NPS Form 10-900a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page ___

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 06001216 Date Listed: 1/5/2007

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District	Clark	WA
Property Name	County	State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 1/5/2007

Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count:
The total count of non-contributing buildings should read: *51*
[The individual counts are correct.]

Period of Significance:
The correct Period of Significance should read: *500 BC–1966*
[The period of significance provided on the current cover form (2500 BP) corresponds to c. 500 BC, but is not in the standard format used for NRIS data, and conflicts with the narrative text in the statement of significance that uses 500 BC.]

Significance:
Paragraph three in the Statement of Significance summary should read: "*...1) the **1879** Vancouver Barracks (including East and West Barracks)...*"

These clarifications were confirmed with the NPS FPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

other names/site number: Vancouver Barracks (1879-present); Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (1961-present); Vancouver National Historic Reserve (1996-present).

2. Location

street & number: Roughly bounded on the north by an alley north of Officers' Row, on the east by East Reserve Street, on the south by the Columbia River, and on the west by Interstate-5. **not for publication:** n/a **vicinity:** n/a

city/town: Vancouver

state: Washington **code:** WA **county:** Clark **code:** 011 **zip code:** 98661-3811

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _nationally _statewide _locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date: 6/27/06

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official: IV — Date: 31 MAY 2006

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
_____ determined eligible for the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
_____ removed from the National Register
_____ see continuation sheet
_____ other (explain)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 1/5/2007

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this __X_ nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _X__ meets the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _X__ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Joe Walker 11-28-06

Signature of certifying official Date

_National Park Service_____
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public- Federal; Public- City, Private

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property		
Contributing	**Noncontributing**	
47	25	**building(s)**
11	2	**sites**
6	21	**structures**
2	3	**objects**
66 (plus 22 already listed)	52	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:
21 buildings (Officers' Row); 1 site (Hudson's Bay Company Fort site) = 22 total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:
DEFENSE/ fortification, military facility;
PROCESSING/ manufacturing facility;
COMMERCE/ business, department store;
AGRICULTURE/processing, storage, agricultural filed, animal facility, fishing site, horticultural facility, agricultural outbuilding;
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure, institutional housing, camp, village site;
TRANSPORTATION/ aviation;
RELIGION/ religious facility;
EDUCATION/ school;
GOVERNMENT/ government office
HEALTH CARE/ hospital;
FUNERY/ cemetery;
RECREATION/ sports facility.

Current Function:
DEFENSE/ military facility;
COMMERCE/ business, professional, restaurant;
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure, institutional housing;
TRANSPORTATION/ aviation;
GOVERNMENT/ government office;
RECREATION/ museum, outdoor recreation, monument.

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian:
- Victorian
- Italianate
- Queen Anne
- Second Empire: Mansard
- Other: Utilitarian military

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
- Colonial Revival: Georgian Revival

Modern Movement:
- Moderne

MATERIALS:

foundation: Brick; Stone; Concrete;
walls: Wood; Brick; Metal;
roof: Asphalt; Wood; Metal;
other: Wood; Brick; Metal;

Narrative Description:

(See continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C, D

Areas of Significance:
Criterion A: Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Exploration/ Settlement, Industry; Military; Politics/Government; and Transportation (Aviation)
Criterion C: Architecture
Criterion D: Archaeology - Prehistoric, Historic-Aboriginal (HBC), and Historic Non-Aboriginal (HBC, U.S. Military)
Criterion G: Architecture, Landscape Architecture (Mission 66 Development)

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): G

Period(s) of Significance: 2500 BP-1966 AD

Significant Person(s): N/A

Significant Dates:
1824 (Establishment of Fort Vancouver by the Hudson's Bay Company, construction began on first fort outside of the current Reserve boundaries); 1829 (Construction of second fort began within the current Reserve boundaries); 1849 (U.S. Army arrived), 1860 (U.S. Army gained sole control of Fort Vancouver), 1918 (Spruce Mill Cut-up Plant built), 1925 (Pearson Field established), 1936 (CCC headquarters established), 1942 (WWII development), 1948 (Fort Vancouver National Monument established), 1955 (Mission 66 Master Plan drafted), 1961 (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site established and Mission 66 master plan implemented), 1966 (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site listed on National Register).

Cultural Affiliation:

HBC-era Affiliated Cultures:
Calapooia, Carrier, Cascade, Chehalis, Chinook, Clatsop, Colvile, Cowlitz, Dalles, Delaware, English, Flat Head, French-Canadians, Irish, Iroquois, Japanese, Klikitat, Quinalt, Scottish, Native Hawaiians, Métis, Multnomah, Nez Perce, Nisqually, Ojibwa, Orkney Islander, Pend O'Reille, Portuguese, Rogue, Shasta, Shetland Islander, Snohomish, Spokane, Umpqua, Walla Walla, Wasco, and Yakama.

U.S. Army-era Affiliated Cultures:
Austrian-Americans, Canadian-Americans, Danish-Americans, English-Americans, French-Americans, Finnish-Americans, German-Americans, Irish-Americans, Italian-Americans, Norwegian-Americans, Swiss Americans, Germans, and Italians.

