

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS *Revised*

1. STATE Washington	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. XX - Architecture, XV - The Fur Trade
3. NAME(S) OF SITE The Granary and Factor's House, Fort Nisqually	4. APPROX. ACREAGE 640 acres
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Pierce County in Point Defiance Park, entrance at 45th and Pearl Sts., Tacoma.	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) City of Tacoma	
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)	

Statement of Significance

The Fort Nisqually Granary, built in 1843, is the only surviving original example in the United States of the Hudson's Bay Company's "posts-in-the-sill" or Canadian method of log construction,--a type of log construction that was widely used by the fur traders, missionaries, and settlers of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington prior to 1846. The granary is also the oldest extant structure in Washington.  
The major Pacific Northwest fur trading forts built, or rebuilt, on the posts-in-the-sill method of log construction include the following examples:

1. Fort Astoria (later Fort George) (1811-1850).
2. Spokane House, Washington (1811-1826).
3. Fort Okanogan, Washington (1811-1860).
4. Old Fort Walla Walla (Nez Percé), Washington (1818-1855).
5. Fort Vancouver, Washington (1824-1860).
6. Old Fort Colville, Washington (1826-1871).
7. Old Fort Umpqua, Oregon (1832-1851).
8. Fort Nisqually, Washington (1833-1869).
9. Old Fort Boise, Idaho (1834-1856).
10. Fort Hall, Idaho (1834-1856).
11. Fort Stikine, Alaska (1840-1867).
12. Fort Yukon, Alaska (1847-1869).

The only two surviving structures of all these former Hudson's Bay Company posts are the Granary and Factor's House of Fort Nisqually. In 1839-42, adobe, as well as logs, was also used in rebuilding Old Fort Walla Walla, Fort Okanogan, Fort Hall, and Old Fort Boise.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)	Old Fort Nisqually Lives Again (Booklet written by Della Gould Emmons, for the Fort Nisqually Restoration Council, Tacoma, n.d.); The New Washington (American Guide Series) (Portland, 1950) 155, 275-76; Marius Barbeau "The House that Mac Built, The Beaver, outfit 276 (December, 1945), 10-13); Alfred L. Gehri; "Fort Nisqually Lives Again," in the Beaver outfit 265, No. 2 (September, 1934), 54.
9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IABS, etc.)	

See page 4.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS #1335, 1333 ATTACHED YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Restored & Reconstructed	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Park and Museum	13. DATE OF VISIT Aug. 31, 1959
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Charles W. Snell	15. TITLE Historian	16. DATE Feb. 16, 1967	

\* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES  
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NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS  
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE Washington	NAME(S) OF SITE The Granary and Factor's House, Fort Nisqually
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7. Continued.

History

The most important establishment in the Pacific Northwest prior to 1846 was the trading post.<sup>2</sup> These fortified posts or "forts" were all built on a similar basic plan. A tall stockade comprised of upright logs enclosed a square or rectangular area. At the diagonally opposite corners of the wall were usually situated two two-story log blockhouses, which provided a flanking fire along the stockade in case of attack. Within the palisade were situated the commanding officer's house, barracks and dwellings for the trappers and their families, workshops, trading houses, and warehouses--all constructed of logs.

Fort Nisqually was built on this typical plan by Archibald McDonald for the Hudson Bay Company in 1833. Located at Dupont, 15 miles south of the future site of Tacoma, Fort Nisqually was the first permanent white settlement on Puget Sound and it was also a communication and supply center for the Hudson's Bay Company's northern posts on the coast of the British Company. In addition, in 1840, Fort Nisqually became the headquarters of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Hudson's Bay Company. As a result of these increasing functions, Fort Nisqually was rebuilt and enlarged between 1843 and 1845. Fort Nisqually and its farms were occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company until 1869, when the final terms of the settlement compensating the company for giving up its possessory rights in the former Oregon Country was signed by the American and British Governments.

<sup>2</sup>The first fur trading post in the Pacific Northwest was established at Fort Astoria, Oregon, in 1811-12. Built by Americans, this company was forced by war condition to sell Fort Astoria and its other posts to a rival British fur firm in 1813. In 1821 rival British fur companies merged with the Hudson's Bay Company, and from 1821 to 1846, with a complete monopoly of the fur trade, the Hudson's Bay Company was the dominant force in the Pacific Northwest.

