

THE DOWNTOWN WALK

This walk is intended to highlight the history, restoration and renovation of downtown Walla Walla. In 2002 the City of Walla Walla was awarded the Association of Washington Cities Municipal Achievement Award for the revitalization of downtown and Walla Walla was named by Sunset Magazine as having the Best Main Street in the West.

Distance: Approximately 1.5 miles

Begin at the 1928 Marcus Whitman Hotel* **1** at Second Ave. and Rose St. Spend some time wandering through the newly refurbished public areas of the hotel before exiting through the north entrance, by the Explorer Ballroom. Walk north (toward the freeway) along Second Ave., and turn left on Cherry St. The Whitehouse-Crawford Restaurant is at the corner on Third Ave., next to the Seven Hills Winery. These two attractive businesses are located in what was once the 1904 Whitehouse Crawford Co. Planing Mill* **2**. Turn left on Third Ave., past the Walla Walla District Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters **3** on your right. Cross Rose St. and cross Third Ave. to the front of Walla Walla's 1908 City Hall **4**. Continue south to Main Street. Take a right on Main St. past the Farmers Market Pavilion **5** (open Saturday mornings mid-May to late October) in Crawford Park. Wayne Chabre's "Farmers Market Bandstand Pavilion" was installed in 2003. Note the statue of a fireman "Dedicated to Our Firemen for their Service and Sacrifice." This location is Valley Transit's main bus stop and transfer station.

Continue on Main St. and cross Fourth Ave. The Italiante style commercial buildings **6** on your right were built in the 1880's. Notice the crowned "hooded" arched windows, the continued window groupings and the bracketed cornices. Some had brothels on the upper floors even as late as the 1950's. Continue on to the corner of Fifth and Main, where the last building of Walla Walla's once large Chinese community stood until 1962. Cross Main to the 1916 Walla Walla County Courthouse **7**. In front of the courthouse is a 1911 statue of Christopher Columbus, provided by the Italian community in Walla Walla, who brought the sweet onion industry to the area. Notice the 1891 Hall of

Records Building to the left and the 1906 former Jail and Sheriff's office on your right. Turn back to the south side of Main St., past the 1925 Pastime Cafe, a longtime Walla Walla restaurant specializing in Italian food. On the SW corner of Fourth Ave. and Main St. is the 1899 Dacres Hotel* **8**, a Victorian Italianate style reconstruction of the 1873 Stine House. This building housed many celebrities performing at the nearby approximately 1000 seat 1905 Keylor-Grand Opera House, part of which is still standing adjacent to a pawn shop at Fourth Ave. and Alder St.

Cross Fourth Ave. at Main St. noting the renovation of the 1889 Washington Bank Building **9** for law offices at 129 W. Main.

Continue along Main St. to Third Ave. **10** to a pocket park. Note the fountain and statue titled "The Thinker" by artist Ralph Trethewey. Look across Main at the building which was a department store from 1861-1980 (Schwabacher's from 1861-1909 and Gardner and Co. from 1911-1980). AmericanWest Bank **11** has renovated the building. On your right is the handsomely renovated Baumeister Building **12**, built in 1889. Note the name and date below the cornice (evident on other buildings you will see, too). At 21 W. Main is the 1869 Brechtel Building, one of the oldest downtown buildings where the Brechtel family ran their bakery. Next door, Green and Jackson was one of the oldest pharmacies in the state. H.E. Holmes, a druggist, built this building in 1878. On the corner of Main and Second is Walla Walla's earliest "Sky Scraper," the 1911 Baker Building **13**. In 1869 Dorsey Syng Baker and John F. Boyer began the Baker-Boyer Bank on this site forming what is today the oldest independent bank in the state of Washington.

Turn right on Second to see the restored 1906 Denny Building **14** at Second and Alder, badly damaged by a fire in 2001. Across Alder St. on the SW corner is the restored 1904 Drumheller Building **15**, which housed the Drumheller hardware store. On the second floor of the adjacent building was a bordello run by the notorious Josephine Wolfe. Cross Second Ave. On your way back to Second Ave. and Main St., you will see the 1921 First National Bank Building **16** with its ornate

Corinthian columns, now Banner Bank, on the corner of Second and Alder. Return to the corner of Second and Main to the 1879 Paine Building **17** now housing Sterling Savings Bank. On the northwest corner of Second and Main is Squire Broel's bronze "Lights of the Valley."

