
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2024



East Barracks/Parade Ground
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site



Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

August 20, 2024

Theresa Langford
US National Park Service

In future correspondence please refer to:

Project Tracking Code: 2024-06-04471

Property: Fort Vancouver East Barracks/Parade Ground Cultural Landscape Inventory Update

Re:

Dear Theresa Langford:

Thank you for contacting the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) regarding the above referenced Cultural Landscape Inventory and updated determinations of eligibility. This action has been reviewed on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) under provisions of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). Our review is based upon the *National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2024: East Barracks / Parade Ground, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site* dated April 11, 2024, and the accompanying Historic Property Inventories.

We concur with the results of the Cultural Landscape Inventory and determinations of eligibility within the eligible Fort Vancouver East Barracks/Parade Ground Historic District. Please see the attached table for individual resource/feature concurrence.

Should additional information become available, our assessment may be revised. Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Maddie Levesque, M.A
Architectural Historian
(360) 819-7203
Maddie.Levesque@dahp.wa.gov



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State Historic Preservation Officer

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	Historic Property Inventory #
Parade Ground Area	Contributing	18651
East Barracks Area	Contributing	N/A
Parade Ground Lawn	Contributing	N/A
Barracks Lawn	Contributing	N/A
Oregon white oaks	Contributing	N/A
Specimen Trees, Deciduous	Contributing	N/A
Specimen Trees, Coniferous	Contributing	N/A
Flowering Trees	Contributing	N/A
Hedges and Shrubs	Contributing	N/A
Foundation plantings	Contributing	N/A
Douglas fir Allée	Contributing	N/A
Specimen Trees, Deciduous	Noncontributing	N/A
Specimen Trees, Coniferous	Noncontributing	N/A
Flowering trees	Noncontributing	N/A
Hedges and Shrubs	Noncontributing	N/A
North Lot Plantings	Noncontributing	N/A
Alvord Road	Contributing	N/A
McClellan Road	Contributing	N/A



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Hatheway Road	Contributing	N/A
Unnamed Road	Contributing	N/A
Central Lot Parking Area	Contributing	N/A
McClellan Lot Parking Area	Contributing	N/A
Crossroads Lot Parking Area	Noncontributing	N/A
Gymnasium Lot Parking Area	Noncontributing	N/A
North Lot ABC Parking Area	Noncontributing	N/A
Hatheway Lot Parking Area	Noncontributing	N/A
Hatheway Lot East Parking Area	Noncontributing	N/A
Internal Connecting Road	Noncontributing	N/A
Pedestrian Circulation	Contributing	N/A
Building 704	Contributing	734353
Building 721	Contributing	734355
Building 722	Contributing	734356
Building 725	Contributing	734357
Building 728	Contributing	18689
Building 733	Contributing	718504
Building 746	Contributing	734366
Building 748	Contributing	734367
Building 752	Contributing	734368





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Building 753	Contributing	734369
Building 754	Contributing	734374
Building 786	Contributing	734375
Building 987	Contributing	734376
Building 989	Contributing	734377
Building 991	Contributing	734378
Building 993	Contributing	734380
Bandstand	Noncontributing	734382
Concrete Platform	Contributing	N/A
Historic Bakehouse Building Foundation	Contributing	N/A
Fence	Noncontributing	N/A
Memorial and Markers	Noncontributing	N/A
Bike Rack	Noncontributing	N/A
Lighted Bollards	Noncontributing	N/A
Light Poles	Noncontributing	N/A
Wayfinding & Interpretive Signage	Noncontributing	N/A
Mailbox	Noncontributing	N/A
Planter Bollards	Noncontributing	N/A
Flagpole	Noncontributing	N/A
Utility Boxes and Vaults	Noncontributing	N/A





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Basalt Edging	Undetermined	N/A
Rock Mound	Undetermined	N/A
Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery Site	Contributing	N/A



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Introduction

Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. The set of CRIS records for cultural landscapes is referred to as CRIS-CL. CRIS-CL records conform to a standardized data structure known as the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI).

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are as follows: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant landscapes in which NPS has or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Each CRIS-CL record is certified complete when the landscape is determined to meet one of the following:

Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,
Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register.

Cultural landscapes are varied in type and include historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and historic ethnographic landscapes; however, a cultural landscape also may fit within more than one type. Those cultural landscapes eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state, or local level, as well as integrity.

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are as follows:

The *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1))*, which states that “Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of properties...”

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a), which states that “...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior...”

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(c), which states that “each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying...historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...”

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998, which provides under Standard 2 the guidance that follows: “An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) and Sec. 112.”

Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories, which states that “The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,...and historic sites...”

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director’s Order #28, which states that “As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.”

General Information

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name	East Barracks/Parade Ground
Cultural Landscape Inventory Number	400179
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
Park Alpha Code	FOVA
Park Org Code	9430
Property Level	Landscape

Landscape Description

The East Barracks/Parade Ground is an approximately 38-acre designed historic landscape central to the Vancouver Barracks developed by the US Army between 1849 and 1946. This landscape includes the Parade Ground and the East Barracks. The Parade Ground is a large, roughly rectangular, open lawn running east-west across the northern portion of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site south of Officers' Row. The flat terrace is punctuated with mature trees and a bandstand. The edges are marked by roads and walkways, historic US Army buildings, trees, and fences. Historically, the Parade Ground was developed for army drills, ceremonies, and recreation as early as 1849, and was formally delineated in shape and size by 1851. Its size evolved throughout the period of significance, especially during the 1870s. Today, it is used as a public park for community events and recreation. The East Barracks is the portion of the Vancouver Barracks located to the east of Fort Vancouver Way (historically known as McLoughlin Road), a historic roadway that came to define the west edge of the Parade Ground. The East Barracks includes 16 contributing structures built between 1904 and 1941. The development of the East Barracks is representative of a typical army post with buildings clustered according to function. Buildings contained within the East Barracks reflect military architecture from a variety of periods between the 1900s and 1940s.

The edges of the East Barracks/Parade Ground are clearly defined by roads. An S-shaped road constructed by the NPS as part of its Mission 66-era development defines the eastern edge. The north edge is defined by Evergreen Boulevard and Officer's Row. The western boundary follows

Fort Vancouver Way and the western boundary of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) Cemetery. The southern boundary follows East 5th Street.

The period of significance for the East Barracks/Parade Ground extends from 1849 through 1946, from the establishment of Camp Vancouver north of the HBC fort to the decommissioning of Vancouver Barracks. During this period, the US Army constructed buildings, fences, and paths, and established formal plantings that defined the military landscape. The military post that once dominated this landscape played significant roles during the Pacific Northwest Indian Wars, the Spanish American War, World War I, and World War II before the post was declared surplus to national military and subsequently decommissioned as such in 2012.

The East Barracks/Parade Ground are included in the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District listed in the Washington State Register in 2004 and in the National Register of Historic Places in January 2007. In this larger district nomination, the military landscape (including East and West Barracks, Officers' Row, the Parade Ground, and Pearson Field) are described as contributing to the Historic District and possessing integrity. The East Barracks/Parade Ground is nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with the exploration/settlement, industry, military, politics/government, and transportation; Criterion B for its association with General O.O. Howard; Criterion C for its architecture that reflects a range of historic styles typical and representative of military-post architecture in the 1800s and 1900s; and Criterion D for archeological sites that have revealed significant historic information and have potential to yield further information regarding military activities.

The East Barracks/Parade Ground retains integrity for its formal military-designed open space and function-based historic building clusters established during the period of significance. These features are currently in good condition. The historic site displays the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association through the retention of landscape characteristics that communicate its historic significance as a cultural landscape. Landscape characteristics applicable to this site include natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, buildings and structures, circulation, small-scale features, and archeological sites. The setting

provided by adjacent lands (the West Barracks and Officers' Row buildings along the edges of the Parade Ground) also contributes to the integrity of the landscape.

Landscape Hierarchy Description

East Barracks/Parade Ground is a landscape with no component landscapes and is one of four cultural landscapes within the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. This cultural landscape reflects historical US Army activity and development of the site. The other three cultural landscapes are Fort Vancouver, Mission 66 Park Developed Area, and McLoughlin House. East Barracks/Parade Ground has a concentration of historic buildings, reconstructed buildings and structures, and archeological sites related to the prehistoric use of the area as well as historic development by the Hudson's Bay Company, US Army, and National Park Service. The physical appearance of the landscape today reflects its rich history of land use and settlement by the different groups. The result is a mixture of architectural styles (such as French-Canadian Vernacular, Victorian, and Modern styles) and open areas (such as the parade ground) that facilitate a mixture of uses.

Landscape Type

Historic Designed Landscape
Historic Site

Site Plan

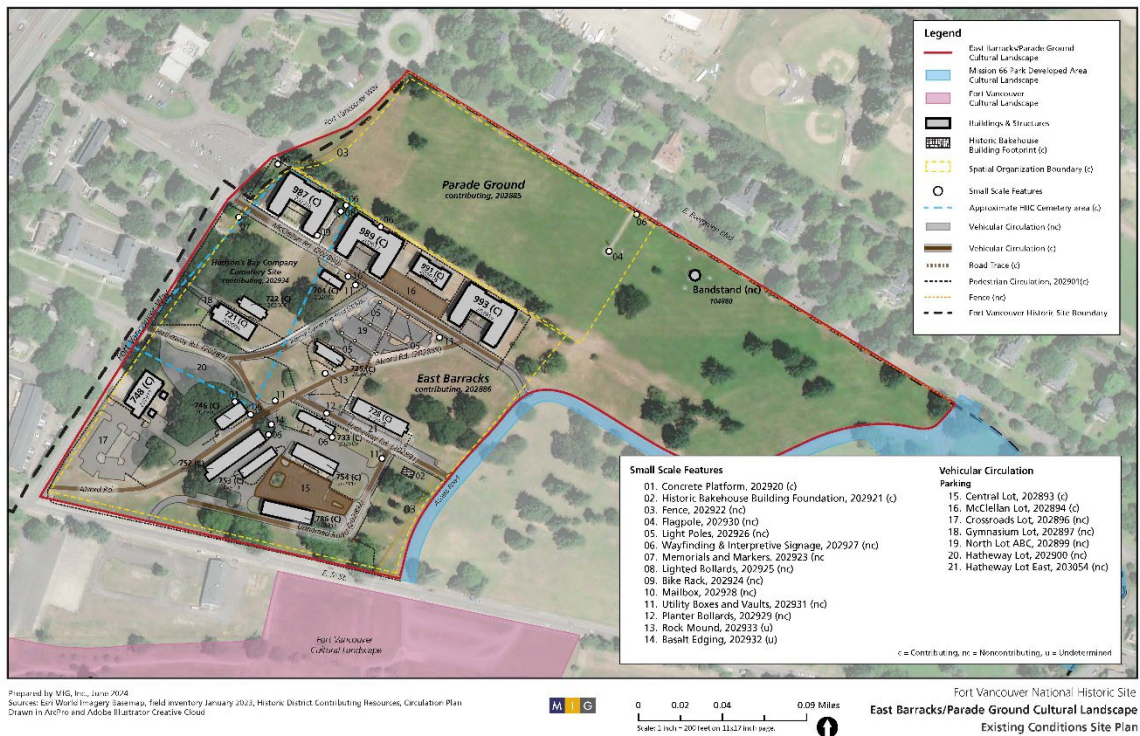


Figure 1. Site Plan of East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape, including landscape features and context. (MIG 2024)

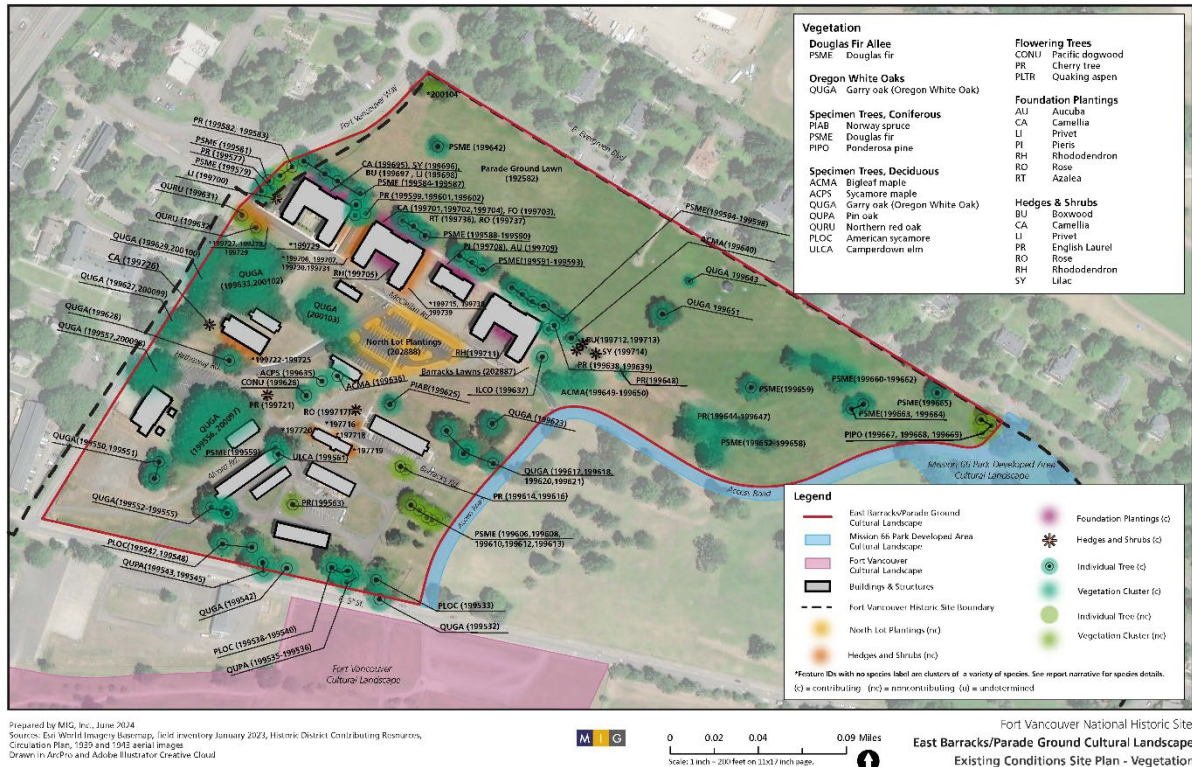


Figure 2. East Barracks/Parade Ground Vegetation Site Map, including trees, shrubs, and hedges in the cultural landscape. (MIG 2024).

Other Names

Name	Type
Fort Vancouver	Both Current and Historic
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	Current
Parade Ground	Both Current and Historic
Camp Vancouver	Historic
Columbia Barracks	Historic
Vancouver Barracks	Both Current and Historic
East Barracks	Current

Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground	Both Current and Historic
East Barracks/Parade Ground	Current

Concurrence Information

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Yes

Park Superintendent Concurrence Date

09/15/2004

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

This CLI has been drafted and edited by multiple people over the past two decades. Initial efforts were completed by Janene Caywood, of HRA, Inc. with guidance from NPS historical landscape architects Cathy Gilbert and Susan Dolan in 2004. Content from the Cultural Landscape Report for Fort Vancouver (Taylor and Erigero 1992) was used to develop the site history. More recently a draft was updated by Bradley Pavlik, NPS historical landscape architect, in 2010. A revised draft was prepared in 2018 by NPS historical landscape architects Cortney Cain Gjesfjeld and Shannon Sawyer and NPS cultural resources program associate Sang Bae focused on updates to the vegetation analysis. Finally, the existing conditions documentation and analysis were updated in 2023-2024 by historical landscape architect Laurie Matthews, architectural historian Eleanor Cox, and project associate Emma-Quin Smith of MIG, Inc.

Revisions

Revised By

Laurie Matthews, Eleanor Cox, and Emma-Quin Smith

Type of Revision

Addition/Deletion of Landscape Characteristic or Contributing Feature

Updated Site Plans

Revision Concurrence Date

08/20/2024

Revision Concurrence

State Historic Preservation Officer

Geographic Information

Area (Acres)

38 Acres

Boundary Description

The East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape encompasses both the Parade Ground and the East Barracks. This includes the portion of the Vancouver Barracks owned by the National Park Service that was not altered by development associated with the Mission 66 Park Developed Area cultural landscape from the Mission 66 era, and therefore retains its integrity. The north boundary follows the NPS ownership boundary south of East Evergreen Boulevard. The west boundary follows along the east side of Fort Vancouver Way inside the NPS ownership boundary, which jogs to the west side of Fort Vancouver Way to encompass the approximate boundary of the Hudson's Bay Company cemetery. The southern boundary continues along the northern side of East 5th Street. The east edge is defined by the western side of the Access Road associated with the Mission 66 Park Developed Area cultural landscape.

Latitude/Longitude

Geometry	Latitude	Longitude	GeoDatum	Elevation (Meters)	Position Source	Position Accuracy
Area	5052647	526775	1983 NAD		GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Area	5052545	526596	1983 NAD		GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Area	5052579	526436	1983 NAD		GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Area	5052398	526357	1983 NAD		GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Area	5052397	526050	1983 NAD		GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail

Area	5052534	526098	1983 NAD		GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Area	5052541	526075	1983 NAD		GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Area	5052727	526154	1983 NAD		GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Area	5052717	526182	1983 NAD		GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Area	5052806	526265	1983 NAD		GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail

Regional Landscape Contexts and Narratives

Physiographic

East Barracks/Parade Ground is located within the physiographic zone of the Portland/Vancouver Basin, the northern most section of the Willamette Valley lowlands, a narrow area between the Klamath Mountains to the south, the Coast Range to the west, and the Cascade Mountains to the east and north. This landscape is associated with mixed coniferous/deciduous forests and interspersed with large clearings of prairie terraces. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site occupies a series of broad, relatively flat river terraces above the north bank of the Columbia River—within an area that formerly contained native prairie.

Cultural

East Barracks/Parade Ground resulted from activities associated with the US Army's occupation of the site, beginning in 1849 and extending to 2012. The East Barracks/Parade Ground, a part of the historic Vancouver Barracks, is now administered by the National Park Service. Visitors can get information, view exhibits, and speak to park rangers or volunteers during their visit to the park. Parking is available for the public, including residents of the local area who frequent the park and use it as a public open space and recreation area. Many of the buildings have been

adapted to meet the needs of new tenants, such as park administration, US Forest Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Political

East Barracks/Parade Ground is located within Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, located in Vancouver, Washington which is in Clark County. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site encompasses a complex and multi-layered history of the Pacific Northwest. It includes landscapes developed by the Hudson's Bay Company, the US Army, and the NPS. East Barracks/Parade Ground is owned by the NPS.

