
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2000
Revised 2004



Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Pacific West
Regional Office

Cultural Resource
Programs

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY (CLI) PROGRAM
2010 Condition Assessment Update for:

Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site concurs with the updated CLI data (see attached) and updated condition assessment for Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground as identified below:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **GOOD**

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining cultural and natural values.

 9/22/10

Superintendent, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Date

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Proposed Revisions in the CLI Database for: FOVA – Parade Ground/Vancouver Barracks

1. Chronology:

It is proposed that the following entries be added to the chronology section:

2007	AD	2007	AD	Damaged	In October, a windstorm damaged the mature oak tree near the bandstand.
2008	AD	2008	AD	Replaced	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	AD	2008	AD	Replaced	Twenty-six trees were planted along Evergreen Boulevard to replace, in-kind, historic trees that had been lost.

2. Physical History

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

1980s to Present

In 1986, the U.S. General Services Administration deeded Officers' Row to the City of 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 (now known as the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Trust) in partnership with the City of Vancouver, the National Park Service, the State of Washington, and the U.S. Army. The establishment of the approximately 366 acres of publicly owned historic properties includes the Vancouver Barracks and the Parade Ground.

~~Major changes to the Vancouver Barracks since the mid-1990s include the construction of the Pearson Airfield Museum in the late 1990s, involving the removal of four aircraft hangars and the addition of a new parking lot. Additional non-historic hangars were removed in the early 2000s.~~

~~In 2004, Today,~~ the U.S. Army-owned portions of the Vancouver Barracks ~~is was~~ under the command of Fort Lewis. ~~As of 2004, t~~ The post ~~is was~~ home to the Washington Army National Guard and two Army

Reserve Units: the 104th Division and the 396 Combat Support Hospital. *In 2011, the East Barracks and South Barracks will be transferred to the NPS.*

Currently, the NPS owns the approximately thirteen-acre Parade Ground as a subset of the larger Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Recent changes to the Parade Ground include the loss of a 170-year old Oregon white oak (Quercus Garryana) due to damage from a windstorm in 2007. The tree was replaced in-kind in 2008 to maintain the historic character of the landscape. Additionally, 26 big leaf maples (Acer macrophyllum) were planted in 2008 along Evergreen Boulevard to replace historic trees that have been lost in a historic alley along the boulevard.

The NPS continues to maintain the Parade Ground as a public space for picnicking, civic events and recreation. With the partnership between the U.S. Army, the City of Vancouver, and the NPS, 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.

3. Analysis and Evaluation – Vegetation:

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

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

Parade Ground

The Parade Ground is a vast expanse of manicured lawn, punctuated with isolated specimen trees ~~such as the large oak trees near the bandstand~~. *In 2007, one of the more prominent specimen trees, a mature Oregon white oak (Quercus garryana) located west of the bandstand was damaged in a windstorm and eventually split down the middle. Estimated to be about 170 years old, this tree was actually six trees that had grown together with one rootball. In 2008, the damaged tree was removed and replaced with a 15-foot tall tree of the same species. A second historic oak tree still remains to the southwest of the bandstand.* Historical 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 Parade Ground also contains native and non-native species planted as ornamentals. For example, the row of Douglas fir in front of the remaining barracks on the south side of the Parade Ground is believed to have been planted in the 1930s. Although Douglas fir is native to the site, this row of trees is a designed feature. Similarly, a remnant lilac hedge, several cherry trees (Prunus 'Pink Perfection'), and some ornamental junipers are arranged in a roughly linear fashion to the east of the eastern-most barracks building (building 993). These non-native plants represent former foundation plantings and mark the eastern most historic extent of the line of barracks along the south side of the Parade Ground.

Context and Setting: Vancouver Barracks

Over the course of U.S. Army development at the Vancouver Barracks, vegetation was planted to create formal areas (with rows of trees or expanses of lawn), and private, residential yards (lawn delineated by trimmed hedges and shrubs).

One important vegetative feature is the boulevard trees lining Evergreen Boulevard (formerly Grant Boulevard). Originally planted in the 1880s, this tree-lined boulevard provides a strong visual boundary between the Parade Ground to the south and the former officers' residential area to the north. These Big leaf maples (*Acer macrophyllum*), which are over 100 years old, are beginning to deteriorate and in some parts of the boulevard, saplings have been planted in the interstices. This pattern of adding new trees as older ones deteriorate appears to have occurred throughout the development of the post. Photographs of Evergreen Boulevard taken circa 1940 show young trees intermixed with mature specimens. *An additional 26 saplings were planted in 2008 to replace historic trees that have been lost. Young trees of the same species were used.*

Along Officers' Row, ornamental vegetation consists of large specimen trees, lawn, and foundation plantings around buildings. The character of ornamental vegetation in Officers' Row has changed since the historic period. The current character of the ornamental vegetation resulted from a late 1980s renovation effort. A planting plan was developed in 1987 that attempted to keep as much of the original plant material as possible. The area contained a substantial number of large shade trees, however, there was little original shrubs or perennials left. For foundations plantings, the plan retained and augmented existing boxwood, and used native plants that would have been contemporaneous with the date of construction of the houses around the turn of the century: Oregon grape, huckleberry and salal. Ornamental foundation plantings that would have been available as nursery stock in the Portland/Vancouver area include: hydrangeas, viburnum (snowball), spirea, honeysuckle, and some of the older hybrid varieties of rhododendrons and azaleas.

In the east barracks, vegetation is characterized by substantial expanses of lawn between concrete sidewalks and buildings. Foundation plantings include varieties of camellia, hydrangea, lilac and spirea, many of which are pruned to a globe form, typical of late 1800s/early 1900s military landscapes. The residential areas also include yard trees, mostly oaks and fir, although one Giant sequoia specimen is located near the barracks building 607. Vegetation in the vicinity of the hospital has changed since the historical period. Formerly, a pruned hedge (possibly boxwood) separated the lawn at the front and sides of the building from the adjacent concrete sidewalks. Trees and shrubs lined the concrete walk that led to the front entrance of the building. The hedge has been removed, yet some of the shrubs and trees planted in the lawn (English holly and Spruce trees), may date to the historic period. In the maintenance/operations area (generally that area bounded by McLoughlin Road on the west, McClellan Road to the north, East 5th Street to the south and the park service road to the stockade to the east), shares the same general characteristics as the residential area. Here, patches of lawn are punctuated with trees and shrubs, and most buildings have foundation plantings. In many instances, heavily pruned shrubbery serves to identify the entryway to public buildings.

Within a small triangular piece of land located between the eastern end of Officer's Row and the NPS Visitor Center parking lot at the intersection of East Reserve Street and Evergreen Boulevard, is an area called the Evergreen Arboretum. Established in 1979, the non-contributing arboretum is a memorial created to honor the lives of important city residents. Trees and plant beds were installed through donation of associated families. In addition to the vegetation, public amenities provided include a gazebo, a water fountain, benches, and a sculpture. The area is maintained by the city.

Vegetation, especially ornamental vegetation, is an important landscape characteristic within the Vancouver Barracks. Neatly kept lawns and formally trimmed shrubs reflect the inherent order typically associated with the military. This is most apparent in the areas that have never left the

ownership and control of the military. In areas owned and/or maintained by other corporate or government entities, the character of ornamental vegetation has been altered to varying degrees.

Summary

Today, remaining vegetation features of the Parade Ground include the vast lawn, ~~the two~~ *one* mature oak ~~tree~~ *tree*, the line of Douglas fir trees along the southern boundary, and foundation plantings at the historic site of a barracks building. Ornamental vegetation and neatly kept lawns are also an important characteristic of the U.S. Army owned portion of the Vancouver Barracks.

4. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Explanatory Notes:

It is proposed that the condition of the historic district remains good, and that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Explanatory Notes:

The district continues to be well maintained and remains in good condition.

5. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Stabilization Measures:

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Stabilization Measures:

Because the Parade Ground is in good condition in 2010, and landscape characteristics and features are stable, no stabilization work is required.

6. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Impacts:

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Type of Impact: ~~Unknown~~

Internal/External: ~~Both Internal & External~~

Description:

~~Because the landscape is in good condition, there are no known impacts at this time.~~

Type of Impact: *Impending Development*

Internal/External: *External*

Description:

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 sound barrier walls along the I-5 corridor that would be visible from the East Barracks and Parade Ground and may impact the integrity of the property.

7. Additional Graphics/Maps/Images:

1. Updated caption for photo of old oak tree west of the bandstand that has since been replaced.

**National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
2004**

**Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site**

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site concurs with the management category and condition assessment identified by this CLI Level II report, as given below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **A: Must be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Good**

Tracy A. Fortman

Superintendent, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

9/15/04

Date

Please return to:

Erica Owens
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Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name:	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
Administrative Unit:	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
Park Organization Code:	9430
Park Alpha Code:	FOVA

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level:	Component Landscape
Name:	Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground
CLI Identification Number:	400179
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number:	400015

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level:	Level II
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Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0:	4/4/1998
Level 0 Recorder:	S. Dolan
Date Level 0 Entered:	4/4/1998
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder:	S. Dolan
Level 0 Site Visit:	Yes

Level I

Date Level I Data Collected:	9/30/2000
Level I Data Collection	J. Caywood, A. Hubber
Date Level I Entered:	9/30/2000
Level I Data Entry Recorder:	J. Caywood, A. Hubber
Level I Site Visit:	Yes

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected:	9/30/2000
Level II Data Collection	J. Caywood, A. Hubber
Date Level II Entered:	9/30/2000
Level II Data Entry Recorder:	J. Caywood, A. Hubber
Level II Site Visit:	Yes

Date of Concurrence	9/15/2004
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Explanatory Narrative:

Janene Caywood, of HRA, Inc., conducted the field inventory of the Vancouver Barracks component landscape in October, 1998. This survey was conducted under contract to the National Park Service, Columbia-Cascade Support Office (CCSO). Cathy Gilbert and Susan Dolan, Historical Landscape Architects from the CCSO, provided Caywood with on-site guidance and direction, as well as introductions to Vancouver Reserve NPS personnel. The field inventory included a pedestrian review of the Vancouver Barracks area, with photographic documentation of the landscape characteristics and features within the area.

The fieldwork was aided tremendously by the prior completion of a Cultural Landscape Report for Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (Taylor and Erigero 1992). Although the principal focus of that document is the landscape associated with the Hudson's Bay Company's (HBC) activities, the areas associated with HBC activities and with U.S. Army activities overlap. Thus, the 1992 CLR contains abundant historical information concerning the evolution of this army post, in the form of footnoted text and copies of historical maps. Other research repositories consulted during the field survey include the Fort Vancouver NHS archives and the collection of historical photographs maintained by the Clark County Historical Museum, Vancouver, Washington. In addition, information regarding modern alterations to the landscape was obtained from the City of Vancouver Parks Department, and from Larry Holden, Resident Manager of Officers' Row. (The land that contains Officers' Row is owned by the City of Vancouver, which leases the buildings as private homes, professional offices, and commercial ventures. The maintenance and management of Officers' Row is contracted to Key Property Services, Inc.)