Turn right on Main to the 1874 Reynolds-Day Building* **18**. On the second floor is a room once known as Science Hall, where Washington's first State Constitutional Convention was held in 1878. Notice the historic Falkenberg's Clock, circa 1910 on the sidewalk. Note the cornices on the 1886 Seil Building on your right. Across the street is the 1876 building which houses Pioneer Title Co. Note the ornate cornices above on the 1882 Barrett Building **19** which houses Merchants Ltd., a local delicatessen, and on the 1879 Kennedy Building. Note the street art just west of Merchants by Squire Broel entitled "Blooms in August"; you can get a better view from the north side of Main Street. Continue east on Main Street. Starbucks Coffee and Coffee Perk are located in the 1890 Sayer Building **20** which was the popular Bee Hive dry goods store from 1905-1977. Stop to admire the street art dog entitled "Thoughts Discovered" by artist Brad Rude. Cross First Ave. to the 1903 Die Brucke (bridge) Building* **21** so named because it spans Mill Creek which runs under it. At the corner of First and Main Streets, is the site of the first city bridge for foot and wagon traffic across Mill Creek. Looking across Main Street note the sculpture "Guard Pigeon" by artist Wayne Chabre.

The Bon **22** occupies the remainder of this block, having incorporated the former Liberty Theater* into their store. The original name of this theater was the American Theater, built in 1917. Visit the store to see what remains of the theater and take a good look at the fine exterior. Notice the plaque indicating that this was the site of Fort Walla Walla in 1856. Note the work titled "Holding it Together" by artist Bill Piper. Cross Colville St. and stop at Heritage Park **23**. There are restrooms available (not open all year). The mural of "Olde Towne Walla Walla" was done by artist James Fritz in 1992. The facade of the former 1902 IOOF Hall on Alder Street was reassembled on the opposite wall.

Continue east on Main Street (once the Nez Perce Indian trail) to the corner of Palouse and Main. On your right is the Backstage Bistro **24** located in a 1904 building. Across the intersection (two street crossings are necessary) is a statue of Marcus Whitman **25**, pioneer doctor, who with his wife Narcissa arrived here in 1836. They served as missionaries to the Cayuse Indians. The Whitman Mission National Historical Site* is located on Highway 12, 7 miles west of Walla Walla.

You can conclude your walk here by returning to the Marcus Whitman Hotel via the 1880 Kirkman House Museum* and Weaver's Cottage **26**. Retrace your route on Main St. to Colville St. Take a right and walk three blocks to the corner of Cherry and Colville. The Kirkman House is open to visitors at specific times. Turn left on Cherry St. to return to the Marcus Whitman Hotel or you could continue north on Colville St. to the renovated 1914 Northern Pacific Railway Depot* where you will find a restaurant.

**Denotes properties on the National Register of Historic Places*

If you wish to see more of Walla Walla on foot, see [The Historic Homes Walk](#), [Up Boyer](#) and to [Pioneer Park Walk](#), [Fort Walla Walla Walk](#) which are described in separate brochures.