Location Map Graphic Information

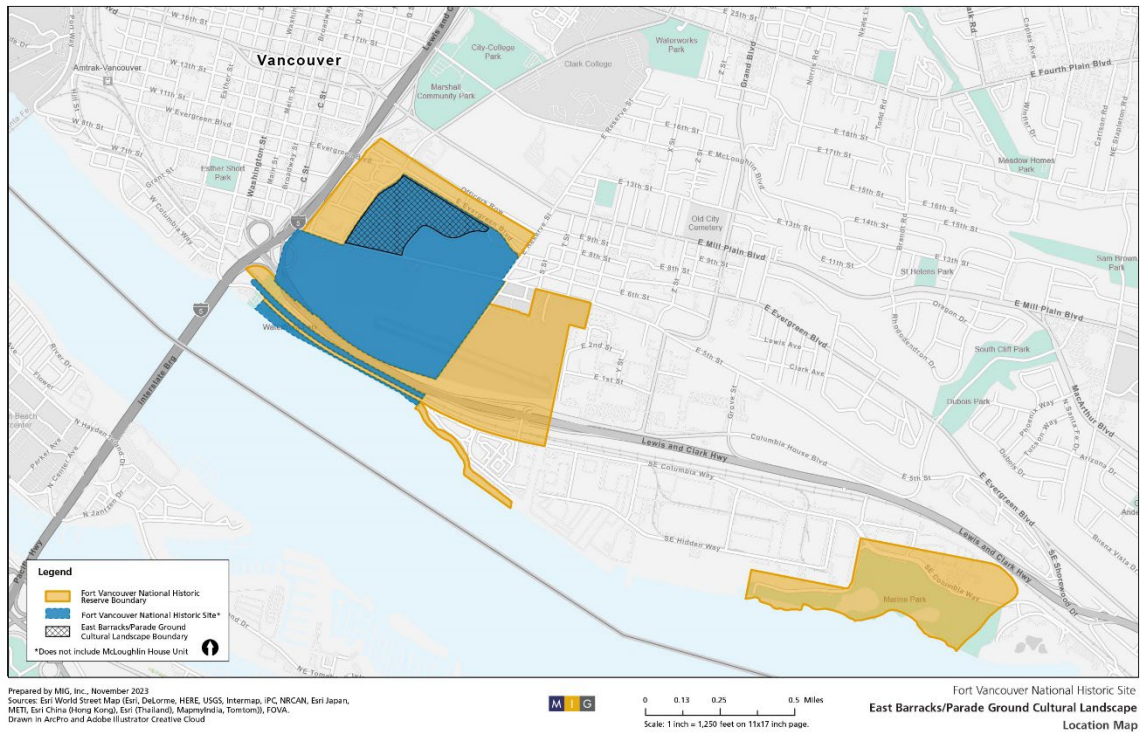


Figure 4. The yellow areas represent the Fort Vancouver Historic Reserve while the blue areas are the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. The East Barracks/Parade Ground is in the northwestern portion of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. (MIG 2023)

State and County

State

Washington

County

Clark

Management Information

Management Category

Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date

08/01/2009

Management Category Explanatory Narrative

The East Barracks/Parade Ground meets the following criteria: the preservation of the landscape is specifically legislated, and the landscape is related to the park's legislated significance. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site was established on June 19, 1948. The Department of the Interior report on its legislation stated that the lands so dedicated should fulfill “two essential requirements – the preservation of the historic stockade ...and the preservation of the historic parade ground of the later United States Army Post”¹

The 2003 General Management Plan established management zones within Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. East Barracks/Parade Ground is located within the “historic zone,” which recommends cultural landscapes be restored. Specific treatment for the Parade Ground states that it be “delineated and restored. In addition, the future use of the Parade Ground for special events would be determined.”²

Management Agreements

Management Agreement	Other Management Agreement	Management Agreement Expiration Date	Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative
None			

¹ General Management Plan 2003

² General Management Plan 2003

Legal Interests

Legal Interest Type	Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date	Other Organization/Agency	Legal Interest Narrative
Fee Simple			East Barracks/Parade Ground is owned by the NPS.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?

Yes – Adjacent lands do contribute

Narrative

Lands adjacent to the East Barracks/Parade Ground along the south, north and west edges contribute to the integrity and significance of the landscape. They contain historic resources such as buildings and roads that help to define the historic feeling, association, and context of the East Barracks/Parade Ground. Officers' Row to the north and the West Barracks to the west, owned by the City of Vancouver, were also built by the US Army as part of Fort Vancouver. E. 5th Street to the south was an important access route to and from the military post.

Uses Information

Functions and Uses

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic Use	Current Use	Primary Use
Defense	Military Facility (Post)		Yes	No	Yes
Defense	Fortification	Parade Ground	Yes	No	No
Funerary	Cemetery		Yes	Yes	No
Government	Government Office	Government Office – Other	No	Yes	Yes
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)		No	Yes	No
Landscape	Functional Landscape	Vehicular Circulation	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Functional Landscape	Pedestrian Circulation	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Natural Area	Prairie	Yes	No	No

Public Access

Other Restrictions

Public Access Explanatory Narrative

The outdoor space, including the Parade Ground, is open to the public at all times. The buildings and structures within the East Barracks house park administration offices and tenants and are restricted to the public.

Associated Ethnographic Groups

Ethnographic Study Status

Yes – Restricted Information

Ethnographic Narrative

The landscape of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site is associated with over three dozen Tribes and indigenous groups. The park's consulting parties are listed below in alphabetical order.³

Ethnographic Groups (O)

Ethnographic Group	Type
Burns Paiute Tribe	Both Current and Historic
Cayuga Nation	Both Current and Historic
The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation	Both Current and Historic
Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation	Both Current and Historic
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	Both Current and Historic
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians	Both Current and Historic
Coquille Indian Tribe	Both Current and Historic
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	Both Current and Historic
Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Both Current and Historic
Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation (MT)	Both Current and Historic
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	Both Current and Historic
Office of Hawaiian Affairs	Both Current and Historic
Ka Aha Lahui O 'Olekona Hawaiian Civic Club of Oregon and Southwest Washington (KALO HCC)	Both Current and Historic
Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation	Both Current and Historic

³ List provided by Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in 2023.

Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe	Both Current and Historic
Nez Perce Tribe	Both Current and Historic
Nisqually Indian Tribe	Both Current and Historic
Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California	Both Current and Historic
Pit River Tribe	Both Current and Historic
Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation	Both Current and Historic
Oneida Indian Nation	Both Current and Historic
Onondaga Nation	Both Current and Historic
Quinault Indian Nation	Both Current and Historic
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	Both Current and Historic
Seneca Nation of Indians	Both Current and Historic
Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation	Both Current and Historic
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation	Both Current and Historic
Confederated Tribes of Siletz	Both Current and Historic
Skokomish Tribal Nation	Both Current and Historic
Spokane Tribe of Indians	Both Current and Historic
Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians	Both Current and Historic
The Tulalip Tribes of Washington	Both Current and Historic
Tuscarora Nation	Both Current and Historic
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Both Current and Historic
The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	Both Current and Historic

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Both Current and Historic
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National Register Information

Documentation Status

Keeper Documented

Documentation Narrative Description

A previous National Register listing associated with this landscape was the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site listed on October 15, 1966 (NRIS #66000370), with additional documentation provided on May 23, 1972. The 1966 listing was an administrative listing, completed according to the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. The 1972 nomination focused primarily on Hudson's Bay Company resources and did not provide adequate documentation of the East Barracks/Parade Ground as part of the US Army context.

Concurrence Eligibility

Status

Keeper - Eligible

Date

1/5/2007

Narrative

The East Barracks/Parade Ground is described in the National Register Nomination for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District, determined eligible by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer in July 2004. This historic district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in January 2007 after being approved by the Keeper.

National Register Significance Level

National

National Register Significance -- Contributing/Individual

Contributing

National Register Classification

District

Statement of Significance

East Barracks/Parade Ground is the NPS-owned portion of the larger Vancouver Barracks landscape that is described in the National Register Nomination for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District, determined eligible by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer in July 2004, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. This district meets National Register of Historic Places criteria A, C and D. Under criterion A, the East Barracks/Parade Ground was found to be associated with important historical events associated with the United States military and western settlement. Under criterion C, it is associated with architecture that reflects a range of historic styles typical and representative of military-post architecture in the 1800s and 1900s. Finally, this landscape has demonstrated to contain archeological resources that possess the potential to yield significant information regarding pre-historic and historic occupation, thus it qualifies for listing under criterion D.

The period of significance for the East Barracks/Parade Ground extends from 1849 through 1946. In 1849 the US Army established Camp Vancouver north of the existing Fort Vancouver and began construction of four log buildings: an 11-room log building for the officers (Grant House), kitchen/servants' quarters, mess hall/kitchen, and hospital kitchen/bakehouse.⁴ Many of the HBC structures were rented to house officers and provisions. During these early years, the arrangement of buildings and structures, open space, and roads began to take shape and these relationships remain extant today. Although the US Army used the space for drills, ceremonies, and recreation from the outset, they completed buildings to the north, west, and east of the area that became the Parade Ground in 1951. The landscape was further developed over time with other buildings, fences, paths and plantings. The East Barracks (as part of the larger Vancouver Barracks landscape) also played significant roles during the Pacific Northwest Indian Wars, the Spanish American War, World War I, and World War II. By the end of the period of significance, 1946, the post began reporting to Fort Lewis and the Vancouver Barracks ceased to play an important role in national military affairs.

The East Barracks/Parade Ground retains integrity through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Based on the evaluation of character-defining features, the

⁴ These building are either outside the East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape or are no longer extant.

East Barracks/Parade Ground exhibits key patterns, relationships, and features that contribute to the historical significance of the landscape, specifically its association with the activities of the US Army between 1849 and 1946. Contributing landscape characteristics are natural features and vegetation, spatial organization, archeological features, vegetation, buildings and structures, circulation, and small-scale features.

Camp Vancouver (later Vancouver Barracks) was established in 1849 to defend settlement of the Oregon Territory. Oregon became a state in 1859 and Washington became a state in 1889. From then until World War I, the post was the US Army's principal administrative center in the Pacific Northwest. It served as a central command and supply post for actions associated with the Pacific Northwest Indian wars of the mid-1800s, including the 1877 Nez Perce campaign. Several young officers stationed at the post throughout its years of operation went on to achieve high command positions nationally, including Joseph Barnes; Philip Sheridan; George McClellan; Benjamin Alvord; Ulysses S. Grant; George Wright; and George Marshall.

Vancouver Barracks were also the base for several significant military explorations and survey expeditions in the Northwest and Alaska in the latter part of the 1800s, and later served to police civil strife resulting from the depression of the 1890s. In the late 1800s- and early 1900s, the post served as a recruitment, mobilization and training facility for the Spanish American War and other foreign engagements. During World War I, the Vancouver Barracks was the principal district for the US Army Signal Corps' Spruce Division which helped supply Sitka spruce trees for the construction of combat planes, and the site of the world's largest lumber mill; activities of the Spruce Division had a lasting impact on the region's lumber industry. In 1924, the US Army established Pearson Field at the post, initiating its short but important role in aviation history.

In the 1930s, the post became a district headquarters for the Ninth Corps of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and played an important role in the enrollment, training, and supply of the Pacific Northwest's network of CCC camps, directly supervising between twenty-eight and thirty-two CCC camps in both Oregon and Washington. Work done in camps under Vancouver Barracks' command had a long-term impact on the national forests and parks of the Pacific Northwest. Later, during World War II the post served as a port of embarkation for the Pacific Theater. The post's architecture reflects a range of historic styles, typical and representative of

military-post architecture in the 1800s and 1900s. The spatial organization, massing, and some of the vegetation remain from the late 1800s and early 1900s cultural landscape.

National Register Significance Criteria

Criterion A: Event

Criterion C: Design/Construction

Criterion D: Information Potential

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes)

Start Year/Era and End Year/Era	Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet
1849-1946 CE	Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs (1865-1939)	Indian Wars (1860-1890)
1849-1946 CE	Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs (1865-1939)	World War II
1849-1946 CE	Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs (1865-1939)	The Home Front

National Register Areas of Significance

Category	Subcategory (only for Archeology and Ethnic Heritage)	Narrative
Military		
Architecture		
Archeology	Historic-Aboriginal Historic-Non-Aboriginal Prehistoric	
Exploration/Settlement		
Politics/Government		

National Historic Landmark

Status

No

World Heritage Site

Status

No

National Natural Landmark

Status

No

NRIS Information (with Other Certifications)

NRIS Name

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

NRIS ID

66000370

State Register Documentation

Identification Number

CL058

Name

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

Listed Date

06/24/2004

Narrative

East Barracks/Parade Ground is a cultural landscape located within the boundaries of the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District.

Chronology & Physical History

Chronology

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1824	CE	1824	CE	Established	The HBC selected the general area to build its new fur trading post. This site would later become the US Army Vancouver Barracks.
1829	CE	1829	CE	Built	A new fort was erected on the lower portion of Fort Plain, which became the center of activities for the remainder of the HBC's occupation of the area.
1840	CE	1849	CE	Established	At its peak, the HBC had established a road system, agricultural fields, an employee village, and other developments that would later influence the development of the Vancouver Barracks.
1846	CE	1846	CE	Established	The US and Great Britain signed the Treaty of Oregon, which established the boundary between their territories at the 49th parallel. The HBC and the US Army were to exist side-by-side at Fort Vancouver.
1846	CE	1846	CE	Established	US Congress authorized military establishments for regiments of "mounted riflemen" to protect immigrants on the Oregon Trail and the increasing number of settlers in the Willamette Valley.
1849	CE	1849	CE	Established	In May, two companies of the US Army's First Artillery arrived at Camp Vancouver having traveled by ship via Cape Horn and/or across the Isthmus of Panama. The US Army occupied a portion of lands claimed by HBC, a hay field on the terrace north of the HBC Fort. Initial improvements were constructed along the perimeter of agricultural lands leased from HBC on higher river terrace north of HBC stockade. The earliest buildings were both log and frame construction situated in an east-west linear fashion along the northern edge of the parcel and established a pattern for future development of the reservation.

1849	CE	1849	CE	Built	The US Army began construction of four log buildings: an 11-room log building for the officers (Grant House), kitchen/servants' quarters, mess hall/kitchen, and hospital kitchen/bakehouse. HBC structures were rented to house officers and provisions. (Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District nomination 2007)
1850	CE	1850	CE	Built	In May, the US Army entered an agreement with the HBC to use an eight-acre field north of the stockade.
1850	CE	1850	CE	Established	In October, the US Army formally proclaimed the establishment of a military reservation of about four-square miles. This claim included the HBC stockade and the land and improvements about two miles to the east and west of it.
1850	CE	1850	CE	Established	Camp Vancouver became known as Columbia Barracks.
1850	CE	1850	CE	Built	The US Army constructed 26 buildings: log structures for officers and two, two-story log barracks buildings, creating the initial outlines of the Parade Ground.
1850	CE	1851	CE	Built	By this time, the US Army had developed three sides of the Parade Ground including: log barracks on the west; a barracks building on the east; a row of officers' quarters on the north. A flagstaff was erected on axis with the commanding officer's house.
1853	CE	1853	CE	Established	In October, by an act of Congress the reserve was reduced to 640 acres, subject to the claims by the HBC as guaranteed by the 1846 treaty. In 1856, the amicable relationship between the HBC and the US Army began to deteriorate.
1853	CE	1853	CE	Established	The US military post became known as Fort Vancouver.
1854	CE	1854	CE	Built	By this year, fences were erected in front of all the officer's residences and the Parade Ground was enclosed to prevent free-ranging livestock from entering these areas.

1854	CE	1854	CE	Built	Fort Vancouver military reservation was mapped by J.K. Mansfield. Reservation included a parade ground; nine log Officers Quarters were located at the north side of the parade ground and log Soldiers Barracks were located at both the west and east ends of the parade ground. Numerous other frame and log buildings were part of the post. An established HBC cemetery and a Catholic Church were located to the SW of the parade ground.
1859	CE	1861	CE	Removed	The US Army removed many of the HBC improvements from the area.
1860	CE	1865	CE	Established	By the early 1860s, the Parade Ground was fully defined by roads and buildings around its perimeter. Dirt roads existed on all four sides.
1860	CE	1860	CE	Abandoned	In May, the HBC removed the last of their goods and left for their Victoria, BC headquarters. The US Army removed many of the remaining improvements in the HBC employee village to continue improvement of the Quartermaster's depot.
1864	CE	1864	CE	Built	A new guardhouse was built on the south side of the Parade Ground, opposite the post commander's house.
1865	CE	1865	CE	Built	At the end of the Civil War, with the return of regular army troops, the two western-most log buildings in Officers' Row were removed, and three frame buildings were built in their place. A fourth officers' quarters was built south of the hospital.
1867	CE	1867	CE	Moved	The Army created the Department of the Columbia and in 1867 moved its administrative headquarters from Fort Vancouver to Portland.
1874	CE	1874	CE	Established	By this year, a road was added to the Parade Ground, dividing it roughly in half along a north/south axis; the flagpole was moved slightly northward along this axis; a bandstand was added in the northwestern quarter of the Parade Ground.
1879	CE	1879	CE	Moved	Department of Columbia relocated from Portland to Fort Vancouver and the military post became known as Vancouver Barracks.

1879	CE	1879	CE	Built	A wave of construction was sparked by an act of Congress. The log officers' residences were replaced with frame buildings, except the Grant House. The O. O. Howard House and two officers' quarters were built at the west end of the Parade Ground. (Water Supply Plan, 1886; Babalis: 38)
1880	CE	1889	CE	Planted	In this decade, landscaping included the planting of boulevard trees along the E. Evergreen Blvd., the fencing of the new officers' residences yards, and construction of a board walkway along the north side of E. Evergreen Blvd.
1880	CE	1889	CE	Built	A new administrative building was constructed at the south edge of the Parade Ground, opposite the former post commanding officer's house.
1882	CE	1882	CE	Established	General Sherman recommended substantial improvements at Vancouver Barracks and listed it as a post to be retained. Many post buildings were demolished.
1884	CE	1884	CE	Built/Established	The Post Hospital was constructed near western boundary of Vancouver Barracks. This established the West Barracks area of the post as a medical services sub-area.
1886	CE	1886	CE	Expanded	By this year, the Parade Ground was extended eastward. The central road was removed, but the road that marked the original eastern boundary remained.
1886	CE	1886	CE	Built	By this year, at the eastern end of the Parade Ground was a new entry road that encircled the Department headquarters building and then branched into two roads leading north to intersect with E. Evergreen Blvd. and south to the road along the south side of the Parade Ground.
1886	CE	1886	CE	Removed	By this year, the buildings that lined the eastern border of the Parade Ground were removed, extending the field to the new Department buildings, (where the NPS residences and administration are now).
1886	CE	1886	CE	Built	By this year, the flagpole was moved further south. Two bandstands existed: one south of Officers' Row residence building 15 and the other south of building 7. Just northwest of the second bandstand was a fountain.

