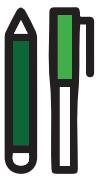


EXPLORE DOWNTOWN VANCOUVER- SELF GUIDED GEOCACHE

WHAT YOU'LL NEED:



Pen/pencil



Phone with GPS
(google maps or
apple maps works
great)



2-3 hours, less
time if you're
driving or biking
(this activity
can be split up)



Walking shoes
or vehicle

Walter Day Hilborn, known as Day W. Hilborn, was born in Michigan in 1897 to Edward Hilborn (1849-1934) and Anna Colby (Kolbe) Hilborn (1867-1953). In 1905, the Hilborn family moved to Washington eventually settling in Centralia.

Following military service, Hilborn returned to Washington State College to study architecture and structural engineering. After college, Hilborn began his architecture practice in Centralia as a construction superintendent for architect Richard V. Gough.

In 1927, Hilborn moved with Gough to Vancouver where they set up offices in the Central Building, 1208 Main Street. They formed the firm, Gough & Hilborn.

In 1928, Hilborn married Dorothy Janet White, a school principal and teacher from Woodland. They had three children: Sue Janet (1929), Day Walter Jr. (1935) and Sally (Salli) Ann (1937).

N 45 37.785 W 122 40.301

Notes:
A=

N 45 37.649 W 122 40.714

Notes:
C=
D=

N 45 37.827 W 122 40.627

Notes:
B=

N 45 38.BAB W 122 40.EAD

Notes:
F=
G=
H=
I=

N 45 38.HFG W 122 40.FCI

1

2

3

4

5

6



American Planning Association
Washington Chapter

Creating Great Communities for All

EXPLORE DOWNTOWN VANCOUVER- SELF GUIDED GEOCACHE



1

Hilborn's first building in Vancouver was the Arts Building in 1928. Let the number of stories above the front entrance canopy doubled = A.

During the Depression, times were difficult but Hilborn worked hard and slowly built a fine reputation for his designs and engineering abilities. He opened his own office in Room #222 in the Central Building. By 1936, he became a licensed structural engineer in Washington State.

Hilborn designed and supervised the construction of the Kiggins theater (N 45 37.752 W 122 40.287) on Main Street in the Art Deco style of the 1930s. Built by John Philip Kiggins (1868-1941), it opened to a full house in April 1936.

In 1937, Hilborn received his architectural license to practice both in Washington and Oregon. He designed the simple, elegant Cameo Theatre in Newberg, Oregon, which operated until the 1960s.

In 1938, Hilborn built an office building for his business at 307 E. Tenth Street (now 303 E. Evergreen Blvd). During the same year, he received national recognition and a write-up in Who's Who in America for his design of the Clark County Courthouse.

2

The 78,062-square-foot Clark County Courthouse is probably his greatest legacy. Hilborn designed the building with a "modified modern architecture with molded concrete walls." Completed in 1939, it won a national prize for architecture. Let the number of stories = B.

In 1939, he was admitted to The American Institute of Architects (A.I.A.). It was based on his work in designing the Kiggins Bowl Stadium, Kiggins Theater and Centralia Armory of the National Guard.

3

Vancouver's newspaper, The Columbian, outgrew its offices, so Hilborn was hired to design their newspaper building which opened in 1955. Washington Press No. 6 (1873) was showcased in the front window but it was moved to the Clark County Museum in early May 2012. There is a telephone pole near The Columbian entrance. What is the five digit number under CPUD? Let the fourth number = C. Let the second and third numbers added together = D.

4

In 1961, Hilborn designed the Vancouver Federal Savings & Loan Association building (see medallion for the name). It is now the Chase Bank. There is an impressive sculpture of a bird (phoenix?) inside the building. Let the third number in the Chase Bank's address = E.

Hilborn designed many houses along SE Evergreen Highway and around Wauna Vista Drive and Buena Vista Drive. What makes a Hilborn house easily identifiable are the bay windows beneath copper flashing, dovecotes often with cooper roofs, specially designed moldings and trim, and the hip roofs.

Hilborn designed the Spic-N-Span sandwich stand (N 45 37.935 W 122 40.345) at 15th & Washington. He would drop by often to have a quick lunch while he sketched ideas for a house or building he was working on at the time. It has undergone changes over the years and not always for the better.

Among many other buildings that Hilborn designed are the old City Hall at 8th and Washington, the CC Store, Vancouver Bowl, and Skamania and Klickitat County courthouses.

5

Hilborn designed several fine churches. In 1971, his funeral was held in this beautiful church that he designed and which the family had attended over the years. In 1999, Dorothy Janet White Hilborn's funeral was also held at this church. What is the address (no street numbers)? Let the last number = F. Locate the cornerstone on the West side. What year was the church established? Let the first number added to the third number = G. What year was the church built? Let the first number subtracted from the last number = H. And let the first number subtracted from the third number = I.

X

Combine all the numbers you've collected and complete the coordinates on the front of this page. Those coordinates will lead you to the final location where a geocache container is hidden. The geocache is easily accessible and it is NOT located in shrubbery. However, there are a LOT of non geocachers driving by so use caution and be discrete. Bring your own pen and pencil and sign your name on the sheet of paper. Please put the cache back where you found it--well hidden. Enjoy!



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Special thanks to Callan Roemer for this handout design and to "Rose Red" for creating this geocache. If you enjoyed this activity and want to explore geocaches in your community check out the Geocaching app. Geocaching is a great way to explore new cities and to learn more about your own community. This handout was made in partnership with the Southwest Washington American Planning Association Section.