at the mine command station and commander's station for Battery Ord. It was divided into two sections: a large room for enlisted men and a much smaller section for officers with a bathroom between the two. It is a single-story wood-frame building about 50 feet long and 18 feet wide covered with cement plaster and resting on a post foundation. It is deteriorated and covered with vegetation. Most of the roof is missing and interior structural members are extensively rotted. Doors and windows are missing, although a few fragments of wooden sash remain in place.

During World War II, the structure was identified as Building 501. It has since been renumbered by Washington State Parks as Building 27.

Historic Name: Generator building
Park Building No. 125

Site ID No.: 32

Year Built: 1943

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

The generator building is a small reinforced concrete structure with a flat roof and a single door opening. It housed the gasoline-powered generator that provided electricity to the nearby fire-control buildings. It is intact and in good condition; no generating equipment remains.

During World War II, the structure was identified as Building 505.

Historic Name: Battery Command Station, Battery 246

Site ID No.: 33

Year Built: 1942

Site ID No.: 33

Park Building No. None

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Current Use: Interpretive resource

Description:

The Battery Command Station, which was also the primary fire control station for Battery 246, and the two associated buildings included below are located on Scarborough Hill at about 475 feet elevation. Period maps identify it as Building 507.

The reinforced concrete building is 12 feet square and is covered with earth; the only visible portion is an observation slit running the length of one side. Access is via a manhole and ladder. It is in good condition although heavily overgrown.

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Historic Name: Generator building
Park Building No.: None
Classification: Historic, Contributing
Description:

Site ID No.: 34

Year Built: 1942

Current Use: Interpretive resource

The generator building is a small reinforced concrete structure with a flat roof and a single door opening. It housed the gasoline-powered generator that provided electricity to the nearby Battery Command Station (Site ID No. 33). It is intact and in good condition; no generating equipment remains. Period maps identify it as Building 506.

Historic Name: Dam
Park Building No.: None
Classification: Historic, Contributing
Description:

Site ID No.: 35

Year Built: 1902

Current Use: Dam

The dam was built in 1902 of stone masonry and is located in a ravine on the eastern side of the former military reservation. The reservoir created by the dam originally provided water to the post and still supplies water for fire protection. Potable water in the park comes from another source. A spillway carries overflow from the reservoir into the ravine below the dam.

Historic Name: None
Park Building No.: None
Classification: Non-historic, non-contributing
Description:

Park Name: Entry gateway

Site ID No.: 36

Year Built: ca.1960

Current Use: Park entry

The entry gateway consists of two piers supporting a wooden panel. The two piers bracket the entrance road; each is about 15 feet high, square in plan, and constructed of uncoursed basalt stone masonry. Capping the top of the piers is a wooden panel reading "Fort Columbia State Park". It is likely that the piers were constructed in the 1960s, replacing at that time an earlier gateway formed by posts of dimensioned lumber.

Historic Name: None
Park Building No.: None
Classification: Non-historic, non-contributing
Description:

Park Name: Marker stone

Site ID No.: 37

Year Built: 1965

Current Use: Marker stone

The marker stone is a large boulder that has been set with a bronze plaque dated 1964 that acknowledges the registration of Chinook Point as a National Historic Landmark. The registration was celebrated in a ceremony on June 25, 1965, and the marker was dedicated at that time.

Tabular Summary of Fort Columbia Resources

ID No.	Name	Date	Contributing	Non-contributing
1	Commanding Officer's Quarters	1903	X	
2	Double Officers' Quarters	1903	X	
3	Administration Building	1903	X	
4	Double NCO Quarters	1905	X	
5	Hospital Steward's Quarters	1903	X	
6	Hospital	1903	X	
7	Barracks	1903	X	
8	Guard House	1903	X	

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ID No.	Name	Date	Contributing	Non-contributing
9	Quartermaster Warehouse	1903	X	
10	Double NCO Quarters	1903	X	
11	Ordnance Storehouse	1905	X	
12	Lab Building	ca. 1970		X
13	Wastewater Plant	ca. 1970		X
14	Fire House	1905	X	
15	Battery Ord, emplacements 1 and 2	1898	X	
15a	Unknown structure	ca. 1940	X	
16	Battery Ord, emplacement 3	1898	X	
16a	Unknown structure	ca. 1940	X	
17	Battery Murphy	1900	X	
18	Battery Murphy Latrine	ca. 1940	X	
19	Battery Crenshaw	1900	X	
20	Original Mining Casemate	1898	X	
21	Central Power Plant	1898	X	
22	Battery 246	1942	X	
23	New Mine Casemate	1921/1943	X	
24	Powerhouse, Searchlight 10	1922	X	
25	Searchlight Shelter, light 11	1943	X	
26	Searchlight Shelter, light 12	1943	X	
27	Powerhouse, Searchlights 11 and 12	1943	X	
28	Searchlight Controller Booth, lights 11 and 12	1943	X	
29	Battery Commander's Station, Battery Ord	1900	X	
30	Mine Command Station	1911	X	
31	Fire Control Station Dormitory	1911	X	
32	Generator Building	1943	X	
33	Battery Command Station, Battery 246	1942	X	
34	Generator Building	1943	X	
35	Dam	1902	X	
36	Entry Gateway	ca. 1960		X
37	Marker Stone	1965		X

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MILITARY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1896 - 1945

Significant Dates

1896

1903

1945

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Hanson & Landon (Builder)

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Fort Columbia is historically significant under criteria A for its direct connection to early military operations in the Pacific Northwest. It was established under the Endicott program that characterized American defense policy from the late 19th century to the onset of World War I. Under criteria C, the fort as a whole, is an intact example of a coastal fortification, and contains examples of fortification structures from the 1890s through World War II. Among the resources on site are an intact set of garrison buildings that typify a military post from the early years of the 20th century. In conjunction with Fort Stevens and Fort Canby (both listed in the National Register), Fort Columbia was designed to protect the Columbia River from attack by naval vessels. The period of significance spans the years from 1898 to 1945, beginning with the initial construction of the fortifications and concluding with the end of World War II and the subsequent withdrawal of troops from Fort Columbia.

Note that the underlying land mass, called "Chinook Point" was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1966. Several years later, the National Historic Landmarks Advisory Board clarified that the listing did not include Fort Columbia. Instead the Landmark designation was given because Chinook Point "appears to be the best site to view and tell the broad story of European exploration and discovery of the Northwest coast."⁴ Boundaries for the National Landmark were further clarified in 1977 and did not include any discussion of the potential eligibility of Fort Columbia as an historic property distinct from Chinook Point. This nomination establishes Fort Columbia as a unique, stand-alone district within the boundaries of the National Landmark.