Architect/Builder:
National Park Service; Office of Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, Hudson's Bay Company.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

(See continuation sheets)

- Reference List

Previous documentation on file:

__ **preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.**

_X_ **previously listed in the National Register**

_X_ **previously determined eligible by the National Register**

___ **designated a National Historic Landmark**

___ **recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #** _____

___ **recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #** _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

_X_ **State Historic Preservation Office**

___ **Other State agency**

_X_ **Federal agency** (NPS Pacific West Regional Office, Seattle, WA; Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives)

_X_ **Local government** (City of Vancouver)

___ **University**

___ **Other – Specify Repository:**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 252.1 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	A 10	527, 110	5,052,470
	B 10	526,700	5,051,440
	C 10	525, 780	5,051,740
	D 10	525,800	5,051,840
	E 10	525,680	5,051,980
	F 10	525,840	5,051,940
	G 10	525,880	5,052,120
	H 10	526,190	5,052,760

Verbal Boundary Description

The current nomination designates a boundary around the core historic area within the current boundary of the Vancouver National Historic Reserve. The northern boundary of the historic district follows the Reserve boundary along the alley north of Officers' Row. The eastern boundary follows the Reserve boundary along East Reserve Street. At the end of this street, the boundary continues as a straight line to the Columbia River, bisecting Pearson runway (a non-contributing feature) by following the current ownership boundary between the NPS and the City of Vancouver, the same boundary that was established by Congress between the U.S. Army and the City of Vancouver in 1853. The southern boundary runs along the shore of the Columbia River. The western boundary follows the boundary for the Reserve, along I-5 to the Columbia River, including the Old Apple Tree Park, but excluding private property on the waterfront. These boundaries are demarcated on the included USGS maps (see Maps A and B).

Boundary Justification

This boundary encompasses the core historic area where archeological excavations have revealed much information about significant resources. This is also where the majority of historic buildings still exist and several reconstructions have been built. There is potential to discover additional significant resources within an approximately 6-square mile area around the historic district. However, information about resources in this larger area is not currently available. As further archeological research and investigations reveal information and significant resources outside the historic district, the boundaries of the district will be amended.

The eastern boundary of the historic district bisects the non-historic portion of the Pearson Field runway, excluding the city-owned portion of the non-contributing runway. Although it is unconventional for a historic district boundary to bisect a resource, whether contributing or non-contributing, the boundary for this district is drawn to follow the same boundary that was established in 1853 by Congress between the U.S. Army and the City of Vancouver. This boundary still exists today as the property line between the National Park Service and the City of Vancouver and this nomination retains the historic 1853 boundary as the district boundary. This boundary does not cut through any buildings, contributing features, or any other resource other than the non-contributing runway.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Erica Owens, Historical Landscape Architect
organization: National Park Service **date:** 4/13/2004
street & number: 909 1st Ave. **telephone:** (206) 220-4128
city or town: Seattle **state:** WA **zip code:** 98104

name/title: Doug Wilson, Reserve Archeologist
organization: National Park Service **date:** 9/12/2003
street & number: 612 East Reserve St. **telephone:** (360) 696-7655
city or town: Vancouver **state:** Washington **zip code:** 98661-3811

name/title: Bob Cromwell, Park Archeologist
organization: National Park Service **date:** 11/01/2004
street & number: 612 East Reserve St. **telephone:** (360) 696-7659 x23
city or town: Vancouver **state:** Washington **zip code:** 98661-3811

name/title: Janene Caywood, Consultant
organization: Historical Research Associates, Inc. **date:** 9/30/2000
street & number: 125 Bank St., Suite 500 **telephone:** (406) 721-1958
city or town: Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59802

Additional Documentation

(See continuation sheets)
- List of Maps
- List of Photographs
- List of Illustrations
- Master List of Contributing and Non-contributing Features

Property Owner(s)

Contributing Property Owners:

name/title: National Park Service (Contact: Tracy Fortmann)
street & number: 612 East Reserve Street **telephone:** (360) 696-7655
city or town: Vancouver **state:** Washington **zip code:** 98661-3811

name/title: City of Vancouver (Contact: Jeanette Bader)
street & number: P.O. Box 1995 **telephone:** (360) 735-8870
city or town: Vancouver **state:** Washington **zip code:** 98668-1995

name/title: United States Army, Army Reserve Installation Management, Attn: AFRC-CWA-ENV (Contact: Meline Skeldon)
street & number: 4570 Texas Way W. **telephone:** (206) 301-2009
city or town: Seattle **state:** Washington **zip code:** 98199

Non-contributing Property Owners:
Lands owned by the following private and public property owners are located within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District boundary, but are non-contributing to the proposed Historic District.

name/title: Burlington Northern Railroad Company (Contact: John Karl)
street & number: 2454 Occidental Ave. S, Suite 1A **telephone:** (206) 625-6171
city or town: Seattle **state:** WA **zip code:** 98134

name/title: Washington Department of Transportation (Contact: Don Wagner, Southwest Washington Regional Director)
street & number:11018 NE 51st Circle **telephone:** (360) 905-2000
city or town: Vancouver **state: WA** **zip code: 98682**

