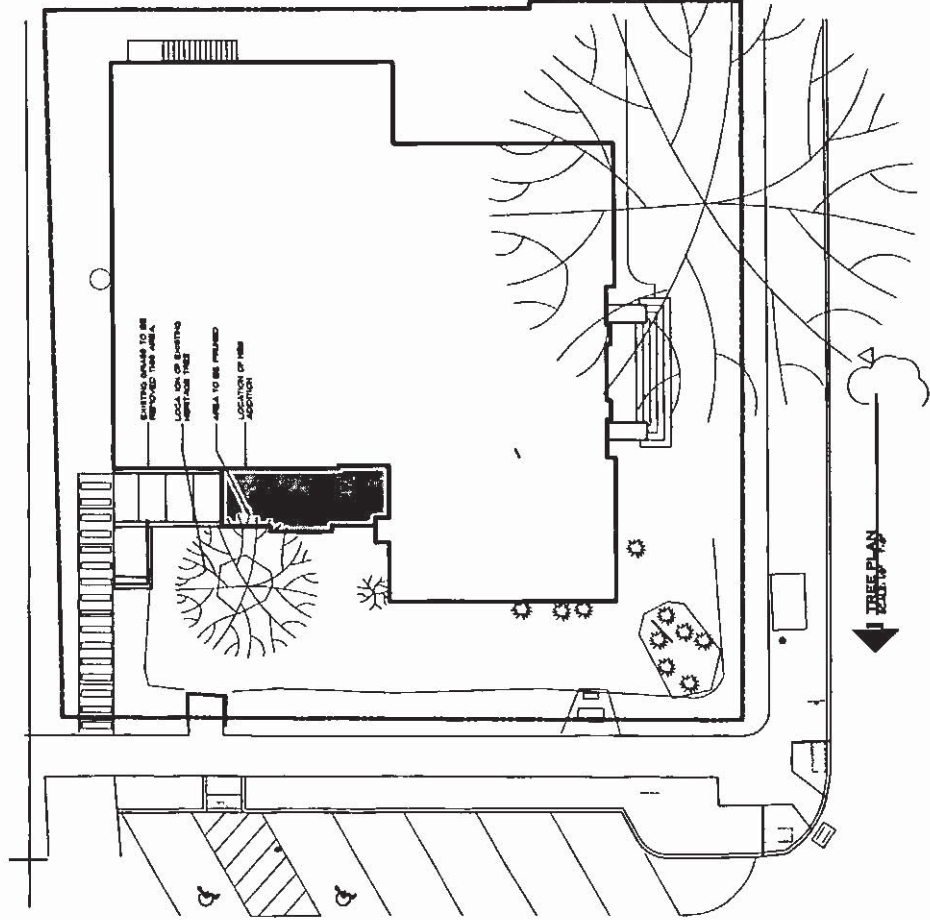


LEVEL II TREE PLAN

- 1) EXISTING VEGETATION IN THE DISTURBED AREA IS LIMITED TO GRASS. CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE EXISTING HERITAGE TREE (SEE TREE PROTECTION NOTES).
- 2) NO TREE PLANTING IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT.
- 3) NO TREE REMOVAL IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT.
- 4) TREE SHOULD BE PRUNED REGULARLY TO AVOID INTERFERENCE WITH THE BUILDING. PRUNING UP TO 30% EVERY 10 YEARS WILL ENSURE THE LONG TERM SURVIVAL OF THE TREE AND THE PROTECTION OF SURROUNDING BUILDINGS.
- 5) ALL SITE DISTURBING ACTIVITIES CAN BE COMPLETED WITHIN A 3 MONTH PERIOD.

TREE PROTECTION NOTES

- 1) DO NOT DISTURB EXISTING LANDSCAPING IN AREAS INDICATED ON THIS PLAN.
- 2) OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMITS FOR THIS PROJECT.
 - A) NO PERSON SHALL ATTACH ANY OBJECT TO ANY TREE DESIGNATED FOR PROTECTION.
 - B) A 4' HIGH PROTECTIVE BARRIER IS REQUIRED AROUND TREES DESIGNATED TO BE PROTECTED DURING ALL LAND ALTERATION ACTIVITIES.
 - C) NO EXCAVATION OR COMPACTION OF EARTH OR OTHER MATERIALS SHALL BE ALLOWED WITHIN THE BARRIERS OF PROTECTED TREES.
 - D) ALL LANDSCAPING DONE IN THE PROTECTED ZONE SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH LIGHT MACHINERY OR HAND LABOR.
 - E) THE GRADE SHALL NOT BE ELEVATED OR REDUCED WITHIN THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE OF TREES TO BE PROTECTED WITHOUT PLANNING OFFICIAL'S AUTHORIZATION.
 - F) WHERE SHRUBS AND GROUND COVER ARE PROPOSED TO BE REMOVED OTHER EROSION PREVENTATIVE METHODS SHALL BE EMPLOYED BEFORE GRADING. ROOT PRUNE THE TREE AT THE EDGE OF EXCAVATION TO DEPTH REQUIRED. DO NOT CUT TRUNKS IN TWO OR MORE PLACES. THE ENGULFERED ROOT PRUNE WITH A HAND SAW UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE CONSULTING ARBORIST.
 - H) LIMIT ACTIVITY IN THE DRIP LINE. NO GRADING, TRENCHING OR EQUIPMENT STORED THERE.
 - I) THE TREE CANOPY SHOULD BE PRUNED FOR BUILDING CLEARANCE.



WILSON ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
& PLANNERS NA
404 E 15TH ST #7
VANCOUVER WA
98653
(360) 696-1722



CLARK COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM
1511 MAIN STREET
VANCOUVER, WA 98660

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A12
TREE
PLAN





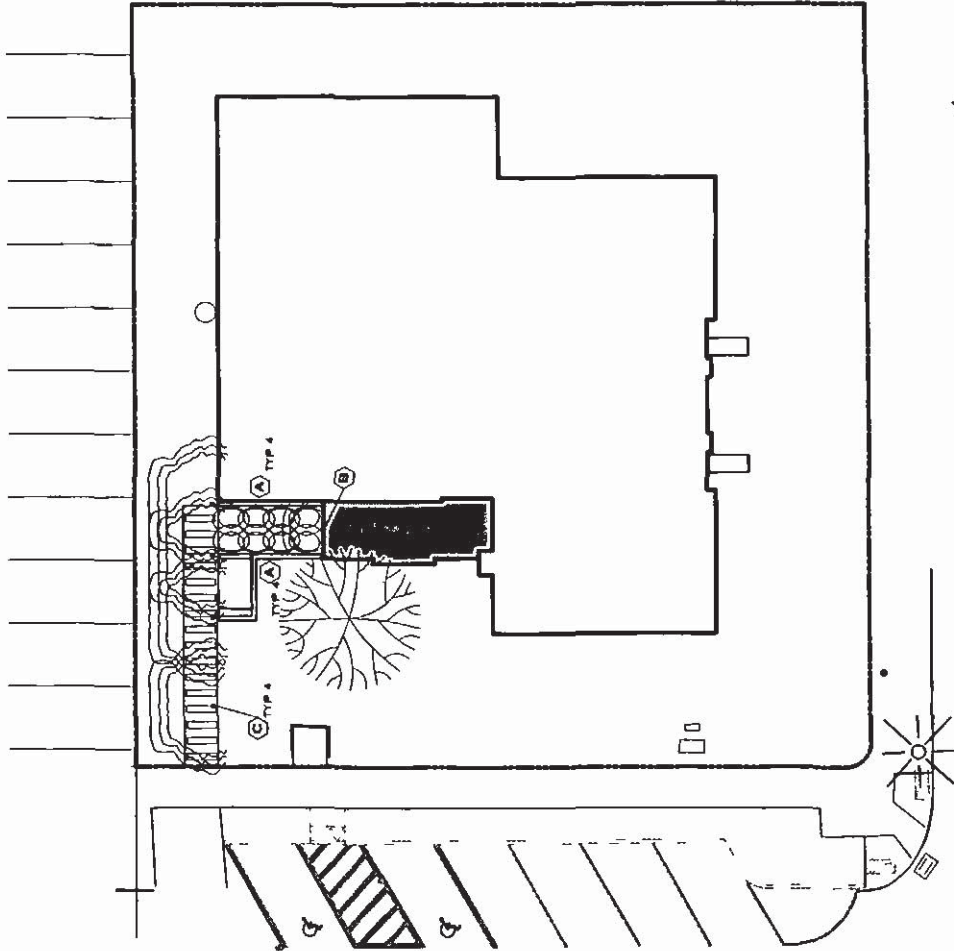
WILSON ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
& PLANNERS/AA
404 E 15TH ST #7
VANCOUVER WA
98663
(360) 696-1722



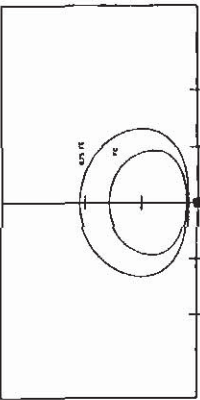
CLARK COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM
1811 MAIN STREET
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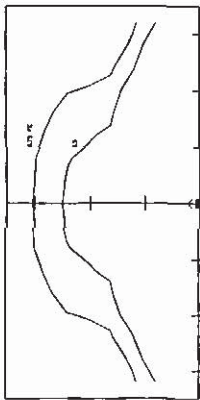
A13
LIGHTING
PLAN



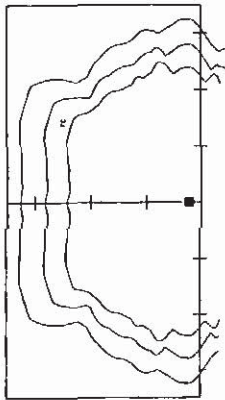
MANUFACTURER: GARDCO LIGHTING
PRODUCT: 541 STEEL LIGHT
MANUFACTURE CLEAR FLAT GLASS LENS
LUMENS PER LAMP: 8000
OPTICAL HEIGHT: 19 FEET
MAINTENANCE ILLUMINANCE: 5.1 FOOTCANDLES



MANUFACTURER: GARDCO LIGHTING
PRODUCT: 541 SQUARE BEDEGE DOWNLIGHT
MANUFACTURE CLEAR FLAT GLASS LENS
LAMP: 40W T8 FLUOR. RATED 31000
LUMENS PER LAMP
OPTICAL HEIGHT: 19 FEET
MAINTENANCE ILLUMINANCE: 10.4 FOOTCANDLES



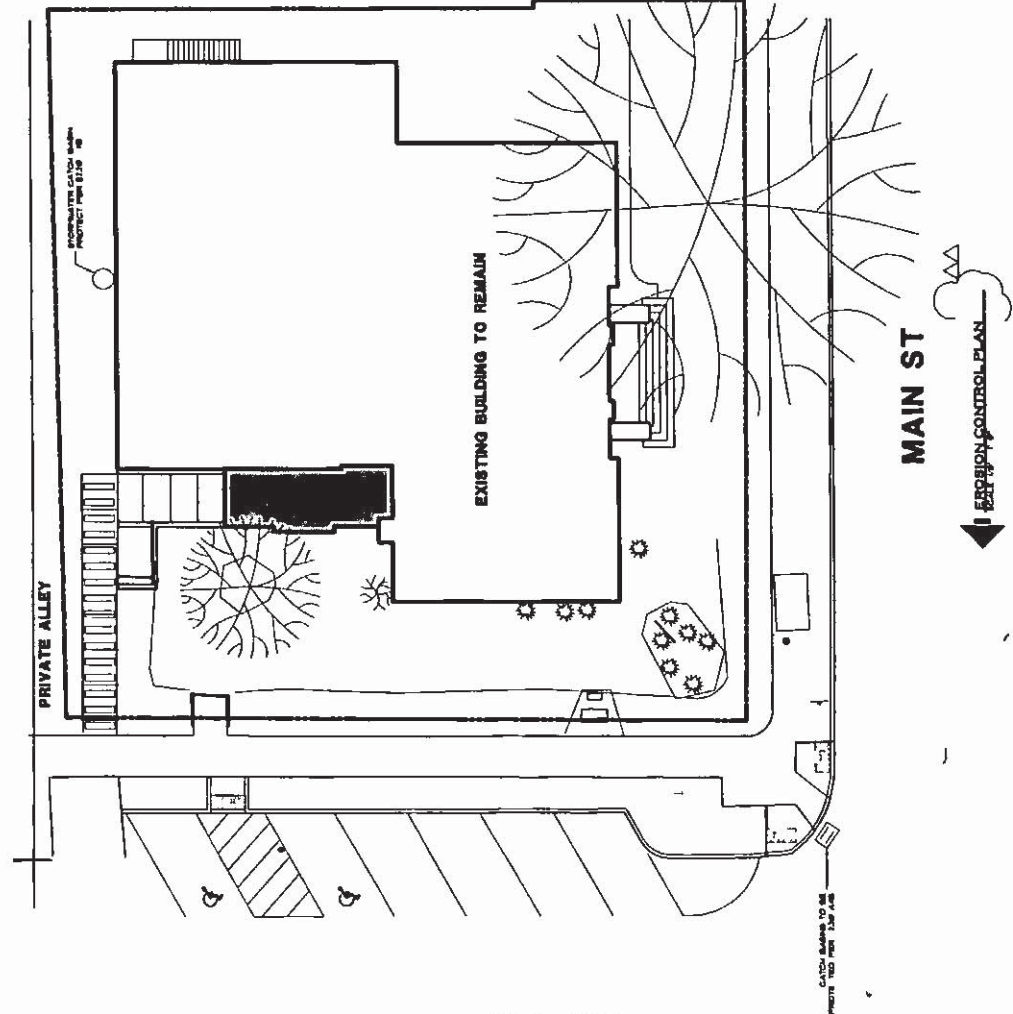
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PRODUCT: 541 SQUARE BEDEGE DOWNLIGHT
MANUFACTURE CLEAR FLAT GLASS LENS
LAMP: 40W T8 FLUOR. RATED 31000
LUMENS PER LAMP
OPTICAL HEIGHT: 19 FEET
MAINTENANCE ILLUMINANCE: 10.4 FOOTCANDLES