Fort Columbia is located on Chinook Point, which is within the traditional lands of the Chinookan peoples. The Chinook featured prominently in trade networks with other tribes as well as European and American explorers, fur traders, and settlers as the latter groups established themselves in the vicinity of the Columbia River entrance. Archaeological sites have been located to the west and east of Chinook Point however, no sites have been identified within the boundaries of Fort Columbia itself, although reportedly artifacts were discovered during the development of the military post.⁵

Initial interest in fortifying the Columbia River entrance dates to 1852 when an executive order set aside lands for this purpose at Cape Disappointment in Washington and Point Adams in Oregon. Approximately 10 years later a more thorough consideration of the defenses that would be required, resulted in recommendations by the army engineers were to erect fortifications at Cape Disappointment, Point Ellen (near Point Adams), and Chinook Point. In 1863, in the middle of the Civil War, temporary works were erected at Point Adams rather than Point Ellen and the Cape, but not on Chinook Point because the land was already covered by previous private land claims. The purchase of those claims was eventually made in 1864, but by then the urgent need for protection of the Columbia River had passed and no work was undertaken.⁶

The latter half of the 19th century was marked by rapid industrialization and technological innovation within the military. At sea, the age of sail was being replaced by steam power, and navies across the globe were equipping their fleets with armored warships mounted with powerful weapons. The mood of the time was that these foreign vessels posed a serious threat to the United States because its existing harbor defenses were antiquated and no longer able to provide protection. In response, President Grover Cleveland in 1885 appointed a board to look into the issue and propose an adequate response. The result was the Endicott Board, named for its chair, Secretary of War William C. Endicott. Congressional funding supported the recommendations of the Board, and the result was an imaginative system of coastal fortifications that served

⁴ Site visit report, August 17, 1960, Chinook Point National Historic Landmark file, National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Program Records, 2013 – 2017, Record Group 79, National Archives and Records Service.

⁵ Sarah Hibdon and others, "Archaeological Survey for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Fort Columbia Historical State Park New Drain Field Project, Pacific County, Washington," Technical Report 22-44, Statistical Research, Inc., May 2022, 13.

⁶ Raymond E. Hoyt and others, "Report on Application by Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission for Transfer of Surplus Property for an Historical Monument," Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Region Four, National Archives and Records Service, Record Group 79, National Park Service, Surplus Property Records, 1950 – 1982, 22.

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the nation's most important harbors for decades. The new fortifications were armed with steel cannons mounted on disappearing carriages that would retract to a hidden position after firing, making them difficult targets for attacking warships. These new weapons were placed in concrete emplacements that were designed to blend with their surroundings. Underwater mine fields supplemented the guns and mortars on shore and could be controlled electrically from a deeply buried chamber called a casemate.

For the Columbia River defenses, the Endicott Board recommended a dozen guns of 10-inches in caliber, seven 8-inch guns, and 32 12-inch mortars.⁷ The recommendations were guidelines, and what was ultimately constructed was the result of careful consideration by military engineers and the availability of modern material. Under the supervision of the Army's Corps of Engineers, work began in 1896 at several sites at the mouth of the Columbia River, with intensive construction taking place at Fort Stevens (Point Adams), Fort Canby (Cape Disappointment), and Chinook Point, not yet named Fort Columbia. The defenses at Chinook Point included three 8-inch guns on disappearing carriages, a battery of two 6-inch guns on disappearing carriages, and a battery of three 3-inch guns on non-disappearing mounts. Also provided was a casemate that would serve as the control site for submarine mines planted in the river. Mines were a critical element of the defense, and the works at Chinook Point were intended to support mine fields on the north side of the Columbia. Fort Stevens housed most of the mine plant facilities including a mine storeroom, cable tank, and testing facilities as well as an additional casemate that would control mines on the southern side of the river.

Before construction of the fortifications at Chinook Point could begin, a great deal of preparation was needed. Due to the site's remoteness, everything required for the job had to be brought by water, and a wharf a half-mile long was built into the river. Temporary quarters for work crews, offices, outbuildings, warehouses, shops for the blacksmith and carpenter and a small railroad to connect the site of each battery also were built. There was also a concrete mixing plant since this was before the advent of pre-mixed concrete that could be delivered to the job by truck. A nearby stream was dammed to form a reservoir and the water was piped to the construction area. Clearing of the site began in 1897 followed by deep and extensive excavations. Reportedly more than 19,000 cubic yards of material was removed for the building of the 8-inch battery alone, including more than 5,000 cubic yards of solid rock. Emplacements for two of the 8-inch guns were arranged as a pair, and the concrete pour for that structure was finished in September 1897. The armament was mounted in April 1898. The third 8-inch gun had a separate emplacement positioned a short distance to the southeast of the battery for two guns. Work on it began in August 1897 and was completed by May of the next year although its single gun and carriage were not mounted until June 1901. Construction started on the batteries of six-inch and 3-inch guns in April 1899 and were completed in June 1900, with the exception of the third emplacement of the 3-inch battery which was completed in October of that year. The mine casemate was completed in March 1898.⁸

It was the custom to name the batteries after members of the military in recognition of meritorious service, and early in 1900, the Chief of Engineers asked those who had been involved in the construction for suggestions. Among those responding was W. C. Langfitt, a captain in the Corps of Engineers who oversaw all the engineering work in the Portland area. He proposed naming the batteries at Chinook Point after J. M. Wilson, the first cadet in the United States Military Academy from Washington Territory; Benjamin Bonneville, an early explorer of the Oregon country; and Henry Clay Egbert, who had been recently killed in action in the Philippines. A few weeks later, he sent another response, this time suggesting that one of the batteries be named for Comcomly, a Chinook leader who had been so influential with tribal members and Europeans alike. As it turned out, none of Langfitt's suggestions were accepted. Under General Orders 194, December 27, 1904, the War Department named the battery of two 8-inch guns for Jules Ord, who was killed leading a charge of Buffalo Soldiers up San Juan Hill in Cuba. The single 8-inch emplacement was named after William Neary, who was also killed in Cuba at Santiago; the 6-inch battery named after William Murphy, who was killed in the Philippines; and the three-inch battery named for Frank Crenshaw, also killed in the Philippines. Had the

⁷ "Report of the Board on Fortifications or Other Defenses," 49th Congress, First Session, House of Representatives, Executive Document 49, 18.

⁸ Material in this paragraph based on *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers*, 1897, 760; 1898, 800; 1900, 1019 to 1023 passim; 1901, 898.