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Page 3.

STATE Washington	NAME(S) OF SITE The Granary and Factor's House, Fort Nisqually
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7. Continued.

Only two original buildings of the fort, the Granary and Factor's House were standing in 1934, when these structures were removed from the original site and re-erected and restored in Point Defiance Park at Tacoma. The rest of the fort, including the stockade, two blockhouses, and 8 other buildings, were reconstructed around the two original structures at the new site.

Condition

A. Granary, 1843.

The granary, measuring 20 by 31 feet, is a one-story building built in the post-in-the-sill manner. In this method of construction a sill of heavy timbers was laid down for the base of the proposed log structure. The ends of these timbers were usually fastened together at the corners by interlocking joints. The sill sometimes rested directly on the ground but more often, and as was the case with the present granary, was elevated by wooden blocks or piles. At the corners and at convenient intervals along the sill, usually at every 6 to 10 feet, heavy upright posts were planted by means of mortises. These uprights were grooved, and into their grooves were slid the tenoned ends of horizontally-lying logs or timbers which filled the empty spaces between the uprights and formed the wall.

In the granary the heavy fir logs were adzed to timbers 10 by 14 inches square with tenons on the ends. The tenons were mortised into the grooves in the heavy upright corner posts and pinned with oak dowels. Oak pegs three feet long were also driven down through holes bored in the horizontal timbers, thus making a very strong construction. The building's gabled roof is covered by hand-split cedar shakes. Batten boards comprise the siding under the eaves at the ends and the six windows have solid batten board shutters. The round arch entrance has solid double batten doors. Inside the structure are five grain bins which are arranged around the sides of the building.

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Page 4.

STATE California	NAME(S) OF SITE The Granary and Factor's House, Fort Nisqually
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B. Factor's House, 1845.

Erected in 1845 this frame, clapboard sided structure with attic, measures 66 by 38 feet. The 5-room house is divided by a central hall with a stairway leading to the attic. The two rooms to the left of the hall each have an individual fireplace which are set back-to-back in the center. To the right are three rooms and two of these have back-to-back fireplaces. A broad veranda extends around the front and both ends of the house. The long rectangular windows, which are arranged in pairs, are single hung and each window contains 8 panes of glass. The roof is comprised of cedar shakes. This is the oldest extant frame house in Washington.

Both the Granary and the Factor's Houses have been restored. In excellent condition, they are open to visitors.

9. Reports and Studies:

Jesse S. Douglass, "Historic Sites Survey Report: Fort Nisqually, Washington" (N.P.S. Typescript, Aug. 1935) 6 pp; Historic American Bldg Survey: Corner Boston (1 sheet & 1 photo, 1936-37); Factor's House (7 sheets and 3 photos, 1936-37; Factor's House (7 sheets and 3 photos, 1936-37) Granary (2 sheets and 2 photos, 1936). WASH-37.



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A1619-DOS

APR 13 1970

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior  
Through: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife,  
Parks, and Marine Resources

*LP*  
*4/14*

From: <sup>Acting</sup> Director, National Park Service

Subject: National Historic Landmark recommendations, 61st meeting  
of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites,  
Buildings and Monuments

Enclosed herewith is the memorandum of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments summarizing its findings and recommendations on the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings partial theme study of "Colonial Architecture." This memorandum makes two principal recommendations: (1) That 77 sites encompassed by this study be declared eligible for National Historic Landmark status. These are listed under Sections A, B, C, and D of the memorandum; (2) That 41 of these sites be given further consideration in long range plans for addition to the National Park System.

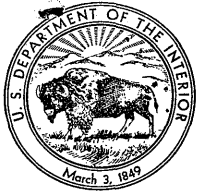
We recommend that you approve the Advisory Board's memorandum, and that it be returned to this office to become a part of the permanent record of actions recommended by the Board and approved by you.