Section 7. Description

Summary

The Vancouver National Historic Reserve occupies approximately 366 acres located on the north bank of the Columbia River within the city limits of Vancouver, Washington. The proposed Historic District encompasses 252 acres in the westernmost portion of the reserve. Within the proposed Historic District are a concentration of historic buildings, reconstructed buildings, structures, sites, and archeological sites related to the prehistoric use of the area and the historic development by the Hudson's Bay Company, U.S. Army, and National Park Service. The physical appearance of the Historic District today reflects a rich history of land use and settlement by the different groups that have occupied the site and that has resulted in several layers of development superimposed upon one another. The result is a mixture of architectural styles (such as French-Canadian Vernacular, Victorian, and Modern styles) and open areas (such as the parade ground and Pearson Airfield) that facilitate a mixture of uses.

The location of the site on flat river terraces of the Columbia River with open prairie and forest made this resource-rich area a desirable site for hunting and gathering by American Indians until settlement by European settlers in the 1820s. As time progressed, this site became an important development node for the Hudson's Bay Company, the U.S. Army, and later became an historical site within the National Park Service (NPS), all which left their physical imprint on the landscape.

The Portland/Vancouver basin contained one of the densest populations of American Indians north of Mexico in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The resident population of approximately 4-5,000 Chinookan people swelled to nearly 10,000 during the spring run of salmon (Boyd and Hayda 1987). The seasonal influx of people during the salmon runs and the presence of the major rivers brought distant people together. Both riverine and interior peoples, including Chinook, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Taidnapam, Shahala, Kalapuya and Molala, congregated in the area during the spring.

The settlement of the area by the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) began in late 1824, one mile from the Reserve and was moved to the current Fort reconstruction site in 1829. The 1829 development resulted in a variety of improvements associated with trading, farming, timber harvesting, salmon fishing, shipbuilding, blacksmithing, and coopering operations designed to make the Fort self-sustaining and expand the economic base of the parent company. Facilities developed to support the trading establishment, primarily the stockade and the Fort buildings, were concentrated on the lower open terrace above the north bank of the Columbia River. At the height of HBC development in 1846, agricultural fields, buildings, and structures surrounded the stockade and extended to the east, north, and west.

In 1849, the U.S. Army occupied a portion of the lands claimed by the HBC, where it established Camp Vancouver. Its first improvements were constructed along the perimeter of an agricultural field leased from the HBC, north of the stockade on a higher river terrace. These first buildings, the beginnings of Officers' Row, were arranged in a linear fashion along the north boundary of the field (now the parade ground), and established the pattern for future military development at the site.

For the next decade, the HBC and the U.S. Army shared occupancy of the site. Although each entity confined its activities to specific areas, there was some overlap in use, with the U.S. Army leasing buildings from the HBC in the HBC Village (Kanaka Village or employee village) and within the stockade (for example the Fur Store was leased in 1849). The Army also established its own docking facilities near the HBC dock on the Columbia River. In 1860, the HBC abandoned their Fort, leaving the U.S. Army to take possession of the entire site. Army planners used the original row of officers' residences and the parade ground as the basis for additional infrastructure. Further development, including barracks, administrative and maintenance buildings, was clustered around the perimeter of the parade ground.

Several episodes of U.S. military development resulted in the construction of improvements on the lower terrace, only to have them removed as the military mission of the post changed. Beginning in the mid-1860s, the U.S. Army

established its Quartermaster's Depot within the original site of the HBC Village at the western edge of the reserve and south of East 5th Street. During World War I, the lower river terrace, adjacent to the Columbia River, contained the large industrial facility known as the Spruce Mill Cut-up Plant which was built to increase aircraft production. In the mid-1920s, after the removal of the Cut-up Plant, the open area became Pearson Field used as a landing field for military pilots. Some of the lumber from the Spruce Mill was salvaged and incorporated into newer construction, such as a hangar that still exists. During the 1930s, the old HBC Village site became the headquarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps' (CCC) northwest crews. By 1936, sixteen housing facilities had been built for CCC use. During World War II, increased military activity led to the construction of a hospital and temporary barracks. The army also used some of the previous CCC buildings.

In 1948, an Act of Congress authorized Fort Vancouver National Historic Monument, which was redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1961. In 1966, the Historic Site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1996, the National Historic Reserve was established, which incorporated the National Historic Site as well as the U.S. Army property and City of Vancouver property along Officers' Row.

Development of park facilities at the historic site began with the Mission 66 program. In 1961, a Visitor Center was constructed along with two park residences and a maintenance shop. These were built at the eastern end of the parade ground. In addition, the Mission 66 plan developed parking areas and an internal road system. This plan encouraged historical research that would contribute to authentic reconstruction of the HBC's Fort. Even though the Army had removed most aboveground evidence of the HBC occupation, the archeological remains of the two principal HBC activity loci, the stockade site and the HBC Village (or Kanaka Village), are both recognizable in an archeological context.