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name of Comcomly been chosen, it would have been an exceptional act: of the hundreds of coastal batteries built nationwide during the period, only Battery Osceola at Fort Taylor in Key West, Florida, was named for a Native America. The military reservation at Chinook Point was named Fort Columbia by General Orders 134, July 22, 1904. Of the approximately 75 coastal fortifications established or improved under the Endicott program, only Fort Columbia bore the name of a geographic feature.⁹

Following the completion of the defenses, work began on the construction of the support buildings that would comprise the post of Fort Columbia in 1901. Most of that work was finished in 1903. The arrangement of the buildings and the fortifications was unusual in several respects. The construction site, on the side of what became known as Scarborough Hill, sloped dramatically, and there was no place that could be created for a parade ground, the most common feature of any military post of the period.¹⁰ Acknowledging the restrictions of the site, the post building were arranged in three tiers with the barracks, administration building, and commanding officer's quarters arranged in a side by side fashion immediately behind one of the batteries, Battery Ord. Then warehouses, non-commissioned officers' quarters, a bakery, and a hospital were built stepping up the slope behind them. No parade ground was built. There was concern that the buildings were so close to the gun batteries that they would be damaged during firing practice and would have to be relocated, but that proved not to be the case.

There was another anomalous arrangement at Fort Columbia. Battery William Neary mounted only one gun when the most common arrangement placed two or three guns together. The reasoning behind the single-gun position is not understood; mounting guns singly was typically avoided as too costly.¹¹ The only other single example on the Pacific coast was in the defenses of San Francisco. Instead, it made more sense to have Battery Neary operated as part of Battery Ord, and the two were consolidated in 1906. The Battery Neary name was transferred to a battery at Fort Hamilton, New York.¹² Also of interest later was the armament in the third emplacement. It featured the prototype disappearing carriage that had been developed as a test of concept and was the forerunner of the hundreds of such carriages that followed. However, experiences with it at Fort Columbia were a disappointment. It could only be made to raise from the loading position by beating on it with a heavy sledge, and after firing, it stubbornly refused to "disappear." Officers called it "useless for any purpose whatever."¹³ In 1909, it was replaced by a much-improved second-generation standard disappearing carriage that was transferred from Fort Mason in San Francisco.¹⁴

While construction was still in progress, a small caretaking detachment of 11 men was sent over from Fort Stevens in July 1898, occupying temporary buildings associated with the construction of the fortifications. The first regular garrison – a detachment of one officer and 23 enlisted men of the 33rd Company, U. S. Artillery – arrived on June 23, 1903. The balance of the unit arrived a week later, bringing the population to about 100 enlisted men. It was the only garrison for the post. To fully man all the armament, fire control stations, plotting rooms, and mine equipment it required 284 enlisted men and 11 officers. As was often the case, the number of soldiers available was far less than that needed for complete staffing. Troops were rotated through assignments at different positions so that they were familiar with all the requirements of different aspects of the fort.¹⁵

A soldier's life in the coast artillery was governed by training, and it was no different at an isolated post like Fort Columbia. After the duties of the day were over, what entertainment could be found had to be furnished by the men themselves since Chinook, the closest town a mile and a half distant, seemed to offer no other diversion

⁹ Letters of G. B. Higardt to Langfitt, January 10, 1900 and Langfitt to John M. Wilson, January 27, 1900, File 545, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Portland District, Record Group 77, National Archives and Records Administration.

¹⁰ The parade ground was the basic element that organized the plan of a military post, with the barracks on one side and the officers' quarters on the other. It was the site of training, drills, and exercises.

¹¹ Even Eveleth Winslow, *Notes on Seacoast Fortification Construction, Number 61, Occasional Papers of the Engineer School, United States Army, (Washington: GPO, 1920), 159.*

¹² War Department, General Orders, No.20, January 25, 1906.

¹³ David M. Hansen, *Battle Ready*, Washington State University Press, 2014,147.

¹⁴ Gun Carriage Record Card for 8-inch DC 1896 #32, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Entry 712, Record Group 156.

¹⁵ "Fort Columbia Cultural Resources Management Plan," Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, June 30, 2009, 18.

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than liquor. In 1906, the soldiers built a gymnasium out of lumber salvaged from the buildings left from the construction of the fortifications. The Army came up with the money necessary to buy gymnastic equipment and a bowling alley, which was apparently installed by the men themselves. The building was large and had a stage and a display gallery. It was used occasionally for dances including an annual ball that was a great attraction with special steamers bringing attendees from Fort Stevens and Astoria. During the next year, the construction of a separate building for a post exchange added room for a pool table and a shooting gallery; there was also a gramophone and an ample supply of records.¹⁶ There were other diversions as well. The fort had basketball and baseball teams that competed locally, and the games were reported in the local press with great detail. The sloping character of the ground at Fort Columbia meant that practice for the baseball team was especially challenging.¹⁷

The familiar rhythm of life at Fort Columbia was interrupted in 1917 by the entrance of the United States into World War I. Training acquired new urgency, even though there was little chance of a naval attack on the Columbia River or other important harbors. During the war, the federal government acted to make better use of the arsenal of weapons contained in the coastal defenses. In common with fortifications elsewhere, some guns at Fort Columbia were dismantled for possible service overseas, including those of Battery Ord.

After the war, there was a different view of the nature and value of coastal artillery facilities. Many were emptied of their garrisons in the general reduction of military manpower that followed the Armistice in 1918, and Fort Columbia was no exception. A single officer and a small group of enlisted men were assigned as caretakers. Their main job was to provide security for the otherwise deserted post and to ensure that the buildings and equipment did not go to ruin. The duties of the detachment diminished even further in July of 1920 when the guns of Battery Crenshaw were dismantled and sent away. In July of the next year, all that remained of Fort Columbia passed into the attendance of a corporal and five privates.¹⁸

With empty streets and empty buildings, Fort Columbia must have seemed abandoned and forgotten. However, the Army continued to improve the defenses even if there was no real coast artillery unit assigned to the post. In 1921, it converted the abandoned third emplacement of Battery Ord to house a telephone switchboard. All the elements of the defense were connected by telephone, and the switchboard controlled the telephone lines that linked it together. A switchboard had been built in 1911 next to the power station on the east slope of Scarborough Hill, however the heavy concrete walls of the gun emplacement would provide a more secure location. When the emplacement proved too damp to be successful, the switchboard was relocated yet again, this time to the former mine casemate. The mine casemate had been built in 1898 but was abandoned in 1911 when the casemate functions were placed in a frame building located behind the rocky outcropping at Chinook Point. The frame building was in turn replaced by a reinforced concrete structure on about the same site in 1921. The several independent power plants on the post went through a similar series of improvements.¹⁹

In 1930, the three Columbia River forts – Stevens, Canby, and Columbia – were placed in inactive status, and a skeleton force of two officers and 39 enlisted men were parceled out to care for all of the infrastructure. However that changed with the advent of World War II. Troop assignments to all the forts increased and new defenses were added as well. At Fort Columbia, the most apparent change was the addition of Battery 246, a new fortification that was to mount a pair of 6-inch guns; the progress of the war halted construction before the guns were mounted although the battery was otherwise complete. The switchboard was expanded to accommodate new gas-proofing equipment, the mine casemate was enlarged twice and a special concrete apron built to protect the mine control cables as they entered the water. New concrete shelters for the searchlights were also created (and the lights themselves were relocated to new positions), and additions were made to fire control stations.