EROSION CONTROL NOTICE

- 1) ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE IN PLACE AND IN WORKING CONDITION PRIOR TO DISTURBING AND EXPOSING ANY SOIL SURFACES.
- 2) ALL EROSION PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REPAIRED AS NEEDED TO ENSURE CONTINUED EFFECTIVENESS. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AS LONG AS SOILS ARE EXPOSED AND SHALL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE. THEY ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND OPERATIONAL DURING ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL CONTINUE UNTIL CONTAINS TO EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE MADE AND THE FACILITIES ARE FUNCTIONAL. ANY BEDDING AREAS SHALL BE CLEANED AND RESTORED.
- 3) CLEARING CUTS AND WORK AREAS SHALL BE DELINEATED WITH SIGNAGE AND FLAGGING TO PROTECT FROM CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS.
- 4) SEDIMENT LADEN RUNOFF SHALL BE PREVENTED FROM ENTERING ALL FLOWING STORM WATER CATCH BASINS AND PLUMB SPECIFIED BY CONTRACTOR.
- 5) NO EXPOSED BARE SOILS SHALL REMAIN UNSTABILIZED FOR MORE THAN TWO DAYS DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER 15TH, APRIL 30 OR FOR MORE THAN SEVEN DAYS DURING THE PERIOD OF MAY 1 THRU SEPTEMBER 30. ALL DISTURBED SOIL SURFACES SHALL BE STABILIZED BY A SUITABLE APPLICATION OF SEED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.
- 6) WHERE FEASIBLE NO MORE THAN 100 FEET OF TRENCH SHALL BE EXPOSED FOR MORE THAN SEVEN DAYS. EXPOSED AREAS SHALL ON THE UP HILL SIDE OF TRENCHES PROVIDED IT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.
- 7) OVERLOADING DEVICES SHALL DISCHARGE INTO A NEIGHBORING TRAP OR BEDDING POND. NO DISCHARGE SHALL BE MADE TO A PAVED STREET OR STORMWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM WITHOUT FIRST NOTIFYING BEDDING.
- 8) CUT SLOPES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT WILL MINIMIZE EROSION. EROSION SHALL BE CONTROLLED AND PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENT LADEN RUNOFF ENTERING TO EXISTING AREAS. INTERCEPTION DITCHES, TERRACING COVERINGS WITH MATTING WALCH OR PLASTIC SHEETING RUNOFF SHALL BE INSTALLED TO PREVENT ENTERING A SLOPE AND HIGH UNDERCUTTING THE BANK OF SLOPES.
- 9) ANY SOIL OR DEBRIS TRANSPORTED ONTO ROADWAYS AND ADJACENT AREAS SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CLEANED AND COMPLETELY REMOVED BY SHOVELING AND/OR MOWING. SIGNAGE SHALL NOT BE UTILIZED UNLESS SPECIFICALLY APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE CITY.
- 10) ALL PERMANENT FILTRATION SYSTEMS SHALL BE ISOLATED AND PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENT LADEN RUNOFF ENTERING TO EXISTING AREAS. PERMANENT FILTRATION SHALL NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL THE DRAINAGE AREA TRIBUTARY TO THE SYSTEM IS COMPLETELY STABILIZED.
- 11) IF BMP'S SHOWN ARE UTILIZED BUT ARE INADEQUATE TO PREVENT SEDIMENT FROM REACHING WATER BODIES ADJACENT PROPERTIES OR PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY ADDITIONAL BMP'S SHALL BE PROVIDED IMMEDIATELY TO PREVENT FURTHER ENCROACHMENT OF BEDDING.
- 12) STABILIZED AREAS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR EMPLOYEE PARKING. AREAS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR EXISTING ENCROACHABLE STOCKPILES OF BARRIEN MATERIALS SUCH AS TOPSOIL, SILTY AND CLAYEY SOILS AND LANDSCAPE MATERIALS TO BE STORED. STOCKPILES SHALL BE PROTECTED WITH EROSION CONTROL BMP'S SHALL BE UTILIZED AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT SEDIMENT LADEN RUNOFF FROM LEAVING OR BEDDING BEING TRANSPORTED FROM THESE AREAS FROM VEHICLE ACTIVITY.
- 13) ALL POLLUTANTS OTHER THAN SEDIMENT THAT OCCUR DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE LANDLIED AND DIMINISHED IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT CAUSE CONTAMINATION OF STORM WATER.
- 14) THE CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP AN INSPECTION LOG OF THE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND RECORDS. THE INSPECTION LOG SHALL BE KEPT AT THE PROJECT SITE AT A DESIGNATED LOCATION AND SHALL BE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW BY THE CITY.
- 15) ALL TEMPORARY BMP'S SHALL BE REMOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT. ALL TEMPORARY BMP'S REMOVED SHALL BE RESTORED TO ORIGINAL OR BETTER CONDITION. DISTURBED RESULTS FROM REMOVAL SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
- 16) CONSTRUCTION SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED COMPLETE AND ACCEPTABLE UNTIL ALL DISTURBED SOIL SURFACES HAVE BEEN PROTECTED FROM EROSION WITH PERMANENT LANDSCAPING. ALL EXPOSED SOIL SURFACES SHALL BE RESTORED TO ORIGINAL UNOBTAINED CONDITION OR PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
- 17) VEGETATED STABILIZATION AND LANDSCAPING SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND MONITORED TO ENSURE THAT GROWTH OF VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED.

X:\Vancouver Museum 1104\CD\A11.dwg



CX - CASCADE LEASE CO

CLARK COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM
1511 MAIN STREET
VANCOUVER, WA 98663

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C11
EROSION CONTROL

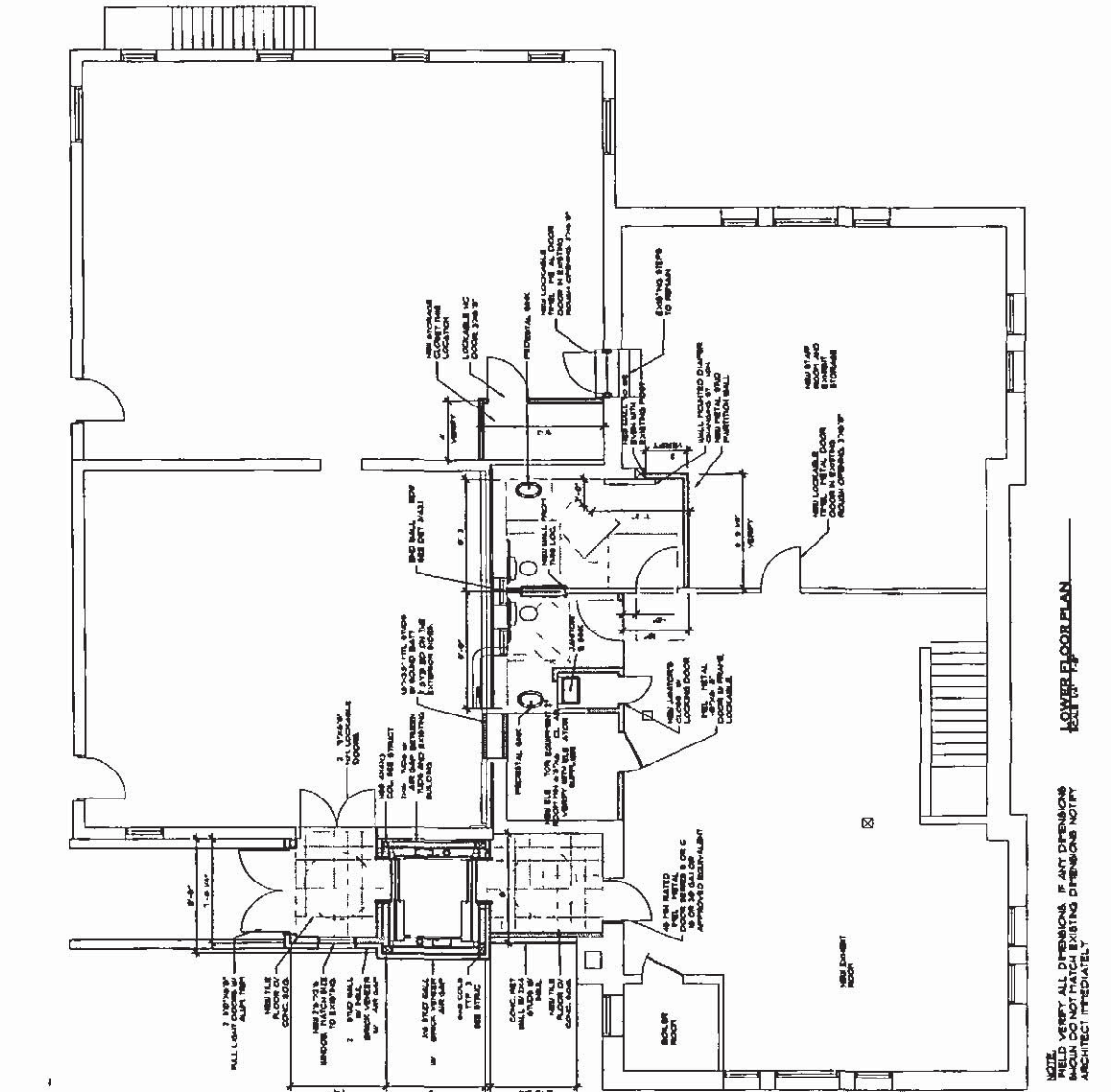
WILSON ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
& PLANNERS ADA
404 E 15th ST #7
VANCOUVER WA
98663
(360) 696-4722





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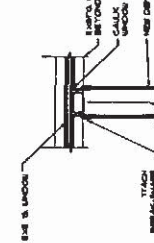
A31
FLOOR PLAN



LOWER FLOOR PLAN

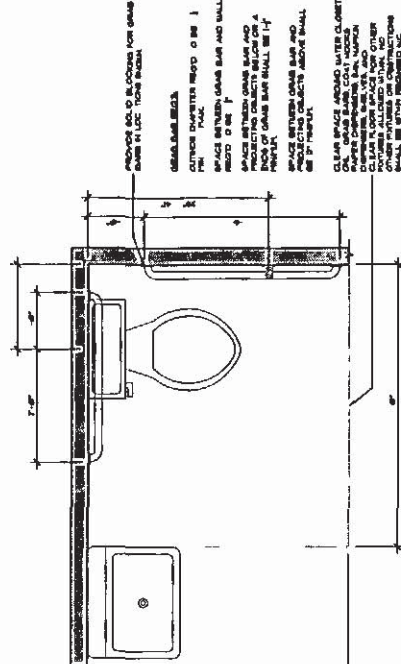
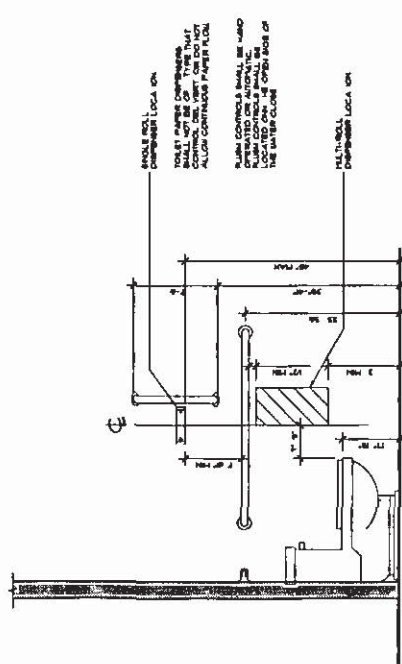
NOTE: VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS IF ANY DIMENSIONS SHOULD DO NOT MATCH EXISTING DIMENSIONS. NOTIFY ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY.

- OPERABLE PARTS**
NAME NOTES APPLY TO ALL MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED. VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND MATERIALS BEFORE INSTALLATION. VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND MATERIALS BEFORE INSTALLATION.
1. CLEAR FLOOR SPACE BY 48\"/>
 2. OPERABLE PARTS SHALL BE BETWEEN 48\"/>
 3. OPERABLE PARTS SHALL BE BETWEEN ANY COUNTERTOP LEAS 48\"/>
 4. OPERABLE PARTS SHALL BE OPERABLE WITH ONE HAND AND SHALL NOT REQUIRE TWO GRIPPING POINTS ON TESTING.
 5. THE POWER REQUIRED IS TO ACTIVATE OPERABLE PARTS SHALL BE 1-WHOLE BRANCH.



A31 END WALL TO WINDOW

A31 OPERABLE PARTS REQ'S

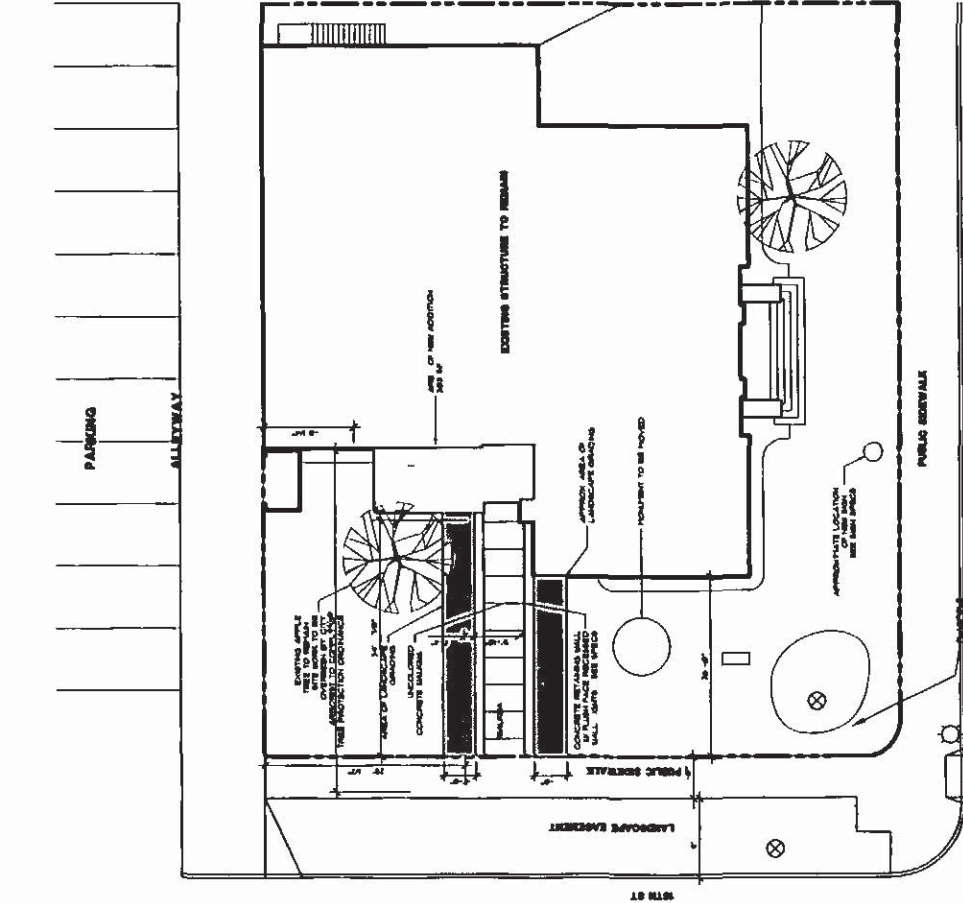




CLARK COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM
 1611 MAIN ST
 VANCOUVER, WA 98660