With awareness of the richness of historic resources present within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve, and the overlapping nature of the layers of history, the establishment of a Historic District offers the advantage of understanding their interrelationships. The Historic District boundary encompasses the core historic area where archeological excavations have revealed much information about significant resources; it is also where the majority of historic buildings still exist. Because of the extent of the HBC operations and the military reservation, there is potential to discover additional significant resources associated with the period of significance within an approximately 6-square mile area around the Historic District. However, this greater area is in public and private ownership and information about resources in this larger area is limited.

Introduction

Because of the complexity of resource types, the following description of the historic resources at the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District is divided into four character areas. Each of the character areas contains a concentration of contributing resources related to the associated historic era described further in Section 8. The first character area pertains to district-wide resources related to Native American use before European settlement. This layer of existing resources is referred to hereafter as the "Prehistoric/Contact-period, Native American Character Area." The second character area includes a description of the reconstructed Fort Vancouver, which occupies the original stockade site. It also includes associated archeological sites, such as the HBC Village and the HBC cemetery. This area is hereafter referred to as the "Fort Vancouver Character Area." The third section includes a description of the historical buildings, structures, and landscape features associated with the U.S. Army's Vancouver Barracks as well as archeological sites of the Spruce Mill. This area is referred to hereafter as the "Vancouver Barracks Character Area." This area will be discussed in terms of three sub-areas: 1) Officers' Row, 2) the mixed-use developed area at the southwest end of the parade ground referred to generally as the Barracks (including West Barracks, East Barracks, and the historic barracks south of 5th Street), and 3) the 7-acre parcel of land south of East 5th Street that contains the historical buildings associated with Pearson Field. The fourth character area includes buildings associated with the National Park Service's Mission 66 Plan. This area, which is hereafter referred to as the "National Park Service Mission 66 Character Area," includes the Visitor

Center, two residences (one of which is currently used for administrative offices), a maintenance shop, and associated roads and parking lots.

The descriptions of the four character areas are divided into the following landscape characteristics:

Archeological Sites
Natural Systems and Features
Spatial Organization
Land Use
Cluster Arrangement
Circulation
Vegetation
Small-scale Features
Buildings and Structures

"Archeological Sites" refers to areas with known pre-historic and historic archeological resources. "Natural Systems and Features" refers mainly to the geological, hydrological, and topographical features and characteristics that either contribute directly to the Historic District or helped shape and define other contributing resources. "Spatial Organization" refers to the design, composition and sequence of outdoor spaces within the Historic District. "Land Use" refers to historical and current patterns of use and associated activities within different areas. "Cluster Arrangement" refers to the organization of buildings into clusters within the Historic District. "Circulation" refers to the means and patterns of both vehicular and pedestrian movement through the Historic District. "Vegetation" refers to existing native and ornamental vegetation that has been introduced or manipulated for design purposes. "Small-scale Features" refers to the elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns. "Buildings and Structures" refers to buildings that have walls, a roof, and interior spaces used by people for various purposes, and structures that are constructed for purposes other than creating human shelter.

1. Prehistoric/Contact-Period Native American Character Area

Extant archeological work within the Historic District boundary has focussed on the Hudson's Bay Company and the U.S. Army periods, resulting in a limited understanding of the prehistoric/contact-period components of the site. Regardless, the association of Fort Plain with historically-documented aboriginal trails, both terrestrial and riverine, the likely abundance of food and other important pre-contact resources within the Historic District boundary, and the current state of information on prehistoric/contact-period archeological remains suggest that the pre-contact period component is significant at the state level.

The Prehistoric/Contact-Period Native American Character Area has integrity based on the archeological sites and the biological and topographic landscape remnants of the Fort Plain prairie. These include plants and animals associated with the ancient prairie landscape and the extant floodplain terraces and bluffs.

Archeological Sites

Prehistoric and contact-period Native American artifacts have been recovered within the Historic District boundary. These tend to be sparse in the northern portion of the proposed district (e.g., the Vancouver Barracks area and the Parade Ground) (Cromwell and Gembala 2003, 60-61; Kent 1982, 17-18; Langford and Wilson 2002, 50; Thomas 1996). Prehistoric artifacts are more abundant in the lower elevation areas, especially within the three areas that have been more intensively tested: River Side and Pond Area (e.g., Carley 1982, 249-251; Chance and Chance 1976, 246-247; Gall 2002; Stenger 1988), HBC Village (or Kanaka Village) (e.g., Chance and Chance 1976, 246-247; Kardas 1971, 293, 297,

311, 318, and 326; Thomas and Hibbs 1984, 99, 106, 154, 164, 305, 471, 474-476, 571, 602, 607, 613, 617, 681, and 688), and Hudson's Bay Company Fort (e.g., Brauner 1995, 33, and 40-41; Hoffman and Ross 1972a, 65 and 81; 1973a, 21; 1973b, 72; 1973c, 15; 1974a, 23 and 46; 1974b, 11; 1974c, 42; 1975, 41; Ross et al. 1975, 65 and 295; Ross and Carley 1976, 130; Steele et al. 1975, 46; Thomas and Freidenburg 1997, 45-46, and 54; and Wilson 2000, 43-44).