Katherine Weingart
*Walla Walla Bicycle and Pedestrian
Advisory Committee*

June, 2003



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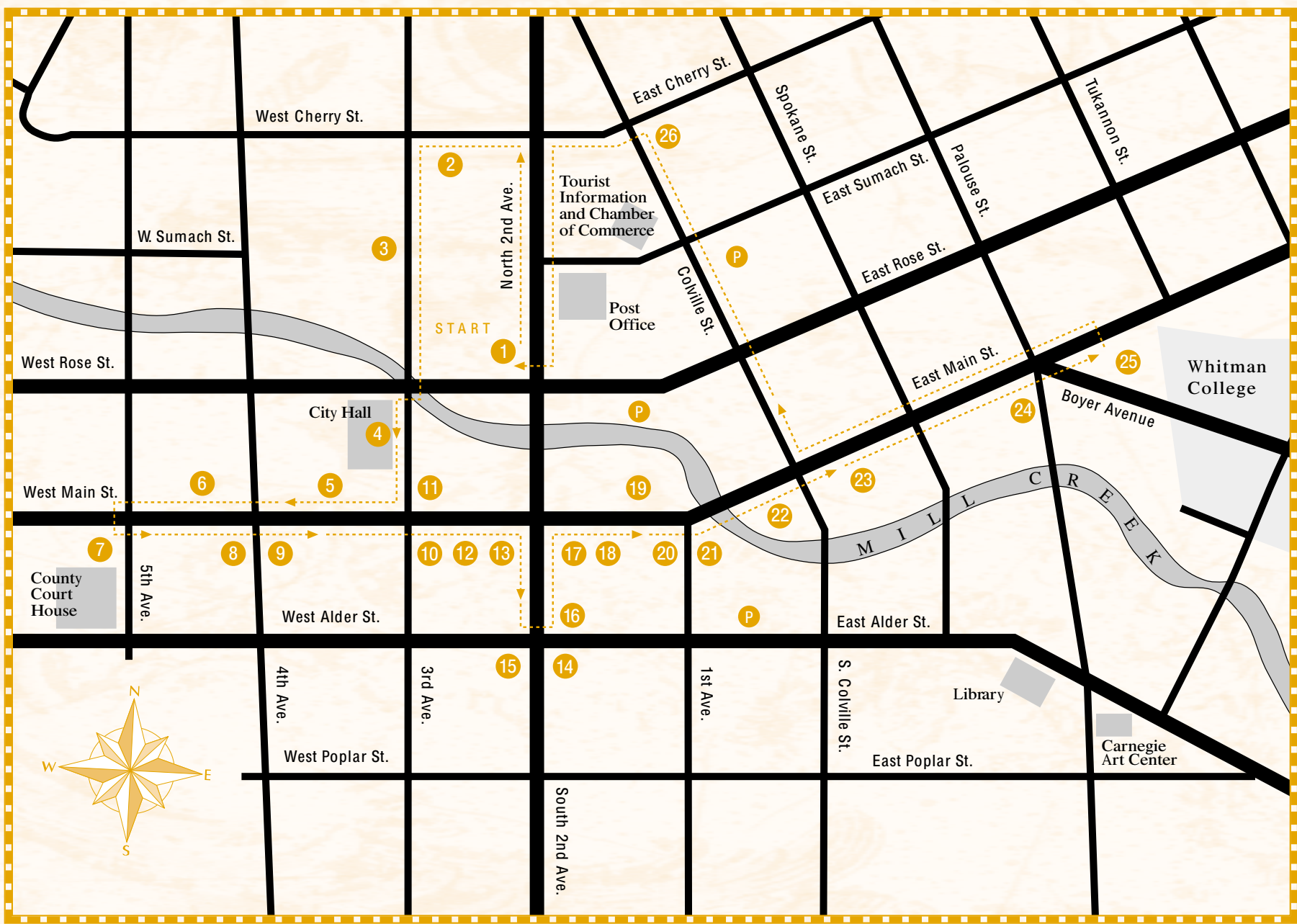
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HISTORIC HOMES WALK

This walk begins in Downtown Walla Walla and takes you past a few historic buildings on the way to some of Walla Walla's grand historic homes on Palouse, First, Newell, Catherine and Birch Streets. It begins and ends at Palouse and Main. Don't limit yourselves to the homes that are listed below. These suggestions come from books written by Penny Andres on historic homes in Walla Walla and historic research done by the 2020 Historic Building Research Service. Many other homes in these neighborhoods are also worthy of a good look. More information about other Walla Walla historic homes may be obtained at the Walla Walla Valley Chamber of Commerce at 29 E. Sumach.

Distance: Approximately 2 miles

Begin at Palouse and Main

Begin this walk at the corner of Palouse and Main at the Mill Creek Brewpub and restaurant **1** Walla Walla's micro-brewery. Head south on Palouse St. past an antique store on your left in a shop at 41 S. Palouse **2** built in 1905. The 1931 New England style First Congregational Church **3** is on your left and on your right is the sandstone Central Christian Church **4** built in 1906. Cross Alder St. to the 1905 Carnegie Art Center* **5**, once Walla Walla's Public Library built with funds provided by Andrew Carnegie (there is a gallery and gift shop inside). On the front lawn is Tom Emmerson's bronze "Mother and Child."

Cross Poplar St. On your right is the 1893 Queen Anne Victorian Sharpstein Manor **6**, now a home and an apartment house. It is a showplace in its own right but at Christmas it is decorated with multitudes of lights and figures. The wing on the left was added in 1938. Next to it is a law firm in a 1910 mansion at 216 S. Palouse **7** which was built by Dr. C. N. Suttner, who used it as his residence as well as his office. The house was purchased by William Struthers, a wheat rancher, in 1917. Notice the leaded glass and

columns of this Neoclassical home. Across Birch St. on your right is the Neoclassical Rees Mansion **8** built in 1896 by Augusta and Raymond Rees. Rees was the co-owner of Walla Walla's first newspaper, the Walla Walla Statesman. Imagine the lifestyle in these houses.