Revisions:

Revision Date: 7/14/2004
Recorder: Erica Owens

Explanatory Narrative:

The Vancouver Barracks CLI was revised by Erica Owens in July 2004 to place more emphasis on the Parade Ground, the portion of the Vancouver Barracks owned and managed by the National Park Service. The U.S. Army and the City of Vancouver own the remainder of the Vancouver Barracks property that surrounds the Parade Ground. Descriptions of the non-NPS owned areas are retained for the purpose of context and to understand the Parade Ground's role within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve.

Component Landscape Description

The Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground is an approximately 13-acre designed historic landscape central to the Vancouver Barracks developed by the U.S. Army between 1861 and 1947. This landscape includes the Parade Ground and a small portion of East Barracks where foundation plantings mark the historic site of an U.S. Army building that no longer remains (east of building 993). The Parade Ground is a large, roughly rectangular, open lawn running east-west across the northern portion of the Reserve. The flat terrace is punctuated with mature trees and a bandstand, and edged by roads and walkways, historic U.S. Army buildings, trees, and fences. Historically, the Parade Ground was developed for army drills, ceremonies, and recreation. Today, it is used as a public park for community events, picnicking, and recreation.

The edges of the Parade Ground are clearly defined by roads, buildings, fences, and vegetation. An S-shaped road constructed by the NPS as part of its Mission 66-era development defines the Parade Ground's eastern edge. The remaining three edges are defined by the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks and Officers' Row developments that are representative of a typical army posts with buildings clustered according to function. Buildings contained within the Vancouver Barracks and Officers' Row reflect standard-plan military architecture of a variety of periods, including the 1880s, 1910s, 1930s, and 1940s.

The period of significance for Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground extends from 1851 through 1946. In 1851, the Army completed buildings on three sides of the area that would become the Parade Ground. The Parade Ground was further developed over time with fences and paths and became the location for U.S. Army drills, ceremonies, and recreation. The Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground 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.

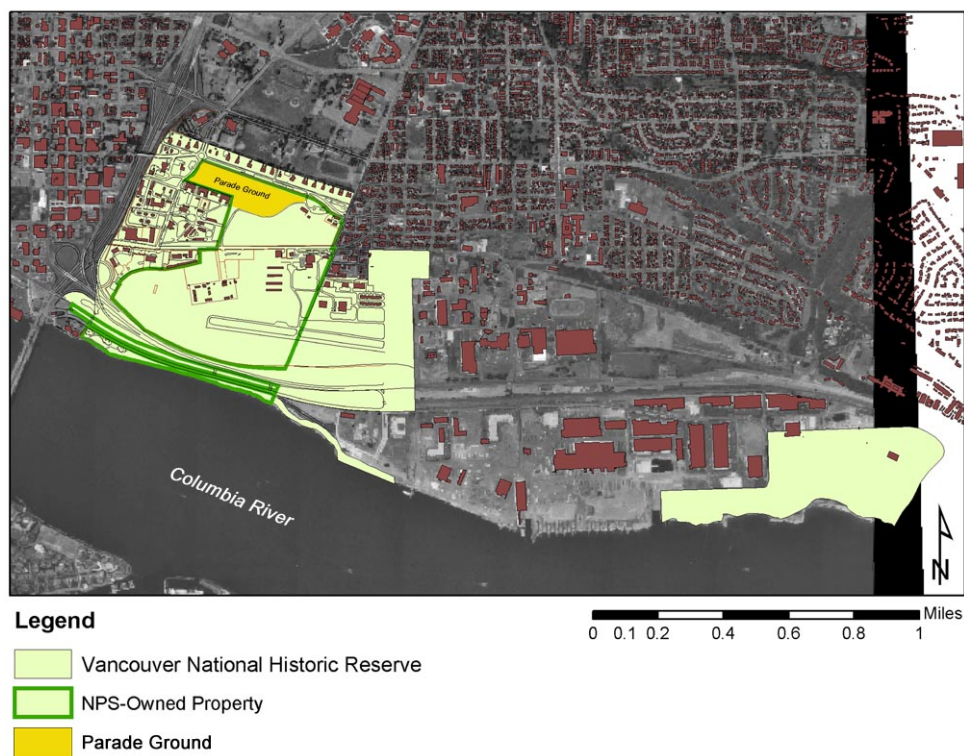
The Parade Ground is included in the National Register Nomination for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District listed on the Washington State Register in 2004, and to be submitted to the National Register in 2005. Under this nomination, the military landscape (including East and West Barracks, Officers' Row, the Parade Ground, and Pearson Field) are described as contributing to the Historic District and possessing integrity. The Vancouver 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; and Criterion D for archeological sites that have revealed significant historic information and have potential to yield further information regarding military activities.

The Parade Ground retains integrity as a large, formal, military-designed open space developed during the period of significance and is in good condition. The historic site displays the seven aspects that determine integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association through the retention of the majority of landscape characteristics that contribute to its historic integrity as a cultural landscape. These landscape characteristics are spatial organization, topography, vegetation, and archeological sites. The setting provided by adjacent lands (the Barracks and Officers' Row buildings along the edges of the Parade Ground) also contributes to the integrity of the landscape.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

The Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground is one of two cultural landscapes within the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. This cultural landscape reflects historical U.S. Army activity and development of the landscape. The second component landscape is the Fort Vancouver historic fort reconstruction, which encompasses the early fort and agricultural developments of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Location Map



The Vancouver Barracks Parade Ground is located in the northwestern portion of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, which is within the westernmost portion of the Vancouver National Historic Reserve.

Boundary Description

The boundary for the Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground component landscape encompasses that portion of the Vancouver Barracks currently owned by the National Park Service that has not been impacted by the Mission 66 Visitor Center development and thus has historic integrity. This includes the Parade Ground and a small portion of East Barracks where foundation plantings mark the historic site of an U.S. Army building that no longer remains. The northern, western, and the majority of the southern boundary follows NPS ownership boundaries. The eastern boundary and remainder of the southern boundary is defined by the Mission 66-era Visitor Center access road. If the eastern end of the Parade Ground is restored, as recommended in the General Management Plan (2003), the boundary description should be revised.

Starting at the northeastern corner, at the junction of Evergreen Boulevard and the NPS Visitor Center entrance road, the boundary heads in a southwesterly direction along the western edge of the Mission 66 road. The road S-curves, and where the road begins to turn south again, the boundary continues westward, to create a straight line to the ownership boundary between the NPS and the U.S. Army properties. The boundary then continues to follow the ownership boundary between the NPS and U.S. Army which heads northward past Barracks Building 993, then turns westerly along the fronts of Barracks Buildings 987, 989, 991, and 993. At McLoughlin Road, the boundary turns northward and follows the eastern edge of the road to the intersection at Evergreen Boulevard. The boundary heads east along the southern edge of the boulevard, south of the parking lots, until it returns to the point of origin. (See Part 4 for the list of UTM's marking these points.)

Lands adjacent to the Parade Ground (to the north, south and west) contribute to the integrity and significance of the cultural landscape. These lands are under ownership of the City of Vancouver and the U.S. Army. They contain historic U.S. Army resources such as buildings and roads that help to define the historic feeling, association, and context of the Parade Ground. The area known as the "East Barracks," which is adjacent to the southwestern corner of the Parade Ground, is currently owned by the U.S. Army, but is within the authorized boundary of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site and may be transferred to the NPS in the future. Because it is not currently owned by the NPS, descriptions of the East Barracks resources, along with other portions of the Vancouver Barracks (such as Officers' Row), are included for understanding of the context of the Parade Ground. These areas include historic resources that contribute to the significance of the larger Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District.

Regional Context

Political Context

The Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground is located within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve, located in Vancouver, Washington, which was formed in 1996 as a result of efforts from the One Place Across Time Campaign Cabinet (now known as the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Trust) in partnership with the City of Vancouver, the National Park Service, the State of Washington, and the U.S. Army. The establishment of the approximately 366 acres of publicly owned historic properties encompasses a complex and multi-layered history of the Pacific Northwest. It includes landscapes developed by the Hudson's Bay Company, the U.S. Army, and the NPS. The ownership of Vancouver Barracks is divided between three owners: the U.S. Army, the City of Vancouver, and the NPS. The Parade Ground is the NPS-owned portion of the Vancouver Barracks. The U.S. Army owns East Barracks and the City of Vancouver owns Officers' Row.

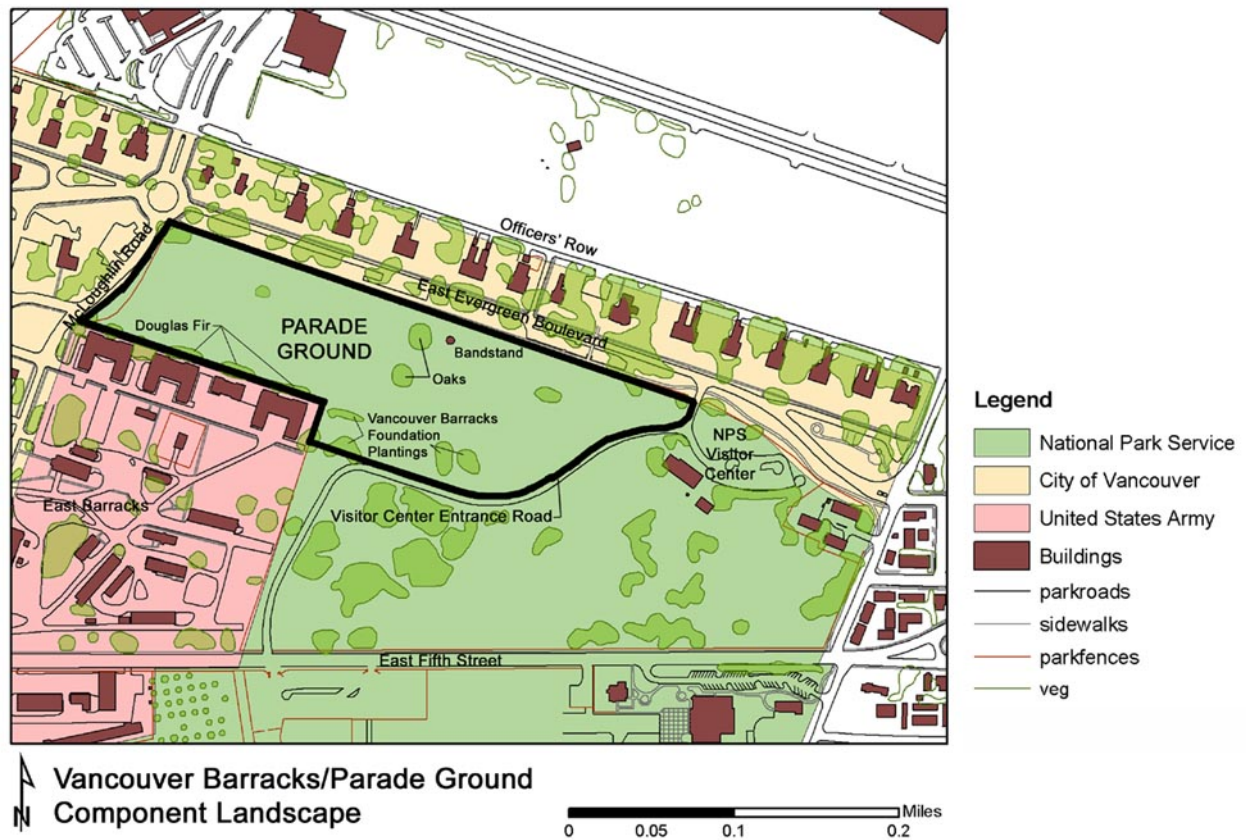
Physiographic Context

The Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground is located within the Western hemlock zone of the Puget Lowlands physiographic zone. U.S. Army improvements occupy 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 Context

The Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground is a result of activities of the U.S. Army's occupation of the site, beginning in 1849 and extending to the present. Currently, military operations are limited to the East Barracks. The Parade Ground, a part of the historic Vancouver Barracks, but now administered by the National Park Service, is used as a public park and recreation area by residents of the City of Vancouver. An NPS Visitor Center is located at the eastern end of the Parade Ground, outside of the cultural landscape boundaries, where visitors can view exhibits and speak with a park ranger or volunteer. Parking is available in lots along the northern edge of the Parade Ground and at the Visitor Center. Located within the city limits of Vancouver, Washington, hotels and restaurants are located in the near vicinity.

Site Plan



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1824 AD	Established	The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) selected the general area to build its new fur trading post. It would later become the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks.
1829 AD	Built	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.
1840 - 1849 AD	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 AD	Established	The U.S. and Great Britain signed the Treaty of Oregon, which established the boundary between their territories at the forty-ninth parallel. The HBC and the U.S. Army were to exist side-by-side at Fort Vancouver.
1849 AD	Established	U.S. Army established Camp Vancouver north of HBC fort.
1849 AD	Established	In May, two companies of the U.S. 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 (where the Parade Ground is now located).
1849 AD	Built	The U.S. 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.

1850 - 1851 AD	Built	By this time, the U.S. 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.
1850 AD	Built	In May, the U.S. Army entered an agreement with the HBC to use an eight-acre field north of the stockade.
1850 AD	Established	In October, the U.S. 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 AD	Built	The U.S. Army constructed 26 buildings: log structures for officers and two, two-storey log barracks buildings, creating the initial outlines of the Parade Ground.
1853 AD	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 U.S. Army began to deteriorate.
1854 AD	Built	By this year, fences were erected in front of all of the officer's residences and the Parade Ground was enclosed to prevent free-ranging livestock from entering these areas.
1859 - 1861 AD	Removed	U.S. Army removed many of the HBC improvements from the area.
1860 AD	Abandoned	In May, the HBC removed the last of their goods and left for their Victoria, BC headquarters. The army removed many of the remaining improvements in the HBC employee village to continue improvement of the Quartermaster's depot.
1860 - 1865 AD	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.

1864 AD	Built	A new guardhouse was built on the south side of the Parade Ground, opposite the post commander's house.
1865 AD	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.
1874 AD	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 AD	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 several barracks buildings were built at the west end of the Parade Ground.
1880 - 1889 AD	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 - 1889 AD	Built	A new administrative building was constructed at the south edge of the Parade Ground, opposite the former post commanding officer's house.
1886 AD	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 AD	Built	By this year, at the eastern end was a new entry road that encircled the 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 AD	Removed	By this year, the buildings that lined the eastern border of the Parade Ground were removed, extending the field to the new headquarters buildings, (where the NPS residences and maintenance shop are now).
1886 AD	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.
1902 - 1910 AD	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 - 1907 AD	Built	Barracks buildings 987, 989, 991, 993 were constructed within the southwestern corner of the Parade Ground, narrowing the western end of the lawn area.
1903 - 1907 AD	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.
1912 AD	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 AD	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.
1917 - 1918 AD	Built	The Spruce Division was established in the lower portion of the Barracks to help produce lumber for airplane construction during WWII. The army erected several large industrial buildings including a large mill, drying kilns, and storage buildings.
1924 AD	Removed	The old spruce mill was razed in order to construct an aircraft landing field (today's Pearson Field).

1930 - 1935 AD	Established	In the early 1930s, a single path bisected the Parade Ground between McLoughlin Road and Ingall's 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.
1935 AD	Developed	Vancouver Barracks became a district headquarters for the CCC. Development included: a motor pool complex, warehouses, barracks, mess hall, recreation building, "Contagious Hospital," and office buildings.
1941 AD	Built	The U.S. Army hospital at the northend of the reserve was constructed in response to increasing military activity as a result of the outbreak of WWII.
1946 AD	Established	In January, the Vancouver Barracks was declared excess to the needs of the U.S. Army Transportation Corps.
1946 AD	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.
1947 AD	Established	The defining buildings and roads around the Parade Ground included Officers' Row and E. Evergreen Blvd. on the north, barracks buildings on the south, General O.O. Howard House and McLoughlin Road on the west, and Ingall's Road on the east.
1948 AD	Established	An Act of Congress authorized Fort Vancouver National Historic Monument, which paved the way for the present-day national park.
1958 AD	Established	In February, the Oregon Military District was phased out under a reorganization of the U.S. Army and Vancouver Barracks became a satellite of Fort Lewis, Washington.

1960 - 1961 AD	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 AD	Established	The Monument was redesignated a National Historic Site, including the site of the HBC Fort and the Parade Ground. The first monument headquarters were located in one of the Vancouver Barracks buildings.
1963 - 1973 AD	Removed	Most of the temporary buildings associated with the CCC and WWII were razed. The remaining buildings were removed in 1973.
1982 AD	Built	An archeological dig of the ca. 1874 bandstand in the northeastern quarter of the Parade Ground and historic photos lead to the reconstruction of the bandstand. It was not placed in its historic location due to its proximity to an old oak tree.
1986 - 1988 AD	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 AD	Established	The Vancouver National Historic Reserve was formed with the City of Vancouver, the NPS, and the US Army. The establishment of the approximately 366 acres of publicly owned historic properties includes the Vancouver Barracks and the Parade Ground.

Statement Of Significance

The Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground is the NPS-owned portion of the larger Vancouver Barracks landscape that is described in the draft National Register Nomination for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District, determined eligible by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer in July 2004. (The nomination will be submitted to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.) The entire Vancouver Barracks landscape is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, B, C and D. Although the Vancouver Barracks as a whole is eligible under criterion C for its architecture that reflects a range of historic styles typical and representative of military-post architecture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground landscape does not contain any contributing buildings and is therefore eligible only under criteria A, B, and D. Under criterion A, the Parade Ground is associated with important historical events associated with the United States military and western settlement. Under criterion B, the Parade Ground is eligible for its association with General O. O. Howard who continued to advance his military career during the Indian Wars by being directly involved in military actions against the Bannock and Nez Perce Indians. Finally, the Parade Ground has also been demonstrated to contain archeological resources that may possess the potential to yield significant information regarding military occupation, thus it qualifies for listing under criterion D.

The period of significance for the Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground extends from 1851 through 1946. In 1851, the U.S. Army completed buildings on three sides of the area that would become the Parade Ground, defining its shape and size. The landscape was further developed over time with fences and paths and became the location for U.S. Army drills, ceremonies, and recreation. The Vancouver Barracks (as part of the larger Vancouver Barracks landscape) 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 Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground retains integrity according to the National Register standards which define integrity through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Based on the evaluation of character-defining features, the 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 U.S. Army between 1851 and 1946. Contributing landscape characteristics are spatial organization, topography, vegetation, and archeological sites. Circulation and small-scale features (roads, trails, paths, fencing, gateposts, flagpoles, military objects such as cannon and stacks of cannon balls) that typified the earlier period of military development have since been removed and do not retain integrity.

Context

Vancouver Barracks was established in 1849 to defend settlement of the Oregon Territory. From then until World War I, the post was the U.S. Army's principal administrative center in the Pacific Northwest. As headquarters of the Oregon Department, it served as a central command and supply post for actions associated with the Pacific Northwest Indian wars of the mid-nineteenth century, including the 1877 Nez Perce campaign. A number of 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.

The barracks were also the base for a number of significant military explorations and survey expeditions in the Northwest and Alaska in the latter part of the nineteenth-century, and later served to police civil

strife resulting from the depression of the 1890s. In the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-centuries, the post served as a recruitment, mobilization and training facility for the Spanish American War and other foreign engagements. During World War I, Vancouver Barracks was the principal district for the U.S. Army Signal Corps' Spruce Division, 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 U.S. Army established Pearson Airfield at the post, initiating the 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, 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 Barrack's 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 nineteenth- and twentieth -centuries. The spatial organization, massing, and some of the vegetation from the late nineteenth-century cultural landscape, including the Parade Ground, are largely intact.