¹⁶ The gymnasium was removed in 1924 and the post exchange in 1941; see Fort Columbia Historical Property Record.

¹⁷ "Fort Columbia Fort Record Book No. 1," General History, 2n and 2o, Record Group 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Portland District, National Archives and Records Administration.

¹⁸ Ibid., General History, 2-q; Distribution of Coast Artillery Personnel, 14-c; Battery Frank Crenshaw, 8-e.

¹⁹ Ibid., Report of Completed Works – Seacoast Fortifications.

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There were also new frame buildings built which housed the men who would be needed to serve the Fort Columbia's armament. During the war, the Army constructed thousands of temporary buildings throughout the United States to support mobilization and training, following the standard designs of what were called the 700- and 800-series buildings. Only three such buildings were added at Fort Columbia: a 45-man barracks (Building T-100), located west and south of the site of the post exchange; an officer's quarters for ten men (Building T-120) near the site of the coal shed, and a day room (Building T-110), placed on the site of the bakery that had been removed in 1941.²⁰ A larger group of buildings were added northeast of Battery 246. There were seven buildings in the cluster: four barracks, a mess hall, latrine, and a day room. These appear to have been what were termed Modified Theater of Operations buildings, a more lightly-constructed alternative to the standard 700- and 800-series. The assumption is that these buildings were intended for the soldiers who would be assigned to Battery 246 upon its completion, however since Battery 246 was not put into service, it may be that the buildings were never occupied. These buildings appear on a 1946 map of the post but they were not mentioned in the 1949 correspondence regarding the disposal of Fort Columbia, which suggests that the buildings had been removed by the time that the property passed out of federal ownership. Buildings T-100, T-110, and T-120 were removed prior to the acquisition of Fort Columbia by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.²¹

The high point of the Columbia River defenses was in November 1942, when 160 officers and 2,640 enlisted men in total were stationed at the various forts. The number of troops dropped rapidly with the progress of the war and it is likely that all the soldiers were withdrawn from Fort Columbia by the end of 1945. The end of the war was also the end of big guns in concrete fortifications. Fort Columbia and other installations like it were no longer necessary for national defense.²²

All but abandoned, Fort Columbia was left to a federal agency called the War Assets Administration to dispose of military property either by sale to a private party or by transfer to another government entity for a compatible purpose. Shortly thereafter, in 1947 the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission began its effort to acquire the property. After a lengthy negotiation with the War Assets Administration and the National Park Service, the former military reservation was transferred to the Park and Recreation Commission in 1950 and was subsequently named, Fort Columbia Historical State Park.

Of the three forts that once protected the entrance to the Columbia River on both sides of the river, Fort Columbia is the only one that contains intact the core of its historic buildings and structures. Nationally, it is an exceptionally well-preserved example of the distinguishing characteristics of a coast artillery post of the early 20th century. It effectively portrays the two divisions of military architecture: the design and construction of facilities for the housing of troops, and the design and construction of fortifications. The wood-frame buildings of the garrison support structures also reflect the Army's early 20th century commitment to permanent and healthful facilities for the members of the military. The fortifications themselves exemplify a change in building typology from masonry, to concrete for heavy construction. The use of the material extends from mass concrete in the batteries of the initial construction phase to reinforced concrete in later years, best represented by Battery 246. While the service life of Fort Columbia was long and somewhat unremarkable, today it successfully portrays the restrained elegance that characterized Army posts prior to World War I.

²⁰ The removal of the bakery had been approved in 1937; Fort Columbia Historical Property Record.

²¹ "Fort Columbia Cultural Resources Management Plan," 24-25.

²² *Ibid.*, 20.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 118 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10N</u> Zone	<u>429611</u> Easting	<u>5123059</u> Northing	3	<u>10N</u> Zone	<u>428737</u> Easting	<u>5122347</u> Northing
2	<u>10N</u> Zone	<u>428715</u> Easting	<u>5123030</u> Northing	4	<u>10N</u> Zone	<u>429603</u> Easting	<u>5122374</u> Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude	3	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude
2	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude	4	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Fort Columbia Historic District lies within a portion of Donation Land Claim 37 and Section 21 of Township 9 North, Range 10 West of the Willamette Meridian. At the point of beginning which is the northwest corner of Section 21 due west 2,941 feet, then south 309 feet to the point of intersection with the shoreline of the Columbia River, then following the shoreline south and east to a concrete monument at the mouth of an unnamed creek, said monument marking the boundary of the original military reservation of Fort Columbia, then northeast 257 feet, then 51 and a half feet east to a concrete monument, then northeast 650 feet to a concrete monument, then due east 500 feet to the intersection with the line between Sections 21 and 22, then due north along the line between Sections 21 and 22 to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes all of the extant historic resources associated with the fort and excludes parts of the original military reservation that do not contain any historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David M. Hansen, Historian, and Alex McMurry, Preservation Planner
organization Washington State Parks date February 2025
street & number 1111 Israel Road SW telephone 360-902-9360
city or town Tumwater state WA zip code 98504
e-mail david.hansen@parks.wa.gov , alex.mcmurry@parks.wa.gov