Continue south on Palouse. The gables on the roof and windows of 336 S. Palouse **9** are interesting on the 1909 house on your right. Two brick homes on the left side of the street are 361 S. Palouse **10** built in 1918 for the George Struthers family and 375 S. **11** Palouse built in 1928 for the Ludwig family. The Ludwig house is 6,000 square feet and sits on one acre. In 1880 the Ludwigs established one of oldest jewelry stores in Washington which was on Main St. where the Bank of America is currently located. They also code-signed the Washington State seal.

Turn right on Newell St. Three houses in this area have been beautifully restored. Notice the circa 1895 Queen Anne style house at 220 Newell **12**. The large Fitzgerald family from Iowa purchased it in 1909. One daughter, a school principal, lived there until 1976. The 1883 Victorian Stick Style house at 204 Newell **13** has a carriage house in the back. It was built by John Boyer, a pioneer banker in this area, who came from San Francisco where this style was common. Looking diagonally across the street at 392 Catherine **14** is the Sheets-Johnson-Elliott house built in 1871. When it was built it sat in the middle of an alfalfa field and over the years it was the home of several prominent Walla Wallans.

Turn left (south) on Catherine and left on Whitman St. crossing to the south side of Whitman. Notice the handsomely restored 1909 house at 504 Catherine **15** on the corner. The Gothic Carpenter style 1903 home at 205 Whitman **16** has interesting pointed gables. Inside is a circular staircase that goes from the first to the third floor.

Continue east on Whitman and return to Palouse St. 302 Whitman **17** was built in 1902. Turn south on Palouse toward the Victorian Queen Anne style house

at 529 S. Palouse **18** built by the Dement family in 1885. This is one of the oldest buildings in Walla Walla. On your right at 610 S. Palouse **19** is a Tudor style house built in 1910. As in several of the large historic houses, there was a ballroom on the third floor. 712 S. Palouse **20** is a Craftsman style house that was built in 1908. 808 S. Palouse **21** is a very large Craftsman style house built in 1910. Miss Emma Seil's house at 824 S. Palouse **22** is on your right on the corner of Locust and Palouse. Built in 1929, it is based on Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home in Virginia.

Turn right on Locust and turn right again on Catherine St. On the left at 704 Catherine **23** is a restored 1886 Italianate style house built by a lumber dealer. On the same side of the street, note the 1894 house at 636 Catherine **24** with the wrap-around porch. Recent owners have carefully restored this house and added the porte-cochere.

Turn left onto Thorne St. Thorne St has houses with streams in the front yard, not uncommon in Walla Walla, which means "many waters." Walk down this pleasant street which intersects with First Ave.

Turn right on First Ave. This is another tree-lined area with many fine old homes and a treasured tree canopy.

Turn right on Newell. Note the home at 125 Newell **25** built in 1904 with large porch areas. Eighty wagon-loads of rock from Mill Creek were used in its construction.

Turn left at Catherine (you've been here before) Head north past the 1902 Gothic style St. Paul's Episcopal Church **26**. At the intersection of Birch and Catherine is The Ben Grote House **27**, a Neoclassic style mansion built in 1916 at 221 Birch Street. Ben Grote, successful in his farming ventures, started one of the large bulk grain elevators in the area.

Turn right on Birch and continue back to Palouse. Turn left on Palouse to Alder. Turn left on Alder Street heading west. The Nano Lopez sculpture "Matilde on Her Way to the Market" is west of the entrance to the Walla Walla Public Library.

Return to Palouse and cross Alder to Volunteer Park **28**. The park was established in 1904 to honor Walla Walla men who fought in the 1898-99 Spanish American War in the Philippines. Also note the memorial to the crew of the Space Shuttle Challenger. Continue north on Palouse and return to Main and Palouse where this walk began.

**Indicates properties on the National Register of Historic Places*

If you are interested in additional information, consult the following:

Andres, Penny WALLA WALLA/Her Historic Homes, Volumes I (1991), II(1993), and III(1998)

If you wish to see more of Walla Walla on foot, see [The Downtown Walk](#), [Up Boyer and to Pioneer Park Walk](#), and [the Fort Walla Walla Walk](#) which are described in separate brochures.