Although no systematic analysis of all of these artifacts has been completed, artifact databases indicate the presence of lithic tool debitage, projectile points, bifaces, and various groundstone artifacts including mortars, pestles, and net sinker stones. Projectile points recovered in the HBC Village and the Fort Vancouver site areas tend to be side-notched, corner-notched and lanceolate points of medium size with broad stems, or small, triangular corner-notched points having narrow stems. The former are chronologically identified with the Merrybell Phase (2500-1750 BP), while the later are identified with the Multnomah I and II subphases (1750-700 BP, and 700-200 BP) (Pettigrew 1981). Projectile points are typically made from cryptocrystalline silica; a very few were made from obsidian. Although no formal prehistoric settlement-based archeological sites have been defined within the Historic District boundary, based upon these artifact types, it is fair to state that prehistoric peoples were present and utilizing resources within the Historic District boundary between at least 2500-200 BP.

Some features within these areas may be associated with prehistoric and/or contact-period Native American use of the area, including pits, hearths, midden-like deposits, and postholes. In addition, large deposits of fire cracked rock have been encountered in the HBC Village and Fort areas, indicating either seasonal fire management of the prairie landscape, or perhaps the use of subterranean earthen rock ovens for the processing of resources such as camas lily bulbs (Robert Cromwell, pers. comm., November 8, 2004). Thomas (1992) suggests that some of the stone artifacts and other Native American archeological materials from the HBC Village and Fort Vancouver areas probably reflect contemporaneous use with the Hudson's Bay Company occupation. Yet, materials at the waterfront include midden-like deposits and underwater remains that probably reflect pre-contact Native American use of the site (see Gall 2002; Stenger 1988).

Contributing Archeological Site*

- Riverside and Pond Area

*Note: The Fort Vancouver and the HBC Village (Kanaka Village) Archeological Sites are listed as contributing under the Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver Character Area, but contribute to this era as well.

Natural Systems and Features

The Vancouver National Historic Reserve, including the area within the Historic District, is located on a former area of prairie and wetlands that formed a highly productive location for native food resources. Important natural systems within the Historic District include the Columbia River, which was associated with water transportation and riverine food resources, the prairie/oak savanna environment that was conducive to the growth and production of camas (*Camassia quamash*) and other prairie resources, and the Douglas fir/Hemlock (*Pseudotsuga menziesii/Tsuga heterophylla*) forest that separated Fort Plain from other interior prairie areas. Camas has been noted by park staff throughout the area west and south of the stockade. Other economically useful plants to prehistoric and contact-period Native Americans have been noted by Robson (2000). Wetlands, including the pond associated with the waterfront complex, may have provided habitat for the Arrowhead (wapato) plant (*Sagitaria latifolia*), another valuable food resource to Native Americans in the Portland/Vancouver Basin. Game animals and birds would have been attracted to the prairie and riparian-zone environments, which would have provided additional key resources to prehistoric peoples.

Spatial Organization

It is likely that aboriginal prairie burning created a distinct forest/prairie mosaic that influenced prehistoric settlement and subsistence activities within the boundaries of the Historic District. The distribution of prehistoric and contact-period archeological remains suggests that activities, including habitation, were more intensive near the Columbia River waterfront. The river terrace would have formed a likely spot for settlement as it was advantageously located adjacent to both the resources of the river and riparian vegetation zone and the resources of the prairie/oak savanna zone.

Land Use

Land use is poorly known, but is suspected to include seasonal habitation for hunting and gathering foods and other resources, processing and possibly storing food resources, and possibly for trading. Oral tradition indicates that a Chinook village site named *Ske-chew-twa* was located on the site of what later would be the Kaiser Shipyards (outside of the Historic District boundaries). Natural environmental features, including topography, hydrology, and botanical resources, affected the availability of plants, fish, and avian food resources and other resources which probably had a significant impact on land use.

Cluster Arrangement

The extant spatial data based on prehistoric Native American archeological remains is insufficient to determine the arrangements of dwellings, camping areas, processing sites, and gathering areas within the Historic District boundaries. It is highly likely that the types of prehistoric human activities and their intensity varied across the landscape. It is possible that this variability was patterned with respect to the axis of the Columbia River and/or the pond as these features provided a linear spatial division between riverine, riparian zone, and prairie resources.

Circulation

The principal modes of circulation for prehistoric and contact-period Native Americans were on and along the Columbia River and overland on trails that linked the inland prairies and upland resource areas.

Vegetation

The Fort Plain prairie and wetlands provided an abundance of native food and other resources. Traces of the prairie/oak savanna environment are seen in the native plants found within the Historic District boundary today, including remnant stands of camas (*Camassia quamash*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and Oregon White Oak (*Quercus garryana*), and Pacific Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) (see Robson 2000). There are also a few elements of the Douglas fir/Hemlock (*Pseudotsuga menziesii/Tsuga heterophylla*) forest that separated Fort Plain from other interior prairie areas. A variety of avifauna, including ducks (*Anas* sp.) and geese (*Anser* sp.), and mammals, including deer *Odocoileus* sp. and coyote (*Canis latrans*), are still present within the Historic District boundary, representing wildlife associated with the remnants of the former wetlands and prairies of the Fort Plain prairie. Traces of riparian zone vegetation are present along the waterfront, including black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera spp. trichocarpa*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), and Columbia River willow (*Salix sp.*).