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A11
SITE PLAN



SITE PLAN
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

EXHIBIT
B



VICINITY MAP

| SITE DATA | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| LEGAL DESCRIPTION | EAST VANCOUVER LOTS 3 & 4 BLK 61 |
| ZONING | CX |
| COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DESIGNATION | A3 |
| OCCUPANCY | A3 |
| SITE AREA | 10,693 SQFT |
| EXISTING BLDG | 4,509 SQFT |
| NEW ADDITION | 263 SQFT |
| TOTAL BUILDING | 4,772 SQFT |
| % BLDG TO SITE | 44% |
| % INCREASE | 41% |
| LANDSCAPING TO SITE | 1,398 SQFT |
| | 91% |

| CODE REVIEW | |
|------------------|---|
| DIRECTIONAL SIGN | NO REQUIREMENTS |
| DOORS | ALL DOORS MUST BE A MINIMUM 3' 0" HIGH AND HAVE 6" CLEAR ON ALL SIDES OF HANDLE |
| LOBBY SPACES | LOBBIES MUST BE LARGE ENOUGH TO TRANSCURE A 3'-0" DIAMETER CIRCLE ON THE FLOOR ON ONE APPROACHING AND CLEAR SPACE |
| LIGHTING | IF THIS MUST BE ILLUMINATED SO THAT ALL LIGHT COVERS ENTIRE ACCESSIBLE POINT |



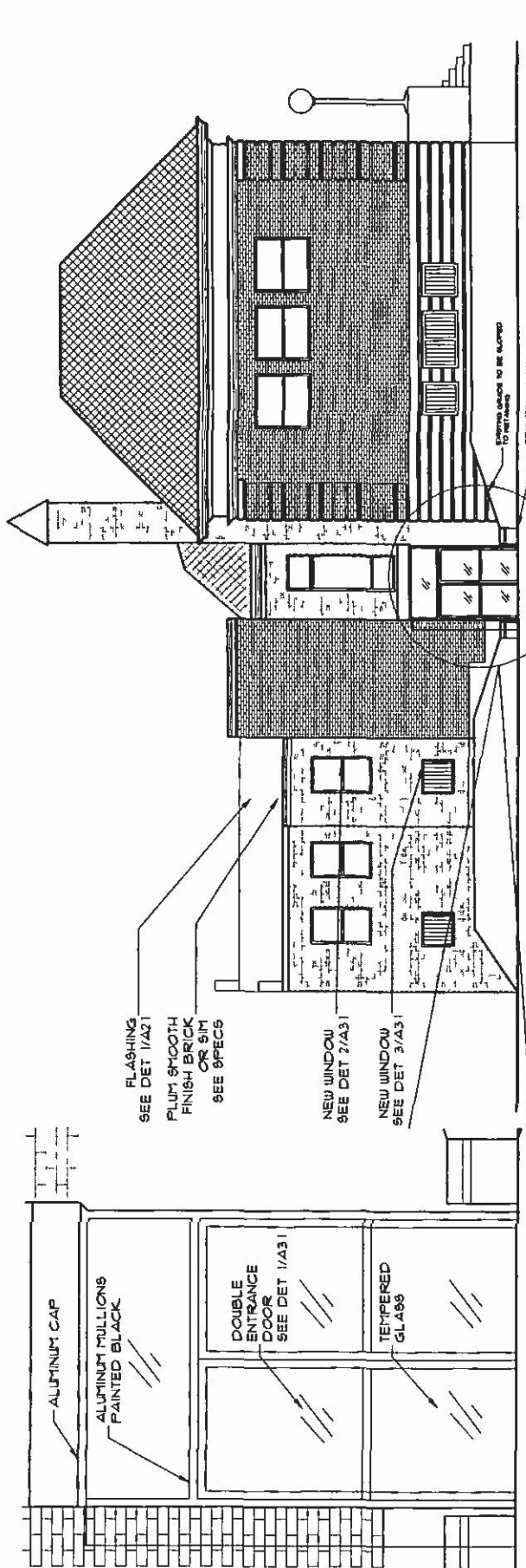
WILSON ASSOCIATES
 ARCHITECTS
 & PLANNERS NA
 404 E 15th ST #7
 VANCOUVER WA
 98663
 (360) 696-4772



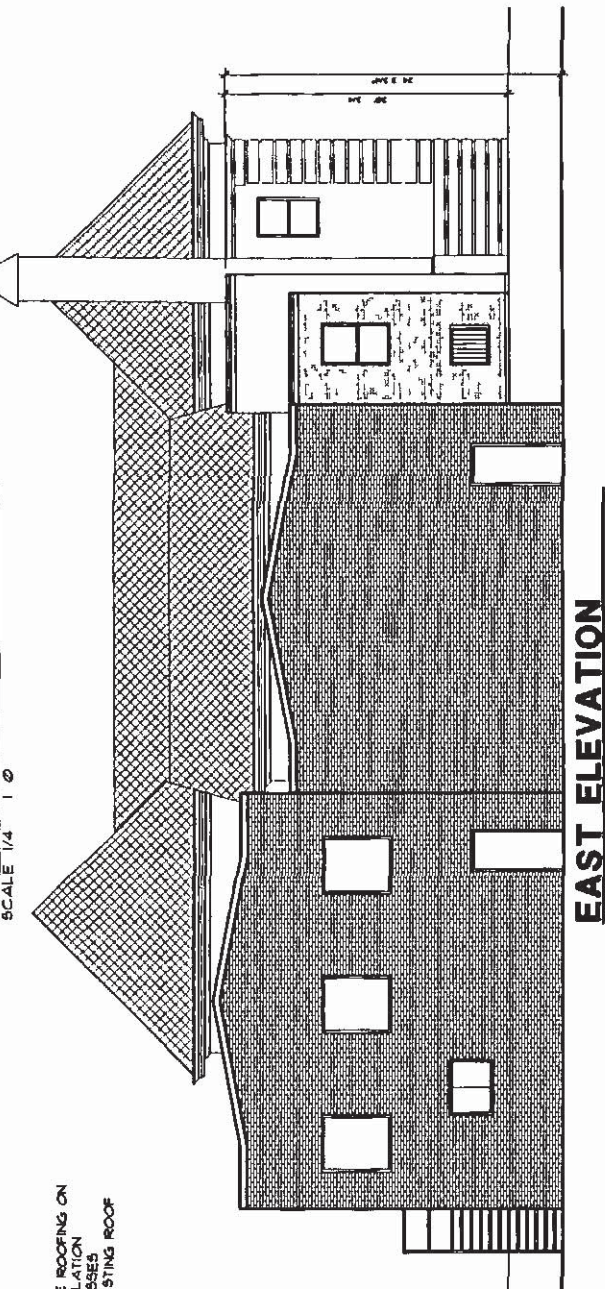
CLARK COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM
 801 MAIN ST
 VANCOUVER, WA 98660

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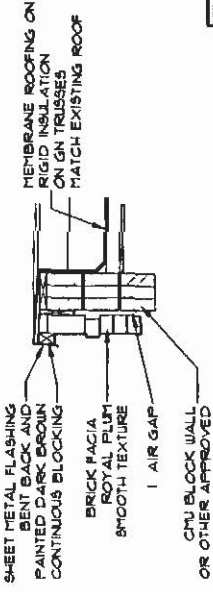
A21
 ELEVS



NORTH ELEVATION
 SCALE 1/4" = 1' - 0"



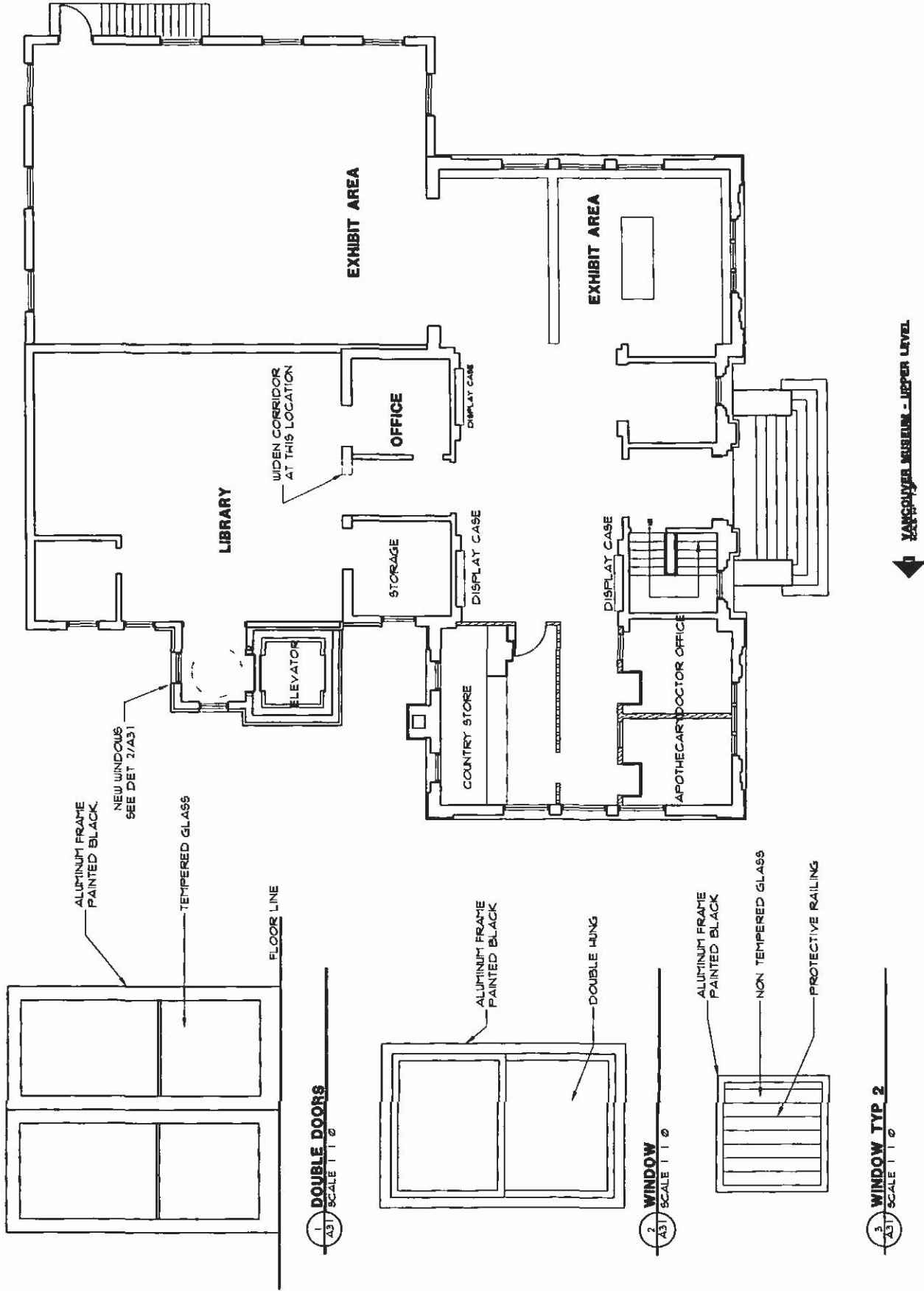
EAST ELEVATION
 SCALE 1/4" = 1' - 0"



FLASHING
 SCALE 1" = 1' - 0"

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A31
FLOOR PLAN



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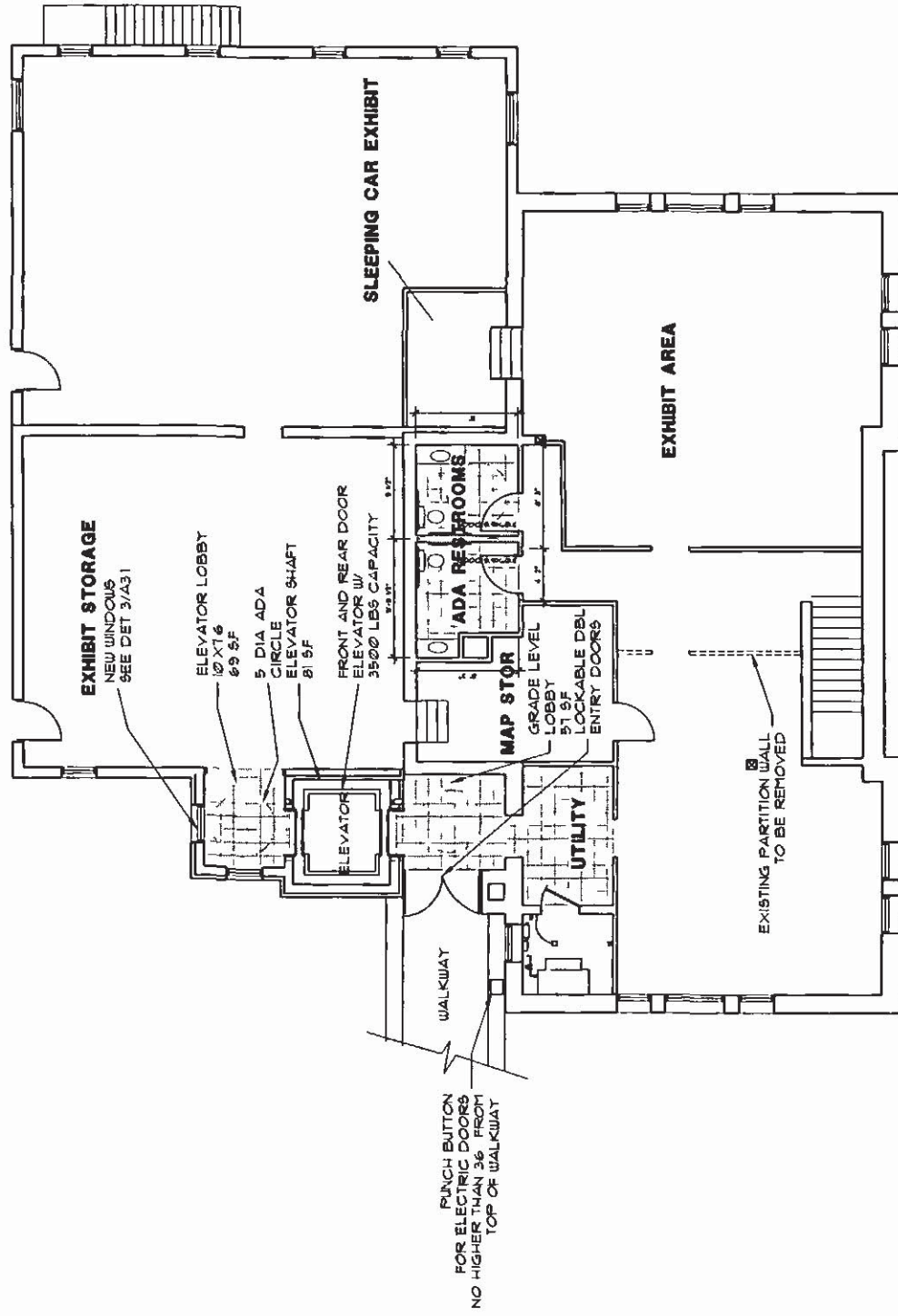
WILSON ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
& PLANNERS AIA
404 E 1ST ST #7
VANCOUVER WA
98663
(360) 696-4772



CLARK COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM
1811 MAIN ST
VANCOUVER, WA 98660

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A3 2
FLOOR PLAN



← VANCOUVER MUSEUM - LOWER LEVEL

P O Box 1995
Vancouver, WA 98668-1995



www.ci.vancouver.wa.us

DECISION OF THE CLARK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

TO Larry Wilson, Wilson Associates, Architects
Susan Tissot, Clark County Historical Museum

FROM Robert Freed, Chair
Clark County Historic Preservation Commission

DATE October 29, 2004

FILE **PRJ2004-01293/HST2004-00005 Certificate of Appropriateness –
Clark County Historical Museum Modifications – ADA Improvements**

NOTICE TO PARTIES OF RECORD

The attached decision of the Clark County Historic Preservation Commission will become final unless a written appeal is filed with the Vancouver City Council no later than 5 00 p m on **November 12, 2004** (14 calendar days after written notice of the decision is mailed)

All appeals must be in writing accompanied by the appropriate appeal fee and must contain the following information

- Case number designated by the City and the name of the applicant,
- The name and signature of each petitioner for the appeal and a statement showing that each petitioner is entitled to file the appeal as an interested,
- The specific aspect(s) of the decision being appealed, the reasons why each aspect is in error as a matter of fact or law, and the evidence relied on to prove the error,

The City Council shall hear appeals of decisions on the record, including all materials received in evidence at any previous stage of the review, an audio or audio/visual tape of the prior hearing(s) or transcript of the hearing(s) certified as accurate and complete, the final order being appealed, and argument by the parties. No new evidence will be accepted. At the conclusion of its public meeting or limited hearing for receipt of oral legal argument, the City Council may affirm, reverse, modify or remand an appealed decision.