*Harthon L. Price*

Enclosure

Approved: APR 15 1970

*Walter Hickel*  
Secretary of the Interior



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 8, 1969

## Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Partial study of "Colonial Architecture" comprising sites in eighteen States and the District of Columbia

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 61st meeting in Washington, D. C., October 6-9, 1969, having carefully evaluated the partial study of "Colonial Architecture," submits the following statements with recommendations:

A. Of the sites included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks with boundaries, as appropriate, described in attachments:

### Alaska

1. Church of the Holy Ascension, Unalaska
2. Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, Kenai

### California

3. Anza House
4. Jose Castro House
5. Estudillo House
6. Fort Ross Commander's House
7. Fort Ross Russian Orthodox Church
8. Guajome Ranchhouse
9. Los Alamos Ranchhouse
10. Los Cerritos Ranchhouse
11. Monterey Old Town Historic District
12. Petaluma Adobe
13. San Diego Mission Church
14. San Juan Bautista Plaza Historic District
15. San Luis Rey Mission Church
16. Vhay House

Delaware

17. Aspendale

Florida

18. Llambias House
19. Oldest House
20. St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District

Illinois

21. Church of the Holy Family
22. Pierre Menard House

Louisiana

23. Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House
24. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop
25. Mayor Girod House
26. Madame John's Legacy
27. Parlange Plantation House
28. Presbytere

Maryland

29. Brice House
30. Chase-Lloyd House
31. Chestertown Historic District
32. His Lordship's Kindness
33. London Town Publik House
34. Montpelier
35. Mount Clare
36. Resurrection Manor
37. Tulip Hill
38. West St. Mary's Manor
39. Wye House

Missouri

40. Louis Bolduc House

New Mexico

41. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church
42. San Francisco de Assissi Mission Church
43. San Jose de Gracia Church

North Carolina

44. Chowan County Courthouse
45. Cupola House
46. Palmer-Marsh House
47. Single Brothers' House

South Carolina

48. Brick House Ruin
49. William Gibbes House
50. Hampton Plantation
51. Heyward-Washington House
52. Middleburg Plantation
53. Pompion Hill Chapel
54. St. James' Episcopal Church, Goose Creek
55. St. James' Episcopal Church, Santee
56. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church

Texas

57. Mission Concepcion
58. Spanish Governor's Palace

Virginia

59. Brandon
60. Bruton Parish Church
61. Carter's Grove
62. Christ Church, Alexandria
63. Kenmore
64. Sabine Hall
65. James Semple House
66. Shirley
67. Waterford Historic District
68. Wythe House
69. Yeocomico Church



Washington

70. Fort Nisqually Granary

B. Three sites included in the portion of Colonial Architecture that considered the Middle Colonies are recognized as nationally significant and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks:

1. William Trent House, New Jersey
2. Christ Church, Pennsylvania
3. Carpenters' Hall, Pennsylvania

C. Two sites included in this study are recognized as nationally significant in Theme IV, "Spanish Exploration and Settlement." It is recommended that they be declared eligible for recognition as Registered National Historic Landmarks:

1. La Purisima Mission, California
2. Cathedral of St. Augustine, Florida

D. Two sites not originally included within this study are recommended for designation as National Historic Landmarks within Theme XX, Subtheme, "Architecture."

1. El Santuario de Chimayo, New Mexico
2. Peyton Randolph House, Virginia

E. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following sites be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered:"

California

- (1) Avila House
- (2) La Casa de Cota de la Cuesta
- (3) La Casa de Eduardo de la Cuesta
- (4) Covarrubias Adobe
- (5) De La Guerra Adobe
- (6) El Cuartel
- (7) Guadalupe (Olivera) Ranch House No. 1
- (8) Hill-Carrillo Adobe
- (9) Ortega House

- (10) Plaza Church
- (11) Rocha House
- (12) San Diego Old Town Historic District
- (13) San Juan Capistrano Mission Church

District of Columbia

- (14) Alva Belmont House

Illinois

- (15) Cahokia Courthouse
- (16) Cahokia Historic District

Louisiana

- (17) Darby Plantation House
- (18) Ormond Plantation

Maryland

- (19) Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church
- (20) Genesar
- (21) Hammond Manor House
- (22) Kilmarock (Burleane Hall)
- (23) Ogle Hall
- (24) Otterbein Church
- (25) Patuxent Manor House
- (26) St. John's Episcopal Church, Broad Creek
- (27) St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kent County
- (28) Talbot County Court House
- (29) Third Haven Meeting House
- (30) Trinity Episcopal Church, Dorchester County

Missouri

- (31) Jean Baptiste Valle House

New Mexico

- (32) San Geronimo de Taos Mission Church

North Carolina

- (33) Bath Historic District
- (34) St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton
- (35) St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Bath
- (36) Tryon Palace, Original (West) Wing