Physical History

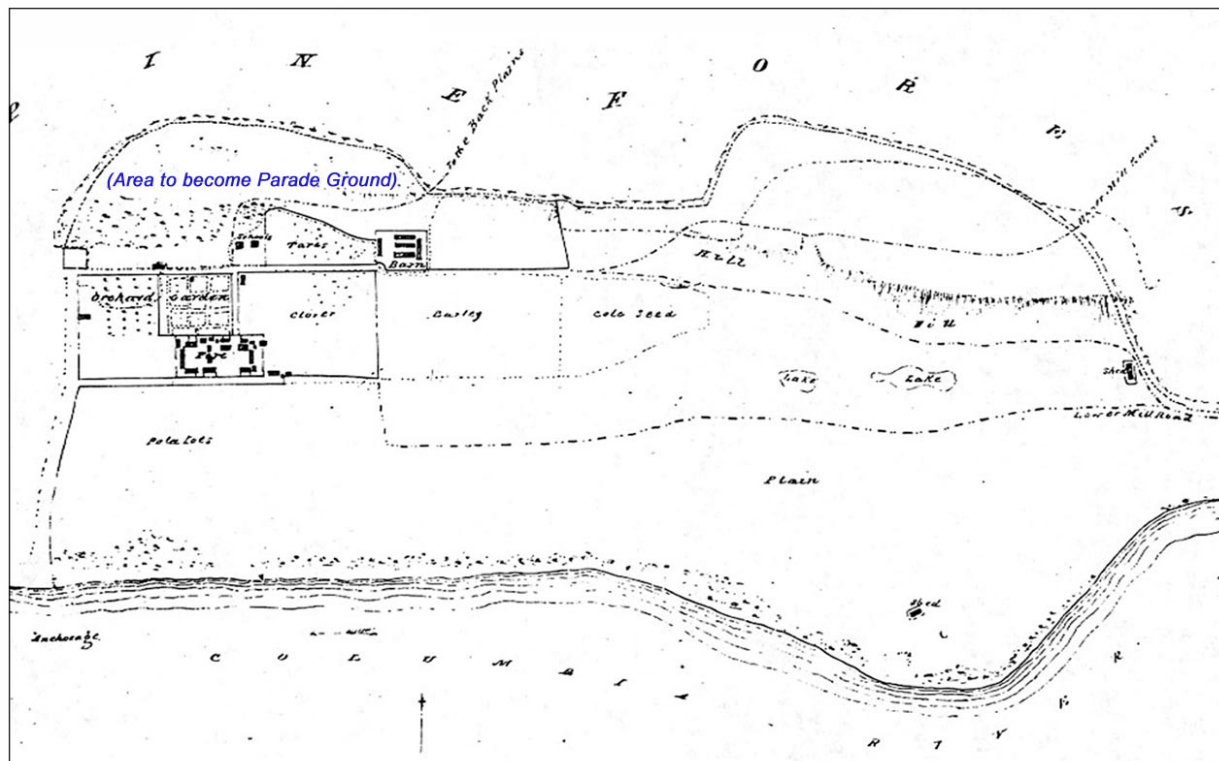
Pre-1848

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 become the U.S. Army 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 Kanaka 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 U.S. 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 forty-ninth parallel. The HBC and the U.S. Army were to exist amicably, side-by-side at Fort Vancouver for a few years. The HBC saw the U.S. Army as a means 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 HBC lands and improvements in the vicinity of Fort Vancouver under the Donation Land Claims Act. In response, the U.S. government made plans to send a military contingent to the Oregon Territory in order to protect American settlers and establish a governmental presence in the region.



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

1849-1860

Early Barracks Development

During its early years, the Vancouver Barracks' role was to protect American settlers from hostile Native Americans and to support United States occupation of the Oregon Territory. 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 U.S. 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, local mechanics, 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. (Only the officers' building, the Grant House, still exists from this development.) Presumably, timber for these buildings was harvested from the native Douglas fir forests north of 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 U.S. 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 U.S. Army also built its own dock in the vicinity of the old HBC docks on the Columbia River.

By 1850-51 the U.S. 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 commanding officer's residence (Grant House) was located in the center of the row of residences; all of which faced south, towards the Parade Ground. The largely open Parade Ground, with a few remaining old-growth Douglas fir, contained a flagstaff on axis with the commanding officer's house. By 1854,

fences had been erected in front of all of 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 U.S. Army had erected five buildings by 1851. These were arranged in a north-south row west of the HBC employee village. They included the Quartermasters 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.

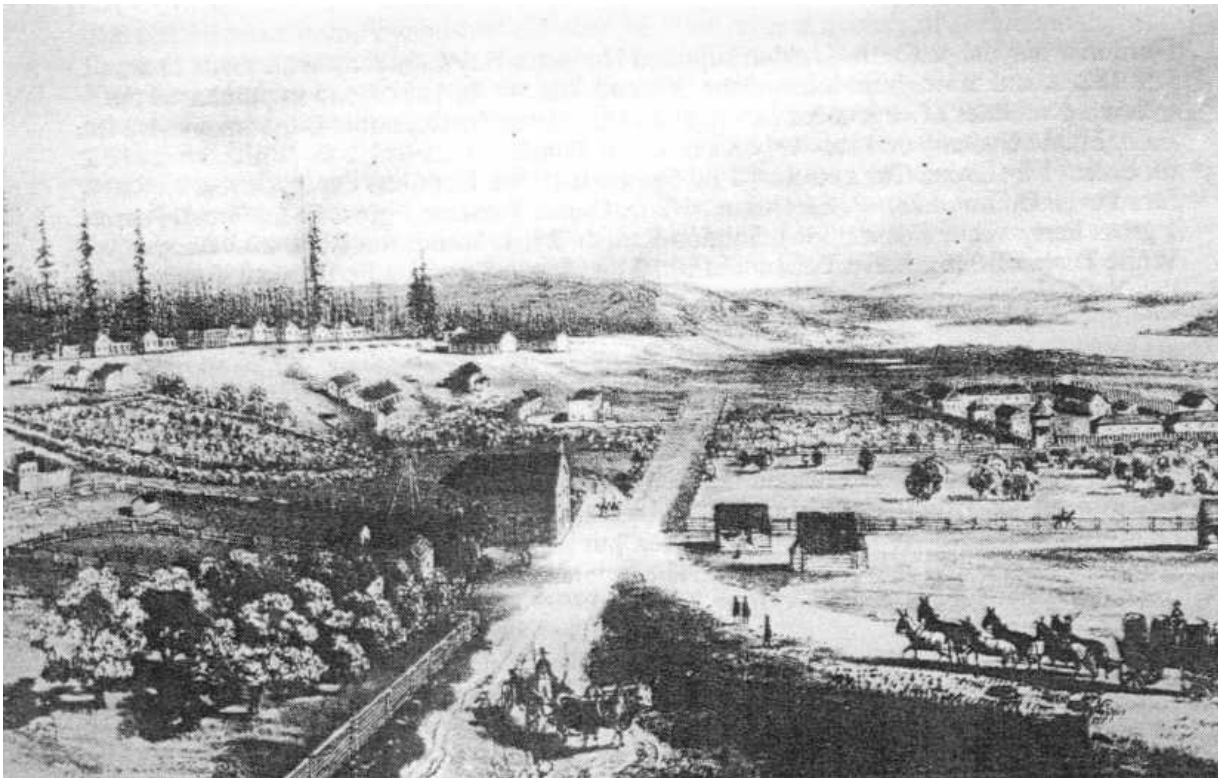
HBC and U.S. Army Relationship Deteriorates

On October 31, 1850 the U.S. 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 U.S. 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..."

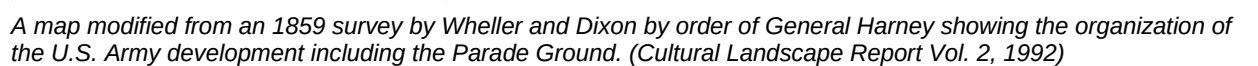
The HBC's protests went largely unheeded. Between the fall of 1857 and the spring of 1858, a new Quartermaster's storehouse was erected at the river, near the HBC salmon house. By the spring of 1860 the U.S. Army had leveled almost all of the HBC structures outside the stockade. In May, the HBC removed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



An 1854 illustration of Fort Vanouuer, 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)



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



After the HBC vacated Fort Vancouver, the U.S. Army was left in complete control of the area, (excepting the St. James Mission claimed by the Catholic Church). The U.S. 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 U.S. 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.

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 Civil War and the return of regular U.S. Army troops to Fort Vancouver. As a result of these changes, a few new buildings were constructed at the barracks. 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 began to build some structures east of the Parade Ground within the reserve.

In 1867 the U.S. 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. By 1874, a road had been added within the Parade Ground, dividing it roughly in half along a north/south axis. 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.

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 commander's house, its exterior was covered with wood siding and decorative details added 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).

The 1880s also marked the first formal landscaping of the 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. 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 and maintenance shop 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.

After the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the size of the country's standing army was

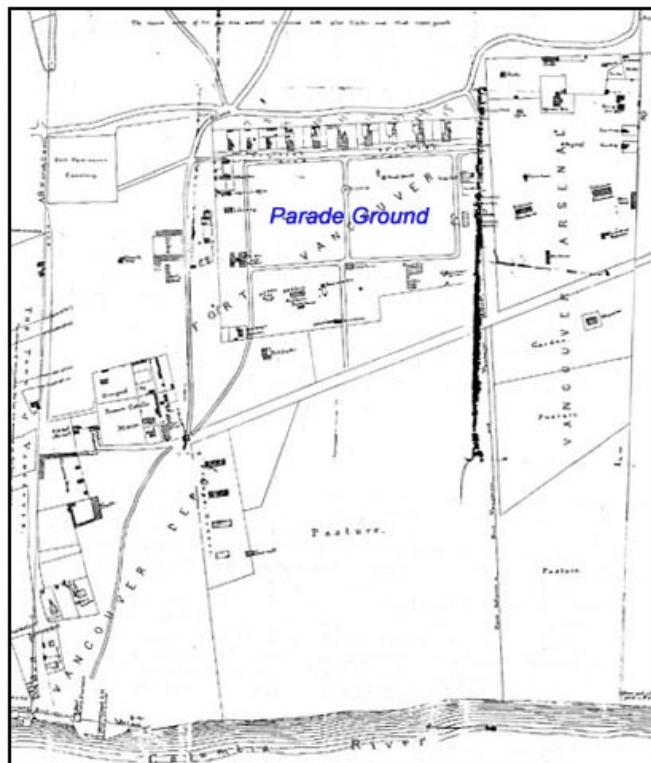
increased. Funds became available for another major phase of building at Vancouver Barracks. Beginning in 1902-03 and continuing through 1910, major new construction occurred at the site, much of which took place in the area west and south of the Parade Ground, north of East 5th Street. Between 1903 and 1907, barracks buildings 987, 989, 991, 993, and a fifth building that no longer exists 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 in place in the early 1900's remained until at least the end of World War I, possibly into the 1930s. 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 between East Evergreen Boulevard and East 5th Street.

Similarly, changes were made within the Quartermaster's depot area 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 U.S. 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, as a result 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 the World War I, the barracks served as a recruiting station for the 318th and Fourth 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 U.S. Army Signal Corps.

The last major phase of development between 1861 and 1918 was associated with the establishment of the Spruce Division to help produce lumber for airplane construction during World War I. Between 1917 and 1918 the U.S. Army erected several large industrial buildings to house spruce production facilities; these included a large mill as well as drying kilns and storage buildings. The mill was accessed by the 1908 railroad spur. Operations at the spruce production plant ceased with the ending of World War I. The equipment within the mill was sold to area lumber companies and many of the associated buildings were dismantled.