DECISION

Clark County Historic Preservation Commission

October 19, 2004

Project Number PRJ2004-01293/HST2004-00005

Project Name Clark County Historical Museum Modifications – ADA Improvements

Project Address: 1511 Main Street
Tax Assessor Serial Number 040250-000

Project Request Certificate of Appropriateness for the addition of a new elevator and elevator lobby on the north side of the building, a walkway from 16th Street to the elevator lobby, exit lobbies from the elevator on the lower and upper levels of the museum and the renovation of the bathrooms to make them ADA accessible

Applicant City of Vancouver Susan Tissot
PO Box 1995 Clark County Historical Museum
Vancouver, WA 98668 1511 Main Street
Vancouver, WA 98660

Staff Greg Turner, Senior Planner

Decision APPROVED, with conditions

SUMMARY

The Clark County Historical Museum (Carnegie Library) is located at 1511 Main Street, Vancouver WA (Tax Assessor Serial #040250-000) The applicant has requested approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness to add a new elevator and elevator lobby on the north side of the building, a walkway from 16th Street to the elevator lobby, exit lobbies from the elevator on the lower and upper levels of the museum and the renovation of the bathrooms to make them ADA accessible

The site is within the City of Vancouver

The Clark County Historic Museum is on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Clark County Heritage Register (CCHR)

The building has played an important role in the cultural and intellectual history of the City The building is a well-preserved example of the libraries built with grants from the great iron and steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie The library is significant because of its association with Carnegie and with the tradition of philanthropy of which he was the pre-eminent exemplar The library is also

important in the history of the community as a central focus of intellectual and social activity. Finally, the building built in 1909 is an example of a distinct genre of early-twentieth century architecture.

HEARING AND RECORD

The public hearing on this matter was held on October 19, 2004 and the record was closed at the conclusion of the hearing. A record of all testimony received into the record is included herein as Exhibit A (Parties of Record), Exhibit B (Taped Proceedings), and Exhibit C (Staff Report). Exhibits A (Parties of Record) and C (Staff Report) are filed at the City of Vancouver Development Review Services, 1313 Main Street, Vancouver, WA. Exhibit B (Taped Proceedings) is filed at the Clark County Department of Community Development, 1300 Franklin Street, Vancouver, WA.

FINDINGS

The Clark County Historic Preservation Commission finds that the proposal meets the criteria of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

DECISION


The Clark County Historic Preservation Commission hereby **APPROVES** a Certificate of Appropriateness for the Clark County Historical Museum modifications with the following six (6) conditions of approval:

Prior to the Issuance of a Building Permit for the proposed addition, the Historic Preservation Commission shall review and approve the following:

- 1 The height of the proposed addition shall be no higher than necessary to accommodate the height needed for the elevator.
- 2 The final details including size, color, materials, etc. and placement of the ADA signage shall be reviewed and approved by the Historic Preservation Commission.
- 3 The final details of the retaining walls along the proposed walkway shall be reviewed and approved by the Historic Preservation Commission.
- 4 The glass lobby aluminum trim and fascia details including colors shall be reviewed and approved by the Historic Preservation Commission.
- 5 The upper level door and transom shall be replaced with a window of similar geometry to the other existing windows on the building.

Prior to Issuance of a Building Permit for the proposed addition:

- 6 The *Spirit of the Trail* monument shall be relocated to an off-site location.

 Date 10/29/04
Rob Freed, Chairperson,
Clark County Historic Preservation Commission

Please note: This certificate must be presented prior to the issuance of any subsequent permit by the City of Vancouver.

Clark County Historic Preservation Commission

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS
FOR
DESIGN REVIEW

APPLICANT(S) City of Vancouver/Clark County Historical Museum

NAME OF PROPERTY Clark County Historical Museum (Carnegie Library (PRJ2004-01293 /HST2004-00005)

ADDRESS 1511 Main Street, Vancouver WA 98660

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF INTENDED WORK Addition of a new elevator and elevator lobby on the north side of the building, a walkway from 16th Street to the elevator lobby, exit lobbies from the elevator on the lower and upper levels of the museum and the renovation of the bathrooms to make them ADA accessible per (File # HST 2004--00005)

THE CLARK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION (CCHPC) HAS CONSIDERED THIS APPLICATION AND ITS FINDING IS AS FOLLOWS

- THE CCHPC ISSUES X
- DOES NOT ISSUE _____
- ISSUES WITH SIX (6) CONDITIONS

A CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS TO THE ABOVE APPLICANT

THE CONDITION OF ISSUANCE IS AS FOLLOWS

Prior to the Issuance of a Building Permit for the proposed addition, the Historic Preservation Commission shall review and approve the following.

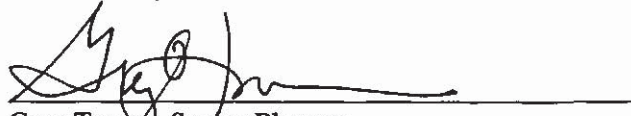
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- 2 The final details including size, color, materials, etc and placement of the ADA signage shall be reviewed and approved by the Historic Preservation Commission
- 3 The final details of the retaining walls along the proposed walkway shall be reviewed and approved by the Historic Preservation Commission
- 4 The glass lobby aluminum trim and fascia details including colors shall be reviewed and approved by the Historic Preservation Commission
- 5 The upper level door and transom shall be replaced with a window of similar geometry to the other existing windows on the building

Prior to Issuance of a Building Permit for the proposed addition:

- 6 The *Spirit of the Trail* monument shall be relocated to an off-site location

IN ADDITION, THE CCHPC
RECOMMENDS _____
DOES NOT RECOMMEND _____
RECOMMENDS WITH CONDITIONS (AS SPECIFIED ABOVE) X

THAT THE CITY OF VANCOUVER BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUE THE APPROPRIATE BUILDING PERMIT(S) UPON DEMONSTRATION THAT THE ABOVE CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN MET IN RECOMMENDING PERMIT ISSUANCE, THE CCHPC BELIEVES THAT HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONCERNS ARE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED



Greg Turner, Senior Planner
Staff to the Clark County Historic Preservation Commission



**Clark County
Historic Preservation Commission
Staff Report**

Project Number PRJ2004-01293/HST2004-00005

Project Name Clark County Historical Museum (Carnegie Library)

Project Address 1511 Main Street
Tax Assessor Serial Number 040250-000 located in the NE ¼ of
Section 27, Township 2N, Range 1E of the Willamette Meridian

**Applicant/
Property Owner** City of Vancouver PO Box 1995
Vancouver, WA 98668 Susan Tissot
Clark County Historical Museum
1511 Main Street
Vancouver, WA 98660

Architect Larry Wilson
Wilson Associates, Architects
404 E 15th Street, #7
Vancouver, WA 98663

Staff Greg Turner, Senior Planner

Meeting Date October 19, 2004



I SUMMARY

The Clark County Historical Museum is located at 1511 Main Street, Vancouver, WA (Tax Assessor Serial Number 040250-000) The applicant has requested approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness for the following items

- New elevator and elevator lobby on the north side of the building
- Exit lobbies to enter the exhibit storage room on the lower level and library on the upper level
- Exterior walkway with concrete retaining walls on both sides from 16th Street to the elevator lobby at the lower level of the museum
- Renovation of the existing restrooms to make them ADA accessible

The applicant is also proposing to move the existing Spirit of the Trail monument to the west of its present location

The site is within the City of Vancouver

In accordance with VMC 17 39 080 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, staff recommends that the Commission approve the Certificate of Appropriateness request

II. CLARK COUNTY HERITAGE REGISTER AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES STATUS

The Clark County Historical Museum (Carnegie Library) is on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Clark County Heritage Register (CCHR)

III. HISTORIC NAME

Vancouver City Library (Carnegie Library)

IV. COMMON NAME

Clark County Historical Museum

V. BOARD RESPONSIBILITY

Under the City of Vancouver Ordinance M-3243 (VMC Chapter 17 39), the Clark County Historic Preservation Commission has the responsibility for reviewing matters of historic preservation within the City of Vancouver

VI. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building has played an important role in the cultural and intellectual history of the City. The building is a well-preserved example of the libraries built with grants from the great iron and steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie. The library is significant because of its association with Carnegie and with the tradition of philanthropy of which he was the pre-eminent exemplar. The library is also important in the history of the community as a central focus of intellectual and social activity. Finally, the building built in 1909 is an example of a distinct genre of early-twentieth century architecture.

VII. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Clark County Historical Museum is located at 1511 Main Street, Vancouver, WA, at the corner of Main Street and 16th Street. Tax Assessor Serial Number 040250-000 located in the NW ¼ of Section 27, Township 2N, Range 1E of the Willamette Meridian.

VIII. STAFF REVIEW AND COMMENT

The design review criteria are listed in the adopted rules and regulations of the Clark County Historic Preservation Commission (March 26, 1996). The standards used are the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The standards and findings are listed below.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

1 *Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for a property which requires minimal alteration of the building, structure or site and its environment, or to use a property for its originally intended purposes.*

Finding: The current use of the building as a historical museum is an alteration from the original use as a library, however, the uses are similar. The library was used to house primarily books and periodicals for the public and to disseminate information. The new use as a museum also houses books as well as other cultural and historical items for the public. The proposed alteration is the minimal alteration of the building.

necessary to provide the needed ADA upgrades. The proposed addition of an elevator lobby and elevator are located along the north side of the building, behind the historic portion of the building. The addition also extends out from the building 9 feet 4 inches which is the minimal amount necessary to accommodate the elevator and ADA accessibility.

- 2 *The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.*

Finding The proposal involves an addition onto the north rear portion of the building. The original portion of the museum built in 1909 is located along Main Street. Two additions to the building were constructed in 1944 and 1948 and are located to the east of the original building. The proposed addition is proposed along the newer building additions and appears to be the minimal necessary to provide ADA accessibility to the museum.

A walkway is being provided from 16th Street to the elevator lobby. Once in the elevator, access is provided to the upper level of the building as well as to the exhibit storage room on the lower level. The entrance lobby is single story and is enclosed with glass. The exterior material on the elevator shaft and the interim lobby areas to the east of the elevator is brick. The proposed addition does cover one corner of the lower portion of the existing chimney with the glassed elevator lobby. The majority of the chimney that will be covered, however, is the lower portion which is concrete. A minimal amount of brick will be covered.

The site also contains a heritage tree (clone of the Old Apple Tree) in close proximity to the proposed addition. The City's Urban Forester has reviewed the plans and stated that the tree is fairly young. The tree can withstand some root pruning and construction impact. The Forester recommends that before grading, root prune with a hand saw under supervision of the consulting arborist. The area beyond the cut face can be removed by equipment sitting outside the dripline of the tree. Activity should be limited in the dripline.

- 3 *All buildings, structures and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations that have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.*

Finding The exterior materials of the proposed addition will consist of brick and glass. The brick will be a smooth brick and will be reddish in color. The brick will be newer in appearance and different in reddish tone than the historic brick which will differentiate it from the original structure. The proposed glass lobby area with the aluminum glass doors will also provide a break from the historic western portion of the structure and the proposed addition. The roof over the addition is flat which further differentiates the addition from the original building.

- 4 *Changes which may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right and this significance shall be recognized and respected.*

Finding: Two additions to the original building were constructed in 1944 and 1948. Based on the age of the building additions (over 50 years), they have acquired significance in their own right. The architect has attempted to minimize the impact on the additions as well as the original building structure. The size of the addition is the minimal necessary to provide the needed ADA access to all levels of the building. In order to lessen the impact of the addition, the architect has incorporated two windows on the north side of the addition to replace the two that are being covered over. Two similar windows are being placed on the east elevation as well. The architect is attempting to recognize the unique and historical features of the original structure while providing ADA access to the building.

- 5 *Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize a building, structure, or site shall be treated with sensitivity*

Finding: The building is a rectangular brick building with a concrete foundation. The principal façade of the building is the west façade which contains the main entrance and the front steps. Large square windows are in front of the two building wings and small arched windows flank the main entrance, which contains a large arched transom. The building has sheet metal eaves and several cast concrete decorative details, including a large parapet above the main entrance.

The proposed addition is located to the east of the original historic portion of the building. One area of the original structure impacted by the addition is the existing chimney located on the east side of the original building. The proposed elevator lobby is in this location and the proposed glass entry will enclose one corner at the base of the chimney. The base of the chimney is concrete. The glass entry is single story in height and attempts to treat the original building sensitively.

- 6 *Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced whenever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications or features, substantiated by historic, physical or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.*

Finding: No historic features are proposed for replacement.