South Carolina

- (37) Branford-Horry House
- (38) Fenwick Hall
- (39) Medway Plantation
- (40) Thomas Rose House
- (41) Col. John Stuart House
- (42) Sword Gate House

Virginia

- (43) Berkeley Plantation
- (44) Brafferton Hall, College of William and Mary
- (45) The Glebe House
- (46) Noland's Ferry House
- (47) Pohick Church
- (48) President's House, College of William and Mary
- (49) Smithfield Plantation
- (50) Tazewell House

West Virginia

- (51) Crane (Lord Fairfax) House
- (52) Mordington (Happy Retreat)
- (53) Governor Tiffin House

2. That the following sites be given further study under this theme:

California

- (1) Olivas Adobe
- (2) San Gabriel Mission Church

Colorado

- (3) Baca House

Connecticut

- (4) Hatheway House

Delaware

- (5) Christ Church, Laurel
- (6) Prince George's Chapel

Florida

- (7) Spanish Treasurer's House

Louisiana

- (8) African House, Melrose Plantation
- (9) Creole Cottage
- (10) Louis Arceneaux House
- (11) E. D. White Memorial Cottage
- (12) Voisin Plantation House
- (13) Spanish Custom House
- (14) Erariste Blanc House
- (15) Montegut House
- (16) Bank of the United States
- (17) Absinthe House
- (18) Cathedral of St. Louis

Maryland

- (19) Carroll Mansion
- (20) Providence Plantation
- (21) Queen Anne's County Courthouse
- (22) Horatio Sharp (Rideout) House
- (23) Scott House
- (24) St. John's Episcopal Church, Hillsboro
- (25) St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Church Hill
- (26) St. Luke's Episcopal Church or Tuckahoe Chapel, Queenstown
- (27) Old Wye Church
- (28) Doughoregan Manor

New Mexico - Florida

- (29) Pascual Martinez Ranch House
- (30) Santa Fe and Albuquerque and Pensacola town plans

North Carolina

- (31) Breezeway type of Colonial House
- (32) Edenton Historic District
- (33) Hayes Plantation House
- (34) Sycamore Plantation

South Carolina

- (35) Edward's House
- (36) Edisto Hall

Virginia

- (37) Battersea
- (38) Blandfield
- (39) Carlyle House
- (40) Dulaney House
- (41) Elmwood
- (42) Hanover Tavern
- (43) Hanover Courthouse
- (44) King William Courthouse
- (45) Long Bridge Ordinary
- (46) Marmion
- (47) Powhatan Courthouse
- (48) Powhatan Tavern
- (49) Three-story wooden row houses, south side of 200 block of Prince Street in Alexandria
- (50) Smithfield Courthouse
- (51) Washington Historic District
- (52) Wetherburn's Tavern
- (53) Fincastle Historic District

West Virginia

- (54) Harewood
- (55) Sweet Springs

F. The National Park System includes the following structures that are Importantly Related to this study:

1. Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona
2. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida
3. Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida

4. Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland
5. Nelson House, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia
6. San Jose Mission Church, Texas

G. Forty-eight sites related to this theme have been classified as possessing national significance in other theme studies. These are:

Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture

1. Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission Church, Arizona
3. Carmel Mission Church, California
4. Larkin House, California
5. Old Custom House, California
6. Royal Presidio Chapel, California
7. Santa Barbara Mission Church, California
8. Sonoma Pueblo Historic District, California (with boundaries enlarged and defined in the attachments)
9. Savannah Historic District, Georgia
10. The Cabildo, Louisiana
11. Ursuline Convent, Louisiana
12. Vieux Carre Historic District, Louisiana
13. Jackson Square, Louisiana
14. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland
15. Hammond-Harwood House, Maryland
16. Maryland State House, Maryland
17. Whitehall, Maryland
18. Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri
19. Palace of the Governors, New Mexico
20. Old Salem Historic District, North Carolina
21. Miles Brewton House, South Carolina
22. Robert Brewton House, South Carolina
23. Charleston Historic District, South Carolina (with boundaries enlarged and defined in the attachments)
24. Drayton Hall, South Carolina
25. Mulberry Plantation, South Carolina
26. St. Michael's Episcopal Church, South Carolina
27. Presidio de La Bahia, Texas
28. Alexandria Historic District, Virginia
29. Bacon's Castle, Virginia
30. Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia

31. Colonial Williamsburg Historic District, Virginia
32. Gadsby's Tavern, Virginia
33. Gunston Hall, Virginia
34. Mount Airy, Virginia
35. Mount Vernon, Virginia
36. St. Luke's Church, Virginia
37. Stratford Hall, Virginia
38. Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia
39. Tuckahoe Plantation, Virginia
40. Westover, Virginia
41. Wren Building, College of William and Mary, Virginia

Also Related to Colonial Architecture

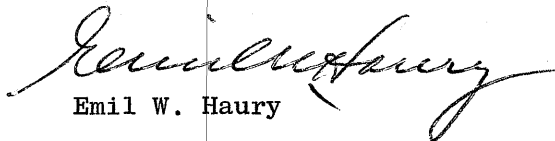
42. Erskine House, Alaska
43. St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska
44. Commandant's House, Presidio of San Francisco, California
45. Las Trampas Plaza Historic District, New Mexico
46. Salem Tavern, Old Salem, North Carolina
47. The Alamo, Texas
48. Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia

H. The Board recommends that the Old State (Colony) House in Newport, Rhode Island, a Landmark previously placed in the category of Also Related to Colonial Architecture, be noted as being Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture.

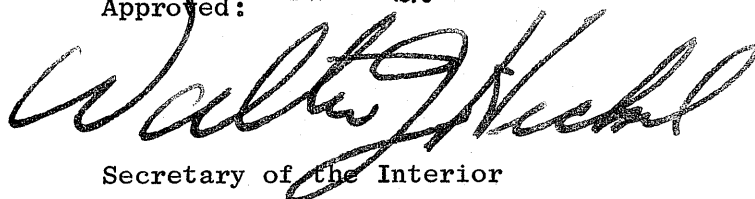
I. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Colonial Williamsburg, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change present circumstances, such sites should nevertheless be identified as potential units of the system and noted for long-range consideration in the evolution of the National Park System Plan.

1. Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission Church, Arizona
3. Fort Ross, California
4. Guajome Ranchhouse, California
5. Los Alamos Ranchhouse, California
6. Monterey Old Town Historic District, California

7. Petaluma Adobe, California
8. Royal Presidio Chapel, California
9. Santa Barbara Mission Church, California
10. Church of the Holy Family, Illinois
11. Parlange Plantation House, Louisiana
12. Vieux Carre Historic District, Louisiana
13. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland
14. Resurrection Manor, Maryland
15. Tulip Hill, Maryland
16. Whitehall, Maryland
17. Wye House, Maryland
18. Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri
19. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church (Acoma), New Mexico
20. San Jose de Gracia Church (Las Trampas), New Mexico
21. Old Salem Historic District, North Carolina
22. Charleston Historic District, South Carolina
23. Drayton Hall, South Carolina
24. Mulberry Plantation, South Carolina
25. St. James Episcopal Church, Goose Creek, South Carolina
26. St. James Episcopal Church, Santee, South Carolina
27. Mission Concepcion (San Antonio Missions Park Proposal), Texas
28. Presidio de la Bahia (Goliad Complex), Texas
29. Alexandria Historic District, Virginia
30. Brandon, Virginia
31. Bacon's Castle, Virginia
32. Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia
33. Colonial Williamsburg Historic District, Virginia
34. Gunston Hall, Virginia
35. Mount Airy, Virginia
36. Mount Vernon, Virginia
37. St. Luke's Church, Virginia
38. Shirley, Virginia
39. Stratford Hall, Virginia
40. Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia
41. Westover, Virginia

  
Emil W. Haury

Approved: **APR 15 1970**

  
Secretary of the Interior





Factor's House, Fort Nisqually, Tacoma, Washington

N.P.S. Photo, 1959

Factor's House, ~~ca~~ 1843

Fort Nisqually

Tacoma, Washington

N.P.S. Photo, 1959



Reconstructed Buildings: Store, Granary, and Blacksmith Shop, Fort Nisqually, Tacoma, Washington N.P.S. Photo, 1959

Store, Right; Grocery, Center and Blacksmith Shop, Left.  
Reconstructed Buildings at Fort Nisqually,  
Tacoma, Washington

N.P.S. Photo, 1959