Katherine Weingart
*Walla Walla Bicycle and Pedestrian
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UP BOYER AND TO PIONEER PARK WALK

This walk takes you along Boyer Avenue to Whitman College, several historic homes, Pioneer Park with some of the State Record Trees of Walla Walla, Sharpstein School, the 1855 Treaty Council site and back to Main Street.

Distance: Approximately 3 miles

Begin this walk at the intersection of Palouse and Main. This is the beginning of Boyer Avenue. Walk along Boyer Ave. toward Whitman College which received its original charter as Whitman Seminary in 1859 and became a college in 1883. Feel free to visit any of the college buildings mentioned, with the exception of student living quarters. On your right at the corner of Boyer and Park is the Reid Campus Center **1**. The Bookstore and Café are worth a visit. On your left, across Boyer is Cordiner Hall **2** a 1400 seat auditorium with outstanding acoustics which is the location of performances by the Walla Walla Symphony and many other events.

Across Park St. from Cordiner Hall is Sherwood Center **3** the college indoor athletic facility. Note the "rappelling wall" on the Boyer side of the building for budding mountain climbers. Across Boyer from Sherwood Center is the 1910 Hunter Conservatory **4** a beautiful restoration of the former Music Building, which contains college offices and Kimball Auditorium which is used for smaller campus events. Take a detour into the center of the campus by turning left just past Sherwood Center toward the remodeled and enlarged Penrose Library **5**. Enter the library and notice the Allen Reading Room on your left. When you leave the library, notice the outdoor sculptures on the campus. The horse just beyond the library by sculptor Deborah Butterfield is made of driftwood that was cast in bronze. Squire Broel created the whimsical fish sculpture and Ed Humphreys did the large metal piece. Memorial Hall (1899)*, with its clock tower, houses most college administration offices and is the oldest building on campus **6**.

Come back to Boyer. On your right is the 1926 Prentiss Hall **7** named for Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, wife of Marcus Whitman, pioneer missionary and physician. She was one of the first two white women to cross the continent. Notice the colorful sculpture by Jim Dine entitled "Carnival." On your right at Otis and Boyer is the 1904 Baker Faculty Center **8** built by Louis F. Anderson, a classical languages professor at Whitman for 50 years and his wife Mabel Baker Anderson, daughter of banker Dorsey S. Baker.

On your left is Lakum Duckum, appropriately named for its residents. On your right on Boyer Ave. is a series of marked "interest houses" that are residential choices for students wanting to live in smaller quarters with those who have similar interests. The "Out House" is for students interested in environmental issues and the Outing Club. Once, these houses were family residences. On the left is Maxey Hall **9** one of the three major classroom and faculty office buildings. Cross Merriam Street continuing along Boyer.

The Admissions Office on your left is located in what was originally the 1921 President's Residence and is now called Penrose House **10**.

Providing a change age-wise from Whitman, is the 1925 Washington State Odd Fellows Home **11**, with its many residential options for senior citizens. It fills almost an entire city block. Across from the Odd Fellows, take a short detour on your left up Brookside Drive. 100 Brookside Drive **12** is an 1886 Queen Anne style home built by H. P. Isaacs, an early settler who thought Walla Walla would be a good wheat growing area, established flour mills and the local wheat trade with Asia. He and his son also established Walla Walla's water system and several of the residential areas which you are walking through.

Return to Boyer and turn left. 571 Boyer **13** is a Neoclassical style house built in 1909. The size of the small lot that it sits on is not unusual for homes owned by wheat ranchers who didn't feel a need for more land in town. Continue on Boyer to Division St. Take a left on Division to see two lovely brick homes built by wheat

ranchers. 110 N. Division was built in 1929 and resembles an English stately home. 104 N. Division, built in 1926 and resembles an English country house. Return to Boyer and continue south on Division past Wildwood Park **14**, the site of an auto tourist facility in the 1920's.

Continue south on Division and cross Alder St. to 100 year old Pioneer Park **15**. This park was established in 1901 and developed using a plan suggested in 1906 by John C. Olmstead, brother of Frederick Law Olmstead, who designed Central Park in New York City. Turn left on Alder to Sasayama Drive, the road through the park. Notice the 1909 Bandstand. Near the Garden Center is the charming Ladies Relief Society's iron fountain surrounded by a ring of trees. The majority of Walla Walla's State Record Trees, some of which have markers to identify them, can be found mainly in the center of the park. None of the trees in the park are native to the Walla Walla area but have thrived here. At the south end of the park is a series of spring fed ponds, with lots of resident ducks and geese. Spend a few minutes touring the Aviary **16**. It's worth a visit if you have time.