1898	CE	1899	CE	Established	The Vancouver Barracks served as a mobilization and training center for troops heading to the Spanish American War.
1902	CE	1910	CE	Developed	After the end of the Spanish-American War of 1898, another major phase of building occurred west and south of the Parade Ground.
1903	CE	1907	CE	Built	Barracks buildings 987, 989, and 993, and Headquarters (Building 991) were constructed within the southwestern corner of the Parade Ground, narrowing the western end of the lawn area.
1903	CE	1907	CE	Established	Several footpaths were added: two running north-south, perpendicular to Officers' Row residence buildings 9 and 11 (Grant House), and one running east-west, just north of the newly constructed barracks buildings.
1904	CE	1905	CE	Built	A Gymnasium (Building 721) was built within the East Barracks.
1905	CE	1906	CE	Built	A Quartermaster Storehouse and Carpenter Shop (Buildings 752 and 786) were built within the East Barracks.
1909	CE	1909	CE	Built	Another Quartermaster Storehouse (Building 754) was built within the East Barracks.
1912	CE	1912	CE	Removed	By this year, the department headquarters buildings at the eastern end of the Parade Ground were removed. The road system remained in place until at least the end of World War I, possibly into the 1930s.
1912	CE	1912	CE	Built	Many other buildings, including additional barracks, a store house, a new post hospital, and a gymnasium, were constructed in the area at the west end of the reserve.
1914	CE	1914	CE	Built	Buildings 722 and 725 (Mess Hall/Tailor Shop and Post Exchange Restaurant) were built within the East Barracks.
1917	CE	1917	CE	Built	The Quartermaster Storehouse (Building 753) was built within the East Barracks.
1917	CE	1918	CE	Built	The Spruce Division was established in the lower portion of the Barracks to help produce lumber for airplane construction during WWI. The army erected several large industrial buildings including a large mill, drying kilns, and storage buildings.
1919	CE	1919	CE	Built	The Motor Repair Shop (Building 748) was built within the East Barracks.

1924	CE	1924	CE	Removed	The old spruce mill was razed in order to construct an aircraft landing field (today's Pearson Field).
1930	CE	1935	CE	Established	In the early 1930s, a single path bisected the Parade Ground between McLoughlin Road and Ingalls Road but was removed by 1940. The row of Douglas fir along the south side of the Parade Ground were possibly planted in the 1930s.
1933	CE	1941	CE	Established	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) headquarters for Washington and Oregon established at Vancouver Barracks in March.
1933	CE	1933	CE	Built	CCC headquarters was constructed in the former location of the HBC village.
1933	CE	1933	CE	Developed	CCC development at Vancouver Barracks included: a motor pool complex, warehouses, barracks, mess hall, recreation building, "Contagious Hospital," and office buildings.
1935	CE	1935	CE	Built	Buildings 410 and 704 (CCC Auto Repair Shop and CCC Inspectors Office) were built. Building 410 is located south of present-day E. 5th Street.
1940	CE	1940	CE	Built	Emergency Barracks, Building 746, was built in the East Barracks.
1941	CE	1941	CE	Built	The US Army hospital at the north end of the reserve was constructed in response to increasing military activity because of the outbreak of WWII.
1941	CE	1941	CE	Built	The Finance Office, Building 728, was built in the East Barracks.
1942	CE	1942	CE	Established	In July 1942 CCC activities were discontinued due to World War II.
1942	CE	1942	CE	Established	When the US entered World War II, Vancouver Barracks served as a departure point for troops serving abroad, as a staging area for Portland Subport of Embarkation, and as the US Army's first training center for quartermaster units. The Vancouver Barracks subsequently came under the control of the Ninth Service Command.
1946	CE	1946	CE	Established	In January, Vancouver Barracks was declared excess to the needs of the US Army Transportation Corps.
1946	CE	1946	CE	Land Transfer	The northern half of the military reserve was incorporated into Vancouver.

1946	CE	1946	CE	Established	In December, 84.5 acres were reactivated as a military post and designated to serve as headquarters for reserve training in the Pacific Northwest.
1948	CE	1948	CE	Established	An Act of Congress authorized Fort Vancouver National Historic Monument.
1955	CE	1955	CE	Moved	The Hospital Storehouse (Building 733) was moved to its current location in the East Barracks due to bridge expansion and freeway related construction. This building was originally built in 1919.
1958	CE	1958	CE	Established	In February, the Oregon Military District was phased out under a reorganization of the US Army and Vancouver Barracks became a satellite of Fort Lewis, Washington.
1960	CE	1961	CE	Altered	As part of the Mission 66 program, the NPS removed historic roads and buildings for a new Visitor Center, two residences, a maintenance shop, parking lot, and entrance road at the eastern end of the Parade Ground.
1961	CE	1961	CE	Established	The National Historic Monument was redesignated a National Historic Site.
1963	CE	1973	CE	Removed	Most of the temporary buildings associated with the CCC and WWII were razed. The remaining buildings were removed in 1973.
1978	CE	1978	CE	Built	Building 710 was constructed east of Building 704 in the East Barracks.
1982	CE	1982	CE	Built	An archeological dig of the ca. 1874 bandstand in the northeastern quarter of the Parade Ground and historic photos resulted in the reconstruction of the bandstand. It was not placed in its historic location due to its proximity to an old oak tree.
1983	CE	1996	CE	Built	Building 787, a woodshed, was constructed south of Buildings 752 and 753 in the East Barracks.
1986	CE	1988	CE	Land Transfer	Officers' Row was deeded to the City of Vancouver to be preserved as a historic site. The buildings underwent a two-year rehabilitation, converted to commercial space (mainly offices and restaurants) and duplexes.
1996	CE	1996	CE	Established	The Vancouver National Historic Reserve was formed with the City of Vancouver, Washington State, the NPS, and the US Army.

2007	CE	2007	CE	Damaged	In October, a windstorm damaged the mature oak tree near the bandstand.
2007	CE	2007	CE	Land Transfer	The City of Vancouver acquired the US Army land holdings now known as the West Barracks.
2008	CE	2008	CE	Planted	The damaged oak tree near the bandstand split down the middle and had to be removed. It was replaced with another, younger tree of the same species.
2008	CE	2008	CE	Planted	Twenty-six trees were planted along Evergreen Boulevard to replace, in-kind, historic trees that had been lost.
2012	CE	2012	CE	Land Transfer	The NPS acquired the remaining US Army land holdings within the reserve. The jurisdiction of East and South Vancouver Barracks was officially transferred to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site on Memorial Day, May 28, 2012.
2018	CE	2018	CE	Removed	Buildings 710 and 787 demolished under PEPC project ID#80783.

Physical History

The following information has been extracted from four major documents: Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2007; *Vancouver National Historic Reserve Cultural Landscape Report*, 2005, by Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects; *Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report*, Volumes I and II, 1992, by Patricia C. Erigero and Terri Taylor; and the *Historic Structures Report: East Vancouver Barracks* by Krafft & Krafft Architecture and Leavengood Architects, 2010.

PRE-1848 CE

Hudson's Bay Company Development

In 1824, the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) selected the general area that was to build its new fur trading post that would later be subsumed, the US Army's Vancouver Barracks. In 1829, a new fort was erected on the lower portion of Fort Plain that became the center of activities for the remainder of the HBC's occupation of the area until 1860. Development by the HBC included the stockade and associated buildings within, the HBC Village (or Fort Vancouver Village) where employees lived, tended agricultural fields, and developed a sawmill, grist mill, and roads. When the post reached its maximum development in the 1840s, the HBC included agricultural fields in the vicinity of where the US Army would soon establish their barracks.

In 1846, the United States and Great Britain signed the Treaty of Oregon, which established the boundary between Great Britain's territory and the United States at the 49th parallel. The HBC and the US Army were to exist amicably, side-by-side at Fort Vancouver for a few years. The HBC saw the US Army necessary to enforce their "possessory rights" to land and improvements guaranteed by the 1846 treaty. However, with the signing of the Oregon Treaty, the preeminent position of the HBC in the area began to wane, and gradually the military began to expand beyond the sites it had occupied near the stockade.

The change in territorial boundaries added to the influx of American settlers into the area, who appropriated the HBC lands and improvements in the vicinity of Fort Vancouver under the Donation Land Claims Act. In response, the US government made plans to send a military

contingent to the Oregon Territory to protect American settlers and establish a governmental presence in the region.

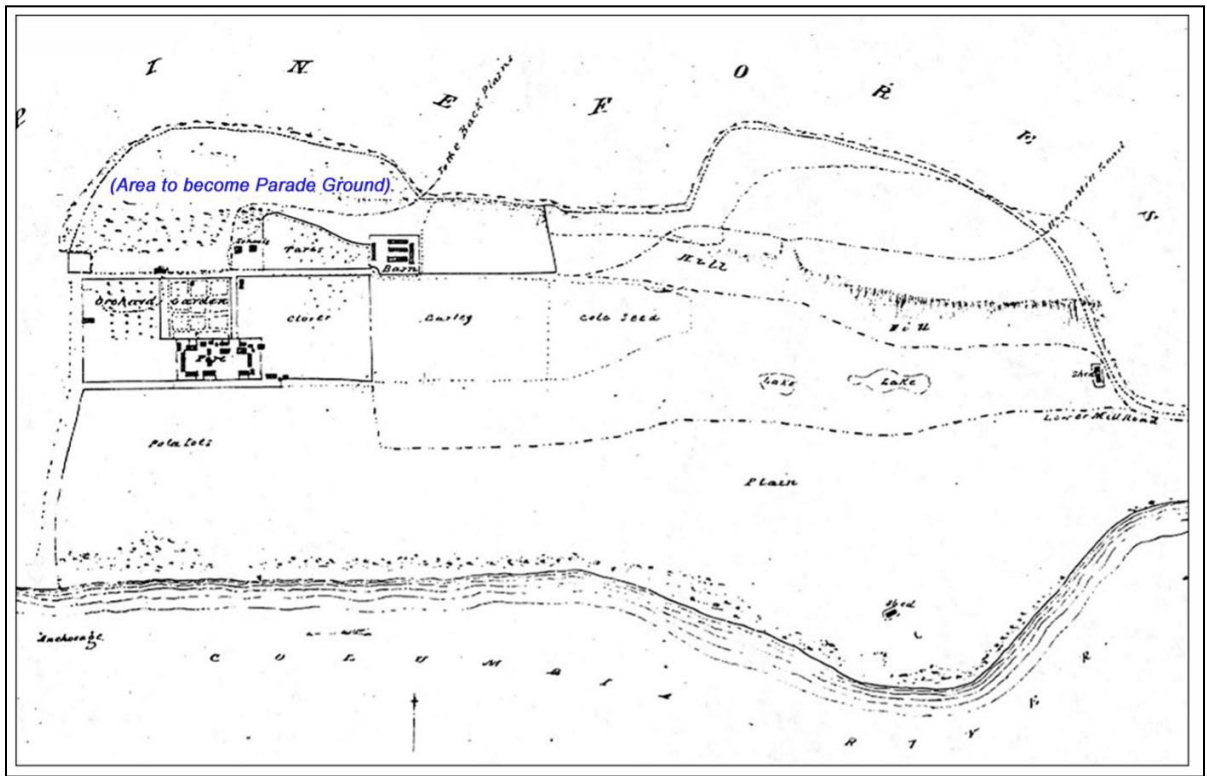


Figure 5. Sketch map showing the early organization of the HBC development, including the area that would be eventually developed by the US Army into the Parade Ground and Barracks. Drawn by Henry Peers, 1844. (Cultural Landscape Report Vol. 2, 1992)

1849-1860 CE

During its early years, Vancouver Barracks' role was to support United States occupation of the Oregon Territory and provide support to new settlers in the region. With the increasing numbers of immigrants from the United States, Native American tribes in the west began to take action to protect their lands. In May of 1849, two companies of the US Army's First Artillery arrived at Fort Vancouver, where they established a camp in a hay field on the terrace north of the HBC Fort. Upon their arrival, they found a system of roads and trails already in place as well as several clusters of buildings and agricultural fields developed by the HBC.

One of the principal roads was an east-west oriented road located north of the palisade, along the base of the upper terrace. Known to the HBC as Upper Mill Road, this road remained a permanent feature throughout the historical period and continues to be used today (East 5th Street). A second road, called River Road, led northward from the waterfront, along the west side of the HBC Fort to connect with Upper Mill Road. A third road, referred to as the road to Back Plains, led from the north side of the palisade to the timbered area north of the upper terrace.

During the summer of 1849, the command camped in tents on the terrace north of the HBC fort, and, under the direction of Assistant Quartermaster of the Pacific Division, Captain Rufus Ingalls, began construction of log buildings to shelter them during the following winter. Troops and Native Americans were engaged in the construction. That summer, four log buildings were erected by soldiers north of the Hudson's Bay Company stockade: an 11-room log building for the officers of the First Artillery, a kitchen/servants' quarters, a mess hall/kitchen, and a hospital kitchen/bakehouse. (Vancouver National Historical Reserve Historic District nomination, Section 7, page 72) Only the officers' building and the Grant House still exist from this development, but this period of development established spatial relationships and organization within the landscape. Presumably, timber for these buildings was harvested from the native Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) forests north of the upper terrace. In addition, pre-existing HBC structures were rented to house officers and provisions. In September 1849, the garrison size was increased when six companies of Mounted Riflemen, A, D, G, H, I, and K, arrived at the post. Company F arrived in June of 1850 and Company B of the Mounted Riflemen arrived in November.

In May 1850, Ingalls entered into an agreement with HBC Chief Factor Peter Skene Ogden on behalf of the US government and the HBC for the use of an eight-acre field a quarter mile north of the stockade. On this leased site, citizen carpenters constructed 26 buildings, including log structures for officers and two, two-story log barracks buildings. The residential buildings were arranged in a linear fashion along the north edge of the hayfield on the upper terrace. The placement of these buildings created the initial outlines of what would become the Parade Ground. Additional buildings were constructed in the vicinity of the HBC Village and near the Columbia River, to serve as the Quartermaster's Depot. The US Army also built its own dock in the vicinity of the old HBC docks on the Columbia River.

By 1850-51 the US Army had constructed buildings on three sides of the area that would become the Parade Ground. On the west edge of the Parade Ground was a gable-roofed log barracks, with two smaller buildings, one a kitchen. Another barracks building and three smaller kitchens were located on the east side of the Parade Ground. A row of officers' quarters (Officers' Row) lined the north side of the Parade Ground, each of which was paired with a separate kitchen at the rear (north side). The headquarters and commanding officer's residence (now known as the Grant House) was in the center of the row of residences; all residences faced south, towards the Parade Ground. The largely open Parade Ground, with a few remaining old-growth Douglas firs, contained a flagstaff on axis with the commanding officer's house. By 1854, fences had been erected in front of all the officer's residences, and the Parade Ground was similarly enclosed. These fences were designed to prevent free-ranging livestock from entering these areas.

In the Quartermaster's depot closer to the Columbia River, the US Army had erected five buildings by 1851. These were arranged in a north-south row west of the HBC employee village. They included the Quartermaster's office and residence, a house for the Quartermaster's employees, a carpenter's shop, a storeroom, and a blacksmith shop. The blacksmith shop was located north of Upper Mill Road.

HBC and US Army Relationship Deteriorates

On October 31, 1850, the US Army formally proclaimed the establishment of a military reservation of about four square miles. This claim included the HBC stockade and the land and improvements about two miles to the east and west of it. The announcement stated the reservation was "subject only to the lawful claims of the HBC," as guaranteed by the Treaty of 1846. That year, the post was given the official title of "Columbia Barracks." The extent of the military reservation immediately raised political and policy questions, prompting Washington D.C. to reconsider its size. In October of 1853, the Secretary of War was obliged by an act of Congress to reduce the reserve to 640 acres, subject to the claims by the HBC as guaranteed by the 1846 treaty.

Beginning in 1856, the amicable relationship between the HBC and the US Army began to deteriorate. The HBC doctor, Henry Atkinson Tuzo, later said,

“... the military authorities commenced and continued to call in question the rights of the Co
... Some of their buildings outside the fort were taken possession of by persons in the employ
of the various military departments. Several were burnt or otherwise destroyed while in the
occupation of these persons; the Company's corrals were made use of at first, and finally
altogether removed by the quarter master's department. The landing jetty on the river was
removed, and a large warehouse and wharf erected by the Govt on its site. The fences, and
some of the head boards in the co's graveyard, were removed by some of the soldiers of the
garrison at various times, and ... used as fuel at their quarters...”

The HBC's protests went largely unheeded. Between the fall of 1857 and the spring of 1858, a
new Quartermaster's storehouse was erected at the river, near the HBC salmon house. By the
spring of 1860 the US Army had leveled almost all the HBC structures outside the stockade. In
May, the HBC removed the last of their goods and left for their Victoria headquarters.