A map modified from an 1874 survey by Lt. Ward showing the organization of the U.S. Army development, including the Parade Ground. (Cultural Landscape Report Vol. 2, 1992)



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



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



Photograph of Vancouver Barracks, circa 1917, looking northeast from the old Quartermaster's depot area, across East 5th Street to the Parade Ground beyond. (FOVA archives)

1919-1947

Between 1919 and 1947 very little change occurred in the main barracks area north of East 5th Street and the Parade Ground. The only major addition was the construction of seven brick duplex NCO residences. A few other buildings were added, including an American Red Cross convalescent house (building 636) built in 1919 just east of the post hospital, and a few were removed, while the functions of others were modified. In the early 1930s, a single path bisected the Parade Ground between McLoughlin Road and Ingall's Road, but was removed by 1940. In addition, it is believed that the existing row of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) on the north side of the east barracks buildings and along the south side of the Parade Ground were planted in the 1930s. By the end of the period of significance (1947), the defining buildings and roads around the Parade Ground included Officers' Row and Grant Avenue (currently East Evergreen Boulevard) along the northern edge, the "east barracks" along the southern and western edges, and a road (that previously accessed military buildings that were removed by 1947) along the eastern edge.

Unlike the northern portion of the barracks and Parade Ground, which remained relatively stable during this time, major changes occurred in the outlying areas of the barracks in the area south of East 5th Street. Two primary events affected the character of the built environment in this area, including the development of an airstrip and the establishment of the CCC. Beginning in 1921 the U.S. Army airplane forest patrol, a cooperative venture between the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. 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 in order to construct an aircraft landing field. The landing field was ready for use by 1925 and 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 an office and storehouse, and a new hangar was also constructed. Infrastructure associated with the new use of the post for aviation was limited to a few buildings, including an airplane hangar and a couple of buildings moved in from the defunct Spruce Mill—the latter used for administrative purposes. Initially, pilots used the unimproved officers' polo field for landing their aircraft. However, in 1925, the new commander of the post ordered the razing of the buildings remaining from the Spruce Mill, and constructed an airfield in their place. On April 6, 1925, the airfield was named Pearson Field, in honor of an U.S. Army flier who had attended high school in the town of Vancouver.

In 1935 Vancouver Barracks became a district headquarters for the CCC. As a district headquarters for the Ninth Corps of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 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.

As a headquarters and dispersing agency, CCC infrastructure at Vancouver Barracks expanded rapidly. The bulk of the CCC structures were located near the west end of the former Spruce Mill site, below what is now East 5th Street. New buildings and structures to accommodate this function were constructed in the area east of the Quartermaster's depot area and the railroad spur. The U.S. 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. The majority of these buildings continued to be used during World War II, when

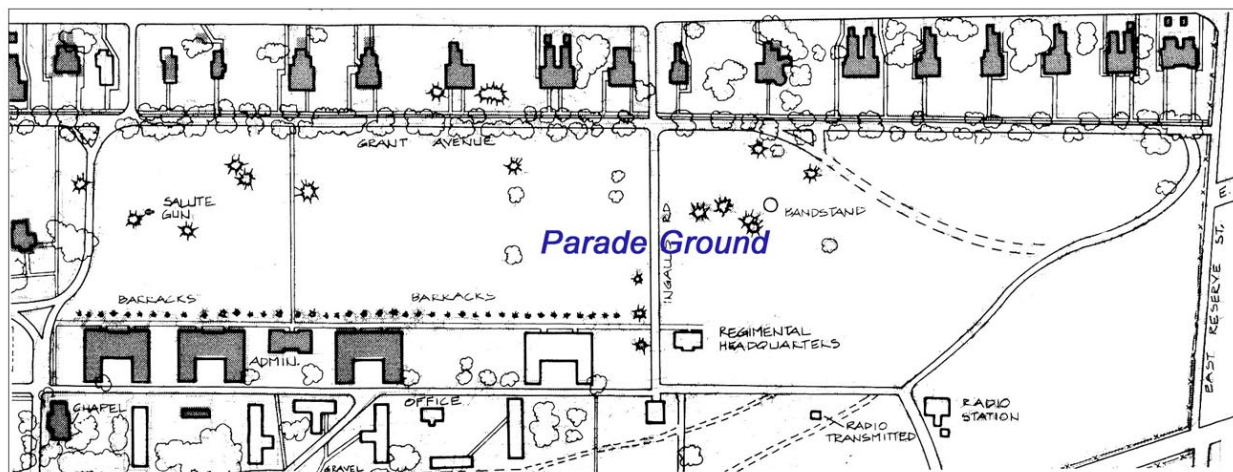
Vancouver Barracks served as a point of departure for troops serving in the Pacific theater. Two CCC buildings were erected north of East 5th Street: one, the "Contagious Hospital," was razed when Interstate 5 was built; the second, an office building, still stands.

World War II

Increasing military activity as a result of the outbreak of World War II in Europe led to plans to construct a new, 750-bed hospital on the north end of the military reserve at Vancouver Barracks. The facility was designed 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. The post then served as a staging area for the Portland Subport of Embarkation, and as a training center. In January 1943, the U.S. 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 Hathaway. Both Vancouver Barracks and Camp Hathaway 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 U.S. Army Transportation Corps.

In December of 1946, eighty-four and a half acres were reactivated as a military post and designated to serve as headquarters for reserve training in the Pacific Northwest. However, by the end of the same year (and the end of the period of significance), the post began reporting to Fort Lewis and the Vancouver Barracks ceased to play an important role in national military affair.



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

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 U.S. 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 U.S. Army Corps became the post's primary tenant.

In 1948, an Act of Congress authorized Fort Vancouver National Historic Monument, which paved the way for the present-day national park. 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 first monument headquarters were located in one of the Vancouver Barracks buildings, and was administered by the National Park Service.

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 U.S. 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. The remaining buildings were removed in 1973.

1980s to Present

In 1986, the U.S. General Services Administration deeded Officers' Row to the City of 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 (now known as the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Trust) in partnership with the City of Vancouver, the National Park Service, the State of Washington, and the U.S. Army. The establishment of the approximately 366 acres of publicly owned historic properties includes the Vancouver Barracks and the Parade Ground.

Major changes to the Vancouver Barracks since the mid-1990s include the construction of the Pearson Airfield Museum in the late 1990s, involving the removal of four aircraft hangars and the addition of a new parking lot. Additional non-historic hangars were removed in the early 2000s.

Today, the U.S. Army-owned portions of the Vancouver Barracks is under the command of Fort Lewis. As of 2004, the post is home to the Washington Army National Guard and two Army Reserve Units: the 104th Division and the 396 Combat Support Hospital. The NPS owns the approximately thirteen-acre

Parade Ground as a subset of the larger Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. The NPS continues to maintain the Parade Ground as a public space for picnicking, civic events and recreation. With the partnership between the U.S. Army, the City of Vancouver, and the NPS, 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.



2004 photo of the Parade Ground, looking east. (PWRO, 2004)

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

The Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground component landscape is the portion of the Vancouver Barracks that is owned and managed by the National Park Service. An approximately thirteen-acre designed historic landscape, the Parade Ground is central to the Vancouver Barracks developed by the U.S. Army between 1861 and 1947. The Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground exhibits typical mid-1800s U.S. Army post design within the greater context of the Vancouver Barracks. The following Analysis and Evaluation focuses on the Parade Ground, but also includes information on the surrounding U.S. Army owned portions of the Vancouver Barracks that play an integral role in defining the Parade Ground and adding to its historic character and context.

Contributing landscape characteristics of the Parade Ground are spatial organization, topography, vegetation, and archeological Sites. The Parade Ground's location within and relationship to the surrounding Vancouver Barracks still remains. The natural river terrace upon which it was built remains an important feature of the Parade Ground's open, and flat character. Native trees still punctuate the otherwise flat, open expanse of lawn. Archeological sites have been investigated, leading to a reconstruction of a bandstand and the determination that other archeological sites may be present.

Other landscape characteristics such as land use, circulation, and small-scale features (such as fencing, gateposts, flagpoles, military objects such as cannon and stacks of cannon balls) that typified the earlier period of military development have since been removed and do not retain integrity. However, the following Analysis and Evaluation includes descriptions of circulation, land use, and buildings and structures for the entire Vancouver Barracks for purposes of understanding the context of the Parade Ground.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Spatial Organization

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

Parade Ground

The predominant organizational principal within the northern portion of the Vancouver Barracks was a formal arrangement of buildings around the Parade Ground. The Parade Ground was established early to accommodate assemblies, drilling and inspection of troops, and ceremonies. It was characterized as an open, rectangular, expanse of lawn with edges defined by roads and buildings. By the end of the historic period (1947), the defining buildings and roads included Officers' Row and Grant Avenue (today called Evergreen Boulevard) along the northern edge, the East Barracks along the southern and western edges, and Ingall's Road (that previously accessed military buildings that were removed by 1947) along the eastern edge.

Today, the Parade Ground continues to be at the heart of U.S. Army development within the Vancouver Barracks around which the buildings are arranged. 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 historic military roads and buildings and replaced them with a Mission 66 era development. The easternmost boundary is now defined by an NPS Visitor Center access road between

Evergreen Boulevard and East 5th Street.

Context and Setting: Vancouver Barracks

The Vancouver Barracks underwent several phases of development and change between 1849 and 1947. During the historic development period, the portion north of East 5th Street experienced continuing expansion that built upon and incorporated earlier development while the southern portion, south of East 5th Street, underwent several dramatic changes.

The barracks were located southwest of the Parade Ground in an area bounded by East 5th Street on the south, Interstate 5 on the west, and the NPS Visitor Center road to the east. It was developed between 1861-1947. By the end of the historic period of development, the 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.

The area south of the Evergreen Highway (East 5th Street) saw the most change in spatial organization over the period of historic development. Between 1847-1860, the area was still managed by the HBC and accommodated the fort and HBC Village, surrounded by associated agricultural fields and structures. Between 1861-1916, the HBC developments were removed and the area was used as an open field for an U.S. Army garden, recreational area and training fields. Between 1917-1918, the Spruce Mill supplanted the garden. The mill buildings and associated employee camps were located closest to East 5th Street, while the lumberyards were closer to the river. After 1919, the Spruce Mill was removed and gave way to Pearson Field located in the east, to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) headquarters and housing in the west, and to U.S. Army training grounds to the south, near the river.

Summary

The Vancouver Barracks still retains a majority of the spatial organization that was established by the end of the historic development era (1946). 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 (associated with NPS, Mission 66-era) now forms its easternmost boundary. The area southwest of the Parade Ground and north of East 5th Street still accommodates the barracks buildings accessed by historic roads. South of East 5th Street, the Pearson Airfield building cluster remains. In addition, a cluster of 1940s Army buildings remain northwest of the HBC fort reconstruction.