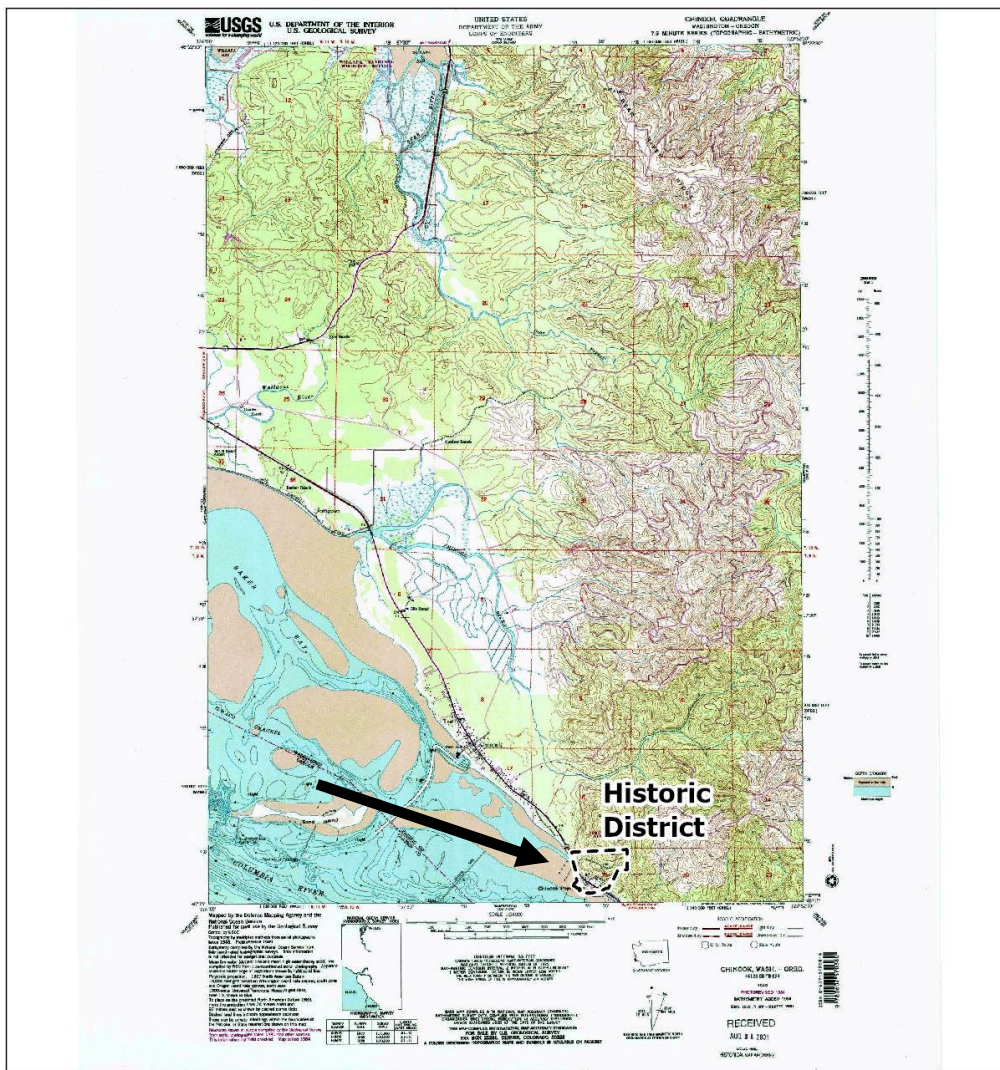
Fort Columbia
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



**Fort Columbia Historic District
Chinook, Washington**

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Chinook, 1985
Original scale of basemap: 1:24,000



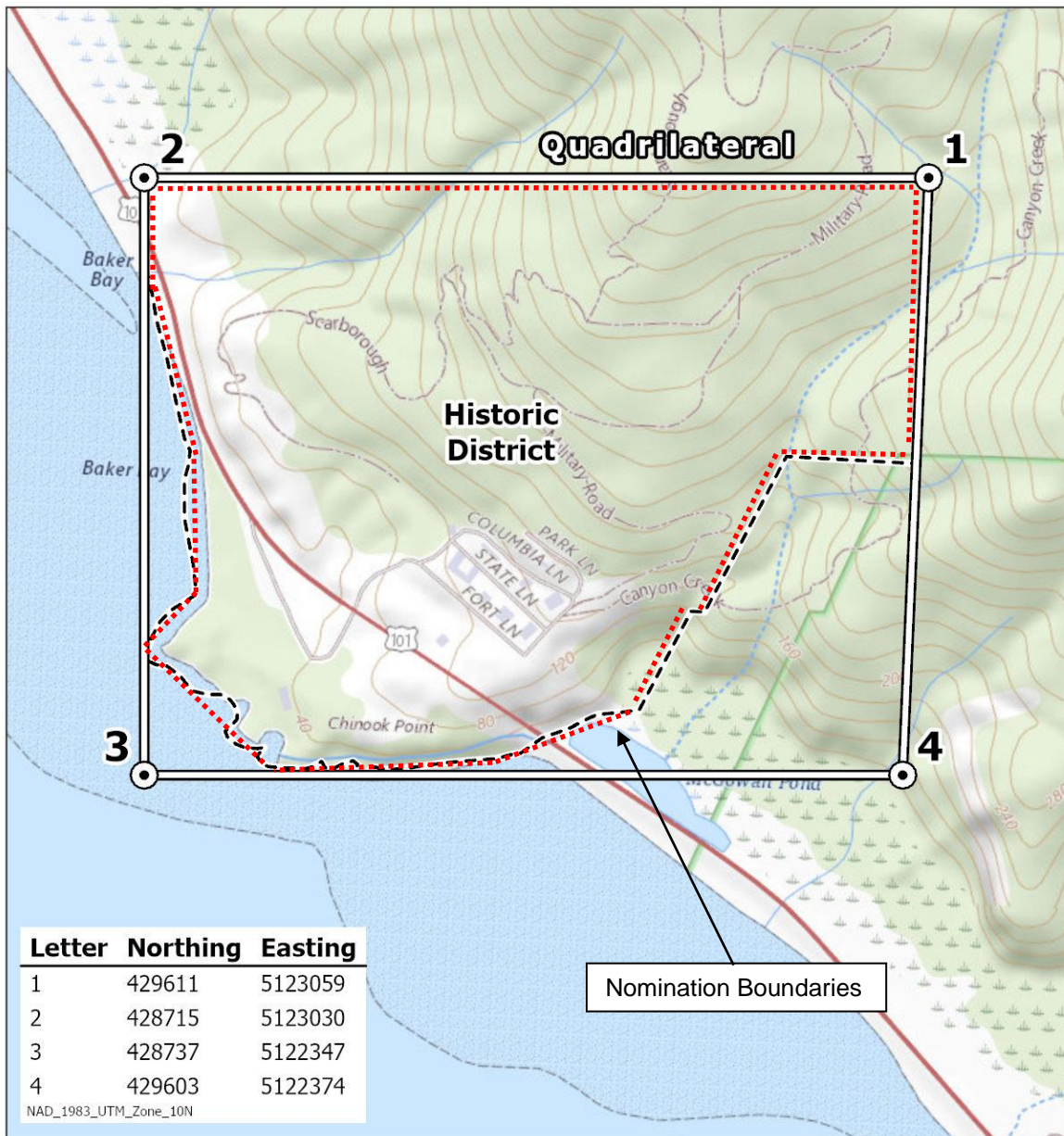
USGS topographic Map

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**Fort Columbia Historic District
 Chinook, Washington**