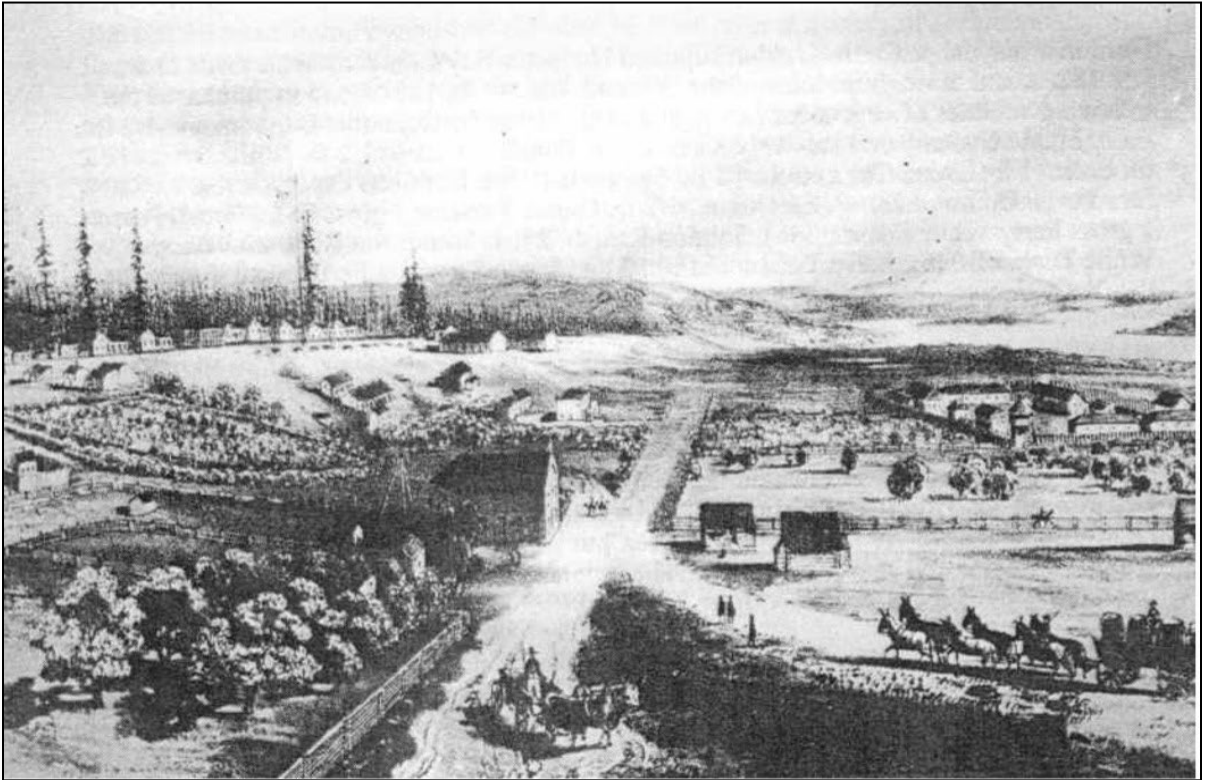


Figure 6. An 1854 illustration of Fort Vancouver, showing the Parade Ground (upper left-hand quarter of the image) which by this year was lined with Officers' residences. (Cultural Landscape Report Vol. 2, 1992)



Figure 7. A map modified from the 1855 Inspection Report of Colonel Joseph Mansfield of the Pacific Department showing the organization of the US Army development by 1854, including the Parade Ground. (Cultural Landscape Report Vol. 2, 1992)

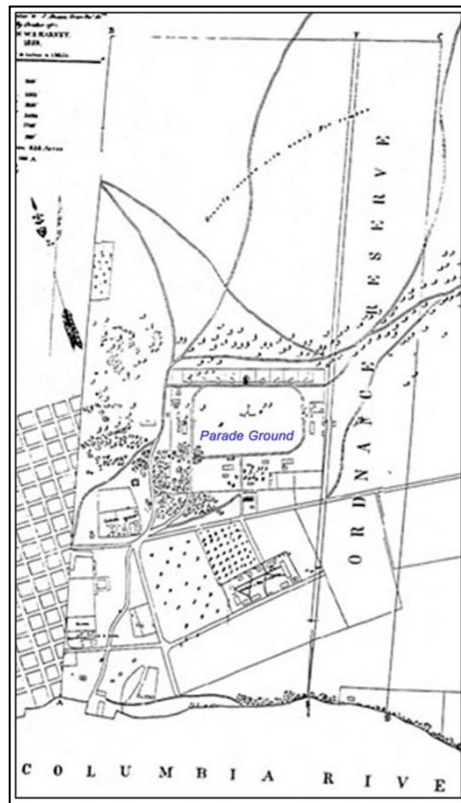


Figure 8. A map modified from an 1859 survey by Wheller and Dixon by order of General Harney showing the organization of the US Army development including the Parade Ground. (Cultural Landscape Report Vol. 2, 1992)

1861-1918 CE

After the HBC vacated Fort Vancouver, the US Army was left in complete control of the area, (excepting the St. James Mission claimed by the Catholic Church). The US Army removed many of the remaining improvements in the HBC employee village to continue improvement of the Quartermaster's depot. However, with a few exceptions, the character of the built environment at Vancouver Barracks changed little over the next decade. In 1861, the Departments of Oregon and California were combined into the Department of the Pacific, headquartered in San Francisco. This change, plus the departure of regular US Army troops to fight in the Civil War, left the post occupied by volunteers, most of whom were involved in escorting overland immigrants. With little activity at the post, the first half of the 1860s was a period of little change within the post.

By the early 1860s, the Parade Ground was fully defined by roads and buildings around its

perimeter. Dirt roads existed on all four sides of the Parade Ground. The northern boundary of the Parade Ground was a road that ran in front of Officers' Row (currently East Evergreen Boulevard). The southern boundary was McClellan Road (on the south side of the current buildings 987, 989, 991, and 993). The eastern edge of the Parade Ground was defined by a roughly north-south road perpendicular to residence building 15. The western edge was defined by another roughly north-south road perpendicular to residence building 7. A flagpole was erected in the middle of the Parade Ground, on center with the commanding officer's residence (currently the Grant House). The Parade Ground was further defined by nine residences in Officers' Row to the north and barracks buildings to the east, west and south.

In 1865, the Department of the Columbia was established, with responsibilities for Oregon, Washington, and Idaho territories. Vancouver Barracks was established as the new department's headquarters, which remained under the command of the Division of the Pacific. This year also marked the end of the American Civil War and the return of regular US Army troops to Fort Vancouver. As a result of these changes, new buildings were constructed within the reserve. The two western-most log buildings in Officers' Row were demolished, and three new frame buildings were constructed in their place. A fourth officers' quarters was built just south of the hospital at the east end of the Parade Ground. A new guardhouse was built in 1864, on the south side of the Parade Ground, opposite the post commander's house. In 1865, the Ordnance Department also began to build new structures in the reserve area east of the Parade Ground.

In 1867 the US Army moved the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia to Portland, Oregon. This administrative action probably resulted in limiting the amount of new construction within the post. However, some small changes did occur within the Parade Ground. A map prepared in 1874 (by Lt. F.K. Ward) shows that the fort included a formal parade defined by an established road system, with a road running north/south that divided the Parade Ground roughly in half. The flagpole was moved slightly northward along this axis from its earlier central position. A bandstand was added to the northwestern quarter of the Parade Ground, across from Officers' Row residence buildings 12 and 13. Wood-frame and log Officers Quarters were located along both the north and the northwest sides of the parade ground and wood-frame soldier's barracks appear to remain located at both the west and east ends of the parade ground. An arsenal area had also been established to the east of the parade ground. The Vancouver Depot

and the wharf facilities were located to the southwest adjacent to the Columbia River. The site of the HBC stockade and gardens was in use as pastureland. The HBC cemetery was no longer in active use and the Fort Vancouver Cemetery was established to the west of the parade ground. The area to the southwest side of the parade ground (including the former HBC cemetery) was occupied by several buildings of undetermined use. Administrative buildings appear to have been added along the south side of the parade ground: this may be indicative of an expanding administrative role in the region.

In 1879 congress passed a bill requiring that all division and departmental headquarters be located at forts or barracks. In consequence, the headquarters for the Department of the Columbia was moved back to Vancouver Barracks. This move prompted the first major period of expansion of the post's physical facilities since the early 1860s. A wave of new construction followed in the 1880s, with the greatest changes occurring in Officers' Row. During this period all of the original log officers' residences were replaced with frame buildings. The single exception is the building that has come to be known as the Grant House. Originally constructed as the post headquarters and commander's house, its exterior was covered with wood siding and decorative details to make its appearance match the new residences. A new residence for the department commander and several barracks buildings were constructed near the west end of the Parade Ground. This new residence is known today as the O. O. Howard House (building 875).

When Congress authorized work at the fort in 1883, a major period of relocation and building construction occurred and substantial improvements at Vancouver Barracks were undertaken throughout the decade. Many new post buildings were constructed, and older buildings were relocated or demolished. The 1880s also marked the first formal landscaping of the Vancouver Barracks, including the planting of boulevard trees along the former Grant Avenue (currently East Evergreen Boulevard). Like the yards of the old log quarters, the yards of the new officers' residences were enclosed with fences. In addition, a board walkway was constructed along the north side of Grant Avenue, with hitching posts in front of each residence. A new administrative building to be used for the departmental headquarters was constructed at the south edge of the Parade Ground, opposite the former post commanding officer's house. Additional support facilities, including a stable and commissary for the departmental headquarters, also were constructed.

In 1886, the Parade Ground was extended eastward into the ordnance reserve area, into the area that currently houses the Mission 66 Park Development Area (see Figure 11). The earlier central road had been eliminated, but the former eastern road boundary remained as a road through the extended Parade Ground. A new entryway at the eastern end of the Parade Ground encircled the headquarters for the Columbia Department. A road led from the headquarters building westward for a short distance where it branched; one branch led on a diagonal northward to intersect with Grant Avenue (currently East Evergreen Boulevard), while the other led south to intersect with the already existing road along the south side of the Parade Ground. The buildings that lined the original eastern border of the Parade Ground were removed. The extended eastern border was now marked by the new Columbia Department Headquarters buildings, south of Officers Row residence building 21 (where the NPS residences are located presently). The flagpole was still on axis with the Grant House, but moved further south, closer to the post headquarters building. Two bandstands existed within the Parade Ground during this time: one located south of Officers' Row residence building 15 and the other south of building 7. Just northwest of the second bandstand was a fountain.

By 1892, additional administrative buildings and a chapel were located along the south side of the parade ground. An angled service road (now known as Alvord Road) was in place that connected a Quartermaster's service yard area - situated within the East Barracks- and McLoughlin Road (now Fort Vancouver Way). The post canteen and commissary were also situated within the East Barracks area.

After the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the size of the country's standing army increased. Funds became available for another major phase of building at Vancouver Barracks. Beginning in 1902-03 and continuing through 1910, major new construction occurred at the site, much of which took place in the area west and south of the Parade Ground, north of East 5th Street. Between 1903 and 1907, barracks buildings 987, 989, and 993, and headquarters (building 991) plus a fifth, non-extant building (formerly 997) were constructed within the southwestern corner of the Parade Ground, narrowing the western end of the lawn area. Several footpaths were added within the lawn area: two running north-south, perpendicular to Officers' Row residence buildings 9 and 11 (Grant House), and one running east-west, just north of the newly constructed

barracks buildings. The department headquarters buildings at the eastern end of the Parade Ground were removed by 1912. Despite their removal, the road system established in the early 1900s remained until at least the end of World War I, possibly into the 1930s. Many other buildings, including additional barracks, storehouses, a new post hospital, and a gymnasium, were constructed in the area at the west end of the reserve between East Evergreen Boulevard and East 5th Street. The gymnasium, two Quartermaster storehouses, and a workshop/carpenter shop (Buildings 721, 752, 754, and 786) were located within the East Barracks. By 1914, two additional mess facilities also were built in the East: Buildings 722 and 725. The latter was also known as the Post Exchange Restaurant.

Similarly, changes were made within the Quartermaster's depot area (located in the current South Barracks), between 1900 and 1910 to accommodate two batteries of artillery assigned to the post. Three small frame buildings dating to the 1860s were moved to the east of the old stable, creating an open yard. The undeveloped area to the east of the wagon yard was fenced, and two long gun sheds were constructed within it in 1904. Two new wagon sheds were built on the north edge of this yard in 1906. Between 1906 and 1908, the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway line was constructed across the lower portion of the site, through the area used by the US Army for pasture. In 1908, a spur line was constructed to access the post. The spur line extended in a broad curve from the mainline, past the east edge of the Quartermaster's depot, to terminate south of East 5th Street. A new series of storage buildings, some for coal and some for wood, were established adjacent to the spur line; by 1915, both the line and the storage buildings had been enclosed with a wire fence.

World War I and the Spruce Division

By 1916, because of troops sent to the Mexican border, only about 150 soldiers were left at Fort Vancouver. This number was soon supplemented by recruiting drives as the war in Europe continued. During America's involvement in World War I, the Barracks served as a recruiting station for the Fourth and 318th Engineers and the 44th Infantry. Its principal role, however, was as an airplane-materials manufacturing center under the direction of the Spruce Division of the US Army Signal Corps.

The last major phase of development between 1916 and 1918 was associated with the



Figure 10. A map modified from an 1891 map drawn by Homan, City of Vancouver Engineer, showing the US Army development, including the Parade Ground extension. (Cultural Landscape Report Vol. 2, 1992)



Figure 11. A map modified from a 1904 map of Vancouver Barracks. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Drawer 20: Vancouver Barracks Historic Maps, 1895-1936. Copyright owned by the NPS; original document held in the Fort Vancouver archives.)

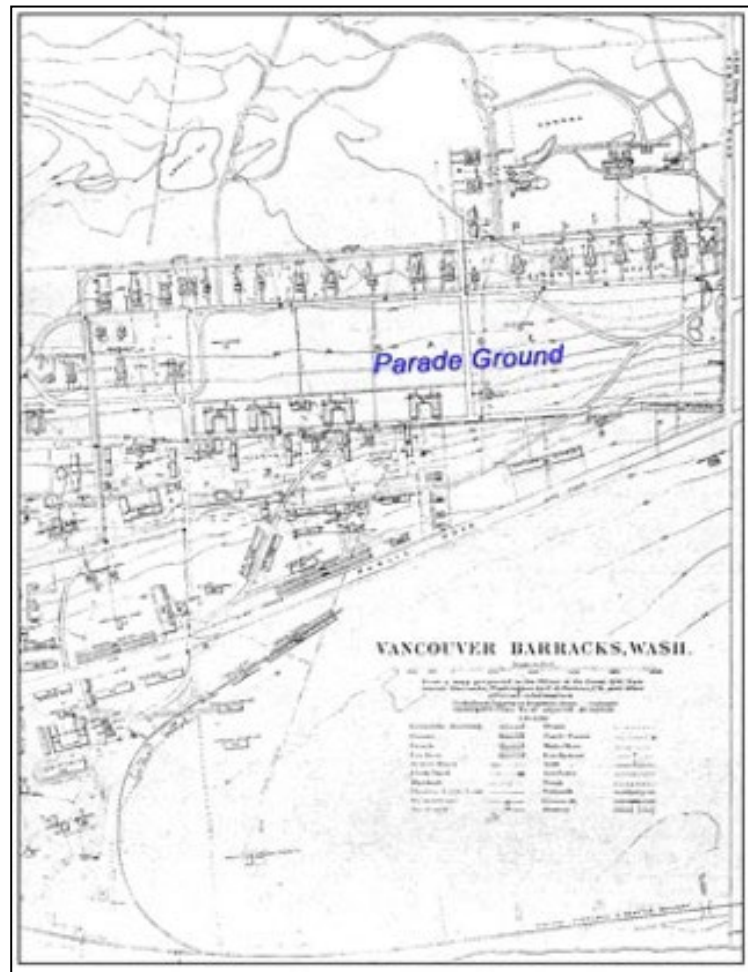


Figure 12. A map modified from a 1914 map drawn by Stone, Office of the Const. Quartermaster, Vancouver Barracks showing the US Army development, including the Parade Ground. (Cultural Landscape Report Vol. 2, 1992)



Figure 13. Photograph of Vancouver Barracks, circa 1917, looking northeast from the old Quartermaster's depot area, across East 5th Street to the Parade Ground beyond. (2018 East Barracks/Parade Ground Cultural Landscape Inventory)

1919-1946 CE

Between 1919 and 1946 very little change occurred in the East Barracks/Parade Ground area, although the adjacent areas saw more expansive development. Major changes occurred in the outlying areas of the Vancouver Barracks south of East 5th Street. Two primary events affected the character of the built environment in this area: the development of an airstrip and the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

Beginning in 1921 the US Army airplane forest patrol, a cooperative venture between the US Forest Service and the US Army Air Service, used Vancouver Barracks as a base of operations for the Portland-Vancouver region. This was the first organized use of the site as an airfield. Planes landed on the polo ground that had been constructed in the area of the HBC employee village. In 1924 the commander of the post ordered the razing of the old spruce mill to construct

an aircraft landing field. The landing field was ready for use by 1925; the airfield was named Pearson Field on April 6, 1925, in honor of a US Army flier who had attended high school in the town of Vancouver. It was officially dedicated on September 16th of that year. Several buildings from the original spruce mill complex were moved to the vicinity of the field to serve as administrative and storage facilities. A new hangar was also constructed in the area.

In 1933 Vancouver Barracks became a district headquarters for the Ninth Corps of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). As such, the Vancouver Barracks played an important role in the enrollment, training, and supply of the Pacific Northwest's network of CCC camps. Barracks officials supervised between twenty-eight and thirty-two CCC camps in both Oregon and Washington.

The CCC rapidly expanded its infrastructure at Vancouver Barracks to accommodate its use as headquarters and dispersing agency. The bulk of the CCC structures were located near the west end of the former Spruce Mill site, south of what is now East 5th Street. New buildings and structures were constructed to the east of the Quartermaster's depot area and the railroad spur. The US Army built more than a dozen new buildings, most of them portable and temporary. The site was organized as four clusters, linked by unpaved roads and boardwalks. A motor pool complex was constructed between East 5th Street and the railroad spur. Warehouses lined the spur and were located behind the motor pool. Three large barracks (each capable of housing 100 men), an office, a mess hall and a recreation building were also constructed. Most of these buildings continued to be used during World War II, when Vancouver Barracks served as a point of departure for troops serving in the Pacific theater. Two CCC buildings were erected north of East 5th Street: one, the "Contagious Hospital," was razed when Interstate 5 was built; the second, the Inspectors Office, Building 704, still stands within the East Barracks.

The West Barracks, west of McLoughlin Road (present-day Fort Vancouver Way), also saw some development during this period: a major addition was the construction of seven brick duplex NCO residences. A few other buildings were also added to that area, including an American Red Cross convalescent house.

In the East Barracks/Parade Ground only a few modifications to the landscape are noted. A single path bisected the Parade Ground between McLoughlin Road and Ingalls Road in the 1930s but was removed by 1940. In addition, it is believed that the existing row of Douglas fir along the southern border of the Parade Ground, north of the double barracks, was planted in the 1930s. Between 1940 and 1941, a finance office was built within the East Barracks, and during post-war era a Motor Repair Shop (Building 748) was constructed.

World War II

The outbreak of World War II in Europe resulted in both physical and administrative changes at the Vancouver Barracks. Plans were made for a new 750-bed hospital on the north end of the military reserve at Vancouver Barracks to serve military personnel throughout the Pacific Northwest. It was completed in April of 1941. After December of 1941, Vancouver Barracks came under the control of the Ninth Service Command, with headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah, serving as a staging area for the Portland Subport of Embarkation, and as a training center. In January 1943, the US Army's first training center for Quartermaster units began at Vancouver Barracks.

As the war progressed, the garrison size increased. To accommodate new troops going to and from the Pacific Theater, temporary barracks were built late in the summer of 1942, near the north end of the reserve. In December, the barracks were named Camp Hatheway. Both Vancouver Barracks and Camp Hatheway were brought under the wing of the Portland Subport of Embarkation in 1944. The headquarters of the subport was moved to Vancouver Barracks on January 1, 1946. A few weeks later, Vancouver Barracks was declared excess to the needs of the US Army Transportation Corps.

Vancouver Barracks' active role in the US military ended with its decommission in January 1946. In early spring, the military reserve was turned over to the custodial supervision of the Corps of Engineers, who then appointed the War Assets Administration as trustee to the Barracks. The War Assets Administration was tasked with the responsibility of distributing the surplus of the Vancouver Barracks property. As a result, the northern half of the military reserve was incorporated into Vancouver and subsequently became part of urban development. Although sixty-four acres of Vancouver Barracks, the core area in the south part of the military reserve,

were restored as a military post and were designated headquarters for Army Reserve training in the Pacific Northwest by 1947, it was no longer considered the Pacific Northwest center of active military installation.⁵

By the end of the period of significance, 1946, the defining buildings and roads around the Parade Ground included Officers' Row and Grant Avenue (present-day East Evergreen Boulevard) along the northern edge, the Infantry Barracks along the southern edge, and a road (that previously accessed military buildings that were removed by 1947) along the eastern edge.