- 7 *The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods that will damage the historic building materials shall not be undertaken.*

Finding: The proposal does not include any surface cleaning of the building.

- 8 *Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by or adjacent to any project.*

Finding: Ground-disturbing actions (elevator, elevator lobby and walkway) are proposed with the application. The site is within a Level B area which is a low

probability area for discovering archaeological resources. In the event, however, that any item of archaeological interest is uncovered during the course of ground-disturbing action or activity, all ground-disturbing activity shall immediately cease. The applicant shall immediately notify the City Planning Official and the Office of Archeological and Historic Preservation and have the site assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

- 9 *Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural or cultural material, and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, materials, and character of the property, neighborhood or environment.*

Finding: The proposed elevator and elevator lobby are located on the least historic façade of the building. The additions are located along the north wall of the 1944 and 1948 additions to the building. The addition will be differentiated from the historic portion of the building through the use of smooth brick of a more modern appearance, flat roof and the use of a glass lobby.

- 10 *Wherever possible, new additions or alterations to structures shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired.*

Finding: The proposed alterations to the structure are being done such that the essential form and integrity of the structure will not be impaired.

IX STAFF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Staff finds that the proposal meets the criteria of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and recommends approval of the project as proposed.

X EXHIBITS


- 1 Vicinity Map
- 2 Application Form
- 3 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Carnegie Library
- 4 Photographs
- 5 Reduced Development Plans
- 6 Material Spec Sheet

XI **APPEAL**

The commission's decision regarding a Certificate of Appropriateness may be appealed to the City Council. Appeal of the City Council's decision regarding a waiver of a Certificate of Appropriateness may be appealed to superior court. The letter of appeal shall state the case number designated by the City and the name of the applicant, name and signature of each petitioner and a statement showing that each petitioner is entitled to file the appeal under VMC Chapter 20 00, and the specific aspect(s) of the decision and reasons why each aspect is in error as a matter of fact or law, and the evidence relied upon to prove the error (VMC 21 07 030)

A fee of \$1,000 must accompany the appeal. However, if the aggrieved party is a recognized neighborhood association, the fee assessed is \$75. Submit the appeal request and fee to Development Review Services, either at the Customer Service Counter, first floor of the Citizens Service Center, 1313 Main Street, Vancouver, WA, or to PO Box 1995, Vancouver, WA, 98668-1995

For more information on the appeal process, please refer to Vancouver Municipal Code 20 00 800 or contact Development Review Services at 360/696-8005



Report Prepared by
Greg Turner, Senior Planner

10-4-04
Date



Chad Eiken, Supervisor
Planning Review Team

10-4-04
Date

Clark County
Historical Museum
Vicinity Map

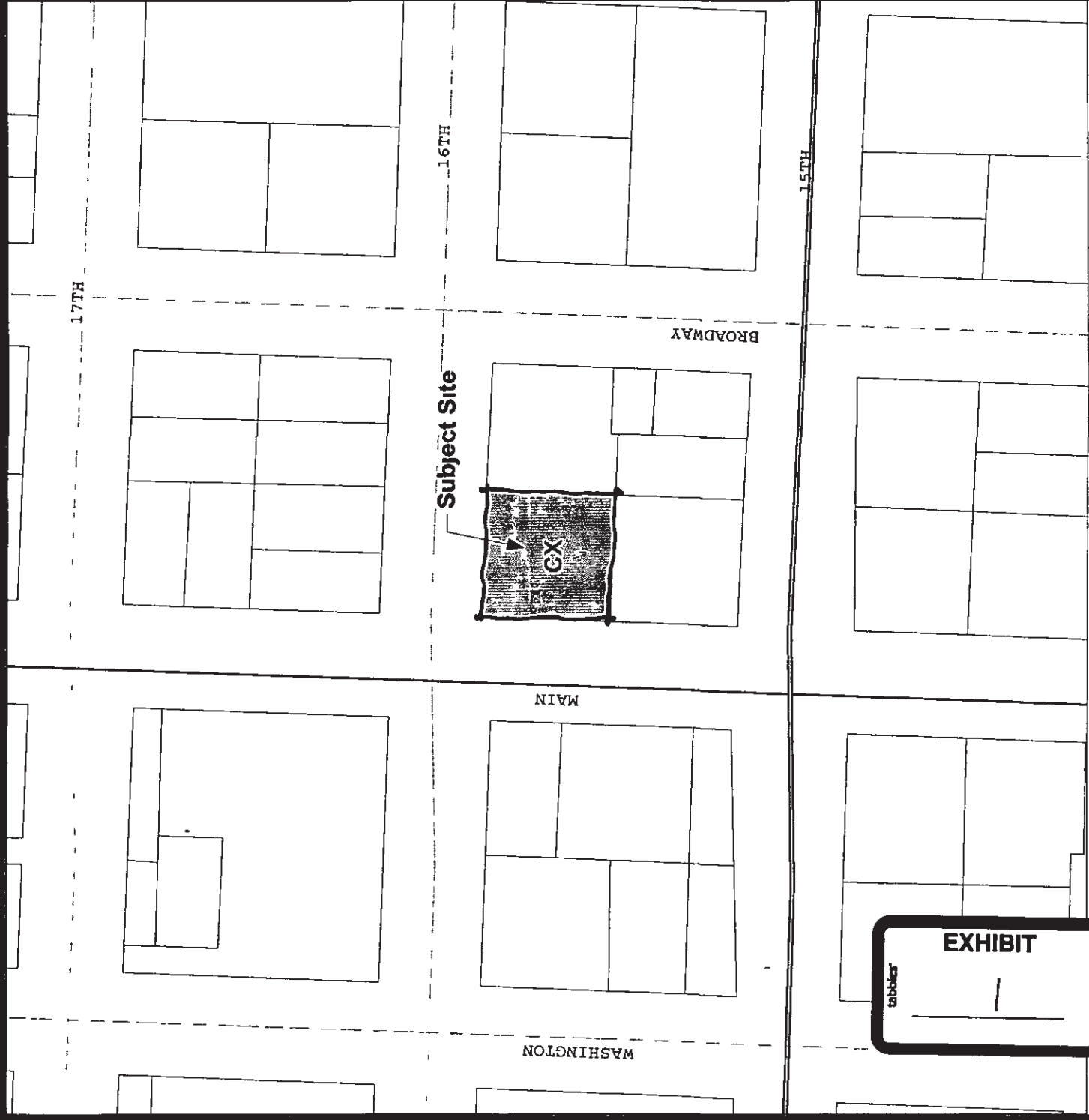
NE 1/4 of Section 27 T2R1E WM

Development Review Services



Plot Date Sep 30 2004
Map produced by gat

Information shown on this map was collected from several sources. Neither Clark County or the agency producing this document accept responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be present



(Scale 1 1339 18) 50 0 50 100 150 200 Feet



Clark County Historic Preservation Commission

Application for Certificate of Appropriateness

1 Property Address 1511 Main Street Vancouver, WA.2 Name (Business or Property) Clark County Historical Museum3 Applicant Wilson Associates, Architects Phone 696-4722Address 404 E 15th St. #7 Vancouver Zip Code 986634 Property Owner* City of Vancouver Phone 993-5679Address 1511 Main St. Vancouver Zip Code 986605 Architect Larry Wilson Phone 696-4722Address 404 E 15th St. #7 Vancouver Zip Code 98663

6 Contractor _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Zip Code _____

7 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ALL PROPOSED WORK (including repairs, and signs)

We are proposing an accessible entrance on the North side of the building facing 16th St. An existing external wooden staircase is currently situated there.

The entrance will consist of an Elevator Lobby and an Elevator that will access all three floors. A sign directing individuals to the entrance will also be provided. Additionally, some minor remodeling to the First Floor Restrooms is being proposed.

ALL PROPOSED WORK WILL BE REVIEWED FOR CONFORMANCE WITH PUBLISHED STANDARDS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED
RECEIVED APR 20 1977
DATE ENTERED ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Vancouver City Library (Carnegie Library)

AND/OR COMMON

Clark County Historical Museum and Library

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1979

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

1511 Main Street

CITY TOWN

Vancouver

STATE

Washington

VICINITY OF
CODE

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Fourth Dist.

COUNTY

Clark

REGIONAL PLANNING

3 CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | PRESENT USE |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S) | <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE | <input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM & Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH | <input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS | <input type="checkbox"/> PARK |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SITE | <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION | <input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT | <input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED | <input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER |

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

City of Vancouver

STREET & NUMBER

210 East 13th Street

CITY TOWN

Vancouver

VICINITY OF

STATE

Washington

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Clark County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

1200 Franklin Street (P.O. Box 500)

CITY TOWN

Vancouver

STATE

Washington 98660

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

List of Washington historical Buildings

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Wash. State Parks & Recreation Commission - Dr. Stratton

CITY TOWN

P.O. Box 1128, Olympia, Wa 98504

STATE

EXHIBIT
tabbler
3
(17 Pages)

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Clark County Historical Museum and Library is a typical Carnegie library with parapet walls built of solid brick with basement and a main floor. The architects were Dennis Nichols and William Kauffman.

From the Vancouver Columbian of December 31, 1909 (the day of the dedication of the building) the following excerpts were taken -- "the basement is of concrete and the superstructure of red brick." "Cement steps lead up to the front entrance on either side of which is a pillar. There is a small vestibule and entrance from there into the main library room through a glass door. The eight pillars in the central part of the library building surrounding the librarian's desk give a most imposing appearance to the interior." "In the basement is the boiler room, a large lecture room in which a moveable platform and what is called the elevator room." (The "elevator" is a lift which is not in use at the present time) "All the wood in the building is from Clarke County."

Two additions to the building were built in 1944 and 1948.

About 1915 a Camperdown elm was planted in front of the library to the south of the entrance. At the present time the circumference of the tree at the very base is ten feet. The branches cover the entire front of the library.

The original building is 67 feet long, 32 feet wide with the two later additions 37 feet nine inches. The land, the lots donated by Mr. Hidden are 90 by 100 feet.

by 55 ft. 7 in

8 SIGNIFICANCE

RECEIVED

APR 20 1963

| PERIOD | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE | | CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | | ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION |
|--|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION | |
| 1400 1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY HISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION | <input type="checkbox"/> LAW | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE | |
| 1500 1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS | <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE | |
| 1600 1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN | |
| 1700 1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> ART | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER | |
| 1800 1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE | <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900 | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | | |

SPECIFIC DATES 1909 -

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Contractor - Ole Larson Architects-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dennis Nichols and Wm. Kauffman

For Vancouver, a town of nearly 10,000 in 1909, and for Clark County, there was no public library. From the time it was built, this building has played an important role in the lives of the people. In fact, this was the city library until a new one was completed in 1963. The meeting room in the basement was used by many groups.

The influence on the community has continued up to the present time as it now houses the Clark County Historical Museum and its library, the SP & S Railroad Museum and the Clark County Genealogical Society.

Last year the Museum was visited by 13,871 people; of these 5511 were in 178 groups, the majority school classes who were given lectures on the history of the area, pioneer life, etc. by the curators. The children were then taken on tours of the Museum and the artifacts explained to them.

The Museum library contains several thousand books. It is the repository for some rare books, children's old school and story books, books by local authors and poets, a large newspaper collection, journals and ledgers from the courthouse. The most important materials are the histories of Washington and the area, a fairly large collection of maps of the city and county, the picture file, for the use of the curators and for the public to use for research.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Clark County Courthouse, 1200 Franklin Street, Vancouver, Washington 98660
 Landerholm, Carl. Vancouver Area Chronology 1784-1958.
Vancouver Independent (Newspaper) 1876-1910
Vancouver Columbian (newspaper) 1899-
-DuBois, Mary. Settlement and Early History of the City and Fort of Vancouver, Wash
1910.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1/4
 UTM REFERENCES

The Clark County Mapping Service do not have the capabilities to give reference numbers to property corners.

A | 10 | 525715 | 5053150
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Clark County Historical Museum and Library is located at the southeast corner of 16th and Main Streets, lots 3 and 4, Block 67, East Vancouver.
 Recorded in the Courthouse under Volume D, page 20.

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

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Lesla Scott - Robert Hidden, Chairman Historic Preservation Committee
 Committee members - R. Hidden, chairman, Mrs. Dorothy Wendt, Lesla Scott

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Fort Vancouver Historical Society

April 12, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

1511 Main Street

695-4681

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Vancouver

Wash. 98660

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89 665) I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify | | |

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

These buildings are all well-preserved examples of libraries built with grants from the great iron and steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie. They are significant because of their association with Carnegie and with the tradition of philanthropy of which he was the pre-eminent exemplar. They are also important in the history of the communities they served, often as the central focus of intellectual and social activity. Finally, these buildings are examples of a distinct genre of early-twentieth century architecture, and in many locales the Carnegie library is one of the few reminders left from that period.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS.

Born in 1835, Andrew Carnegie came to the United States from Scotland at the age of twelve and settled with his family in Pittsburgh. The family was poor, and Andrew, as early as his teens, was their major breadwinner. One of his early jobs was that of telegraph delivery boy, and in this role he impressed an executive of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Rewarded with a railroad job, Andrew rose rapidly in the expanding business and became an important and wealthy executive himself. He became involved in various business, including companies making bridges and sleeping cars, but decided fairly early to concentrate on iron and steel. He maintained absolute control over his company's stock and was thus able to withhold dividends in prosperous years. When hard times came, he had the cash to buy out his competitors at bargain rates.

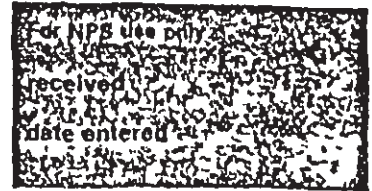
He was also careful about costs and was a good manager and judge of men. His company became the largest in the United States. Although his philanthropy began much earlier, it accelerated after 1901 when he sold his company to a group of investors organized by J. P. Morgan. It was the largest component of U. S. Steel, still America's biggest producer. Although not an evil or greedy man, Carnegie's image was tarnished by a tragic strike at his Homestead, Pennsylvania plant in 1892 in which 18 were killed. His remarkable generosity, however, subsequently made him America's best-loved multimillionaire. He died in 1919.

Carnegie's first charitable contribution was to his hometown in Scotland for a library. His philanthropies eventually consumed most of his wealth, and at his death, after making benefactions totalling \$350 million, he left his heirs a relatively modest \$10 million. Carnegie made many contributions to colleges and universities, built the Peace Palace at The Hague, and tried to simplify English spelling. His best known gifts, however, were the 2,509 libraries throughout the English-speaking world constructed with grants totalling \$56 million.