U.S.G.S. National Map, 2024



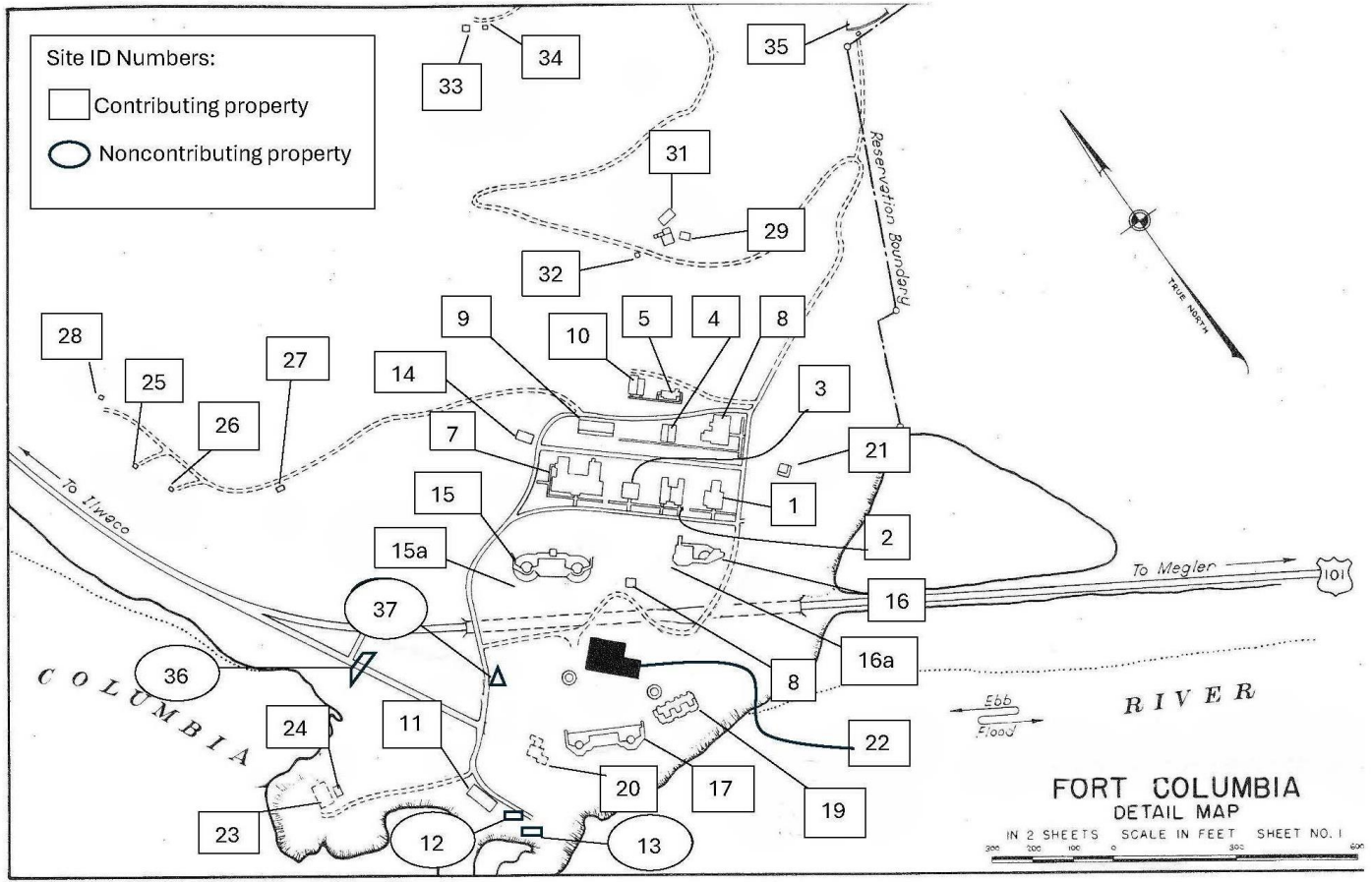
**Fort Columbia
 District Boundary Map**

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Fort Columbia
Sketch map with Site ID numbers.

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Construction in progress at Chinook Point in 1899. Shown are temporary buildings related to the construction of the fortifications; when no longer needed, the temporary buildings were removed to make room for the permanent buildings of the garrison. The tramway visible behind the rail cars leads to the site of the third emplacement of Battery Ord. Photo H39-203ft, Interpretive Collections, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