Small-scale Features

Small-scale features is a landscape characteristic that is not applicable to this character area because there are no remaining, above-ground features associated with pre-contact use of the area. A description of Native American artifacts from that era is described above in "Archeological Sites."

Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures is a landscape characteristic that is not applicable to this character area because there are no remaining, above-ground features associated with pre-contact use of the area. A description of Native American artifacts from that era is described above in "Archeological Sites."

2. Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver Character Area

The first HBC Fort was built in 1824-1825, one mile east of the current Fort reconstruction, outside of the current Historic District boundary. The second HBC Fort was constructed within the current Historic District boundary beginning in 1829. Although the second HBC Fort was established in 1829, the year 1845 was chosen as the date for the Fort Vancouver reconstruction—a year that marked the height of development of the Fort. After this date, administrative changes in the organization of the HBC, departure of the Chief Factor Dr. John McLoughlin from Fort Vancouver, and the settlement of the boundary between Great Britain and the United States led to the diminution of responsibilities at Fort Vancouver, and coinciding decline in its facilities. However, in 1845, the focus of activity remained in the vicinity of the stockade; the waterfront with its dock and storage warehouses; and the HBC Village, home to the multi-cultural HBC workforce. Thus far, NPS reconstruction efforts have focused on the stockade and its immediate vicinity. The Fort Vancouver Character Area has integrity based on archeological sites and remaining features of circulation and natural systems. The Fort reconstruction is less than fifty years old and non-contributing, but is compatible with the historic district.

Archeological Sites

(The following information regarding archeological investigations is taken from "An Archeological Overview of Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Barracks, House of Providence, and the World War II shipyard, Clark County, Washington." The report was prepared for the NPS, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Seattle, Washington by Bryn Thomas, Archeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington in 1992.)

The archeological features and artifacts recovered during prior excavations have been used to reconstruct various aspects of the built environment of Fort Vancouver, as well as to interpret the daily habits, working conditions, and social institutions of HBC officers and employees. However, excavation of HBC archeological components is far from complete. Thus far, the focus of investigation has been on the stockade and its associated buildings, mainly to provide information for the NPS reconstruction efforts of the stockade and its associated buildings. Other known archeological sites include the HBC Village (Kanaka Village), the HBC barn complex, the HBC school houses, the HBC waterfront complex, and the HBC cemetery. In general, the level of preservation and integrity of all of the previously investigated sites has remained remarkably intact. Although later U.S. Army development had intrusive impacts on specific locations, it can be stated that upwards of 75% of HBC deposits have been culturally undisturbed since the destructive fire of 1866. In fact, U.S. Army development of the circa 1917-1921 Spruce Mill aided in the preservation of much of the Fort Vancouver palisaded Fort area through the large deposits of sterile fill sand placed in order to construct the mill.

Archeological investigations within the Historic District boundary began in the late 1940s. The earliest work was conducted by NPS archeologists in order to establish the character of the archeological remains associated with the HBC occupation. From 1947 through the 1970s, most of the NPS-sponsored investigations focused on the area within the stockade boundary. The stockade bastion and walls were defined through archeological testing, as were the sites of several buildings within the stockade. Archeological materials recovered from the area within and adjacent to the stockade included glass, stone, ceramic, leather and metal items, attributable to a variety of functional categories including architectural, household, personal and industrial items. Features such as post-holes, wooden foundation footer planks, thousands of wooden palisade bases, fire pits, privies, and parts of stone foundations have also been recorded. The excavations within the stockade form the basis of the world's largest HBC early-nineteenth century archeology collection (Ross 1976), as well as defining the precise location of the Fort's various stockade iterations and the majority of the structures built within (Caywood 1954; Hoffman and Ross 1972a, 1972b, 1973a, 1973b, 1973c, 1974a, 1974b, 1974c, 1975; Ross and Carley 1976; Ross, Thomas, Hibbs and Carley 1975).

In addition to the investigations in the vicinity of the stockade, excavations have been undertaken within several other major HBC activity areas, including the HBC Village, the HBC waterfront complex, a cluster of barns associated

with agricultural operations, and two schoolhouses. The HBC Village (estimated to have contained between forty and sixty dwellings and associated outbuildings occupied by Native Hawaiians, Native Americans and other HBC employees) was located west of the stockade. The cluster of barns was located in the area northwest of the intersection of East 5th Street and East Reserve Street, while the schoolhouses were located in the area north of East 5th Street, opposite the reconstructed gardens. Recent archeological investigations have estimated the perimeter of the HBC cemetery located to the northwest of the Fort.