Photo looking east showing the Parade Ground with Officers' Row to the north and the Barracks to the south. At the far end is the NPS Visitor Center area. (PWRO, 2004)

Topography

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface as physically influenced by, among other characteristics, land use..

Parade Ground

The Parade Ground was sited by the U.S. Army on the large, relatively flat river terrace, along the banks of the Columbia River. The flat area made a perfect area for army exercises, drills, and events. This flat river terrace still remains as it did historically and is the major character defining feature of the Parade Ground creating its level and expansive appearance.

Vancouver Barracks Context

The U.S. Army valued the site for many of the same reasons that the HBC selected it as the location for their fort. Close proximity to the Columbia River gave the Army a strategic military advantage and was also a major form of transportation until the construction of the railroad in the early 1900s. Flat river terraces where HBC converted prairie into agricultural fields provided optimal sites for military development with unobstructed views of the Columbia River. Administrative and residential buildings were predominantly sited on an upper terrace, while gardens, training fields, temporary housing and manufacturing facilities were located on the lower terrace.

Summary

Today, the topography of the site that historically influenced initial military activities still remains: The most intensive development of the military post, including the Parade Ground, is located on the level terraces above the Columbia River. This topography feature influenced the establishment of the U.S. Army post in this location and is still discernible.

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Level terrace on which the Parade Ground is located	Contributing			

Vegetation

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

Parade Ground

The Parade Ground is a vast expanse of manicured lawn, punctuated with isolated specimen trees such as the large oak tree near the bandstand. Historical 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 Parade Ground also contains native and non-native species planted as ornamentals. For example, the row of Douglas fir in front of the remaining barracks on the south side of the Parade Ground is believed to have been planted in the 1930s. Although Douglas fir is native to the site, this row of trees is a designed feature. Similarly, a remnant lilac hedge, several cherry trees (*Prunus* 'Pink Perfection'), and some ornamental junipers are arranged in a roughly linear fashion to the east of the eastern-most barracks building (building 993). These non-native plants represent former foundation plantings and mark the eastern most historic extent of the line of barracks along the south side of the Parade Ground.

Context and Setting: Vancouver Barracks

Over the course of U.S. Army development at the Vancouver Barracks, vegetation was planted to create formal areas (with rows of trees or expanses of lawn), and private, residential yards (lawn delineated by trimmed hedges and shrubs).

One important vegetative feature is the boulevard trees lining Evergreen Boulevard (formerly Grant Boulevard). Originally planted in the 1880s, this tree-lined boulevard provides a strong visual boundary between the Parade Ground to the south and the former officers' residential area to the north. These Big leaf maples (*Acer macrophyllum*), which are over 100 years old, are beginning to deteriorate and in some parts of the boulevard, saplings have been planted in the interstices. This pattern of adding new trees as older ones deteriorate appears to have occurred throughout the development of the post. Photographs of Evergreen Boulevard taken circa 1940 show young trees intermixed with mature specimens.

Along Officers' Row, ornamental vegetation consists of large specimen trees, lawn, and foundation plantings around buildings. The character of ornamental vegetation in Officers' Row has changed since the historic period. The current character of the ornamental vegetation resulted from a late 1980s renovation effort. A planting plan was developed in 1987 that attempted to keep as much of the original plant material as possible. The area contained a substantial number of large shade trees, however, there was little original shrubs or perennials left. For foundations plantings, the plan retained and augmented existing boxwood, and used native plants that would have been contemporaneous with the date of construction of the houses around the turn of the century: Oregon grape, huckleberry and salal. Ornamental foundation plantings that would have been available as nursery stock in the Portland/Vancouver area include: hydrangeas, viburnum (snowball), spirea, honeysuckle, and some of the older hybrid varieties of rhododendrons and azaleas.

In the east barracks, vegetation is characterized by substantial expanses of lawn between concrete sidewalks and buildings. Foundation plantings include varieties of camellia, hydrangea, lilac and spirea, many of which are pruned to a globe form, typical of late 1800s/early 1900s military landscapes. The residential areas also include yard trees, mostly oaks and fir, although one Giant sequoia specimen is located near the barracks building 607. Vegetation in the vicinity of the hospital has changed since the historical period. Formerly, a pruned hedge (possibly boxwood) separated the lawn at the front and sides of the building from the adjacent concrete sidewalks. Trees and shrubs lined the concrete walk that led to

the front entrance of the building. The hedge has been removed, yet some of the shrubs and trees planted in the lawn (English holly and Spruce trees), may date to the historic period. In the maintenance/operations area (generally that area bounded by McLoughlin Road on the west, McClellan Road to the north, East 5th Street to the south and the park service road to the stockade to the east), shares the same general characteristics as the residential area. Here, patches of lawn are punctuated with trees and shrubs, and most buildings have foundation plantings. In many instances, heavily pruned shrubbery serves to identify the entryway to public buildings.

Within a small triangular piece of land located between the eastern end of Officer's Row and the NPS Visitor Center parking lot at the intersection of East Reserve Street and Evergreen Boulevard, is an area called the Evergreen Arboretum. Established in 1979, the non-contributing arboretum is a memorial created to honor the lives of important city residents. Trees and plant beds were installed through donation of associated families. In addition to the vegetation, public amenities provided include a gazebo, a water fountain, benches, and a sculpture. The area is maintained by the city.

Vegetation, especially ornamental vegetation, is an important landscape characteristic within the Vancouver Barracks. Neatly kept lawns and formally trimmed shrubs reflect the inherent order typically associated with the military. This is most apparent in the areas that have never left the ownership and control of the military. In areas owned and/or maintained by other corporate or government entities, the character of ornamental vegetation has been altered to varying degrees.

Summary

Today, remaining vegetation features of the Parade Ground include the vast lawn, the two mature oak trees, the line of Douglas fir trees along the southern boundary, and foundation plantings at the historic site of a barracks building. Ornamental vegetation and neatly kept lawns are also an important characteristic of the U.S. Army owned portion of the Vancouver Barracks.



Mature Oregon white oak tree in the eastern half of the Parade Ground. (PWRO, 2003)



Douglas fir trees line the southern edge of the Parade Ground. (PWRO, 2004)



A young Douglas fir tree (right) is growing within the open expanse of the Parade Ground. (PWRO, 2004)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Historic foundation plantings east of building 993.	Contributing			
Mature white oak trees over 100 years old.	Contributing			
Row of Douglas fir trees along southern edge of Parade Ground.	Contributing			

Archeological Sites

Archeological site inventories by the CLI include the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape that are associated with the period of significance and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. The CLI takes every precaution not to disclose the location of sensitive archeological sites to preserve the resources.

Parade Ground

Schumacher discovered large numbers of materials in presumably intact deposits associated with a trash pit associated with the ca. 1858 hospital and areas on the eastern edge of the Parade Ground (see Langford and Wilson 2002, 2). Kent (1982) identified significant historical remains associated with the ca. 1874 bandstand and hypothesized that other areas would have large numbers of significant historical features. Langford and Wilson (2002) discovered large areas of intact and significant historical archaeological remains associated with U.S. Army barracks and other structures on the margins of the Parade Ground. A number of remnants of historical roads, historical trees, and vegetation anomalies were noted that also represented significant elements of the landscape and important archaeological features.

Vancouver Barracks Context

The construction of Interstate 5 and the associated realignments of State Highway 14 and the Burlington Northern railroad grade prompted several archaeological investigations during the mid-1970s. Most of these were compliance-related studies, thus they were tied to the area of effect associated with the proposed undertaking. In general, the affected area corresponded to the old Quartermaster's Depot, which, at one time, contained residences, barns and corrals, a railroad spur, and storage buildings where Interstate 5 runs now. Although the majority of the artifacts recovered during these excavations were associated with U.S. Army activities, some HBC-era artifacts also were recovered—an indication of the sequential and sometimes overlapping use of parts of the current reserve by both the HBC and the U.S. Army.

Like the results of work conducted within HBC activity areas, the testing within the Quartermaster's Depot yielded a wide variety of cultural materials and features. As would be expected, the density and distribution of materials varied from area to area, with the most materials coming from test units excavated within refuse pits and building sites. In some studies, artifacts are classified by material type, by function and by functional categories. Lists of artifacts include "ceramic wares," "tobacco pipes," "household furnishings," and "miscellaneous personal items." These artifacts are stored at the Vancouver National Historic Reserve, and are available for further study.

In addition to the investigations conducted in the vicinity of the old Quartermaster's Depot, limited archaeological investigations have taken place near Officers' Row. In 1987 archaeologists monitored the trench excavated in the middle of Evergreen Boulevard for a new water main (Thomas 1987d). Only one artifact, a mineral water bottle, was collected during this project. In 1988, additional compliance work was completed prior to the City of Vancouver's adaptive reuse of the Officers' Row buildings. Of eight separate areas of investigation, five yielded "significant" cultural material. Disturbance to these five areas was largely avoided leaving most of the archaeological deposits intact (Thomas 1988).

Thomas (1988: 7-19) conducted data recovery on a portion of Feature 5, a ca. 1850-1865 Officer's Quarters' cellar, located east of Building 7. The remainder of the feature was left intact and preserved. Significant archaeological deposits were also found between Building 8 and 9, and in the vicinity of the traffic circle at Evergreen and Fort Vancouver Way, dating to the mid-late nineteenth century Thomas (1988). Gembala (2003) reported potentially significant archaeological deposits associated with a pit feature on the northeastern edge of Building 9 and a burn lens at Building 10 of Officers Row.

The barracks complex at the west end of the Parade Ground has also received some attention, specifically in response to the 1996-1998 adaptive reuse of the General O. O. Howard House. Prior to undertaking the project, the area was tested archaeologically. Results of that investigation indicated that although the project area associated with the rehabilitation contained historical archaeological remains, the deposit lacked depositional integrity. The archaeological remains from this area lacked significance. Recent limited archeological testing for the West Barracks project identified significant 19th century deposits southeast of the O.O. Howard House (Douglas C. Wilson, personal communication, 9/25/2003). It is very likely that intact, archeological deposits are present elsewhere in the vicinity of the O.O. Howard House.

Summary

Archeological sites associated with the Parade Ground include a hospital trash pit, the original bandstand site, and historic building sites and road alignments within and along the edges of the Parade Ground. Within the U.S. Army and City of Vancouver owned portions of the Vancouver Barracks, archeological sites are located within the vicinity of the Quartermaster's Depot, Officers' Row and the General O.O. Howard House.

Land Use

Land use is defined by the principal activities in the landscape that have influenced the landscape as a result of human activity.