The cities and towns of Washington state participated fully in Carnegie's library program. Of the 1,412 Carnegie libraries built in the United States, 43 were in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 1

Washington This placed the state fourteenth in terms of the number of buildings received. It was well behind Indiana with 164 and California with 142, but far ahead of West Virginia, which got three, and Nevada, one. In terms of per capital appropriations, Washington ranked fourth among the states. At \$66.90 per 100 inhabitants, Washington was behind Wyoming (\$114.20), Indiana (\$77.50), and Colorado (\$72.40), but much luckier than West Virginia (\$4.70), and Virginia (\$3.20).

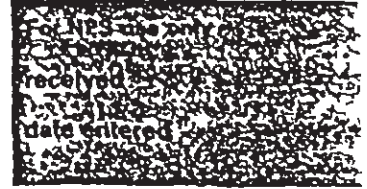
Contrary to common belief, Carnegie did not start the tradition of free public libraries in the United States, but his gifts had the effect of accelerating their development. This is exactly what he hoped would happen. To make a full assessment of the influence his gifts had in Washington state would require a study of all libraries, both Carnegie and non-Carnegie. The history of those in this study, however, suggests that his influence was profound. Most library systems benefiting from his grants were, at best, tenuous affairs with volunteers and occupying borrowed quarters. After the Carnegie grants were made, permanent, publicly-financed systems emerged. This development is attributable not only to the fact that public officials responded to the incentive offered by Carnegie, but also to the fact that local philanthropists followed his example.

Carnegie took an active interest in the library program, but the details were handled by his secretary, James Bertram. Bertram made grants routinely, and no city willing to meet his conditions was turned down. One of his rules was that a grant would be made only to a city government, not to any other entity, and only upon formal application signed by the mayor. The requirement was intended to make the program administratively manageable. Otherwise, Bertram might have become involved in local disputes and other such difficulties. There were exceptions, however. The Olympia library was built with funds conditioned on support by both the city and county. Another was Clarkston, where the taxing unit receiving the grant was the school district, rather than the city. The reason an exception was made for Clarkston provides a good illustration of Carnegie's open-handed generosity. Cities were required to pledge that they would appropriate 10% of the construction costs each year for operation of the library. The City of Clarkston figured the most it could manage was \$500 per year, so the cost of their library would have to be held down to \$5,000. Bertram suggested they take \$10,000 instead, and made an exception to the rule to make it feasible for them to do so.

In addition to the requirement that they pledge operating costs, cities receiving grants had to have clear title to the land. Selecting a site and paying for it was sometimes a difficult hurdle. Occasionally, as with Spokane's branch libraries, it was a matter of serious local contention. Bertram did not have any rules on where the library should be built and did not interfere with the decision of local officials. Many of the sites in Washington seem to be a few blocks away from the historic central business district. This conforms to a national pattern observed by Bobinski, who thinks it might be explained by lower real estate prices on the outskirts. Some, such as Centralia, Chehalis, and Wenatchee, are located in city blocks, and others, such as Burlington and Clarkston, were built on property owned by the local school district. Sometimes a local philanthropist contributed the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

2

land. In the cases of Auburn, Snohomish, and Vancouver, the local philanthropist conditioned his gift on use of the land for a library. When Auburn moved out of their Carnegie library and tried to sell it, the building and land reverted to the family of the original contributor. Except for the fact that a small library is maintained in the Vancouver building, which is now a museum, the same could happen there. Port Angeles was given their site by the county, which had previously received it from the Federal government. Before title could be cleared, Congress had to take time out in 1917 from wartime legislation to pass a special act allowing the county to give the land to the city. Finally, many of the sites were acquired with money collected in fund raising campaigns.

Washington cities responded enthusiastically to Carnegie's offer of free libraries, and the record that remains is largely one of deep appreciation and admiration for the little white-haired Scotsman. However, the process was not always free of rancor. Some opposition to accepting Carnegie grants centered on the requirement that funding for maintenance be pledged by the city. There was also opposition by labor unions. Although he was in Scotland at the time of the Homestead Strike, Carnegie did not completely escape opprobrium for that terrible event. The sentiments of organized labor were vividly expressed in the following bitter poem, which was published by a local newspaper when the Hoquiam City Council decided to apply to Carnegie for a grant.

Ye libraries of Carnegie
How defiantly ye stand,
Monuments to the evil day
When bloody Mammon ruled the land

Your stately walls men may admire
But He whom lucre cannot blind
Has marked you for His Sodom fire
Where perish all you sin-stained kind.

The entire library program was administered by Bertram and one assistant. It is amazing that so much was accomplished with so little centralized bureaucratic control. But Bertram's letters sometimes have a harried tone, and he could be slow. After sending a meticulously prepared application, Hoquiam waited a year and then sent an exquisitely polite inquiry. Bertram responded promptly with a form letter advising them that Mr. Carnegie would be pleased to give the city a new library building. However, Bertram was not always so slow. The largest grant in the state was approved in one week. After fire destroyed the Seattle library, Bertram responded immediately by offering the city a grant which was eventually increased to \$220,000.

Up to 1908, cities needed only to pledge continuing support for library operations and prove ownership of the land. Beginning in that year, however, Bertram required that cities submit architectural drawings to him for approval, and after 1911 grant

United States Department of the Interior
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Inventory—Nomination Form

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recipients and their architects had to consider the suggestions and sample layouts in a book by Bertram entitled Notes on Library Buildings. This book reflected the thinking of the leading architects of the time on library design. It recommended against elaborate entrances and excessive space for library staff use. It specifically suggested a basement 9' - 10' high and four feet below natural grade and a second level 12' - 15' high. The most commonly adopted of the suggested plans called for a main floor with an adult reading area on one side, a children's area on the other, and the librarian's desk between the two (see Table #6). The front door was located in the middle, opposite the librarian. The implementation of these suggestions is clearly evident in Washington's Carnegie libraries, a preponderance of which were built between 1908 and 1918. This was the period in which Bertram exerted the greatest control over design. And he did more than rubber-stamp his approval. He rejected the first two designs sent by Centralia. Using some of Carnegie's simplified spellings, he sent the following rather rude letter with one rejection:

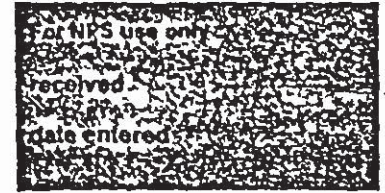
" the plans in no way interpret the ideas express in Notes on Library Bilding. A school-boy could do that better than the plans show. If the architect's object had been how to waste space instead of how to economize it, he could not have succeeded better. If the Architect cannot make a better attempt at interpreting the Notes on Library Bilding, I shall be pleased to put you in communication with architects who have shown their ability to do so "

Over the course of the program Bertram became increasingly exacting. By 1918, when Port Angeles was seeking approval, he twice rejected plans drawn by an architect with three other Carnegie libraries already to his credit. Bertram's influence on basic design was obviously important, but many of the similarities among these buildings are probably attributable simply to the tastes of the times and contemporary ideas about library design. Those built before 1908 show many of the same characteristics as those built later.

The high ceilings and the second-level public areas suggested by Bertram result in spacious interior rooms with splendid natural lighting and ventilation. It is hard to argue against these qualities, but a logical consequence of such an arrangement was the need for a flight of stairs from the street. The stairs have caused dissatisfaction among many over the design of these buildings. This feature is a serious problem for the aged and the handicapped, and librarians worry about how to accommodate this segment of their clientele. The stairs, in fact, are commonly regarded as the identifying characteristic of a Carnegie library. It is thought by some, though not supported by any evidence, that Carnegie felt anybody who wanted to read ought to be willing to climb a few stairs. It is true that he thought of the users of these libraries as ambitious young people, and they would presumably not be troubled by a few stairs. And it is also true that he expressed his indifference to the problem of inconvenient locations by observing that a person ought to be willing to walk a few blocks to get a book. Some say there is symbolism in the flight of stairs, as in "thirteen steps to wisdom". No uniformity in the number of steps in Washington Carnegie libraries was noted, however.

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Although Bertram insisted on the implementation of his ideas about basic design, he did not try to influence style, except to hope that it would be dignified. Perhaps this explains to some extent the frequent use of Classical architectural elements in these buildings, but it is not true that stylistic similarities are the result of dictates by Bertram and Carnegie. A couple of matters of style, however, may be indirectly related to Carnegie's involvement

A large majority of the existing Carnegie libraries are brick. This is probably explained by the fact that they were intended to be permanent public buildings. However, it may not have escaped the notice of city officials that brick, while more expensive in terms of construction costs, is less expensive than other materials in terms of maintenance and that, while construction costs were paid by Andrew Carnegie, maintenance costs were paid by the city. None are wood, even in communities where the lumber industry was the mainstay of the economy. A handful are stucco, and the three big-city libraries made extensive use of Tenino sandstone

There is one stylistic element that some architects may have used to symbolically relate their buildings to Carnegie. This is a square window with muntins connecting the corners. These are found in Anacortes, Olympia, Centralia and Walla Walla, and variations appear in a few other places. It is said that the muntins represent the Cross of St. Andrew. One of the twelve Apostles, St. Andrew was probably crucified in Greece. A medieval tradition holds that a Greek monk took his relics to Scotland, and St. Andrew thus became the Patron Saint of Scotland. A Renaissance tradition says his crucifixion occurred on a X-shaped cross called a "saltire" or "decussate." Since Carnegie was both Scottish and named Andrew, the X-shaped cross would be a symbolic way to relate the building and the man.

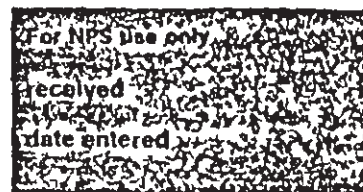
Even though Carnegie libraries share many common design features, similar massing is not a unifying characteristic. This is probably attributable to the fact that grant amounts varied widely, and much more money was available for some than for others. Table #2 lists the libraries by the grant amount. The most common grant amount was \$10,000, and the buildings financed with these grants generally give one similar feeling about mass and interior space

What the future holds for Washington's Carnegie libraries is unclear. There appears to be a widespread appreciation of their historic character and a desire to preserve it. And the pace of demolition seems to have slowed. Bellingham-Main was the first to go. It was demolished in 1951. Seattle-Central was razed in 1957. Yakima went in 1958. In the 1960's, six were razed. Since then, there has been only one, and that was in 1972. As of August 1981, no additional demolitions appear to be imminent.

Carnegie libraries have been found unsatisfactory most often because they were too small. There were also complaints about a lack of parking and too many stairs. Library officials in Washington have tried a variety of solutions, none of which has been without drawbacks. One answer has been to tear down the old one and build a new one in its place. This has the advantage of maintaining service in the traditional location, but library users must contend with a period of confusion during the process. It also eliminates a part of the city's heritage. Another answer, which has been adopted more often, is to build a new library somewhere else and leave

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the old one to its fate. Sometimes this means demolition of the historic building, but in most cases Washingtonians have successfully adapted these buildings to other uses. Four are museums, and four are or soon will be office buildings. One each is an antique store, an art gallery, a dance studio, a private school, a restaurant, and a VFW hall. Table #2 gives the details.

Rather than build a new library, some communities have built additions to their existing Carnegie library. Sometimes this has been done without seriously changing the architectural character of the building, as in Olympia and Vancouver. However, the extra space gained in both cases was still not enough, and neither is still a library. Huge additions provide the needed space, but tend to radically change the building. In Port Angeles, Centralia, and Snohomish, these additions have been placed over at least part of the principal facade. This has the advantage of eliminating the stairs for access to at least part of the library, but it badly alters the historic appearance. Tacoma placed its addition to the side and closed off the main entrance to the historic building. The old entrance now has a forlorn look, as does that of Spokane-Heath, which has also been closed off.

Elimination of the stairs has also been an objective in some projects. Port Townsend has a long ramp in the rear. In the case of Spokane-Heath, Olympia, and Chehalis, the stairs were eliminated by converting the basement to the main public area. The disadvantage is that the resulting interior space was not as attractive or comfortable as the original. Except in major renovations, no library has added an elevator.

Librarians in unaltered Carnegie buildings face many of the same problems that have caused alterations to be made elsewhere. If an addition is built in the back, there will still be the stairs. If a handicapped entrance is provided in a new wing, the library must have enough staff to watch two exits. Sometimes the only available space for an addition is in the library's front yard. Preserving the historic character of these buildings is something just about everybody wants to do, but librarians also want to provide the best possible service to their communities. That is hard to do if space is inadequate and if the aged, handicapped, and infirm are faced with the insuperable obstacle of a long flight of stairs. Each situation is different, but library officials in all cases face the dilemma of wanting to maintain the historic integrity of these buildings while giving the community the best possible library service.

In spite of these difficulties, a surprising large number of Carnegie libraries have survived without major changes in their historic architectural character. That this should be so seems good evidence of the affection people feel for these venerable public buildings.

SURVEY-INVENTORY FORM
COMMUNITY CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

1. NAME

Historic Vancouver Public Library

and/or Common

Clark County Historical Museum

2. LOCATION

UIM Reference

Zone 10 Listing 525715

Street & Number

Vancouver

Northing 5053150

1511 Main Street

1 24 000

- not for publication

City, Town

Vancouver

- vicinity of

State

WA

County

Clark

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership

public

private

both

Status

occupied

unoccupied

work in progress

Present Use

agriculture

commercial

educational

entertainment

government

industrial

military

museum

park

private residence

religious

scientific

transportation

other

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Name

City of Vancouver

Street & Number

City, Town

Vancouver

- vicinity of

State

WA

5. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

National Register nomination form prepared by Fort Vancouver Historical Society on file at Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, WA

6. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title

J H Vandermeer, Historian

Organization

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Date

August, 1981

Street & Number

111 West 21st Avenue

Telephone

(206) 753-9685

City or Town

Olympia

State

WA 98504

7. DESCRIPTION

Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed
Circle one unaltered altered
Circle one original site moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance
attach photo

The Vancouver Carnegie library is a rectangular brick building with a concrete foundation. The principal facade is the west side, and two brick additions extend back from the east side. Most of the architectural features of the principal facade are hidden by a huge tree called a Camperdown elm. Its branches extend horizontally in all directions for remarkable lengths and provide a most pleasant shaded environment in front of the library and on the main steps. The building consists of two rectangular sections connected by a central rectangular section of approximately equal size. Each of the side wings has a steeply pitched roof, and the roof over the connecting section is much lower. The central section is slightly recessed on the principal facade, which further emphasizes the distinct separation of the three parts. There are large square windows in the front of each of the wings and smaller arched windows flanking the main entrance, which has a large arched transom. Two standing lamps flank the stairs, completing the symmetry of the east facade. The building has sheet

(continued below)

Verbal boundary description

Lots 3 and 4, Block 67, East Vancouver Recorded
under Volume D, Page 20.