The following paragraph regarding the HBC Village excavations is modified from Wilson, Douglas C., Robert Cromwell, and Theresa D. Langford's Excavation and Laboratory Procedures Manual, 2001. The manuscript is on file at the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site:

In the late 1960s, extensive excavations at the HBC Village found evidence of four structures (completely excavating one of them), a well, a fire-cracked rock feature, two horse burials, a pig burial, and a dog burial (Kardas and Larrabee 1968 and 1969). In the 1970s, archeological investigations were conducted as part of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106-compliance work prior to the construction of the Interstate 5 interchange. This study identified houses, a stockade hospital, the U.S. Army Quartermaster's Depot, and a trash and garbage-filled pond. Between 1980 and 1981, some of the most extensive excavations were performed at the HBC Village, north of what is now Old Apple Tree Park (Thomas and Hibbs 1984). Structural remains were found that are the best documented the HBC Village house to date. Thomas (1993) identified two more house features. He identified at least one new HBC Village household site, including a rock-lined hearth feature. Corners of several village buildings are currently marked with stakes.

Archeological investigations at the waterfront complex included excavations of a palisaded hospital and a trash-filled pond also associated with the HBC Village(or Kanaka Village) (see Chance and Chance 1976; Carley 1982), an underwater survey of the waterfront area (Stenger 1988), and recent work associated with the construction of a natural gas pipeline along Columbia Way (Gall 2002). These investigations have identified archeological remains associated with the complex of buildings and various activities at the edge of the Columbia River. The HBC hospital may have been used as a quarantine area during the yearly malaria outbreaks that nearly destroyed the Chinook culture between circa 1830-1841 (Boyd 1999), and its archeological importance when considering HBC treatments of disease cannot be overstated. Likewise, the archeological deposits at the bottom of the HBC Village pond are perhaps some of the best culturally stratified HBC trash deposits discovered anywhere (Chance and Chance 1976). Archeological work in this area has not been extensive, but based on the extant information it is likely that other buried, intact, and significant archeological remains associated with the waterfront complex are present.

Archeological investigation in the vicinity of the barns was limited to excavations conducted in 1961 by Regional Archeologist Paul Schumacher, and to remote sensing in 1991. Excavations found the remains of construction materials, as well as thousands of ceramic, shell, stone and metal artifacts, but did not define the outline of the foundations. The lack of foundation outlines may be a function of the limitations of the archeological methods employed during the excavations, but the presence of dense deposits of HBC-era artifacts leaves little doubt that this was the location of the barns. The remote sensing study was inconclusive, which is again likely a limitation of the technologies of the time. However, subsequent investigations using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) analysis and historical maps confirms that this location can be firmly identified with the HBC barns, and modern archeological investigations, if applied here, would likely determine the precise location of the barns.

Just to the south of the barns across 5th Street, Thomas (1995a) conducted a survey, including some initial subsurface testing, for the development of the Pearson Air Museum complex. Thomas inferred a possible mid-nineteenth century house site in the area directly to the northwest of the Headquarters Building (Thomas 1995a, 8). Evidence from the testing indicated that the structure was a significant archeological feature, and was likely built by the Hudson's Bay Company and possibly reoccupied during the very early U.S. Army period by a soldier or other related support person.

A remote sensing study was also conducted in the vicinity of the schoolhouses, which revealed five soil anomalies; however, follow-up excavations were not performed. This area likely contains buried archeological deposits, and GIS analysis with historical maps confirms that this location can be firmly identified with the HBC schoolhouses. Based upon the levels of integrity and preservation of other HBC sites in the Historic District property boundary, and the lack of subsequent construction in this location, it is likely that modern archeological excavation techniques would determine the schoolhouses' precise location.

The location of the St. James Catholic Mission, circa 1845-1887, has been historically researched and portions of it have been archeologically tested. The Mission was established on lands given by the HBC to the Catholic Church, and the HBC even aided in the construction of the church and other mission structures. The mission would eventually expand to encompass five acres and contained no less than 28 structures. The south half of the historical Mission grounds extends into lands managed by the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA), while the north half extends into Vancouver Barracks. Integrity of this site varies greatly, as subsequent use of the area by the U.S. Army during the twentieth century has radically altered the landscape, creating new cuts and fill sequences. As part of the SR-14 and I-5 highway realignment project of the 1980s, Thomas monitored and excavated areas during the construction of basements for the moving of two NCO quarters on Vancouver Barracks onto the former Mission property. Excavations revealed a circa 1880s privy/trash pit feature, fence posts, a scatter of butchered bone, and an articulated pig burial (Thomas and Hibbs 1984). The latter is probably associated with the Mission's pigsty. As part of the West Barracks redevelopment project, Cromwell archeologically surveyed the north half of the historical Mission grounds, encountering deeply buried intact deposits associated with the circa 1865-1887 Holy Angels College for boys structure (Cromwell and Gembala 2003). During monitoring and subsequent data recovery excavations, a circa 1850s trash deposit associated with the Mission was located, resulting in the excavation of several thousand artifacts, mostly ceramics, glass, nails, and coal (Robert J. Cromwell, pers. comm., November 8, 2004).