Parade Ground

During the period of significance, the Parade Ground served as the focal point of drilling and ceremonial activities at the post. Less formal off-duty gatherings such as baseball games and picnics also took place. Since ownership of the Parade Ground has transferred to the National Park Service, U.S. Army activities have ended and it is now primarily used by the public for picnicking, civic events, and recreation. These uses are compatible with the historic character of the Parade Ground, but do not contribute. Therefore Land Use of the Parade Ground does not have integrity.

Context: Vancouver Barracks

The western portion of the post contained a variety of uses, including housing for enlisted and non-commissioned officer (NCO), health care facilities, recreation facilities, maintenance buildings and administrative offices. The portion of the military reserve south of East 5th Street underwent several land use changes during the historic development period. In 1917-1918, the Spruce Mill produced lumber for the construction of military planes. Following the Spruce Mill, the lower river terrace was cleared and incorporated a diversity of uses. Where the majority of Spruce Mill buildings had been was sited the headquarters for Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) operations throughout the Northwest. Pearson Field was developed in the eastern portion with landing strips within the pastures to accommodate both military and commercial flight activities. Polo fields were located at the historic HBC Village site. The CCC disbanded with the onset of World War II, their facilities were converted to military use. More barracks were constructed at this time, but the basic land use within the core area of the reserve remained basically the same.

Changes within the Vancouver Barracks since 1947 have resulted in the introduction of land uses that do not contribute to the Vancouver Barracks. The construction and landscaping of the Fort Vancouver NHS Visitor Center, parking lot and associated administrative buildings, as well as the drive that connects the Visitor Center to the reconstructed fort, represent modern resources within the historic Parade Ground. State and county agencies currently use buildings at the western portion of the barracks. A modern building south of Evergreen Boulevard, at the west end of Vancouver Barracks, currently houses an office of the Vancouver Police. Similarly, a large modern building and an adapted old mule barn are used by the Western Federal Lands Highway Division. Functions such as health care have become obsolete for the site, leaving some buildings vacant. Some commercial uses have been added to Officer's Row buildings.

Summary

Since ownership of the Parade Ground has transferred to the National Park Service, U.S. Army activities have ended and it is now primarily used by the public for picnicking, civic events, and recreation. These uses are compatible with the historic character of the Parade Ground, but do not contribute. The Vancouver Barracks continues to be used to house enlisted and non-commissioned personnel and contain facilities for administrative, recreation and maintenance purposes. Although these uses are historic, they are outside the current NPS-owned boundary and do not contribute to the cultural landscape. Therefore land use is a landscape characteristic that does not have integrity.

Circulation

Circulation within a landscape is defined as spaces, features, and applied material finishes, which constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Parade Ground

Toward the end of the period of significance, circulation associated with the Parade Ground included the roads and footpaths that defined its boundaries. By the end of the period of significance, the circulation routes defining the boundaries of the Parade Ground were Grant Avenue (currently East Evergreen Boulevard) to the north, McLoughlin Road to the west, a footpath along the southwestern edge, and East Reserve Street to the east.

Currently, the Parade Ground is bounded by two historic roads on the north (East Evergreen Boulevard) and west (McLoughlin Road) edges, by a historic footpath and along the south edge (on north side of barracks buildings 987, 989, 991, and 993), and by a modern NPS road along the eastern edge. The construction of the NPS road along with the Visitor Center, in effect, shortened the eastern end of the Parade Ground. These roads and footpath are outside the Parade Ground cultural landscape boundary and are described in more detail below in the context section. All north-south footpaths through the Parade Ground were removed by the 1940s.

Context and Setting: Vancouver Barracks

Circulation routes established by the Army remain relatively intact north of East 5th Street, with a few modern additions.

The road currently identified as East 5th Street was originally established during the HBC era. Referred to as Upper Fort 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 the city of Vancouver on both the east and west sides. Construction of the interstate truncated the west connection.

A second road is McLoughlin Road. 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 active military component of Vancouver Barracks, and beyond to the City of Vancouver. It is a paved, two-lane road, bordered in some areas with a concrete sidewalk.

Another road established early in the development of the post is Grant Avenue, currently referred to as East Evergreen Boulevard. 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 McLoughlin Road and Fort Vancouver Way. West of this traffic circle, a modern road alignment now diverts traffic to a bridge across the interstate.

Other roads established early in the military period include the two that formed the east and west boundaries of the post. Both were developed as public roads in direct response to the boundary of the military reserve. Of the two, only the road on the east boundary remains intact. Currently referred to as East Reserve Street, this road is located at the east edge of the former ordnance reserve, which was

incorporated into Vancouver Barracks in 1881. Interstate 5 has replaced the “public road” along the west edge of the site.

Within the residential area of the barracks, the circulation is characterized by a grid pattern of internal vehicular streets, the components of which were established circa 1917. The north boundary of the grid is formed by McClellan Road. This road once extended eastward past the rear of the barracks lining the south side of the parade ground, almost to the eastern edge of the post. Today, the road dead-ends at the eastern-most barracks (building 995). (The new road constructed by the NPS to link the Visitor Center with the fort reconstruction parallels a portion of the road alignment.) Other streets that make up the grid pattern include Hathaway and Barnes roads. All of these are two-lane paved roads, designed for internal use rather than as throughways. For the most part the vehicular roads in this residential area are paralleled by concrete curbs and gutters and by sidewalks for pedestrian use. Concrete walks lead from the sidewalks to the entries to the buildings.

In the maintenance and commissary area of the active post, the circulation pattern is less regular. This area is bounded by McClellan Road on the north, by McLoughlin Road on the west and by East 5th Street on the south, is divided diagonally by Alvord Road. A series of asphalt roads and parking areas branch from Alvord Road and from McLoughlin Road to access the buildings included in this area. The dates of construction of these branching roads are unknown, however they are believed to be modern and non-contributing.

A majority of important road alignments have not been altered, nor have the roads been widened to the point where they have lost their intangible aspects of integrity: feeling and association. Contributing roads include the old Grant Avenue (now known as Evergreen Boulevard, exclusive of the traffic circle), East 5th Street, East Reserve Street, McLoughlin Road (between East 5th Street and McClellan Road), Hathaway, Barnes, McClellan and Alvord roads within the active military area.

Historic roads that have been realigned or have lost integrity since the period of significance are non-contributing to the Vancouver Barracks. These include the new road alignment that connects East Evergreen Boulevard to downtown, the addition of the traffic circle at the McLoughlin and East Evergreen intersection, and the portion of McLoughlin Road between McClellan Road and the traffic circle.

Summary

The Parade Ground continues to be defined by three of the four historic roads and paths along its boundaries: East Evergreen Boulevard, McLoughlin Road, and a waslway along the southwestern edge. The NPS Mission 66-era road along the eastern edge is non-contributing. Although the historic roads and walkway continue to define three edges of the Parade Ground, they are all located outside the cultural landscape boundary and therefore do not contribute. As a result, circulation is a landscape characteristic without integrity. However, these circulation features are important to the setting and character of the Parade Ground, they contribute to the integrity and significance of the larger Reserve, and therefore are cultural resources that should be preserved.

Buildings And Structures

For purposes of the CLI, buildings are defined as elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activity, while structures are defined as functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity. The CLI references the List of Classified Structures (LCS), the National Park Service's inventory for buildings and structures. The CLI records buildings and structures as features of the landscape, however, the LCS provides details that are not typically found in the CLI and should be referenced for more definitive structure information.

Parade Ground

The Parade Ground has one structure, a bandstand, that is a 1980s reconstruction of a historic 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 close proximity to the base of a mature oak tree. Thus the reconstruction has been relocated at a distance from the tree. This reconstruction is non-contributing because of its location, but is compatible with the historic character of the Parade Ground.

Context and Setting: Vancouver Barracks

The greatest number of buildings and structures are found in the Army of City of Vancouver owned portions of Vancouver Barracks. The buildings are outside of the Parade Ground proper, but are integral in the Parade Ground's historic character, setting, and association. Collectively, these buildings represent a variety of architectural styles reflective of almost 100 years of development between 1849 and 1946. They can be divided into three sections. The first is Officers' Row (buildings 1 through 21) and the General O.O. Howard House (building 875), which were constructed from 1846 to 1906 to house commissioned officers. The second section is referred to as the East Barracks, which are located at the southwest end of the Parade Ground. This group of buildings, constructed between 1881 and 1943, include administrative and special purpose buildings, and housing. The third section is Pearson Field. Constructed between 1904 and 1921, buildings in this area were used for activities at the airstrip, such as storing and repairing planes.

Officers' Row: This area includes the twenty-one houses of Officers' Row (buildings 1-21), which are situated in a long row facing the Parade Ground, and the General O.O. Howard House (building 875), which is located at the west end of the Parade Ground. The oldest house, the Grant House (building 11), was constructed in 1846. As the fort grew in size and importance, additional houses were added, up to the year 1906. Accordingly, the buildings in Officers' Row reflect a variety of styles including Italianate, Queen Anne and Folk Victorian.

With the exception of the Grant House, all are of balloon frame construction with wood siding and wide board trim. The Grant House was originally constructed from hewn logs and was later covered with wood siding ca. 1880s. All the houses have wide porches or verandas, typical of the early 1880's. The houses are set well back from the street and have large yards. They are set far enough apart so that it has been reported that the occupants of the other houses could not hear a baby's cry. The houses were designated for either company or field grade officers—the field grade officers' houses being larger than those assigned to company grades.

The houses along Officers' Row were surplused from the Army to the City of Vancouver in the mid-1980s through the Historic Surplus Property Program. Although these buildings underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, the 1988 restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored their original architectural appearance with some alterations for adaptive uses.

Barracks: Thirty-eight buildings were constructed between 1881 and 1943. 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 nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Examples of the variety of styles include turn-of-the-century, classical-revival (examples: hospital (building 614), headquarters (building 991), barracks (buildings 638, 987, 989, and 993), and gymnasium (building 721)), stark, utilitarian construction of the World War I era (examples: buildings 753 and 748), Quartermaster standard housing plans of the 1930's (examples: buildings 641 and 642), and utilitarian World War II buildings (examples: buildings 746, 728, 749 and 750).

Construction, for the two decades after 1880, appears to have consisted primarily of living quarters. In 1885, the Quartermaster General reported that three sets of barracks had recently been built and an additional three sets were under construction. Only one of these (building 607) survives. Three years later, quarters for the hospital steward (building 631) was complete adjacent to the hospital in the area northwest of the intersection of Hathaway Road and Barnes Street. In 1892, a building housing the post chapel and a lecture room (building 701) was added.