Leaving the park on the south side, turn right on Whitman St. Continue west on Whitman St. noting the 1904 house with a tower across from the rose garden. Continue west on Whitman Street for three blocks to Howard St. Here you will find the recently renovated Sharpstein School **17**, built in 1898, making it the oldest continuously operating elementary school in Washington State.

Turn right on Howard St. to Lincoln St. and turn left. On your left is a 1916 home at 520 Lincoln **18**, recently restored as a graphic design business. Notice the landscaping of the creek in the front. Next door at 508 Lincoln is the home of Henry Osterman, architect of many of Walla Walla's public buildings, including Sharpstein School.

Turn right on Grove St. and follow it two blocks to Crescent St., then left to Park St. Look for the YMCA straight ahead of you. Turn right on Park. On your right is the 1903 Colonial Revival Jesse Drumheller home at 233 Park **19**.

On your left is the 1906 Cox House at 345 East Birch **20**. Cross Alder and turn left crossing Park St. On the corner of Alder and Park is the 1927 Fire Station **21**, now the Red Cross office. Heading west on Alder behind the Carnegie Art Center*, on your left is a marker commemorating the Treaty Council of 1855 **22** when members of the Yakama, Nez Perce, Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes met near this site with Governor Isaac Stevens and reluctantly signed treaties creating reservations. Coming right up is Marcus Street. Turn north on Marcus St., behind the 1931 First Congregational Church. Notice the circa 1900 Queen Anne home at 253 Marcus **23** which was the home of early physician, orchardist and mayor Nelson Blalock. On the left is the 1903 Bly home at 244 Marcus.

Cross the footbridge over Mill Creek noting flood control structures and continue up Marcus to Boyer Ave. Whitman College's Bratton Tennis Center is directly across Boyer. Turn left on Boyer and return one block to Palouse and Main where your tour began.

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*Walla Walla Bicycle and Pedestrian
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UP BOYER AND
TO PIONEER PARK
TRAIL GUIDE



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FORT WALLA WALLA WALK

There are three sites recognized as locations of Fort Walla Walla: the first was at an unknown site on Five Mile Road; the second on Mill Creek at the corner of First and Main Streets; and the last on what are now the grounds and buildings occupied by the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center. This last fort was established by Bvt. Lt. Col Edward J. Steptoe and the Ninth Infantry in 1858.

Of the many buildings constructed during the fort's 52 year existence, 1858 to 1910, fifteen remain on the VA grounds, and two others on property deeded to the City of Walla Walla. The fort originally occupied 640 acres, much of which has been sold or deeded away over the years until the present 84 acres remain.

Troops stationed at Fort Walla Walla participated in various Indian Wars, including actions against the Spokane, Yakama, and Nez Perce under Chief Joseph. Casualties of those actions are buried in the Fort Walla Walla Cemetery located next to the Museum in Fort Walla Walla Park, west of the VA grounds.

The regular troops were transferred to other stations in 1861, and the post was occupied at various times by California and Oregon militias, and Washington Territory Volunteers until 1867, when troops were withdrawn and the post placed in the care of a Quartermaster's Agent. The fort was re-garrisoned in August 1873 by troops returning from the Modoc War, and was continuously in service until permanently decommissioned September 28, 1910. The military briefly occupied the fort during WWI, when the 146th and 147th Field Artillery Brigades received part of their early training under the command of General Paul Weyrauch, who had been a Second Lieutenant stationed at the fort when it was decommissioned.

The fort buildings were occupied briefly by the Public Health Service in 1920, and were transferred to the Veterans Bureau in 1921 when that agency was established to coordinate the services provided veterans by a collection of independent government agencies.

The fort was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 16, 1974. In 1996 the VA renamed the facility the Jonathan M. Wainwright Memorial VA Medical Center, in recognition of the birth of that famous WWII general, born at the fort August 23, 1883 during his father's assignment there.