Acreage Less than one

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Specific dates 1909, 1944, 1948

Builder/Architect Kaufman & Nichols

a. History Although the Vancouver Catholic Library Association was formed in 1865, the direct descent of the present system began much later. The city of Vancouver had no library until 1909, when this building was constructed. The city applied for and was given a Carnegie grant for construction costs. The land was donated by L M Hidden, a local brick manufacturer whose product was used to construct this building. Additions of the same brick were built in 1944 and 1948, but the building was still too small. A new library was built in 1963 and since 1964 the building has housed the Clark County Historical Museum.

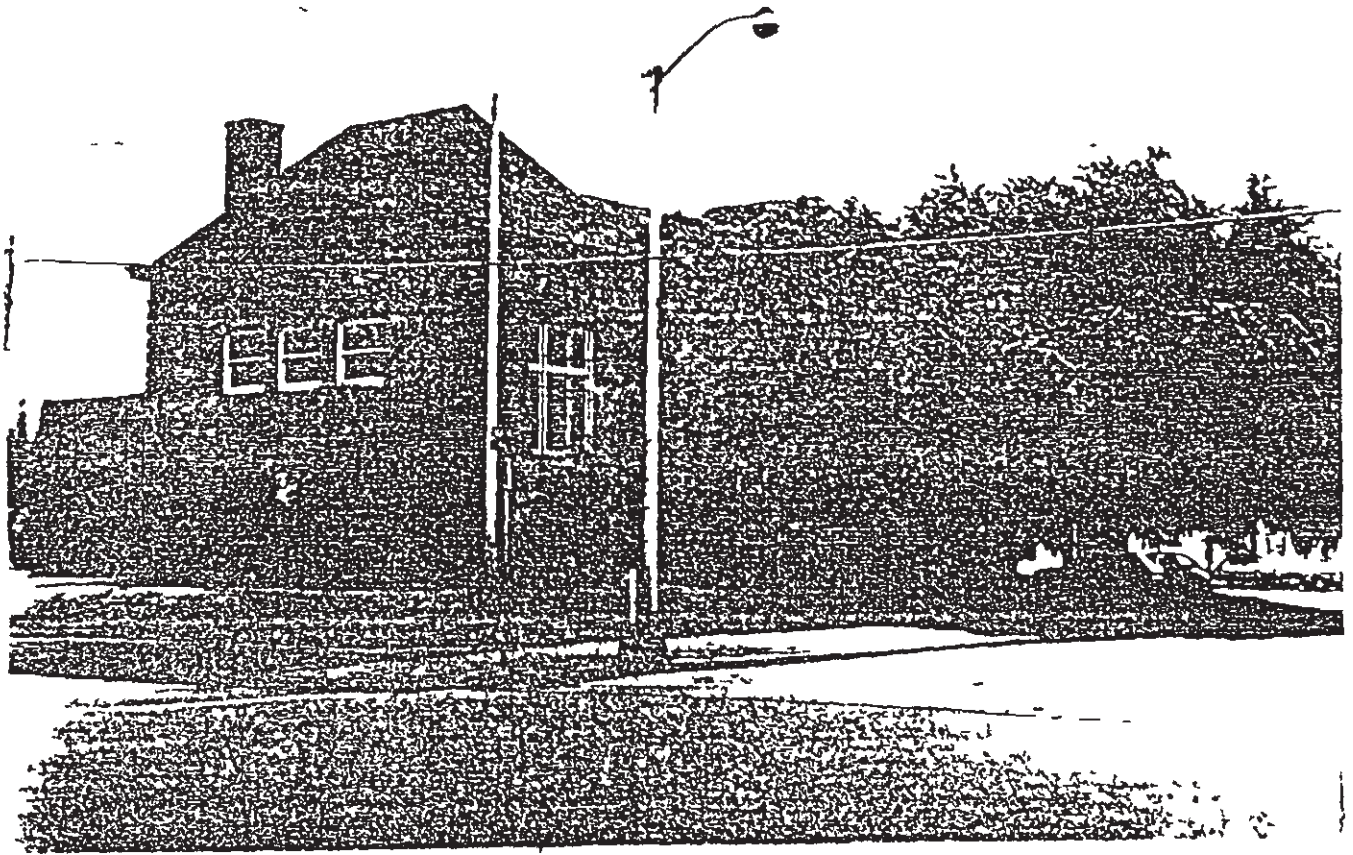
b Evaluation of Significance

This building has played an important role in the cultural and intellectual history of the city, and it continues doing so in its present role as a museum

7. DESCRIPTION (continued)

metal eaves and several cast concrete decorative details, including a large parapet above the main entrance

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES OF WASHINGTON STATE



Vancouver

Address 1511 Main Street
Vancouver (Clark County) WA

View From the NE

Photographer J H Vandermeer

Date of Photo June 1981

Location
of Negative Office of Archaeology and
Historic Preservation
111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11
Olympia, WA 98504

Date & Amount
of Carnegie Grant. 1908, \$10,000

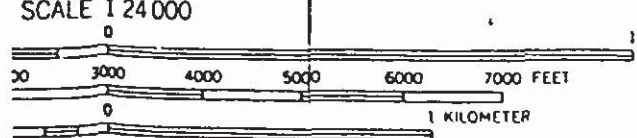
Date of
Construction 1909

Architect Dennis Nichols and
William Kaufman

Present Use Museum

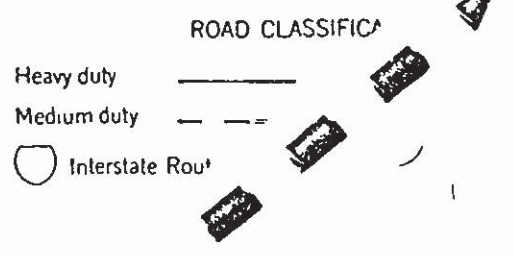


14 (PORTLAND) 1475 11 SW INTERSTATE BRIDGE 0.3 MI 40' 1 450 000 FEET (OREG) INTER-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESTON VIRG N.A. 928



VERTICAL INTERVAL 10 FEET
 DATUM OF 1929
 IN FEET—COLUMBIA RIVER DATUM
 APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET

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WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 DENVER COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON VIRGINIA
 GRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
for
CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

No 144

1. NAME Historic Vancouver Public Library (Carnegie Library)
and/or Common Clark County Historical Museum Site No

2. LOCATION Street & Number 1511 Main Street Community
City or Town Vancouver Zip 98663
 Incorporated Unincorporated Vicinity of
Congressional District State Legislative Dist
County Comm Dist Port District
Zoning In Shoreline Mgmt. Juris
Legal Description: Sec 27 Twn 2N Rng 1E (TL)

3 OWNER OF PROPERTY. City of Vancouver
Street & Number 210 East 13th Street
City or Town Vancouver State WA Zip 98660

4 CLASSIFICATION

| Category | Ownership | Present Use | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|--|
| District <u> </u> | Private <u> </u> | Agricultural <u> </u> | Entertainment <u> </u> |
| Building <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Public <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Industrial <u> </u> | Park <u> </u> |
| Structure <u> </u> | Both <u> </u> | Religious <u> </u> | Government <u> </u> |
| Object <u> </u> | | Commercial <u> </u> | Transportation <u> </u> |
| Burial site <u> </u> | Status | Military <u> </u> | Museum <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Aboriginal | | Educational <u> </u> | Residence <u> </u> |
| habitation site <u> </u> | Occupied <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Scientific <u> </u> | |
| activity station <u> </u> | Unoccupied <u> </u> | Other <u> </u> | |
| Other <u> </u> | | | |

5 DESCRIPTION

| | Altered <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Condition | Threatened by |
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| | Unaltered <u> </u> | Excellent <u> </u> | Demolition <u> </u> |
| | Original site <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Good <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Neglect <u> </u> |
| | Moved <u> </u> | Fair <u> </u> | Other <u> </u> |
| | Date <u> </u> | Deteriorated <u> </u> | Preservation Work |
| | | Unexposed <u> </u> | in Progress <u> </u> |

THE GRANTORS, Lowell M. Hidden and Mary S. Hidden, husband and wife of the County of Clarke and State of Washington, for and in consideration of one dollar to them in hand paid, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, convey and warrant unto the City of Vancouver, a municipal corporation, located in the County of Clarke and State of Washington, the following described real estate:-

Lots Three and Four in Block Sixty-seven in that part of the City of Vancouver lying east of Main Street, situate in the County of Clarke and State of Washington

The grantors hereby reserve a strip of land ten feet wide along the entire easterly side of the said Lot Three for use as an alley.

This conveyance is made upon the condition that the said land hereby conveyed shall be used by the grantee for public library purposes forever, and upon the further condition that said grantee shall within Eighteen months from the date hereof erect upon said land a public library building, at a cost of not less than ten thousand dollars. In case said grantee shall fail to comply with said conditions said land shall revert to the said grantors or their legal representatives.

Dated this 12th day of June A. D. 1908.

Witnesses

W. Foster Hidden
Edgar Swan

Lowell M. Hidden (SEAL)
Mary S. Hidden (SEAL)

STATE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY OF CLARKE SS

I, Edgar M Swan, a notary public in and for the said County and State, hereby certify that on this 12th day of June A D 1908, before me personally appeared Lowell M Hidden and Mary S Hidden, husband and wife, to be known to be the individuals described in said who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they signed and sealed the same as their free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and official seal this 12th day of June

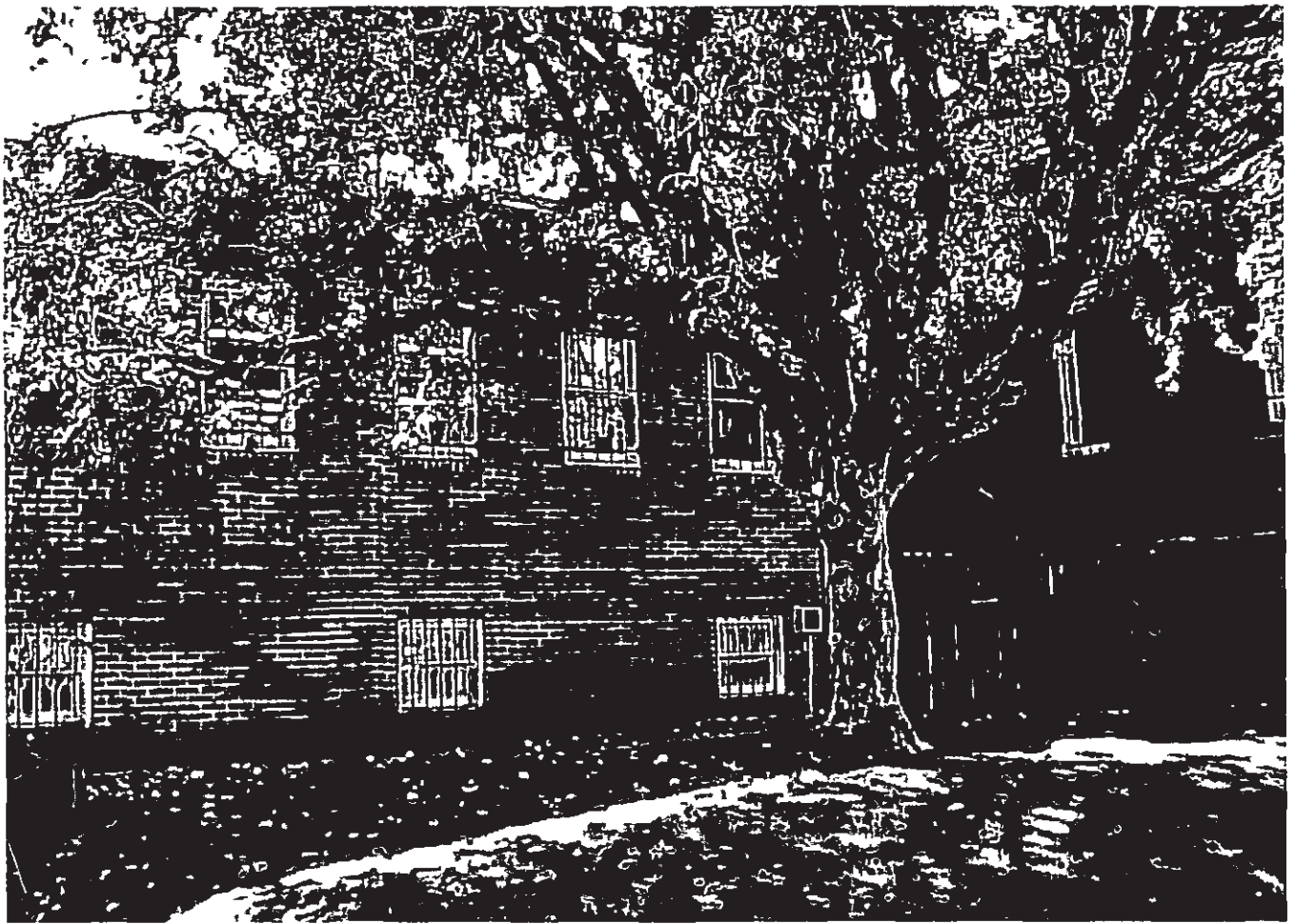
A D 1908

Edgar M. Swan
Notary Public for Washington residing
at Vancouver, Washington





EXHIBIT
4
3 pages







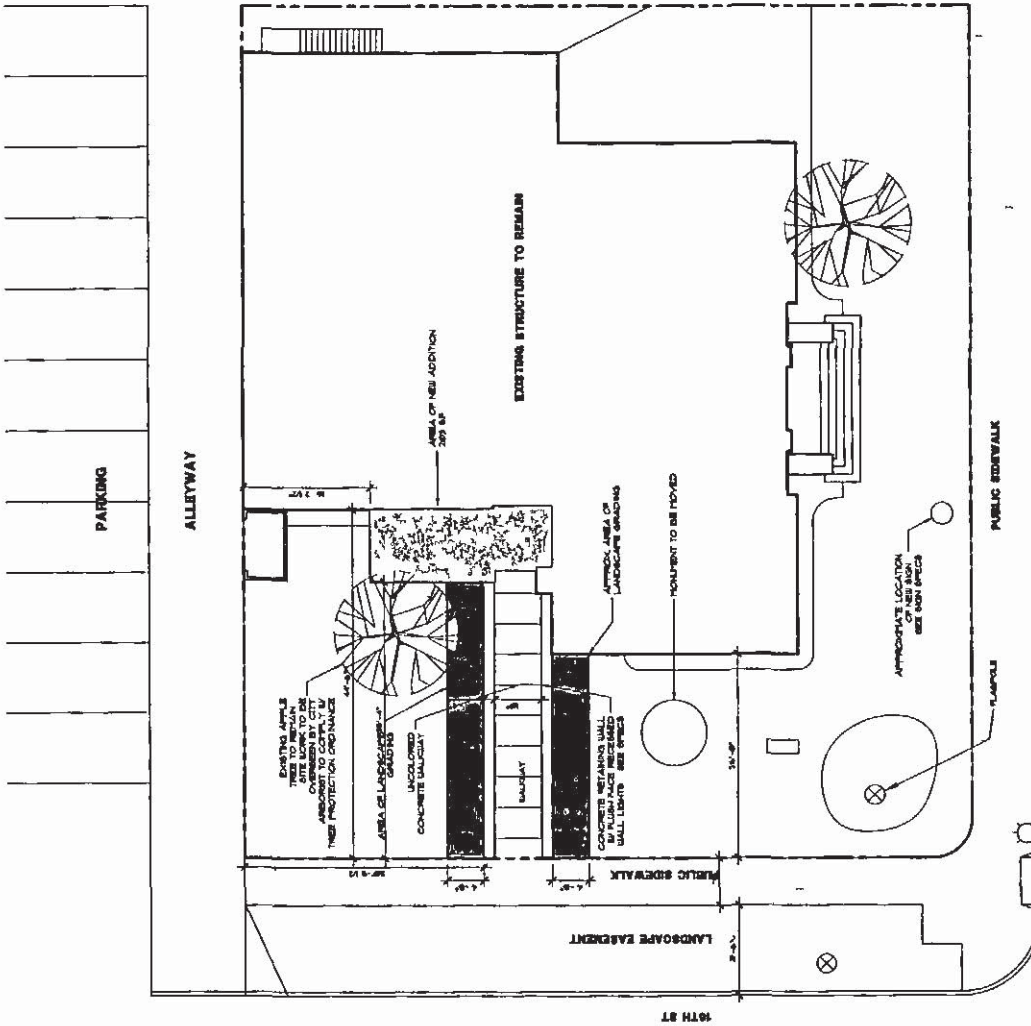
WILSON ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
& PLANNERS AIA
404 E 15th ST #7
VANCOUVER WA
98663
(360) 696-4722