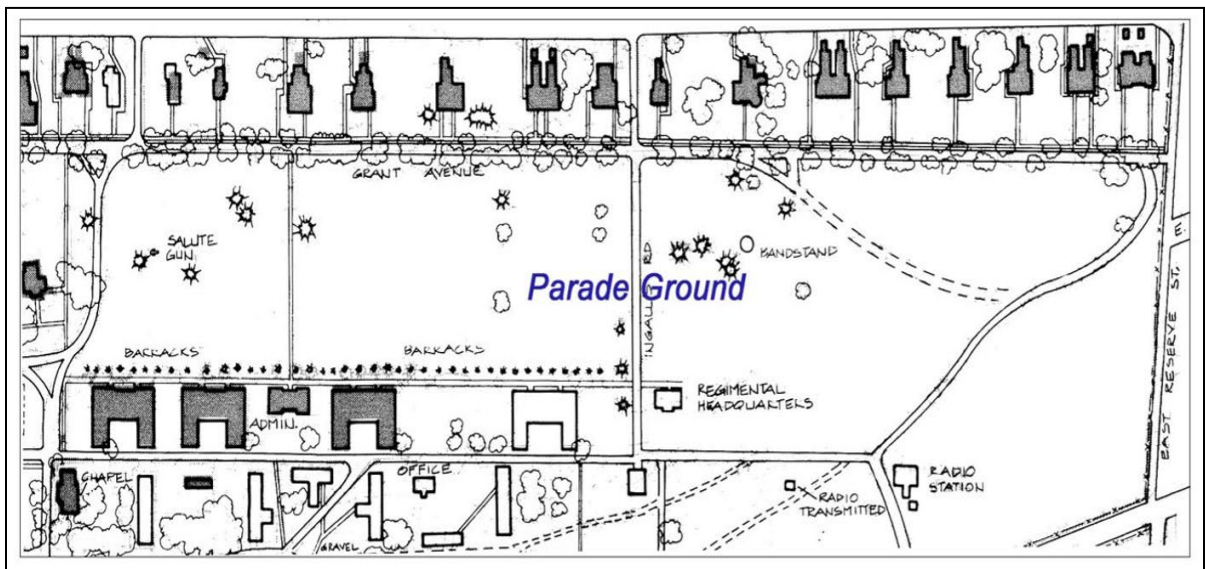


Figure 14. A map modified from the Cultural Landscape Report Vol. 2, (1992) showing 1936 conditions of the Parade Ground.

⁵ Though it may not have been an active military installation, there were active units here until 2000.

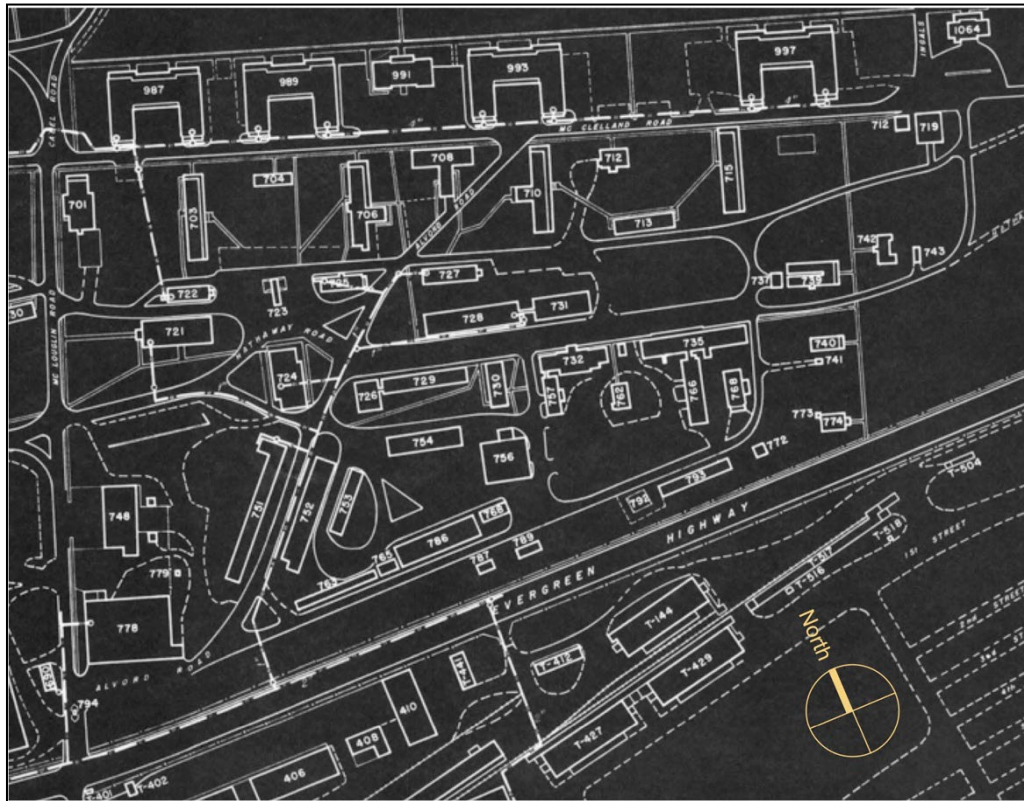


Figure 15. A map modified from 1945 map of the Vancouver Barracks. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Drawer 20: Vancouver Barracks Historic Maps, 1937-1983. Copyright owned by the NPS; original document held in the Fort Vancouver archives.)

1948-2004

Fort Vancouver National Monument and Mission 66

By June 1949, the post included headquarters of the Sixth Army's Northern Military District, embracing Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. Vancouver Barracks did not participate in the Korean War in any significant way. The Oregon Military District was phased out under a reorganization of the US Army on February 1, 1958. That year, Vancouver Barracks became a satellite of Fort Lewis, Washington, maintained by a detachment of the garrison from that post. The Oregon Sector of the Tenth US Army Corps became the post's primary tenant.

In 1948, an Act of Congress authorized Fort Vancouver National Historic Monument. The Monument was redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1961. The site incorporated about 90 acres of land, including the site of the HBC Fort, as well as the Vancouver Barracks Parade

Ground. The Vancouver National Historic Reserve was established by Congress in 1996 (Public Law 104-333, Sec. 502), and encompasses approximately 366 acres of public lands. The current partners in the Historic Reserve are the National Park Service, the City of Vancouver, and the State of Washington (the US Army is a former partner but no longer has land holdings within the Reserve). It was established as the result of recommendations made by the congressionally chartered Vancouver Historical Study Commission in 1993. The Reserve partners maintain full authority and management responsibilities for their individual areas but work cooperatively on resource management and visitor services.

In the 1950s, rapid development of City of Vancouver encroached upon and surrounded the Vancouver Barracks. The bridge expansion and highway-related constructions resulted in the relocation of a hospital storehouse, built in 1919, from the West Barracks. This building was relocated in the East Barracks on a similar east-west axis, though the orientation was reversed with the original north elevation oriented to the south. This building is the present-day Building 733. Similarly, the emergency barracks constructed in 1940 to the southwest of the Hospital was also relocated to the East Barracks c.1955, for similar reasons. This building is the present-day Building 746.

In the 1960s, as part of the Mission 66 program, the Park Service altered the eastern end of the Parade Ground to accommodate new buildings and roads in association with management of the Historic Site. In the location of the old US Army department headquarters at the east end of the Parade Ground, historic roads and buildings were removed to make room for a Visitor Center, two residences, a maintenance shop, parking lot, and entrance road. These were designed and constructed under the Mission 66 program of the 1950s and 1960s. In 1961, the new NPS visitor center and administrative complex was complete. Most of the temporary buildings associated with the CCC and WWII were razed in 1963. Some CCC buildings remain in place today.

In 1986, the US General Services Administration deeded Officers' Row to Vancouver to be preserved as a historic site. The buildings underwent a two-year rehabilitation and were dedicated on November 11, 1988. The houses were converted to commercial space (mainly offices and restaurants) and duplexes.

Archeological evidence of the ca. 1874 bandstand in the northeastern quarter of the Parade Ground was found in 1982. From archeological information and historic photographs, the historic bandstand was reconstructed. However, it was not placed in its historic location near the mature oak tree due to concerns about impacts on the tree's health.

In 1996, the Vancouver National Historic Reserve was formed as a result of efforts from the "One Place across Time" Campaign Cabinet in partnership with the City of Vancouver, the National Park Service, the State of Washington, and the US Army. The establishment of the approximately 366 acres of publicly owned historic properties includes the Vancouver Barracks and the Parade Ground.

In 2004, the US Army-owned portions of the Vancouver Barracks were under the command of Fort Lewis. The post was home to the Washington Army National Guard and two Army Reserve Units: the 104th Division and the 396th Combat Support Hospital. On Memorial Day, May 28, 2012, the East Barracks and South Barracks were officially transferred to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.

Currently, the NPS owns the approximately 13-acre Parade Ground as a subset of the larger Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. In 2007, a 170-year-old Oregon white oak was lost due to damage from a windstorm. The tree was replaced in-kind in 2008 to maintain the historic character of the landscape.

The NPS continues to maintain the Parade Ground as a public space for picnicking, civic events, and recreation. The setting and context of the Parade Ground remains intact, reflecting its important role as the central open space of the Vancouver Barracks around which important historic buildings and circulation routes are arranged.



Figure 16. Aerial photograph of the East Barracks/Parade Ground from ca 1948, looking north. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, General Park Views, Notebook #16. Copyright unknown: copy held in the Fort Vancouver archives, but permissions for reproduction cannot be granted.)



Figure 17. Aerial photograph of the Vancouver Barracks from ca 1950. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, General Park Views, Notebook #16. Copyright owned by US Air Force; copy held in the Fort Vancouver archives.)

Analysis & Evaluation

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

The East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape is a portion of the Vancouver Barracks that is owned and managed by the National Park Service. Seven landscape characteristics contribute to the historic character of the East Barracks/Parade Ground: natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and archeology.

Natural Systems and Features

The natural systems and features of the site that influenced initial military activities included the open expanse of prairie, though now converted to lawns, and the relatively flat river terraces that were present at the beginning of the period of significance. The terrain was ideal for the establishment of a military post. The location of the site on the Columbia River also provided the US Army with a strategic advantage as it not only formed an important boundary between the British and American territories but facilitated trade and transportation throughout the region.

Spatial Organization

The historic site is defined by two areas: the rectangular Parade Ground in the north half that is still bounded on three sides by US Army-constructed buildings and roads; and the East Barracks cluster of buildings located immediately south of the Parade Ground that is accessed by historic roads and pathways. The Parade Ground is central to the organization and function of the Vancouver Barracks and military post having been in use since 1849 when Camp Vancouver was first established. The East Barracks exhibits typical early 1900s US Army design standards within the larger contextual development of the Vancouver Barracks. Combined, the East Barracks/Parade Ground represent an approximately thirty-eight acre designed historic landscape.

Vegetation

Vegetation in the East Barracks/Parade Ground is characterized by expanses of lawn between buildings, groves of Oregon white oaks (*Quercus garryana*, also known as Garry Oak), and formal foundation plantings around buildings, entrances, and pathways that helped define and mark spaces. While the dates of planting for the existing vegetation are not known for all, the overall locations and species are consistent with the locations and species palette of plantings

during the period of significance based on photographs from that era. As was typical of military post landscapes, the plantings were ornamental in nature but not high maintenance.

Circulation

Circulation in the East Barracks is characterized by a network of internal vehicular streets, the components of which were established during the period of significance, overlaid on the strong diagonal of Alvord Road, whose alignment predates the HBC and US Army periods. The vehicular road alignments can be traced to the end of the period of significance, including McClellan Road, Alvord Road, Hatheway Road, Barracks Road, and a couple of unnamed connector roads. Pedestrian connections provide access to buildings and spaces.

Buildings and Structures

The East Barracks includes a group of buildings, constructed between 1904 and 1941, that included US Army administrative or special purpose buildings and housing. Although these buildings are individually modest in terms of architectural detailing, they display, in composite, a definite stylistic progression that conveys a sense of the military post's general development during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Examples of the variety of styles include turn-of-the-century headquarters (building 991), barracks (buildings 987, 989, and 993), and gymnasium (building 721); stark, utilitarian construction of the World War I era (examples: buildings 753 and 748); and utilitarian World War II buildings (examples: buildings 746 and 728). While today, the East Barracks and West Barracks are separated by ownership and management, they were developed together to serve the growing needs of the US Army. The Parade Ground also contains one reconstructed structure: the Bandstand (noncontributing).

Small-Scale Features

Within the East Barracks/Parade Ground small-scale features include barriers like fences and bollards, site furnishings like benches and bike racks, signs including memorials and markers, and miscellaneous remnants from the landscape's use as a military post. Although some require further investigation, most of the small-scale features in the East Barracks/Parade Ground landscape were added after the period of significance.

Archeology

The archeological site of the Hudson's Bay Company cemetery is within the East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape and largely defines its western edge, although portions of the cemetery are thought to reach beyond the boundary.

Integrity

Overall, the East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape reflects the character that was in place towards the end of its period of significance, and retains historic integrity in terms of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The natural river terrace upon which the US military post was built remains an important feature of the Parade Ground's open and flat character. The historic site's proximity and connection to the river has been interrupted by the construction of Highway 14 and Interstate 5, but the river remains visually apparent in some locations and efforts have been made to re-establish the historic connection through the construction of a land bridge. The East Barracks/Parade Ground's location and relationship to the surrounding Vancouver Barracks landscape, including the West Barracks and Officers Row, also remains extant. Native trees that characterized the prairie landscape still punctuate the terraced open expanses of lawns, and highly pruned foundation plantings mark the entrances to many of the buildings. The historic buildings are still used for largely compatible purposes and retain material and design integrity. Rehabilitations have been undertaken in some buildings, following the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The location and scale of vehicular circulation routes intended for internal use are still retained and also reflect the topography of the riverside location. Some pedestrian pathways from the historic period are also still present. The landscape is interspersed with small-scale features from the period of significance such as railings and guard rails, a concrete platform constructed by the CCC work crews in the 1930s. Archeological sites have been surveyed but are more comprehensively covered in other reports so are only referenced in relationship to above-ground built features in this CLI.

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site was originally chosen as a site for development because of its natural features. The US Army valued the site for many of the same reasons that the HBC selected it as the location for their fort. The site consisted of a relatively flat terraced open expanse of prairie along the north bank of the Columbia River. The prairie had been previously managed by indigenous tribes through prescribed burning to maintain an open plain cleared of trees, ideal for agricultural use. Its location within the floodplain also ensured rich soils for agricultural production. The prairie provided a relatively open space ready for development, set within a larger landscape of thick forests that provided access to timber. Its proximity to the Columbia River afforded access to both local and distant transportation and trading networks, giving the US Army a strategic military advantage.

The prairies were surrounded by large stands of mixed hardwood and coniferous forests that offered a wealth of building materials and fuel. Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*, also known as the Garry oak) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) trees were also scattered across a natural prairie in the transition zone between floodplain and forest. Today, many of the buildings in the East Barracks are located within groves of Oregon white oaks and other native conifers. The ages of the individual trees are not known, but historic records indicate that a grove of oaks has been in the location at least since the HBC era. An HBC clerk recorded the HBC cemetery in ca. 1838 as being located within a "copse of oak trees." It is likely that the existing oaks are descendants of trees that were in this area in the 1800s and retain an important characteristic of the historic landscape that resulted from the indigenous seasonal burnings of the area.

Today, many of the natural features of the site that historically influenced initial military activities remain in place. The open expanse of prairie, though now converted to lawns, still provides an open feel, highlighting the relatively flat river terraces. The proximity and connection to the Columbia River has been broken by the construction of Hwy 14 but is still apparent in

some locations and has been re-established via a land bridge. Natural systems and features contribute to the East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape.



Figure 18. Clusters of Oregon white oak trees (also known as Garry oaks) spanning Hatheway Rd. looking west towards the West Barracks. (Contributing) (MIG January 2023)

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

The predominant organizational principle within the northern portion of this cultural landscape was a formal arrangement of residential buildings around the Parade Ground. As a strategic military location, the site was ideal because it offered clear site-lines of the surrounding area and Columbia River, and was situated at the terminus of the Klickitat Trail, an indigenous overland trade route that crossed the Cascade Range. The southern portion consists of a formal arrangement of buildings in rows that align with the terraces that parallel the Columbia River. That arrangement is crossed diagonally by Alvord Road, which likely followed the alignment of the Klickitat Trail.

The distinct Parade Ground and East Barracks areas still reflect the spatial organization that was established by the end of the period of significance. The rectangular Parade Ground is still bounded on three sides by buildings and roads; however, the easternmost road has been removed and a more curvilinear road (Access Road, associated with the Mission 66 Park Developed Area cultural landscape) now forms its easternmost boundary. The East Barracks still accommodates residential, administrative, and utilitarian buildings accessed by historic roads and pathways. The overall spatial organization contributes to the integrity of the cultural landscape.

Parade Ground Area (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202885)

The Parade Ground was established early in the history of the US Army's occupation of the site to accommodate assemblies, drilling and inspection of troops, and ceremonies. Although the size of the Parade Ground evolved during the period of significance, it was consistently characterized as an open, rectangular expanse of lawn with edges defined by roads and buildings. The current Parade Ground is approximately 13 acres in area. By the end of the period of significance, the defining buildings and roads included Officers' Row and Grant Avenue (present-day Evergreen Boulevard) along the northern edge; a footpath and barracks buildings 987, 989, and 993 and post headquarters building 991 along the southern edge; McLoughlin Road (present-day Fort Vancouver Way) along the western edge; and Ingalls Road along the eastern edge.

The Parade Ground was located by the US Army on the large, upland, river terrace in 1949. The flat area presented an ideal space for army exercises, drills, and events. This flat river terrace remains as it did historically and is the major character defining feature of the Parade Ground creating its level and expansive appearance. Administrative and residential buildings were predominantly sited on the upper terrace (Officers' Row), while gardens, training fields, temporary housing and manufacturing facilities were located on the lower terrace (East Barracks). All north-south footpaths through the Parade Ground were removed by the 1940s.

Today, the Parade Ground continues to be at the heart of this cultural landscape. It is lined with historic buildings and roads along its north, south, and western boundaries. Its eastern boundary, however, was altered in the 1960s when the NPS removed Ingalls Road and a barracks building and replaced them with a Mission 66 era development. The construction of the Access Road along with the Visitor Center, in effect, shortened the eastern end of the Parade Ground.

East Barracks Area (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202886)

East Barracks underwent several phases of development and change during the period of significance between 1849 and 1946. During that development period, it experienced continuing expansion that built upon and incorporated earlier development. Its spatial organization is primarily defined by the series of terraces it is built upon which parallel the Columbia River, the adjacent location of the Parade Ground that defined the early organization of buildings, the formal arrangement of buildings within rows, and the roads and pathways that connect them.