Fort Columbia

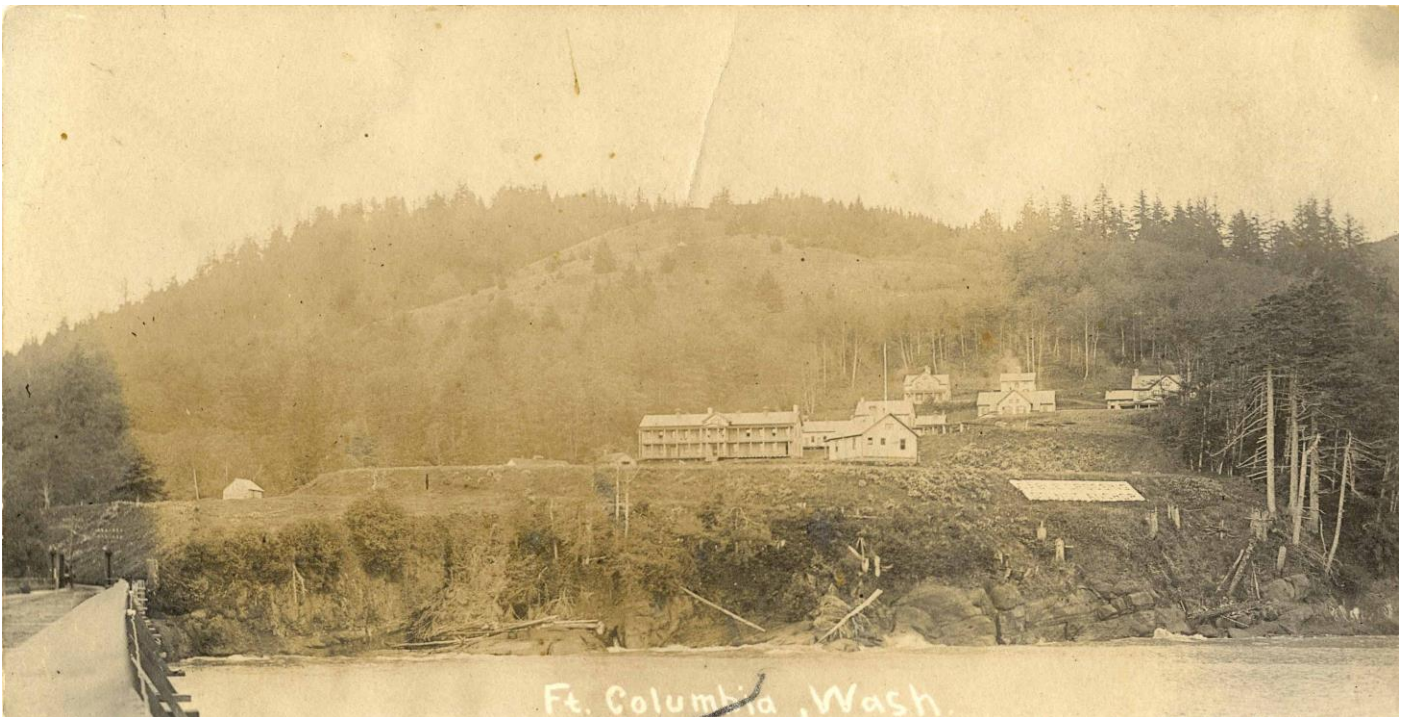
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Fort Columbia prior to World War I looking to the east. To the left of center are a collection of temporary buildings remaining from the construction period. Prominent to the right of center is the Ordnance Storehouse (Site ID No. 11). Above and immediately to the left of the Ordnance Storehouse is the Guard House (Site ID No. 8) on its original location approximately between Batteries Crenshaw and Murphy. Photo 39-0-2016-1-H283, Interpretive Collections, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.



Fort Columbia prior to World War I looking to the north from the post dock. The barracks (Site ID No. 9) is at center and the Guard House (Site ID No. 8) to the right with the remaining buildings of the post behind them. Photo H39-285ft, Interpretive Collections, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

Fort Columbia

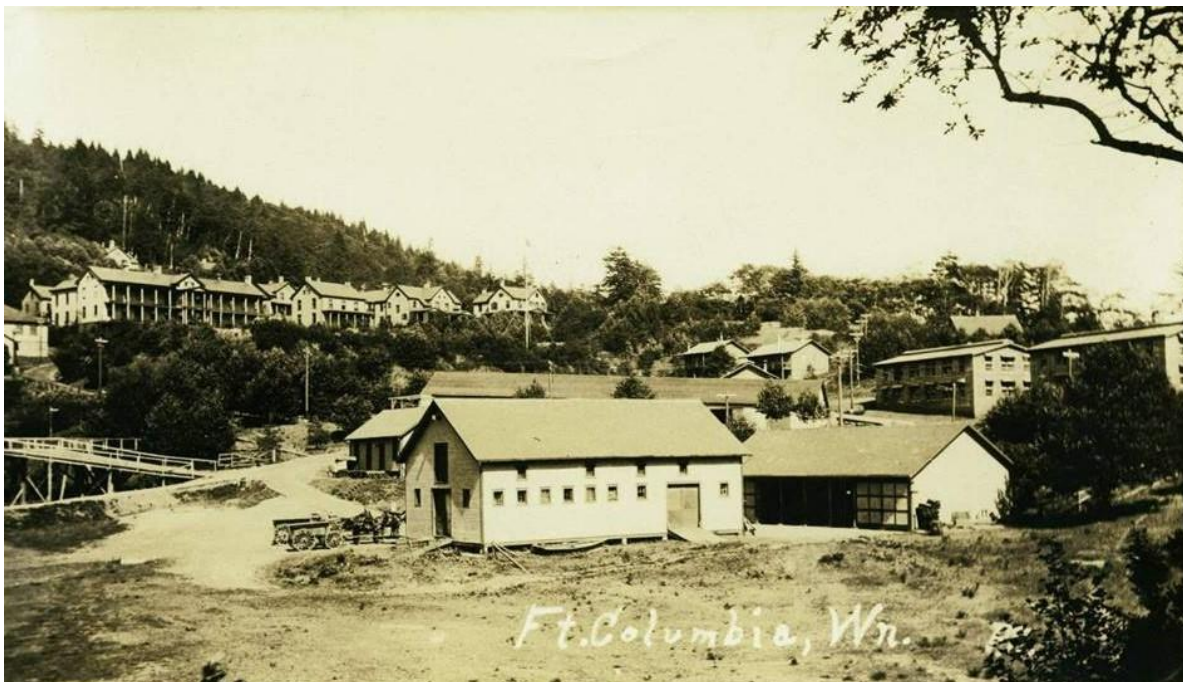
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Looking south from about the position of the Mine Command Station (Site No. 30) before World War I. From left to right are the Commanding Officer's Quarters (Site ID No. 1), the third emplacement of Battery Ord (Site ID No. 16), the Guard House (Site ID No. 8) at its original location, and Battery Murphy (Site ID No. 17). The rectangle to the rear of Battery Murphy was a tennis court, which with the Guard House, occupied the site of Battery 246 before its construction. Photo H39-215, Interpretive Collection, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.



Fort Columbia looking east at the time of World War 1. Prominent in the foreground is the Quartermaster Stables and related buildings, all of which are no longer extant. Notable to the right are the two-story temporary barracks built during the war; they were removed soon after. Photo, Coast Defense Study Group.