Begin the Walking Tour

The original fifteen fort-era buildings which remain on the VA grounds are located in two general areas; the upper plateau containing the officers' quarters and troop barracks, and the lower level with outbuildings associated with maintenance and storage. The fort-era buildings each have a bronze plaque identifying its date of construction; those built by the VA do not. To visit the fort, enter the compound by traveling west on Chestnut Street until it becomes Wainwright Avenue, the VA's drive. Continue up the drive and crest the low hill, where you will see the parade grounds with a statue of General Wainwright at the flagpole. The officers' quarters are on the left, and two, two-story brick barracks are on the right. Follow the drive to the rear of the three-story brick building (86) at the west end of the compound, and park in the lot located there.

Walking Portion Distance: Approximately 1/2 mile

Begin your walking tour by heading east on the sidewalk in front of the white wooden buildings. The first you will encounter is **Building 7**, built in 1858 as a NCO's quarters that was relocated to its present site and modified by the VA in 1930. This building is presently used as the VA Police Headquarters. Next to it is **Building 49**, a single family officer's quarters built in 1888, as was its neighboring twin, **Building 48**. Both are in the Second Empire style, and have Mansard roofs. The two fort buildings deeded to the city (52 & 53) are directly behind (south) of these, and also built in 1888 as NCO quarters.

The next historic building in Officers' Row is **Building 5**, the first of four duplex officers' quarters built in 1858, the year the fort was established. This, and **Buildings 2, 3, 4, and 7** are probably the oldest buildings in Walla Walla. **Building 5** is 1 & 1/2 stories, and was modified over the years of occupation by the mili-

tary with box-like, single-story rooms added to both the east and west ends. Continuing past **Building 5**, the next three **Buildings, 4, 3, and 2** are all 1858 duplex officers' quarters. Each of these buildings originally sported adobe walls, which were later covered with board & batten siding, then recovered with the present ship-lap. An adobe brick removed during a construction project in **building 3** is displayed in the medical center's library. The 1 & 1/2 story roofs of **2, 3 & 4** were raised to 2 & 1/2 stories, chimneys extended, and dormers added to both front and rear second stories, all during the fort era. Each has a front porch, with that on **2** extending around the east side.

Passing **Building 2**, the last and largest in Officers' Row is **Quarters 1**, built in 1877 as the Commanding Officer's residence. This features a grand, central staircase, and a room large enough to entertain the fort's cadre of junior officers. Proceeding around the perimeter of the Parade Grounds and now heading west, **Buildings 68 and 69** are the two identical U-shaped brick structures facing officers' row. These were built in 1906, at a cost of \$60,955 each, as Infantry barracks. They have been used over the years by the VA as patient wards and administrative offices. Both buildings have been modified by enclosing the upper and lower porches, removing the chimneys, and modifying their front entries.

The remaining fort-era buildings are located to the north of the parade grounds and below the knoll on which the officers' quarters and barracks sit. The easiest way to see these is to return to your vehicle and drive down the street behind **Building 86** and past the Chapel. Beside the Chapel and to the north sits a small brick **Building 40** constructed in 1883 as the fort magazine. Notable is the fact this once stood in the parking lot behind **Building 86**, and was relocated to its present site without disintegrating!

At the bottom of the hill, adjacent to the Little League ball fields, are **Buildings 63 and 65**. **Building 65** was built in 1904 and served the fort as the oil house, where 10,000 gallons of mineral oil used for illumination was stored. The building now serves as the VA's carpenter and paint shops. **Building 63**, originally the

fort's ordinance storehouse, is now the VA's plumbing shop. Both **Buildings 63 and 65** were relocated to their present sites sometime after 1920, and **Building 65** has been added to over the years. Use the adjacent parking lot to turn around.

Backtracking to the intersection and turning right towards the Poplar Street exit (north), the remaining two fort-era buildings can be seen. To the left (west), adjacent to GESA Credit Union, is **Building 31**, built in 1859 as a Quartermaster's stable, where animals were taken for care rather than billeted. A wing which contained 12 stalls has been removed, and the building is now used to garage tractors and lawn care equipment. A hand-hewn ceiling beam, joined to its upright support with wooden pegs, is visible within.

The last building is to the right (east) of the drive. This is **Building 41**, built in 1888 as the fort's granary. As a cavalry post, there were numerous mounts and draft animals at the fort, and the granary was capable of storing 500,000 lbs of grain. The building sits on 168 pilings, and has four cupolas on its roof, all to ensure adequate air circulation and prevent spoilage of its contents. The VA uses this for a storage building.

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Robert L. Stevenson
*Fort Walla Walla
Museum*

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