The East Barracks is situated at the base of a gentle south-facing slope offering panoramic views of Mount Hood to the southeast. The series of natural terraces that parallel the nearby Columbia River shoreline influenced the HBC and US Army's site design and circulation patterns. Most structures are oriented parallel to the natural slope while roads and pathways are primarily oriented parallel with the buildings and terraces. A notable exception is Alvord Road, which cuts diagonally through the East Barracks. Its alignment likely existed prior to the HBC and US Army's presence as a trail used by Native Americans to access the Columbia River.

By the end of the historic period, the East Barracks looked much as it does today with a mixture of residential, administration, and utilitarian buildings arranged in a combination of grid-like and angular patterns to the southwest of the Parade Ground.

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	CRIS-AR Resource ID	FMSS Record Number
Parade Ground Area	Contributing	202885	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
East Barracks Area	Contributing	202886	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



*Figure 19. Aerial of Parade Ground, lined by Officers Row to the north and the East Barracks to the south.
(contributing) CRIS CL ID 202885. (Google Earth, June 2023)*



Figure 20. Aerial of East Barracks, with a portion of the Parade Ground visible to the north. (contributing) CRIS CL ID 202886. (Google Earth, June 2023)

Vegetation

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Historic photographs, including aerials from the 1930s and 1940s, confirm the location and character of the vegetation with the East Barracks/Parade Ground during the period of significance. Vegetation patterns in the East Barracks area included expanses of lawn between buildings, formal foundation plantings around the buildings, entrances, and pathways that helped define and mark the arrangement of buildings and pathways, and groves of Oregon white oaks (*Quercus garryana*, also known as Garry Oak) or isolated specimen trees through the landscape. The groves of Oregon white oak trees and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) reflect the native vegetation and plant communities that existed before the US Army developed the East Barracks area. Neatly kept lawns, formally trimmed shrubs, and allées of trees planted along some circulation features reflect the inherent order typically associated with landscapes managed by the military. This is most apparent in the areas that remained under the ownership and control of the military until the most recent land transfer. The character of the existing vegetation contributes to the cultural landscape.

Parade Ground Lawn (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 192582)

The Parade Ground (approximately 13 acres in size) consists of manicured lawn, punctuated with isolated specimen trees. In 2007, one of the more prominent specimen trees, a mature Oregon white oak located west of the bandstand, was damaged in a windstorm and split down the middle. Estimated to be about 170 years old, this tree was six trees that had grown together with one root ball. In 2008, the damaged tree was removed and replaced with a 15' tree of the same species. A second historic Oregon white oak tree remains southwest of the bandstand (CL ID 199651, see Oregon White Oaks section).

Historic photographs of the area show that there were previously more Douglas fir trees in the Parade Ground; some of those that remain may represent the last vestiges of naturally occurring, native vegetation on the site. The perimeter of the Parade Ground also contains native and non-native species planted as ornamentals. At the eastern end of the parade ground are two remnant flowering cherry trees from an allée of street trees that lined the non-extant Ingalls Road. The row

of Douglas fir along the south side of the Parade Ground appears to have been planted by the US Army by the late-1930s.

Barracks Lawns (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202887)

During the historic period, lawns were planted to create formal areas, such as the Parade Ground, but also as private residential yards surrounding buildings, such as the barracks. These expanses of lawn were often bordered by trees and shrubs and sometimes punctuated by specimen trees. The lawn was typically trimmed and neatly kept by military personnel.

Lawns in the East Barracks remain characterized by large expanses of neatly kept grassy areas between buildings, many of which are still bordered by plantings of trees and shrubs or punctuated by groves of Oregon white oak.

Oregon White Oaks (Contributing, CRIS CL IDs 199532, 199542, 199550, 199551, 199552, 199553, 199554, 199555, 199556, 199557, 199617, 199618, 199620, 199621, 199623, 199627, 199628, 199629, 199633, 199634, 199643, 199651, 200097, 200098, 200099, 200100, 200102, 200103)

Throughout the Willamette Valley, Native Americans managed the prairies through controlled burns to maintain an open landscape for hunting and foraging. The frequent fires kept the encroaching trees such as Douglas fir in check and resulted in widely scattered oaks, creating a transition zone between the conifer forest and the plains. During the HBC period, the undeveloped area north of Upper Mill Road (East 5th Street) consisted of Oregon white oak and Douglas fir trees scattered across the prairie. It is likely that the existing Oregon white oaks and Douglas firs scattered across the manicured lawns of the East Barracks/Parade Ground are descendants of trees that were in this area in the 1800s and therefore retain an important characteristic of the historic landscape that resulted from Indigenous seasonal burnings of the area.

In their natural environment, Oregon white oaks are found in spacious groves where their limbs have room to spread out. In dense groves, they become spindly and weak. Oregon white oak trees are shade intolerant, meaning their leaves cannot efficiently photosynthesize unless they receive full sunlight. Healthy Oregon white oak trees are characterized by full, mushroom-shaped

crowns. In 2017, the Vancouver Barracks Vegetation Assessment identified six historic Oregon white oak groves in the East Barracks, including 95 individual trees. The groves are densely packed with some trees leaning to find light. The trees range from fair to good condition. With the implementation of rehabilitation projects, namely those associated with transportation and circulation improvements, some oaks have been removed. New Oregon white oaks have been planted in other areas of the site to replace those losses.

In 2023 groves of Oregon white oaks remain in the area of the HBC cemetery, northeast of building 728, between buildings 746 and 748, and south of building 704 with a small cluster across the internal connecting road near the north lot parking area. Another large cluster is found northeast of building 728. Small clusters are located northwest of building 748, and southwest of 748. A single oak stands south of building 786, and two white oaks punctuate the parade ground southwest of the bandstand.

Specimen Trees, Deciduous (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199533, 199535, 199536, 199538, 199539, 199540, 199543, 199545, 199547, 199548, 199561, 199635, 199636, 199637, 199640, 199649, 199650)

Big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), American sycamores (*Platanus occidentalis*), Sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), and Camperdown elm (*Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii') are common species of deciduous trees that were present on the site during the period of significance. Several of these species remain present in the landscape today and some individual trees can be traced directly to the period of significance via historic aerial photographs. These include: a Camperdown elm standing northeast of building 752; a cluster of deciduous trees located southeast of building 786, west of Access Road; two American sycamores southwest of building 786; and a cluster of American sycamores is located southeast of building 993.

Specimen Trees, Coniferous (Contributing, CRIS CL IDs 199559, 199579, 199581, 199625, 199642, 199652, 199653, 199654, 199655, 199656, 199657, 199658, 199659, 199660, 199661, 199662, 199663, 199664, 199665)

Though not as prevalent within the cultural landscape boundary as Oregon white oaks, species including Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), Douglas fir, and Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) are also

native trees that may have been growing in the East Barracks/Parade Ground area since before the HBC built Fort Vancouver. Areas where these species are found and can be traced to the period of significance or earlier include: a cluster of Douglas firs east of building 987 (199577, 199579, 199581); several clusters of Douglas firs at the east end of the Parade Ground (199652-199657, 199660-199664, 199658, 199665); and a Norway spruce along a north/south pathway leading to the west entrance of building 728. It is likely that these trees are descended from vegetation that has existing in the area for centuries, including during the period of significance, and they convey an important characteristic of the historic landscape that resulted from indigenous controlled burnings of the area.

Flowering Trees (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199599, 199601, 199602, 199626, 199638, 199639, 199644, 199645, 199646, 199647, 199648)

Flowering dogwoods (*Cornus florida*) and cherry trees (*Prunus avium*) are species of flowering tree that were commonly planted by the US Army within military installations during the early 1900s and are known to have been planted within the East Barracks/Parade Ground during the period of significance. Extant historic flowering trees include: a cherry tree located in an island of lawn within the parking lot between buildings 786, 754, and 753; a cluster of cherry trees frames the north entrance to the lawn area between buildings 987 and 989; a cluster of cherry trees east of building 993; and a flowering dogwood south of building 725.

Hedges and Shrubs (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199700, 199712, 199713, 199714, 199717, 199721, 199726)

Over the course of US Army development, vegetation was planted to bring formality and definition to the landscape. Formal areas were created with pruned ornamental hedges and shrubs to mark the entrances and frame the foundations of buildings or delineate private and residential yards. The historic plant palette for these types of plantings included species of camellia (*Camellia japonica*), rose (*Rosa spp.*), boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), hydrangea (*Hydrangea macrophylla*), viburnum (*Viburnum odoratissimum*), spirea (*Spiraea sp.*), barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), English laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), and forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*). Some concrete sidewalks were marked by a pair of pruned evergreen shrubs such as juniper (*Juniperus sp.*) or yew (*Taxus baccata*).

Extant vegetation that conforms to the this historic character, and appears to date to the period of significance or was replanting in-kind includes: a privet hedge along the western elevation of building 987; a lilac and two boxwoods that form a hedge east of building 993; an English laurel east of the junction of Hatheway and the internal connecting road, northwest of building 746; a camellia in front of building 721; and a rose bush in the center of a lawn area west of building 728.

While the barracks building that was historically arranged within the existing alignment along the south edge of the Parade Ground, southeast of building 993, has been removed, extant plantings continue to delineation its former footprint. This area retains historic vegetation including boxwood, holly (*Ilex* sp.), and cherry trees (*Prunus* sp. 'Pink Perfection').

Foundation Plantings (Contributing, CRIS CL IDs 199695, 199696, 199697, 199698, 199701, 199702, 199703, 199704, 199705, 199708, 199709, 199711, 199732, 199733, 199734, 199735, 199736, 199737)

Within the East Barracks, many foundation plantings still exist around the extant buildings that border the southern side of the Parade Ground. While the dates of planting for the existing vegetation are not confirmed, the locations and species at barracks buildings 989 and 993 are consistent with the locations and species palette of foundation plantings during the period of significance. The plant palette used for foundation plantings includes many of the same plants used throughout the East Barracks for hedge and shrub plantings.

Extant foundation plantings are located along the north facades of the barracks buildings. Foundation plantings around Building 991 include pieris (*Pieris japonica*), camellia (*Camellia japonica*), aucuba (*Aucuba japonica*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron*), and lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) species. Building 989's foundation plantings along the north entrance feature a planting design comprised of boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), camellia, lilac, hydrangea, forsythia, and rose species. The foundation plantings of the two eastern buildings, Buildings 991 and 993, are sparser. The plantings were ornamental but not ornate or high maintenance. No extant plantings remain at the barracks' east, west, or south elevations, and their historic presence has not been confirmed.

The barracks are U-shaped buildings and form rear courtyards that historically contained trimmed hedges or rhododendrons along their north edges against the rear porches of the buildings' primary volumes. The courtyards at buildings 989 and 993 were inaccessible due to construction activities in January 2023, but it appeared the historic foundation plantings within those spaces remained extant at that time.⁶

A former boxwood located along the south edge of the foundation at Building 987 (CL ID 199699) was removed ca 2020.

Plantings sited around the foundation of the buildings were historically maintained at a low height so that they would not block windows, railings, or porches, ensuring clear sight lines. Extant historic foundation plantings have not been maintained in their historic condition and have grown into the site lines.

Douglas fir Allée (Contributing, CRIS CL IDs 199584, 199585, 199586, 199587, 199588, 199589, 199590, 199591, 199592, 199593, 199594, 199595, 199596, 199597, 199598)

Aerial photographs from 1939 and 1943 show a row of small plantings on the north side of buildings 987-993 that are believed to be Douglas firs (as shown in oblique aerials from 1948 and 1950).⁷ These Douglas firs define the southern boundary of the Parade Ground in this location and were determined to be historic during the 2017 Vancouver Barracks Vegetation Assessment. In the assessment report, it is stated that tree coring was used to confirm that one of the firs was at least 94 years old.

Specimen Trees, Deciduous (Noncontributing, CRIS CL IDs 199631, 199632)

Northern red oak are species of deciduous trees that were planted after the period of significance in the East Barracks area. Two Northern red oaks were planted north of the Clark County Veterans' Memorial and are noncontributing features.

⁶ During the field survey conducted for this report in January 2023, buildings 989 and 993 were under construction and some areas were inaccessible. This report describes visible conditions at the time of survey.

⁷ 2018 East Barracks/Parade Ground Cultural Landscape Inventory

Other species of deciduous trees that were planted after the period of significance included quaking aspens. However, a quaking aspen grove was recently removed from the Veteran's Memorial site (CL ID 199630/200101).

Specimen Trees, Coniferous (Noncontributing, CRIS CL IDs 199606, 199608, 199610, 199612, 199613, 199667, 199668, 199669, 200104)

Ponderosa pine and Norway pine are examples of coniferous tree species that were introduced to the site after the period of significance. They constitute noncontributing features within the landscape.

A cluster of Douglas firs south of the historic bakehouse building footprint does not appear in aerial photographs from the period of significance. They were likely planted or volunteered after 1946 and are also considered noncontributing vegetation features. Their presence is, however, compatible with the historic character of the East Barracks/Parade Ground landscape.

Subsequent to the 2017 Vancouver Barracks Vegetation Assessment, several noncontributing coniferous trees were removed from the East Barracks area (CL IDs 199564, 199565, 199567, 199568, 199570, 199572, 199574, 199575, 199604, 199605).

Flowering trees (Noncontributing, CRIS CL IDs 199563, 199577, 199582, 199583, 199614, 199616)

Cherry trees located in the parking lot north of building 786, west of building 987, and south of building 728 do not appear in aerials from the period of significance and are considered noncontributing features within the landscape.

Hedges and Shrubs (Noncontributing, CRIS CL IDs 199706, 199707, 199715, 199716, 199718, 199719, 199720, 199722, 199723, 199724, 199725, 199727, 199728, 199729, 199730, 199731, 199738, 199739)

Boxwood hedges were planted around buildings 733 and 728 after 1946 and are not considered contributing features. Contemporary shrubs are also used to screen above ground utilities throughout the East Barracks and are noncontributing features. As part of building 987's

rehabilitation, the shrubs around the building and the courtyard space were redesigned as an outdoor space for tenant use, containing a picnic area surfaced in decomposed granite, with a border of lawn and textured plants including small-scale specimen trees on its south end where it opens onto McClellan Road and planter boxes along its north edge near the porch. The historic plants, including Rhododendrons in the courtyard, were removed.

North Lot Plantings (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202888)

Terraced planting beds were installed within the north parking lot when it was constructed in 2020. The planted beds contain a mix of perennial shrubs that are compatible with the historic planting palette for the landscape. The planted beds are noncontributing features.

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	CRIS-AR Resource ID	FMSS Record Number
Parade Ground Lawn	Contributing	192582	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Barracks Lawn	Contributing	202887	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Oregon white oaks	Contributing	199532, 199542, 199550, 199551, 199552, 199553, 199554, 199555, 199556, 199557, 199617, 199618, 199620, 199621, 199623, 199627, 199628, 199629, 199633, 199634, 199643, 199651, 200097, 200098, 200099, 200100, 200102, 200103	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Specimen Trees, Deciduous	Contributing	199533, 199535, 199536, 199538, 199539, 199540, 199543, 199545, 199547, 199548, 199561, 199635, 199636, 199637, 199640, 199649, 199650	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Specimen Trees, Coniferous	Contributing	199559, 199579, 199581, 199625, 199642, 199652, 199653, 199654, 199655, 199656, 199657, 199658, 199659, 199660, 199661, 199662, 199663, 199664, 199665	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Flowering Trees	Contributing	199599, 199601, 199602, 199626, 199638, 199639, 199644, 199645, 199646, 199647, 199648	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Hedges and Shrubs	Contributing	199700, 199712, 199713, 199714, 199717, 199721, 199726	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foundation plantings	Contributing	199695, 199696, 199697, 199698, 199701, 199702, 199703, 199704, 199705, 199708, 199709, 199711, 199732, 199733, 199734, 199735, 199736, 199737	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Douglas fir Allée	Contributing	199584, 199585, 199586, 199587, 199588, 199589, 199590, 199591, 199592, 199593, 199594, 199595, 199596, 199597, 199598	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Specimen Trees, Deciduous	Noncontributing	199631, 199632	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Specimen Trees, Coniferous	Noncontributing	199606, 199608, 199610, 199612, 199613, 199667, 199668, 199669, 200104				
Flowering trees	Noncontributing	199563, 199577, 199582, 199583, 199614, 199616	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hedges and Shrubs	Noncontributing	199706, 199707, 199715, 199716, 199718, 199719, 199720, 199722, 199723, 199724, 199725, 199727, 199728, 199729, 199730, 199731, 199738, 199739	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Lot Plantings	Noncontributing	202888	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



*Figure 21. Parade Ground lawn, looking east from near Fort Vancouver Way. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 192582)
(MIG January 2023)*



*Figure 22. Typical turf lawn near the southeast corner of the East Barracks area. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 202887)
(MIG January 2023)*



Figure 23. An Oregon white oak tree located within the Parade Ground. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199651) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 24. Specimen Tree, Deciduous (two bigleaf maples to right of path in winter) looking northwest towards Building 993. (contributing CRIS CL ID 199649-199650) (MIG 2021)



Figure 25. Eastward view of a contributing specimen tree, coniferous (Douglas fir) in the Parade Ground, north of the double barracks and allée. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 199642) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 26. Flowering Trees. A cherry tree near building 993, looking west. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 199638) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 27. Hedges and shrubs. Two boxwood shrubs and a lilac hedge near building 993 (off photo to the right). Looking south. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 199712, 199713, 199714) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 28. Trimmed foundation plantings in front of the barracks buildings. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 199736) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 29. Douglas fir Allée between the Parade Ground and East Barracks. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199594-199598) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 30. Specimen trees, deciduous, near the Clark County Veterans Memorial. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199631, 199632) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 31. Specimen trees, coniferous. A group of Douglas fir near Access Road that were planted after the period of significance. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199606, 199608, 199610, 199612, 199613) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 32. Flowering cherry tree (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199616) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 33. Noncontributing hedges and shrubs along the south side of Building 721 (Gymnasium and Cafeteria) within the East Barracks. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199722-199725 (MIG January 2023))



Figure 34. Parking area plantings at the north lot. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202888) (MIG January 2023)

Circulation

Circulation refers to the spaces, features and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Vehicular Circulation

Within the East Barracks circulation is primarily characterized by a network of internal vehicular roads, the components of which were established circa 1904 and were generally sited to align with both existing roads established by HBC and the natural topography of the site. For example, E. 5th Street (the East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscapes south boundary), McClellan Road, and Evergreen Boulevard (the cultural landscapes north boundary) align with the relatively flat grades of the rising river terraces. The road system also incorporated the strong diagonal of Alvord Road, whose alignment predates the HBC and US Army periods. It is thought to align with the location of the Klickitat Trail used by Native Americans to access this area along the Columbia River.

Circulation routes established by the US Army in the East Barracks remain relatively intact with a few modern additions and subtractions since the end of the period of significance. The vehicular road features that remain today can be traced to as late as 1945, including: McClellan Road, Alvord Road, Hatheway Road, Barracks Road, and a couple of unnamed connector roads. Historic road alignments remain in use and have been widened or otherwise modified over time, but not to the point where they have lost their integrity.