The U.S. Army announced plans in 1903 to quarter a regiment of infantry and two batteries of artillery at Vancouver. Major improvements were needed to accommodate the expanded number of troops. One of the first buildings erected during these years was the new post hospital (building 614). Built in 1903-1904, it was described as "the finest on the Coast and modern in all respects." The hospital complex was later enlarged by the construction of quarters for the Hospital Corps sergeant (building 621) in 1907, and a dental clinic (building 626) in 1910.

The southern edge of the Parade Ground became the site of the new headquarters building and four barracks built in 1903-1907. Of the four barracks that flanked the headquarters building (building 991) three barracks buildings remain (buildings 987, 989, and 993). Another barracks (building 721) was built facing McLoughlin Road. In 1914, three mess halls (buildings 628, 630, and 722) and a post exchange restaurant, (building 725) were added near the barracks.

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. Three of these buildings are still in use at the post. They include a storage building (building 753) built in 1917 near the Quartermaster storehouses; a motor repair shop (building 748) built between 1918 and 1919; and a Red Cross recreational house for convalescent soldiers in the Northwest (building 636) built in 1919.

In the mid-1930s, housing at the post was considerably expanded with the construction of seven duplex quarters for non-commissioned officers built according to standardized plans.

World War II brought new construction to the post. During the conflict, Vancouver Barracks served as a staging area for the Portland Port of Embarkation and a general hospital and an ordnance center were established on the post. Again, few buildings (buildings 406, 408, 410, 422, 746, 728, 749, and 750) remain from those years.

Summary

The bandstand reconstruction is a non-contributing structure because of its non-historic location, but is compatible with the historic character of the Parade Ground and should be managed as a cultural resource. Officers' Row includes twenty-one houses along the northern boundary of the Parade Ground and the General O.O. Howard House (building 875) to the east. Within the Vancouver Barracks are thirty-eight historic buildings constructed between 1881 and 1943. These buildings are located on U.S. Army and City of Vancouver owned property and therefore do not contribute to the Parade Ground cultural landscape. However, they do contribute to the integrity and significance of the larger Reserve and therefore are cultural resources that should be preserved.



The reconstructed bandstand is not located in its historic location to protect the health of a mature oak tree. (PWRO, 2003)



Officer's Row along the northern edge of the Parade Ground includes a variety of architectural styles including Italianate, Queen Anne and Folk Victorian. (PWR), 2003)



Historic barracks and headquarters buildings along the southern edge of the Parade Ground reflect the post's general development during the late nineteenth century. (PWRO, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Bandstand in parade ground.	Non-Contributing			

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s):	Parade Ground
Current Name(s):	Parade Ground
Management Unit:	N/A
Tract Numbers:	N/A
State and County:	Clark County, WA
Size (acres):	13.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	10	526181	5052719
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	10	526563	5052546
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	10	526414	5052642
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	10	526401	5052598
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	10	526779	5052642
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	526268	5052818

GIS File Name:	FOVA Parade Ground UTMs map.mxd
GIS File Description:	Located on Erica Owens' computer in the Pacific West Region Office - Seattle.

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Inadequately Documented

Explanatory Narrative:

A previous National Register listing associated with the Parade Ground 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 Parade Ground as part of the U.S. Army context.

The Parade Ground was described in the draft National Register Nomination for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District, determined eligible by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer in July 2004. (The nomination will be submitted to the Keeper of the National

Register of Historic Places in 2005.)

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number:	66000370
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications:	Additional Documentation
Other Certification Date:	5/23/1972
Name In National Register:	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

National Register Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Explanatory Narrative:

In July 2004, the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District was determined eligible by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer and listed on the state register of historic places. The nomination was recommended to be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register, which will occur in fiscal year 2005.

Date of Eligibility Determination: 7/20/2004

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

Contributing/Individual: Individual

Significance Criteria:

A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B -- Inventory Unit is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

D -- Inventory Unit has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1861 - 1946 AD

Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939
Historic Context Facet:	World War I, 1914-1919

Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939
Historic Context Facet:	Indian Wars (1860-1890)

Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme:	World War II
Historic Context Facet:	The Home Front

Area Of Significance:

Category: Military
Priority: 1

State Register Information

State Register Documentation

Document ID Number: CL058
Date Listed: 7/20/2004
Document Name: Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District
Explanatory Narrative: The Parade Ground is a cultural landscape located within the boundaries of the proposed Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District, determined eligible for the National Register by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer.

National Historic Landmark Information

**National Historic
Landmark Status:** No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Designed Landscape
Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category: Defense
Use/Function: Military Facility (Post)
Detailed Use/Function: Military Facility (Post)
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Recreation/Culture
Use/Function: Recreation/Culture-Other
Detailed Use/Function: Recreation/Culture-Other
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

Use/Function Category:	Landscape
Use/Function:	Leisure-Passive (Park)
Detailed Use/Function:	Leisure-Passive (Park)
Type Of Use/Function:	Current

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Lands adjacent to the Parade Ground along the north, south and west edges contribute to the integrity and significance of the landscape. These areas include Officers' Row, owned by the City of Vancouver, and the East and West Barracks, currently owned by the U.S. Army. They contain historic resources such as buildings and roads that help to define the historic feeling, association, and context of the Parade Ground. These resources are described in the Analysis and Evaluation section as context for the Parade Ground.

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 6/19/1948

Explanatory Narrative:

The Vancouver 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 Monument was established on June 19, 1948. The Department of the Interior report on the 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” (Quoted in the 2003 GMP).

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 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.”

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/26/2004

Date Recorded: 08/26/2004

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 9/15/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Low

Explanatory Notes: Due to nation-wide CLI program mandates, the boundary of the cultural landscape was redrawn to exclude those portions of the Vancouver Barracks owned by the U.S. Army. This boundary change required a reevaluation of condition to reflect the Parade Ground only, which is currently in good condition.

Condition Assessment: .
Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Date Recorded: 09/30/1998

Park Management Concurrence: No

Level Of Impact Severity: Low

Stabilization Measures:

There are no stabilization measures necessary at this time to retain its current condition.

Impact:

Type of Impact: Unknown

Internal/External: Both Internal and External

Description:
Because the landscape is in good condition, there are no known impacts at this time.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: None

Explanatory Narrative:

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The 13-acre Vancouver Barracks/Parade Ground component landscape is owned and managed by the NPS.

Of the 209 acres within the authorized Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, the NPS owns approximately 165 acres, while the U.S. Army and Washington State own and manage the remainder of the lands.

Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Restoration

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Document Date: October 1, 2003

Explanatory 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 the cultural landscapes within the zone be restored. Specific treatment recommended for the Parade Ground states that it should be "delineated and restored. In addition, the future use of the Parade Ground for special events [should] be determined."

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved

Treatment Cost: \$0

Landscape Approved

Treatment Cost: \$0

Cost Date:

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description: There are no approved treatment costs for the Parade Ground.

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: \$0

Landscape Stabilization Costs: \$0

Cost Date:

Level Of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description: There are currently no PMIS statements specifically related to the Parade Ground.

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Good

Documentation:

Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Year Of Document: 1992

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Document: General Management Plan

Year Of Document: 2003

Adequate Documentation: No

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 2004

Amplifying Details: Draft National Register of Historic Places nomination:
Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	Erigero, Patricia C., and Terri Taylor
Citation Title:	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report, Volumes I and II
Year of Publication:	1992
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	016359
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	FOVA, PWR-Seattle

Citation Author:	Hidden, Robert A. and Anita Chiera
Citation Title:	National Register of Historic Places inventory-nomination, Officers' Row, Fort Vancouver Barracks
Year of Publication:	1974
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	FOVA, Washington SHPO, PWR-Seattle

Citation Author:	Hightower, Barbara and Jeffrey A. Hess
Citation Title:	National Register of Historic Places inventory-nomination, Vancouver Barracks
Year of Publication:	1986
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	FOVA, Washington SHPO, PWR-Seattle

Citation Author:	Erigero, Patricia C.
Citation Title:	Historic overview and evaluation of significant resources of Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Barracks, Providence Academy, Kaiser Shipyards.
Year of Publication:	1992
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	FOVA

Citation Author:	Staff
Citation Title:	National Register of Historic Places draft nomination, Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District
Year of Publication:	2004
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	PWR-Seattle, Washington SHPO

Supplemental Information

Title: Key to Fort Vancouver Trees
Description: Provided by NPS at visitor center.

Title: Maps copied from FOVA Library/Archives
Description: a) Fort Vancouver and Environs 1855 (copied in 2 parts)
b) Plan of Pile wharf on the Columbia River at Fort Vancouver W.T. 1873?
c) Military Reserve Fort Vancouver, W.T. (1878?)
d) Plan of Present System of Water Supply at Vancouver Barracks, W.T., 1886
e) City of Vancouver WA and Environs, September, 1891 (original at Oregon Historical Society)
f) Map of Vancouver Barracks Wash. Water & Sewer System 1936
g) Vancouver Staging Area, 1944 (map in 2 parts)
h) Boundaries and General Layout Pearson Airpark, 1948

Title: Officers' Row Planting Plan
Description: Oversized maps sent to NPS CCSO.

Title:	Xerox copies of historical photographs, Clark County Historical Society, Vancouver WA
Description:	P. 83.13.3 (no title) "Marshall" house circa 1890 P. 83.13 (no title) Marshall house 1900-1910? P 83.13.3 (no title) Marshall house circa 1950? P 83.9.5 Vancouver Barracks gates/entrances, no label, no date P 83.9.7 Vancouver Barracks gates/entrances, no label, no date P 83.21 Bandstand P 83.16 Overview of parade ground P 83.13 "St. White Drum Major" oversized P. 83.13.8 Officers Row Street Views P. 83.13.8 Officers Row (oversize) P. 83.13.1 Vancouver Barracks, Officers Row, Grant House P. 83.11 Vancouver Barracks, Hospital, Army Hospital Van. Barr. circa 1915 P. 83.13 No caption—building in Officers Row, (note climbing vines) P. 83.13 Duplex in Officers Row P. 83.20.1 Parade Ground, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash. P. 83.20.1 Parade ground photo-no label P. 83.20.1 Parade ground. Oversized photo no label no date P. 83.21 Vancouver Barracks, Parade Grounds "Across the parade 1885" P. 83.21 View of parade ground-no label no date P. 83.11.1 Vanc. Barracks Hospital, Hospital Exterior (current hospital) P. 83.11.1 Old barracks hospital ? P. 83.11.1 New hospital P. 83.10.10 Vanc. Barr. Gen. View "unidentified building" - this is building 607 P. 83.3.1.3 Band Stand Van. Barracks P. 83.13 Oversize File. Ft. Vanc. Outside Views, Vancouver, WA, Officers' Row, Vancouver Barracks. [Grant Ave./Evergreen BLVD, circa 1935?] P. 83.13 Unlabeled undated photo. Officers' Row (prior to paving.)