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The Guard House (Site ID No. 8) and guard at the original location of the building, sometime prior to World War I. It appears that the guard is about to be posted, and it may be that they are being read the formal Duties of the Guard. Photo 39-0-2016-1-H302, Interpretive Collection, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

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Fire drill at Fort Columbia about the time of World War I. The view is to the southeast and takes place behind the barracks; to the left is the Quartermaster Warehouse (Site ID No. 9), Bakery (no longer extant), Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters (Site ID No. 10), and Hospital (Site ID No. 6) beyond. All the roads and walkways at Fort Columbia were planked and were not completely paved until World War II. Photo H39-269, Interpretive Collection, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

Fort Columbia

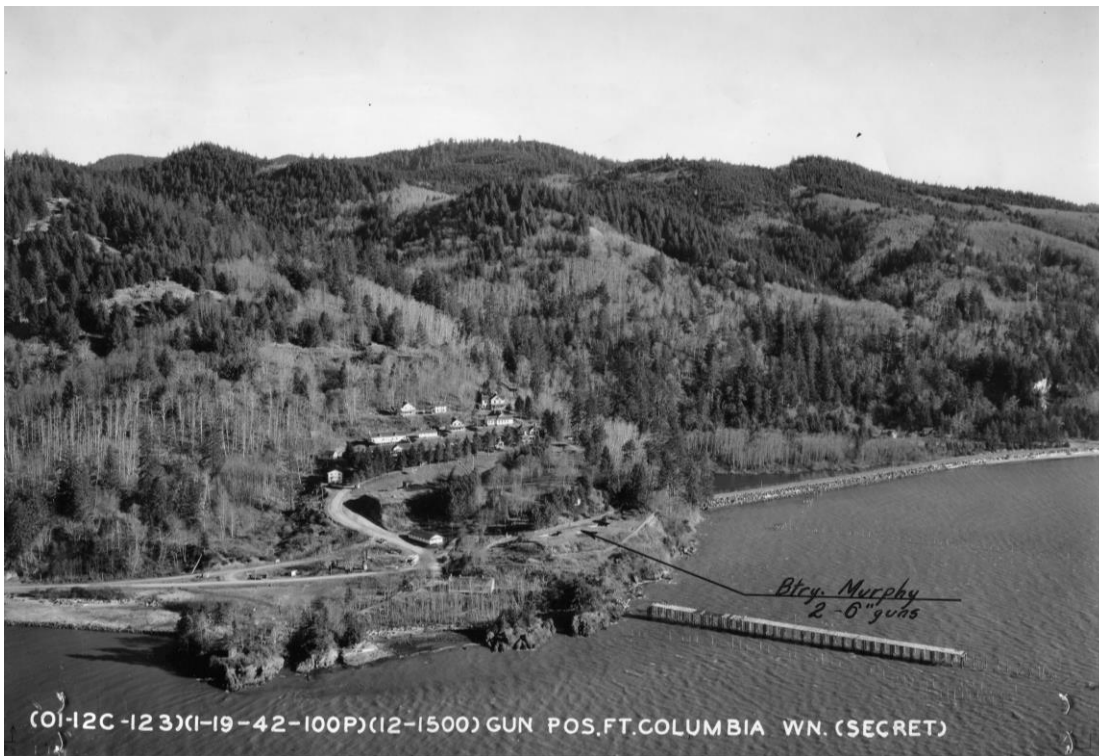
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Battery 246 (Site ID No. 22) looking north in 1945 from Battery Crenshaw. Construction of the battery required moving the Guard House to its present position. Photo 39-0-2016-1-H283, Interpretive Collection, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.



Aerial view of Fort Columbia looking east, January 1, 1942. Today, only a few pilings remain to mark the location of the wharf, which was an important feature that figured prominently in the construction of the post as well as its early operation. Photo, National Archives and Records Administration.

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Fort Columbia
City or Vicinity: Chinook
County: Pacific **State:** Washington

Photographer: David Hansen, photos 1 – 31; Alex McMurry, photos 32 and 33

Date Photographed: Photos 1 – 31, July 13, 2024; photos 32 and 33, June 6, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number:



Photo 1. Entry to Fort Columbia looking east showing non-historic, non-contributing entry piers (Site ID No. 36) with the Barracks (Site ID No. 7) on the hill beyond.

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Photo 2. Looking northwest. From left to right, Barracks (Site ID No. 7), Administration Building (Site ID No. 3), Double Officers' Quarters (Site ID No. 2), and Commanding Officer's Quarters (Site ID No. 1).



Photo 3. Looking northeast from entry. Visible from the left are the Barracks (Site ID No. 7), Administration Building (Site ID No. 3), and Double Officers' Quarters (Site ID No. 2). The non-historic, non-contributing Marker Stone (Site ID No. 38) is behind the light-colored car in the foreground.

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Photo 4. Looking north. At center left, Double Officers' Quarters (Site ID No. 2), and moving right, Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters (Site ID Nos. 4 and 10), Hospital Steward's Quarters (Site ID No. 5), and Commanding Officer's Quarters (Site ID No. 1)



Photo 5. Hospital (Site ID No. 6) looking west.

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Photo 6. Hospital Steward's Quarters (Site ID No. 5) looking northwest.



Photo 7. Administration Building (Site ID No. 3) looking north.

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Photo 8. Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters (Site ID No. 4) looking north with Hospital Steward's Quarters (Site ID No. 5) partially visible to the rear.



Photo 9. Quartermaster Warehouse (Site ID No. 9) looking north.

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Photo 10. Guard House (Site ID No. 8) looking south.



Photo 11. Looking south at Battery Ord (Site ID No. 15) with Guard House (Site ID No. 8) beyond.

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Photo 12. Looking east at Battery Murphy (Site ID No. 17) and its associated Latrine (Site ID No. 18). To the left is Gun No. 2 of Battery 246 (Site ID No. 22); most of the battery structure is hidden in the large mound behind the gun.



Photo 13. Looking southeast at Gun No. 2 of Battery 246 (Site ID No. 22) with Battery Crenshaw (Site ID No. 19).

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Photo 14. Looking southeast at west entry to Battery 246 (Site ID No. 22).



Photo 15. Ordnance Storehouse (Site ID No. 11) looking south.

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Photo 16. Looking north at non-historic, non-contributing properties Wastewater Plant (Site ID No. 13) behind fence and Lab Building (Site ID No. 12) to the left with Ordnance Storehouse (Site ID No. 11) beyond.



Photo 17. Looking west at Powerhouse, Searchlight 10 (Site ID No. 24). Entry to New Mine Casemate (Site ID No. 23) is at the left of the Powerhouse but is hidden by undergrowth.

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Photo 18. Looking northwest at Central Power Plant (Site ID No. 21)



Photo 19. Looking southwest at rear entry to Battery Commander's Station Battery Ord (Site ID No. 29).

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Photo 20. Interior of Site ID No. 29 showing portions of collapsed metal roof and wood ceiling.



Photo 21. Looking northwest at side of the upper story of the Mine Command Station (Site ID No. 30) with observation opening to the left.

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Photo 22. Interior of the Mine Command Station showing collapsed ceiling and observation opening.



Photo 23. Looking southwest at top of Battery Commander's Station, Battery 246, (Site ID No. 33)

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Photo 33. Looking west at Generator Building (Site ID No. 34). This structure is identical to Site ID No. 32.

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission – CO: Alex McMurry

street & number 1111 Israel Road SW telephone (360) 902-0930

city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98504

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.