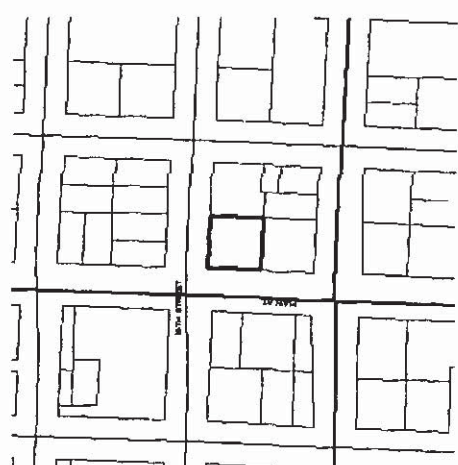
VANCOUVER HISTORICAL MUSEUM
1515 16TH ST
VANCOUVER, WA

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VICINITY MAP

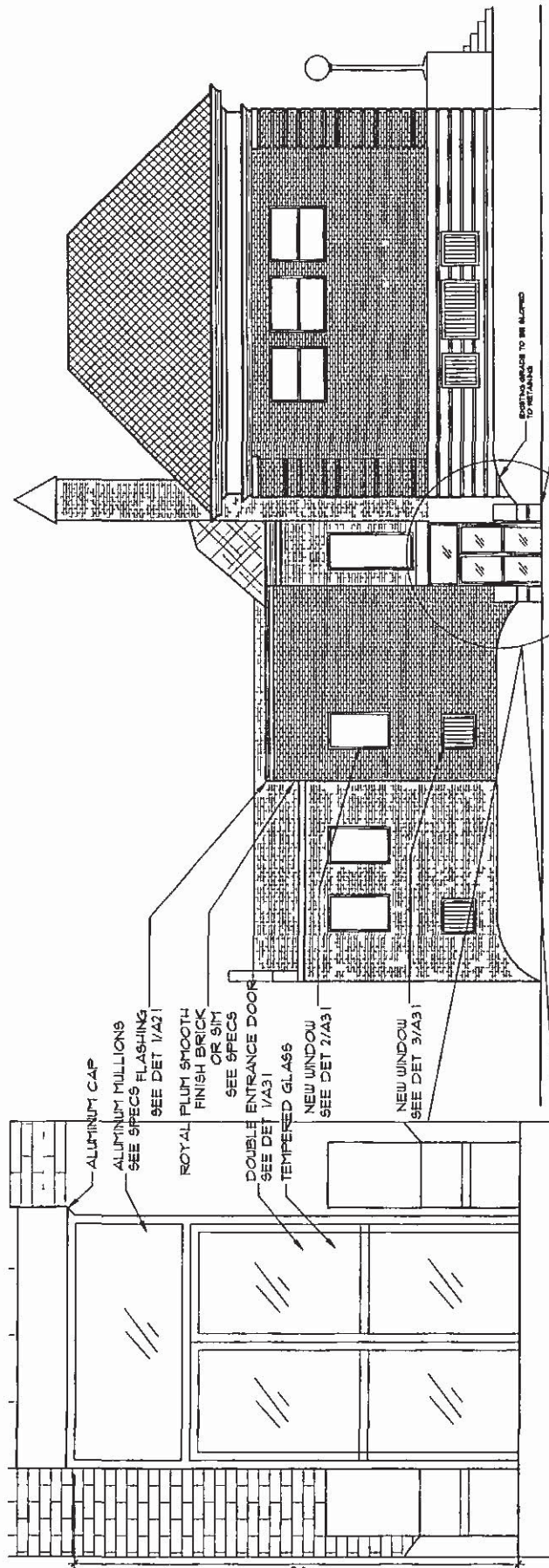
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| COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DESIGNATION | 43 |
| OCCUPANCY | 43 |
| SITE AREA | 10,963 SQFT |
| EXISTING BLDG | 4,109 SQFT |
| NEW ADDITION | 203 SQFT |
| TOTAL BLDG | 4,312 SQFT |
| % BLDG TO SITE | 4.1% |
| % INCREASE | 4.7% |
| LANDSCAPING TO SITE | 5,166 SQFT |
| % LANDSCAPING TO SITE | 51% |

| CODE REVIEW | |
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| CHARACTER SIGN | CHARACTER SIGN IS 1" MIN HGT & 1" MIN WDG & HAVE 1/4" CLEAR ON ALL SIDES OF SIGN. |
| ILLUMINATED SIGN | ILLUMINATED SIGN IS 1" MIN HGT & 1" MIN WDG & HAVE 1/4" CLEAR ON ALL SIDES OF SIGN. |
| DOORS | ALL DOORS MUST BE 4" MIN HGT & 1" MIN WDG & HAVE 1/4" CLEAR ON ALL SIDES OF DOOR. |
| LOBBY ENTRANCE | LOBBY ENTRANCE MUST BE 4" MIN HGT & 1" MIN WDG & HAVE 1/4" CLEAR ON ALL SIDES OF DOOR. |
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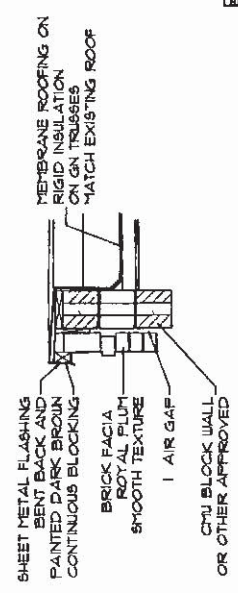
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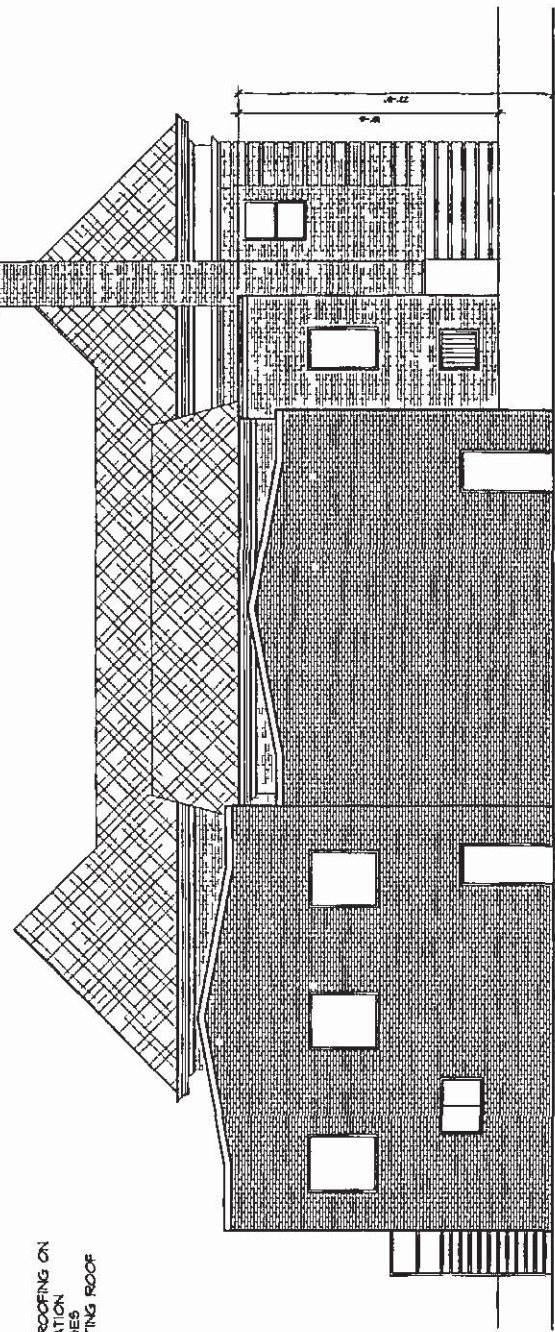
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 ELEVATIONS



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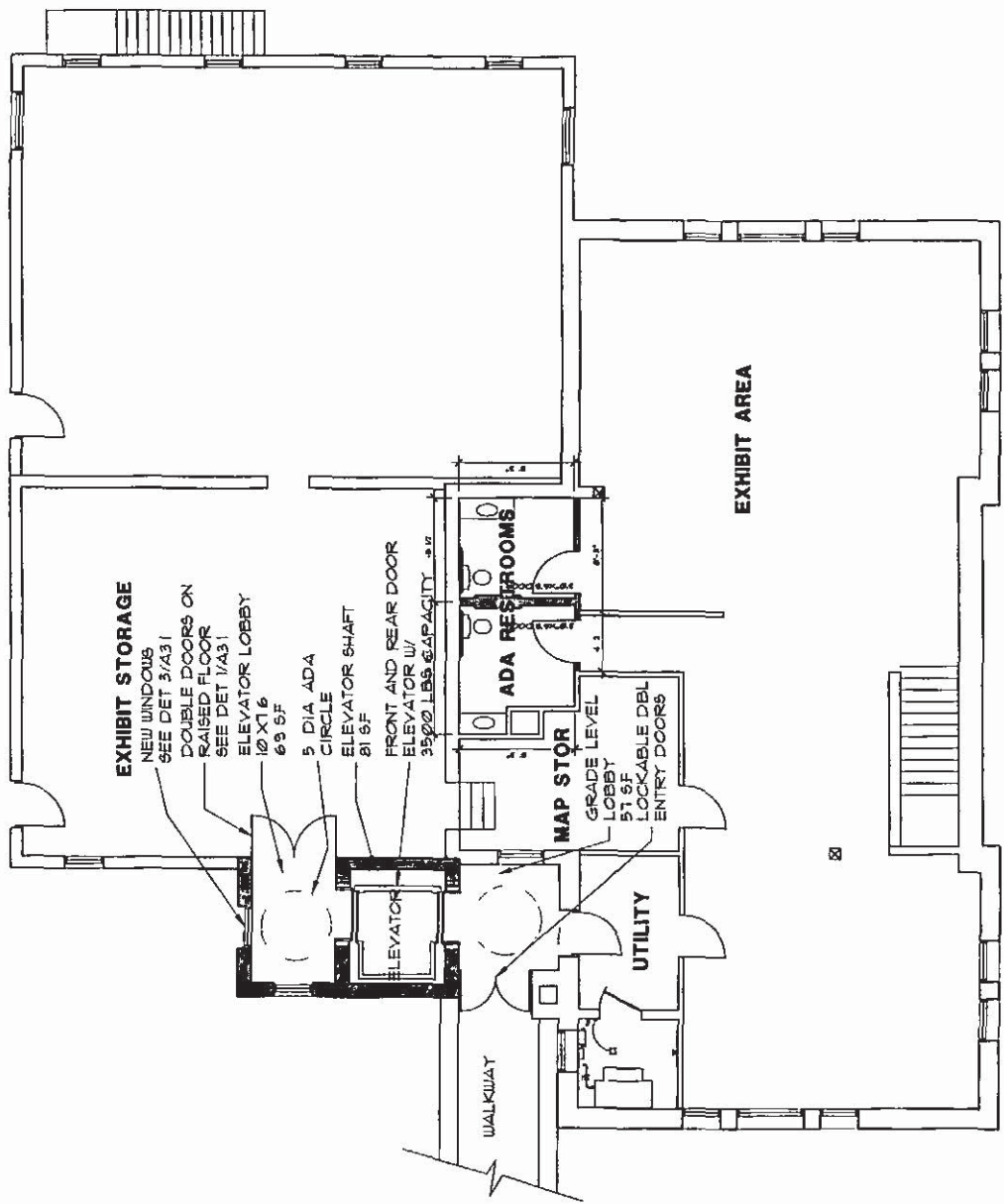
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EAST ELEVATION
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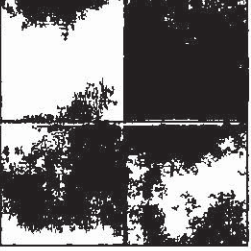
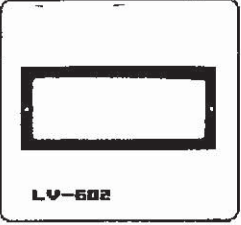
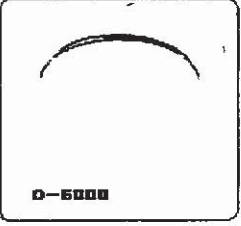
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A32
FLOOR PLAN



VANCOUVER MUSEUM - LOWER LEVEL

Specifications for Clark County Historical Museum

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Brick Mutual Materials – Royal Plum, Smooth (MI), Standard Solid or similar</p> |  |
| <p>Aluminum Standard Anodized Clear</p> |  |
| <p>Glass Tempered Clear Glass</p> | |
| <p>Tile Scratch and stain resistant matt glazed tile with 4+ rating in grey or similar color</p> |  |
| <p>Walkway Lights Flush face wall mounted pathway lights, 40W bulbs</p> |  |
| <p>Lobby Lights Ceiling mounted fluorescent soft white, 32W or 54W bulbs</p> |  |

EXHIBIT

6.