Alvord Road (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202889)

Alvord Road, which pre-existed Fort Vancouver and was incorporated into the US Army's use of the site, starts at the corner of E. 5th Street and Fort Vancouver Way and runs in a northeast diagonal to McClellan Road. This road was recently transitioned from vehicular use to pedestrian and bike use.

McClellan Road (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202890)

McClellan Road spans the cultural landscape in an east-west alignment, starting at Fort Vancouver Way at the west and connecting with Access Road on the east. A segment of this road once extended further east to Ingalls Road but was removed after the period of significance when

Access Road which was built during the Mission 66 era to connect the Visitor Center with the reconstructed Fort Vancouver. It has been resurfaced in asphalt.

Hatheway Road (Contributing CRIS CL ID 202891)

Hatheway Road generally runs east-west and cuts through the middle of the East Barracks on either side of Alvord Road. The road dates to the Works Progress Administration (WPA) era as documented in the Historic American Building Survey (HABS). It is currently discontinuous due to alterations made to circulation patterns after the period of significance. The road's western end runs between building 721 and the Hatheway Parking Area and terminates at Fort Vancouver Way. The east end of the road runs between buildings 733 and 728 and used to terminate at Ingalls Road but now terminates just short of Access Road. The middle part of the road intersects with Alvord Road at the geographic center of the East Barracks and used to include a section which is now missing that formed a diamond shaped connection point between the roads. Two sides of the diamond (southwest and northwest) create spurs that connect to Alvord Road and the North Lot. The missing section of the central diamond was removed when the North Lot was built in 2020. Hatheway Road appears to retain its historic width although its alignment has been altered somewhat due to the changes mentioned above.

Unnamed Road (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202892)

An unnamed road is located south of Building 786. The road is comprised of two former roads that have been severed and combined. One section runs east-west, parallel to East 5th Street. It used to connect to Alvord Road at the west end, but that section was removed ca. 2020 when a new opening was constructed that connects the road with East 5th Street, and Ingalls Rd at the east end before the Access Road was installed during the Mission 66 era of Park development. The Unnamed Road currently curves to the north and runs between the Central Lot and Central Lot East parking areas and connects with Hatheway Road at its north end. The north-south portion appears to follow the alignment of a prior north-south road that has been severed due to changes in the circulation systems since the period of significance. The remnants (road trace) of the east end of the Unnamed Road that used to connect with Ingalls Rd. are still visible from Access Road, south of the Central Lot East parking area. The current road appears to retain its historic width.

Internal Connecting Road (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 203053)

As the circulation patterns have been modified since the end of the historic period with the addition of the Visitor Center Access Road, the introduction of new parking areas, and the transition of Alvord Road to pedestrian and bike use, new internal road connections have been added to the East Barracks/Parade Ground. There is a curved internal connecting road located between a connector runs along the western edge of the North Lot, providing access from McClellan Rd to the north and Hatheway Road to the south. It was added during renovations completed as part of the 2019 OTAK circulation plan.

Parking

Two types of parking are present in the East Barracks area: the first category includes parking lots that were built during the period of significance and serviced the historic army operations. The second category includes lots that have been constructed or enhanced after the period of significance to support NPS and tenant/vendor operations at the National Historic Site.

Central Lot (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202893)

The Central Lot parking area appears to date to the period of significance. Although it has been resurfaced, it retains its historic location and footprint.

McClellan Lot (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202894)

The McClellan Lot parking area appears to date to the period of significance. Although it has been resurfaced, it retains its historic location and footprint.

Crossroads Lot (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202896)

The Crossroads Lot parking area was completed in 2023. It is in the southeast corner of the cultural landscape, between the Access Road and Unnamed Road. It is paved with asphalt.

Gymnasium Lot (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202897)

The Gymnasium Lot parking area has been added to the East Barracks since the end of the period of significance. It is located west of Building 721 off Fort Vancouver Way. It is paved with asphalt.

North Lot ABC (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202899)

This was completed in 2020. It is bordered by the Internal Connecting Road and Alvord Road to the west and east, respectively. And McClellan Road to the north. It is paved with asphalt.

Hatheway Lot (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202900)

The Hatheway Lot parking area was built after the period of significance. It is located south of Hatheway Road and north of Building 748. It is paved with asphalt.

Hatheway Lot East (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 203054)

The Hatheway Lot East parking area is located between Hatheway Road and Building 728. It is paved with asphalt and was constructed in 2020 when Building 728 was rehabilitated.

Pedestrian Circulation (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202901)

The roads within the East Barracks and those that form its boundary are, for the most part, paralleled by 4-foot-wide pedestrian sidewalks. The exception to this is Hatheway Road, most of Alvord Road, and the unnamed road south of building 786 that parallels East 5th Street. Additional pedestrian pathways link the buildings. Many of these pedestrian pathways and the pathways that lead to building entrances are constructed of cast in place concrete and follow historic alignments within the East Barracks. Some of these pedestrian pathways, namely those located adjacent to or near buildings, had simple black tube metal railings. One from the historic period remains north of building 746 and has been referenced to design compatible railings that meet accessibility standards in other locations within the East Barracks. There are a few extant concrete pathways that appear to have led to buildings which no longer exist. One of the most prominent pedestrian pathways is located north of the barracks along the southern edge of the Parade Ground. This pathway was restored post-period of significance.

Adjacent Circulation Features

There are four roads that border this cultural landscape. Three of the four are described below for context but are outside the cultural landscape boundary. They contribute to the historic setting and are captured under the Adjacent Lands discussion. The fourth, Access Road, is described in

the Mission 66 Park Developed Area CLI since it is a contributing feature within that cultural landscape.

East 5th Street was established during the HBC era likely from a prehistoric trail. Referred to as Upper Mill Road by the HBC and subsequently as “Public Road” after the military withdrawal, this road is currently a paved two-lane road that bisects the south third of the post. Prior to the construction of Interstate 5 this was a through-road, connecting the post with Vancouver on both the east and west sides. Construction of the interstate truncated the west connection.

McLoughlin Road, currently named Fort Vancouver Way, was established by the Army in the 1850s. This north-south oriented road connected the Columbia River waterfront with Officers’ Row. Currently, a portion of the road north of East 5th Street forms the main north-south connection within the previously active military components of the East Barracks and extends north to the City of Vancouver. It is a paved two-lane road, bordered in some areas with a concrete sidewalk and concrete drainage ditches.

East Evergreen Boulevard, formerly known as Grant Avenue, was established early in the development of the post. This road forms the north boundary of the parade ground, separating it from Officers' Row to the north. This road was established between 1854 and 1859, to handle internal circulation for the residential areas of the post. It did not intersect directly with public roads outside the post until well after World War I. Today, the road is used as an east/west connecting road, linking the residential areas on the east side of the post with downtown Vancouver to the west. It remains a two-lane road; however, a traffic circle has been added at its intersection with Fort Vancouver Way. West of this traffic circle, a modern road alignment now diverts traffic to a bridge across the interstate.

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	CRIS-AR Resource ID	FMSS Record Number
Alvord Road	Contributing	202889	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
McClellan Road	Contributing	202890	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Hatheway Road	Contributing	202891	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unnamed Road	Contributing	202892	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Internal Connecting Road	Noncontributing	203053	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Central Lot Parking Area	Contributing	202893	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
McClellan Lot Parking Area	Contributing	202894	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Crossroads Lot Parking Area	Noncontributing	202896	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gymnasium Lot Parking Area	Noncontributing	202897	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Lot ABC Parking Area	Noncontributing	202899	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hatheway Lot Parking Area	Noncontributing	202900	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hatheway Lot East Parking Area	Noncontributing	203054	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pedestrian Circulation	Contributing	202901	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



Figure 35. Alvord Road, looking southwest. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 202889) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 36. McClellan Road, looking east from building 987. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202890) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 37. Hatheway Road, looking east from building 721. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202891) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 38. Trace of former Unnamed Road, looking west from near Access Road (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202892) (MIG 2023)



*Figure 39. The Internal Connecting Road along the North Lot west edge. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 203053)
(NPS 2024)*



Figure 40. Central Lot Parking Area (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202893) (NPS 2024)



Figure 41. McClellan Lot Parking Area (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202894) (NPS 2024)



Figure 42. Crossroads Lot Parking Area (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202896) (NPS 2024)



Figure 43. Gymnasium Lot Parking Area (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202897) (NPS 2024)



Figure 44. The North Lot ABC parking area, looking northwest. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202899) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 45. Hatheway Lot (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202900) (NPS, 2024)



Figure 46. Hatheway East Lot (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202054) (NPS, 2024)



*Figure 47. View of typical pedestrian circulation: concrete sidewalks and pathways near Fort Vancouver Way.
(contributing, CRIS CL ID 202901) (MIG January 2023)*

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity.

The Parade Ground includes one structure, the bandstand, which was reconstructed based on historic research and archeological investigations, is located on the eastern end of the Parade Ground.

The East Barracks includes a group of buildings, constructed between 1904 and 1941, that included administrative or special purpose buildings and housing. Although these structures are individually modest in terms of architectural detailing, they display, in composite, a definite stylistic progression that conveys a sense of the post's general development during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Examples of the variety of styles include turn-of-the-century headquarters (Building 991), barracks (Buildings 987, 989, and 993), and gymnasium (Building 721) includes stark, utilitarian construction of the World War I era (examples: Buildings 753 and 748), and utilitarian World War II buildings (examples include Buildings 746 and 728). While today, the East Barracks and West Barracks are separated by ownership and management, they were developed together to serve the growing needs of the US Army. Most of the West Barracks buildings were built first, including living quarters and the post hospital, and are considered contributing adjacent lands to this East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape.

Development began in earnest in the East Barracks between 1903-1907, along the southern edge of the Parade Ground where the new headquarters building and four barracks were built. Of the four barracks that flanked the headquarters building (Building 991) three barracks buildings remain (Buildings 987, 989, and 993). A gymnasium (Building 721) was built facing McLoughlin Road. Several storehouses and workshops were erected at the south end of the post. The first of these buildings (Building 786) was built in 1905-1906, containing workshops. A Quartermaster Storehouse, (Building 752) was built along Alvord Road at the same time, and three years later, a second Quartermaster storehouse (Building 754) was constructed nearby. Most of these buildings date to the first decade of the 1900s when many of the Quartermaster's standard plans for communal housing and administrative buildings reflected a simplified Colonial Revival style.

This style of building is found at several of the large western military posts, such as Fort Yellowstone. Additional construction took place during World War I. Several of these buildings are still extant within the East Barracks. In 1914, two mess halls (Buildings 722 and 725) were built; Building 725 became a restaurant in 1931. A storage building (Building 753) was built in 1917 near the Quartermaster storehouses, and a motor repair shop (Building 748) built between 1918 and 1919. Continued construction occurred in other areas of the post through World War II but slowed down in the East Barracks significantly after World War I ended except for a couple of buildings that were constructed to support the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. Few buildings or structures have been added to the East Barracks since the period of significance. Buildings and structures contribute to the integrity and historic character of the East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape.

Building 704 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202902, CRIS HS ID 956505)

Historically this building was called the CCC Inspectors Office, CCC Office Building No. 319, and Barber Shop and Photo building. It is a one-story, wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint; gable roof form with medium pitch and gable-end returns; small front-gable entry porch roof with gable-end returns at north elevation supported by wood kneebrace/brackets; wood post and concrete pier foundation system with board skirting; horizontal dropped wood cladding with corner boards; wooden 6/6 double-hung windows; composition shingle roofing. Building 704 exhibits good physical integrity on the exterior. Minor alterations have been made to the foundation skirting. A modern accessibility ramp with wooden handrails has been installed and the original entry door has been replaced.

Building 721 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202905, CRIS HS ID 956509)

This building was historically used as a Gymnasium and Cafeteria. It exhibits Colonial Revival stylist features. A one-story wood-frame building with rectangular footprint and full daylight basement level, Building 721 has a hipped roof with dentil course; prominent hipped-roof portico supported by Doric columns; sandstone masonry foundation; horizontal beveled wood cladding with corner boards; primary fenestration sets of 1/1 double-hung wooden windows with 3-light transoms; two sheet metal roof ventilators with star finials; and a corbelled brick masonry chimney. Alterations made to two original window openings at west elevation, addition of side

entrance porch at south elevation and loading dock at east elevation, installation of asphalt shingle roofing. Building 721 exhibits generally good physical integrity on the exterior except for significant alterations made to the windows at the front (west elevation). A non-historic entry/exit porch has been added to the south elevation and a modern door and loading dock has been added to the east elevation.

Building 722 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202906, CRIS HI ID 956512)

Historically this building was used as a Mess House/Mess Hall and Tailor Shop. It is a one-story, wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint; small shed roof addition at original west elevation; brick pier on concrete footing foundation system with board skirting; gable roof form with medium pitch; horizontal dropped wood cladding with corner boards; wooden 2/2 double-hung windows; exposed rafter ends; composition shingle roofing. Building 722 exhibits very good physical integrity on the exterior. Minor alterations have been made to the foundation skirting and modern exterior doors have been installed at some openings. Original brick masonry chimneys have been removed.

Building 725 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 722907, CRIS HS ID 956515)

Historically, Building 725 was used as a Mess House/Mess Hall, Post Exchange Restaurant, and Red Cross Office. It is a one-story, wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint; a small, shed roof addition at center of original north elevation; shed addition at original west elevation; brick pier on concrete footing foundation system with board skirting; gable roof form with medium pitch; horizontal dropped wood cladding with corner boards; wooden 2/2 double-hung windows; exposed rafter ends; composition shingle roofing. Building 722 exhibits historic exterior alterations associated with its use as a Post Exchange Restaurant and Red Cross Office and good physical integrity on the exterior. Minor alterations have been made to the foundation skirting and modern exterior doors have been installed at some openings. Original brick masonry chimneys have been removed.

Building 728 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202908, CRIS HS ID 956519)

Building 728 was historically used for a finance office. It is a one-story, wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint; gable roof form with low pitch and tight eaves and rake; small shed-

roof entry porch roof at west elevation; concrete perimeter/pier foundation system; horizontal dropped wood cladding with corner boards; hollow clay tile walls at SE corner; wooden 8/8 double-hung windows; multiple metal roof ventilators; brick chimney; composition shingle roofing. Building 728 exhibits good physical integrity on the exterior. Alterations have been made to the west entry porch, which was originally a recessed entryway. The building was rehabilitated to accommodate a new tenant around 2019.

Building 733 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202909, CRIS HS ID 956521)

Building 733 was historically known as the Hospital Storehouse, Medical Corps, and Medical Detachment Barracks. It is a one-story, wood-frame building with rectangular footprint; open shed roof porch at west elevation; wood post on concrete pier block foundation system with vertical board skirting; gable roof form with medium pitch; horizontal dropped wood cladding with corner boards; wooden 6/6 double-hung windows; small porches with gable roofs at north and south elevations; exposed straight rafter ends; composition shingle roofing, brick masonry chimney at south elevation. The building was originally constructed further west; it was relocated to current site circa 1955 during the bridge expansion and highway-related construction. Building 733 exhibits historic exterior alterations associated with its change of use from a Hospital Storehouse to Medical Detachment Barracks prior to its relocation to the current site. Building 722 exhibits some modern exterior alterations associated with its relocation; however, it continues to exhibit generally good physical integrity on the exterior. The greatest alterations are the construction of modern porches with modern exterior doors at the north and south elevation. Due to the relocation alterations were made to the foundation and foundation skirting.

Building 746 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202910, CRIS HS ID 956524)

Historically, Building 746 was known as the Barracks or Emergency Barracks. It is a two-story, wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint; gable roof form with low pitch, tight rake, wide eaves and exposed rafter ends; shed roof with hipped junctions wraps around building above first floor level windows; shed roof above second floor windows at gable end - north elevation; concrete pier foundation system with vertical board skirting; horizontal dropped wood cladding with corner boards; wooden 8 o/8 double-hung windows; primary entrance at north elevation with no formal entry porch; fire escape door at second floor level with small projecting platform porch

supported by wood kneebraces; wooden ladder attached to north elevation; freestanding brick masonry chimney with metal flue; composition shingle roofing. It was moved to its current site circa 1955. Building 746 exhibits good physical integrity on the exterior; however, some entry doors have been altered.

Building 748 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202911, CRIS HS ID 956528)

Building 748 was historically known as the Motor Repair Shop and Post Garage. It is a one-story, wood-frame and concrete building with rectangular footprint; central core exhibits side-gable roof form with shed roof wings at each gable end; concrete and brick foundation; central core is wood-frame clad with horizontal dropped wood siding with corner boards; north wing is a concrete structure; south wing is wood-frame clad with horizontal dropped wood siding and T-1-11 plywood; mostly intact primary fenestration wooden 6/6 double-hung (and/or hopper) windows; exposed rafter ends; kneebrace/brackets at gable ends & eaves; composition shingle and rolled roofing. Two small historic out-buildings are located to east side of main building. Building 748 exhibits generally good physical integrity on the exterior except for the replacement of the original truck bay doors and extensive window and cladding alterations at the south wing west elevation.

Building 752 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202912, CRIS HS ID 956534)

Historically, Building 752 was used as the Quartermaster Storehouse, Quartermaster Warehouse (General Supplies), and the Post Exchange (Retail Clothing Outlet). It is a two-story wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint and attic storage level; brick/sandstone masonry pier with concrete pad foundation system; gable roof form; horizontal beveled wood cladding; 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, scalloped rafter ends, two sheet metal roof ventilators, three brick masonry chimneys. Alterations have been made to one of the original loading dock door openings and to two single-door entrances on the east elevation; a modern entrance and porch have also been added to the north elevation. Despite these changes, Building 752 exhibits generally good physical integrity on the exterior.

Building 753 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202913, CRIS HS ID 956533)

Building 753 was historically used as the Quartermaster Storehouse and Utilities Storehouse. It is a one-story, wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint; concrete stem wall and footing foundation system; gable roof form with low pitch; horizontal dropped wood cladding with corner boards; small kneebrace/brackets at gable ends; various wooden window types (6/6 double-hung, 6-light hopper, 6-light fixed); exposed rafter ends; composition shingle roofing, and concrete slab floor. Building 753 exhibits generally good physical integrity on the exterior. Extensive fenestration alterations were made to the original loading dock elevation (west elevation) at an unknown date. The ventilators were removed, and the original foundation system and floor have been modernized.

Building 754 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202914, CRIS HS ID 956531)

Previously used as the Quartermaster Storehouse and Quartermaster Shops (Machine Shop), Building 754 is a one story, concrete building with rectangular footprint; concrete foundation system; hipped roof form with medium pitch; painted concrete exterior finish; 3/3 double-hung wooden windows; scalloped rafter tails; composition shingle roofing; three metal ventilators. Building 754 exhibits generally good physical integrity on the exterior. Three original door openings have been altered; however, two sets of original panel doors remain in place.

Building 786 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202915, CRIS HS ID 956535)

Building 786 was historically used as the Quartermaster Work Shops, Carpenter Shop –GQ Headquarters, Carpenter Shop – QM Detachment Barracks, and Post Engineer – Carpenter Shop. It is a two-story, wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint; sandstone and brick masonry pier with concrete footing foundation system; gable roof form; horizontal beveled wood cladding; scalloped rafter tails; four brick masonry chimneys. Modern interior finishes were installed at first and second floors at an unknown date post-period of significance. These alterations included the demolition of interior partitions on the second floor and the construction of a modern barbershop at the easternmost bay. Building 786 exhibits generally good physical integrity on the exterior except for alterations made to some of the original loading dock door openings and doors.

Building 987 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202916, CRIS HS ID 956907)

Historically called the Double Infantry Barracks, this building is a two and one-half story wood-frame building with symmetrical U-shaped footprint/floor plan and partial daylight basement and attic levels; gabled roof with one-story front and rear porches; rusticated sandstone masonry foundation; horizontal beveled wood cladding with corner boards; primary fenestration is 2/2 double-hung wooden windows with flat simple surrounds; typical five-panel doors with three-light transoms; six large corbelled brick masonry chimneys; four large metal roof ventilators; gable end returns and box cornice; composition/asphalt shingle roofing. Open porches along the north elevation have shed roofs supported by slender Tuscan columns on cast iron bases with cast iron guard rails and handrails. Open porches at the south elevation have shed roofs supported by slender square columns with chamfered corners on cast iron bases with cast iron guard rails and handrails. This building is identical in original plan and design to Building 993 and very similar to Building 989. Buildings 987 and 993 differ only slightly from 989 in plan and the gable end windows at the attic level of the north elevation are not Palladian style. The rear entryway doors also differ; they are 2-panel wood doors with a glazed 4-light upper panel surmounted by a 3-light transom. Prior to the rehabilitation of the building around 2015 for a new tenant, alterations included removal of original slate roofing and installation of composition/asphalt shingle roofing; and removal of original standing seam metal roofing and installation of rolled asphalt roofing over the porches.

Building 989 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202917, CRIS HS ID 956536)

Historically this building was also called the Double Infantry Barracks, it is a two and one-half story, wood-frame building with symmetrical U-shaped footprint/floor plan and full daylight basement and attic levels; gabled roof with one-story front and rear porches; rusticated sandstone masonry foundation; horizontal beveled wood cladding with corner boards; primary fenestration is 2/2 double-hung wooden windows with flat simple surrounds; typical five-panel doors with three-light transoms; four large corbelled brick masonry chimneys; four large metal roof ventilators; gable end returns and box cornice; and composition/asphalt shingle roofing. Open porches along the north elevation have shed roofs supported by slender Tuscan columns on cast iron bases with cast iron guard rails and handrails. Open porches at the south elevation have shed roofs supported by slender square columns with chamfered corners on cast iron bases with cast iron guard rails and handrails. The building is very similar in plan and design to Building 987 and

Building 993, both of which utilize an identical floor plan. Building 987 differs slightly in plan and the gable end windows at the attic level of the north elevation are Palladian style composed of 2/2 arched windows with keystones flanked by fixed 4-light panels. The rear entryway doors also differ; they are 2-panel wood doors with a glazed 30-light upper panel surmounted by a 3-light transom. Alterations to Building 989 include removal of original slate roofing and installation of composition/asphalt shingle roofing at main roof; removal of original standing seam metal roofing and installation of rolled asphalt roofing at porches; removal of two original brick masonry chimneys. Building 989 exhibits generally good physical integrity on the exterior except for non-historic metal fire escapes at the north elevation and modern doors that have been added to various elevations.

Building 991 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202918, CRIS HS ID 956538)

Historically called the Administration Building, it exhibits Colonial Revival stylist features. It is a two-story wood-frame building with an H-shaped footprint and full daylight basement and attic levels; hipped roof with hexagonal cupola; prominent entablature/box cornice; projecting entrance porch with low hipped roof supported by sets of Doric columns; sandstone masonry foundation; horizontal beveled wood cladding with corner boards; primary fenestration is 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung wooden windows, sets of 6-light panel doors with transoms; one corbelled brick masonry chimney. Alterations include addition of metal fire escape; installation of hollow clay tile cladding and door at exterior NW corner of building; the removal of slate and tin roofing and installation of asphalt shingle roofing; removal of two chimneys; and alterations to projecting entrance porch. Building 991 exhibits generally good physical integrity on the exterior except for significant cladding alterations made to the exterior NW corner of the building. A non-historic metal fire escape and modern doors have been added to the east elevation.

Building 993 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202919, CRIS HS ID 956537)

Also historically called the Double Infantry Barracks, Building 993 is a two and one-half story wood-frame building with symmetrical U-shaped footprint/floor plan and partial daylight basement and attic levels; gabled roof with one-story front and rear porches; rusticated sandstone masonry foundation; horizontal beveled wood cladding with corner boards; primary fenestration is 2/2 double-hung wooden windows with flat simple surrounds; typical five-panel doors with

three-light transoms; six large corbelled brick masonry chimneys; four large metal roof ventilators; gable end returns and box cornice; and composition/asphalt shingle roofing. Open porches along the north elevation have shed roofs supported by slender Tuscan columns with cast iron guard rails and handrails. Open porches at the south elevation have shed roofs supported by slender square columns with chamfered corners with cast iron guard rails and handrails. The building is identical in original plan and design to Building 987 and very similar to Building 989. Buildings 987 and 993 differ only slightly from 989 in plan and the gable end windows at the attic level of the north elevation are not Palladian style. The rear entryway doors also differ; they are 2-panel wood doors with a glazed 4-light upper panel surmounted by a 3-light transom. Prior to the 2023 rehabilitation to accommodate a new tenant, alterations included removal of original slate roofing and installation of composition/asphalt shingle roofing at main roof and the removal of original standing seam metal roofing and installation of rolled asphalt roofing at porches. Building 993 exhibits a very high level of physical integrity on both the exterior and the interior of the building. Prior to its rehabilitation it was the most well-preserved building within the East Barracks area and is distinguished by significant character-defining interior spaces that remained relatively unaltered.

Bandstand (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 104880, CRIS HS ID 1170705)

The Parade Ground area has one structure, a 1980s reconstruction of a circa 1874 bandstand from the period of significance. In 1982, an archeological investigation revealed the historic site of the bandstand and provided information for the reconstruction. The historic location of the bandstand could not be accommodated, however, because of its proximity to the base of a mature oak tree. Thus, the reconstruction has been relocated at a distance from the tree. This reconstruction is Noncontributing because of its location but is compatible with the historic character of the Parade Ground.

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	CRIS-AR Resource ID	FMSS Record Number
Building 704	Contributing	202902	CCC Inspectors Office	956505	n/a	n/a

Building 721	Contributing	202905	Gymnasium	956509	n/a	n/a
Building 722	Contributing	202906	Mess House	956512	n/a	n/a
Building 725	Contributing	722907	Mess House	956515	n/a	n/a
Building 728	Contributing	202908	Finance Office	956519	n/a	n/a
Building 733	Contributing	202909	Hospital Storehouse	956521	n/a	n/a
Building 746	Contributing	202910	Barracks	956524	n/a	n/a
Building 748	Contributing	202911	Motor Repair Shop	956528	n/a	n/a
Building 752	Contributing	202912	Quartermaster Storehouse	956534	n/a	n/a
Building 753	Contributing	202913	Quartermaster Storehouse	956533	n/a	n/a
Building 754	Contributing	202914	Quartermaster Storehouse	956531	n/a	n/a
Building 786	Contributing	202915	Quartermaster Work Shops	956535	n/a	n/a
Building 987	Contributing	202916	Double Infantry Barracks	956907	n/a	n/a
Building 989	Contributing	202917	Double Infantry Barracks	956536	n/a	n/a
Building 991	Contributing	202918	Administration Building	956538	n/a	n/a
Building 993	Contributing	202919	Double Infantry Barracks	956537	n/a	n/a
Bandstand	Noncontributing	104880	Vancouver Barracks/Parade Bandstand in Parade Ground	1170705	n/a	n/a



Figure 48. Building 704 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202902, CRIS HS ID 956505) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 49. Building 721 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202905, CRIS HS ID 956509) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 50. Building 722 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202906, CRIS HS ID 956512) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 51. Building 725 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 722907, CRIS HS ID 956515) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 52. Building 728 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202908, CRIS HS ID 956519) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 53. Building 733 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202909, CRIS HS ID 956521) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 54. Building 746 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202910, CRIS HS ID 956524) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 55. Building 748 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202911, CRIS HS ID 956528) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 56. Building 752 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202912, CRIS HS ID 956534) (NPS, 2024)



Figure 57. Building 753 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202913, CRIS HS ID 956533) (NPS, 2024)



Figure 58. Building 754 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202914, CRIS HS ID 956531) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 59. Building 786 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202915, CRIS HS ID 956535 (MIG January 2023))



Figure 60. Building 987 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202916, CRIS HS ID 956907) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 61. Building 989 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202917, CRIS HS ID 956536) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 62. Building 991 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202918, CRIS HS ID 956538) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 63. Building 993 (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202919, CRIS HS ID 956537) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 64. Bandstand on eastern edge of Parade Ground Bandstand (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 104880, CRIS HS ID 1170705) (MIG January 2023)

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Small-scale feature within the East Barracks/Parade Ground area includes barriers like fences and bollards; site furnishings like benches and bike racks; signs, memorials, and markers; and miscellaneous remnants of the landscape's use as a military post. Most of the small-scale features in the East Barracks/Parade Ground landscape were added after the period of significance and do not contribute to the cultural landscape.

Concrete Platform (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202920)

A concrete platform, located northwest of building 746, was built by the CCC workers stationed at site during the 1930s. The reason for its construction and historic use remains unknown, although one theory put forward in previous documentation efforts is that it was used for trash collection.

Historic Bakehouse Building Foundation (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202921)

A stone building foundation measuring about 30 feet by 15 feet is located south of Barracks Road, a few yards west of the intersection with Access Road. The foundation is thought to be associated with a building that includes a bakehouse built by HBC in this location circa 1849. It is considered a contributing feature because these early buildings helped establish this site as suitable for settlement by the US Army. HBC buildings at this location were sometimes rented to US officers for lodging or the storage of provisions as they began to establish their presence in the area.

Fence (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202922)

A wooden post and rail fence serves as a general boundary for the Parade Ground and Mission 66 area. Beginning at the southwestern corner of the Parade Ground, the fence runs north, parallel along Fort Vancouver Way until it meets the cluster of evergreen trees near the traffic circle at the intersection with E Evergreen Blvd. The fence runs east along the sidewalk of the Parade Ground. Outside of the boundary of this cultural landscape, the fence continues around the Mission 66

Park Developed Area cultural landscape and south to meet E 5th Street. The fence runs west along E 5th Street terminating near its intersection with the Access Road. A wooden bollard is located at a pedestrian entrance near the park sign along Fort Vancouver Way. The rails along the fence have been removed on either side of a post to create pedestrian entrances along the northern edge of the Parade Ground. Though wooden fences are seen delineating space in historic photographs, they were not of this style and type. It is possible this fence type was built as part of the Mission 66 era development of the park.

Memorial and Markers (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202923)

Several memorials and markers have been placed within the East Barracks area after 1946. None of them are contributors to the East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape. The Clark County Veterans War Memorial is located just south of McClellan Road and east of Fort Vancouver Way, within the boundaries of the HBC cemetery site and on the former location of an army chapel. It was constructed in the late 1990s.

A small plaque on the south side of building 754 identifies Fort Vancouver as the birthplace of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES), an exchange system developed by Col. Henry A. Morrow that is used by soldiers and airmen across the world.

A memorial bench is located within the East Barracks boundary at the western edge overlooking Fort Vancouver Way. A plaque embedded in the concrete bench pad contains the following inscription, in English and with an indigenous translation:

This bench is dedicated in honor of the Redheart Band of the Nez Perce, who chose not to fight in the Nez Perce War of 1877, but were still held by the U.S. Army at Fort Vancouver from August 1877 to April 1878. The trees are in memory of an infant boy who died during imprisonment and is buried nearby in an unknown grave.

The trees referenced on the plaque are a nonextant group of aspens. It is unknown when the trees were planted, however the first dedication ceremony was in 1998.

Bike Rack (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202924)

Metal bike racks are embedded in the concrete between buildings 987 and 989. They are rounded, staple-style racks and were installed as part of a recent project at the building. They do not contribute to the cultural landscape.

Lighted Bollards (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202925)

There are two styles of outdoor lighting features identified in this landscape. Between buildings 987 and 989 there are lighted bollards that follow a recent pedestrian walkway installation. The bollards are about 2 ½ feet tall with rounded caps.

Light Poles (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202926)

There are two styles of outdoor lighting features identified in this landscape. Light poles are located throughout the north parking lot and along pedestrian pathways throughout the East Barracks area. They are metal with curved “shepards hook” arms at the top and a petal detail around the bulb. They are contemporary do not appear to be associated with the US Army occupation of Fort Vancouver. The light poles are noncontributing features.

Wayfinding & Interpretive Signage (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202927)

Maps of the historic district and interpretive signage are located throughout the landscape to orient visitors to the district and educate them on various elements and eras of history. The signs are made primarily of metal and were installed by NPS.

Building identification signs are wooden signs placed in front of buildings. The signs are horizontal with two posts in the ground or horizontal and mounted near the door on the building which they identify. The signs are a mixture of original US Army and newer NPS; they are painted brown with white lettering identifying the building. The signs are thought to have been installed after 1946 and are noncontributing features.

Mailbox (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202928)

A metal mailbox bank is located in front of building 704, just south of McClellan Road. It does not appear to be associated with the US Army occupation of the site prior to 1946 and is noncontributing.

Planter bollards (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202929)

Square metal planters are in groups of two or three throughout the landscape and act as bollards to redirect traffic. There is a set located at the west end of Barracks Road before its intersection with Alvord Rd., and a set on Alvord Rd. between buildings 746 and 752. They were added to the landscape as part of the FOVA circulation plan project completed in 2019. They are noncontributing.

Flagpole (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202930)

A flagpole is located on the eastern edge of the parade ground, about 250 feet west of the bandstand.

Utility Boxes and Vaults (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202931)

Utility boxes and above ground vaults are located throughout the East Barracks area. These features were added after the period of significance and are noncontributing.

Basalt Edging (Undetermined, CRIS CL ID 202932)

A curb/edging made of basalt stone is located northeast of building 752. The history of this feature is unknown.

Rock Mound (Undetermined, CRIS CL ID 202933)

Located south of building 725 is a mound of mortared rocks. Small pockets between the rocks have plants growing within them. There is a pipe that protrudes 6 inches out from the center of the mound. The history of this feature is unknown, but it may have been a fountain or rock garden.

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	CRIS-AR Resource ID	FMSS Record Number
Concrete Platform	Contributing	202920	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Historic Bakehouse Building Foundation	Contributing	202921	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fence	Noncontributing	202922	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Memorial and Markers	Noncontributing	202923	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bike Rack	Noncontributing	202924	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lighted Bollards	Noncontributing	202925	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Light Poles	Noncontributing	202926	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wayfinding & Interpretive Signage	Noncontributing	202927	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mailbox	Noncontributing	202928	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Planter Bollards	Noncontributing	202929	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Flagpole	Noncontributing	202930	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Utility Boxes and Vaults	Noncontributing	202931	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Basalt Edging	Undetermined	202932	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rock Mound	Undetermined	202933	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



Figure 65. Concrete Platform (contributing, CRIS CL ID 202920) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 66. Historic Bakehouse Building Foundation. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 202921 (MIG January 2023))



Figure 67. Fence along the western boundary of the Parade Ground. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202922) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 68. The memorial bench marker at Fort Vancouver Way. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202923) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 69. Bike rack next to building 987. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202924) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 70. Lighted bollards between buildings 987 and 989. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202925) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 71. Light poles with a shepherd's hook curve at the top, in the North Lot. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202926) (MIG January 2021)



Figure 72. Interpretive sign and wayfinding map at southwestern corner of Parade Ground, northwest of Building 987 (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202927) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 73. Building identification sign. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202927) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 74. Mailboxes located northeast of Building 704. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202928) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 75. Planter Bollards, with no plants. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202929) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 76. View of flagpole from north edge of the Parade Ground. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202930) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 77. Utility boxes and vaults south in the East Barracks area. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202931) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 78. Basalt Edging. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202932) (MIG January 2023)



Figure 79. Rock mound. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202933) (MIG January 2023)

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features.

Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery Site (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202934)

The site of a cemetery that was used by the HBC prior to the establishment of US military post intersects with the west boundary of the East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape boundary. The cemetery was unmarked, so the extent of the site is unknown, but the current archeological site covers approximately five acres.

When HBC left Fort Vancouver, the US Army did not maintain or use the cemetery. The general area was used for the construction of US Army buildings and structures, including a chapel, and is the current site of the Clark County Veterans Memorial.

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	CRIS-AR Resource ID	FMSS Record Number
Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery Site	Contributing	202934	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



Figure 80. The approximate site of the Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery, looking northeast towards a grove of Oregon White oaks and buildings 987 and 989. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202934) (MIG January 2023)

Condition Assessment

Condition

Good

Condition Date

01/12/2023

Narrative

East Barracks/Parade Ground continues to be well maintained and remains in good condition.

Impacts

Type	Impact Type – Other	Internal Source	External Source	Narrative	Date Identified
Impending Development		No	Yes	The Columbia River Crossing project is an ongoing planning effort to replace the existing I-5 bridge over the Columbia River, extend light rail service into Vancouver, rebuild interchanges, widen pedestrian and bicycle paths, and accommodate electronic tolling. Still in the planning phase, the preferred alternative calls for the construction of multiple elements within the I-5 corridor that would be visible from the East Barracks.	

Exposure to Elements		No	Yes	The effects of storm damage was observed in some trees and shrubs, likely from high wind, snow, and ice storm events. Though most were addressed through maintenance, it is clear that there have been impacts to these resources by the increasing intensity of weather events.	1/12/23
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Treatment

Approved Treatments

Type

Rehabilitation
Restoration

Document

General Management Plan

Narrative

The 2003 General Management Plan established Management Zones within the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. The Parade Ground is located within the “historic zone,” which recommends that cultural landscapes within the zone be restored. Specific treatment recommendations for the Parade Ground state that it should be “delineated and restored. In addition, the future use of the Parade Ground for special events [should] be determined.”⁸ The East Barracks is in the process of being rehabilitated to serve as office and commercial space for tenants, primarily other federal agencies.

⁸ General Management Plan 2003

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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Supplemental Information

Supplemental Information Title	Supplemental Information Narrative
Site Plans	Site Plan and Vegetation Site Plan

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