The location of a HBC cemetery, utilized between 1825 and 1860, has been documented through the historical record. This cemetery is an unmarked cemetery located within the east barracks, a portion of the reserve that continues to be owned by the U.S. Army and used for military purposes. Historical records indicate the potential presence of numerous Native American burials representing many different ethnic groups, as well as Euro-American burials. In 2001, the estimated perimeter of the cemetery was mapped using map compilation, analysis and computer-aided mapping techniques. The boundary is described as follows: "The western extent of this cemetery spanned McLoughlin Boulevard; the southern boundary was about 400 feet north of Fifth Street; the eastern boundary was roughly 550 feet west of the National Park Service (NPS) fence; and the northern boundary was just north of a narrow concrete street bordering the parade ground" (Garnett 2001, 2).

Contributing Archeological Sites:

- Hudson's Bay Company Fort
- HBC Village (Kanaka Village)
- Hudson's Bay Company Barns
- Hudson's Bay Company Schoolhouses
- Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery
- St. James Mission

Natural Systems and Features

The abundant availability of natural resources and the strategic location on the Columbia River made the Fort Vancouver area an optimal location for a successful fur-trading and agricultural enterprise. Important natural systems within the Historic District included the Columbia River for transportation; a mild, maritime climate and good soils for

farming; expansive grasslands for livestock grazing; timber for building; and open prairies in the midst of impenetrable forest to accommodate Fort development.

Today, the Columbia River continues to define the southern boundary of the Historic District. The flat river terraces and mild climate that attracted early settlers to the site continue to characterize the area today. However, subsequent development by the HBC and the U.S. Army resulted in the loss of the prairie communities and surrounding forest.

Spatial Organization

The Fort stockade, ultimately located less than 100 feet above the lower river plain, became the hub from which all supporting activity radiated. The Fort, internally-focused and defined by the stockade fence, occupied a central position on the lower plain just above the river. Additional structures were constructed around the Fort to further support the HBC activities and its employees. Such structures included employee housing in the HBC Village, agricultural fields, pastures, an orchard, schoolhouses, a mission, cemetery, hospital, boat sheds, coopers shop, salmon house, and mills. The central Fort was connected to outlying structures and to the Columbia River by a system of wagon roads.

Only fragments of the spatial organization of the HBC development are evident today in the reconstruction of the HBC stockade, stockade buildings, gardens, orchards, and other site features (although the gardens and orchards are in a different location than what was originally constructed); in the building markers and entrance gate to the HBC Village; and in the remnant roads (described in the "Circulation" section below). The importance of the placement of the Fort close to the Columbia River has been lost by the construction of State Route 14 and the Burlington Northern Railroad grade.

Land Use

By 1846, Fort Vancouver was a full-scale manufacturing (boat building, blacksmithing, and saw milling), agricultural, and trading center of the Pacific Northwest. Residential areas, farm structures, industrial areas, fields, pastures, and mills all developed to support the first large-scale Pacific Northwest trade post.

In 2003, replanting of the 1845 orchard was begun. However, no other HBC land uses such as manufacturing, agriculture, or trading occur within the Historic District today. Therefore, land use is not applicable to this Character Area.

Cluster Arrangement

By 1845, at least 27 principal buildings (stores, warehouses, offices, and officer residences) and a variety of small-scale buildings and structures were located inside the walls of the Fort. Northeast of the Fort was a cluster of barns and farm structures located at a road junction that provided access to all of the outlying agricultural fields. West of the Fort, the HBC Village was developed and comprised of forty to sixty residences. South of the HBC Village was a cluster of utilitarian structures arranged around a pond connected to the Columbia River. The southern edge of this cluster included a salmon house, wharf, warehouse, hospital, and salt house.

All of these building clusters were removed as time progressed; however, archeological excavations have uncovered evidence of their original locations and some details about their character. The cluster of buildings related to the HBC Fort has been under reconstruction by the NPS since the 1960s.

Circulation

Development of roads, paths, and water routes was largely driven by the Fort's function as a fur-trading, manufacturing/industrial, and agricultural post. Principal access to and from the site during this period was from the Columbia River, which was the nexus of activity, and the primary regional transportation route for trading and supply ships, as well as local travel. HBC trading ships, London-based supply ships, and civilian and military trading ships

traveled upriver from the Pacific Ocean. Various river craft transported passengers and goods down river from The Dalles, while barges and boats brought passengers and goods from the Willamette River to the Columbia to the HBC's wharf.

By 1846, a system of wagon roads had been developed that emanated from the Fort to connect to the Columbia River, the HBC Village, and agricultural fields. Roads closest to the Fort were aligned on a more grid-like pattern. Outlying roads followed the natural features of the land and were increasingly curvilinear more distant from the Fort. These roads influenced the circulation patterns the other development periods to follow.

Portions of two roads established during the HBC period still exist within the Historic District boundary. The road currently identified as East 5th Street was originally established during the HBC era. Referred to as Upper Mill Road by the HBC, and subsequently simply as Public Road after the U.S. military withdrawal, this road is currently a paved, two-lane right-of-way that bisects the south third of the park. 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. The road within Vancouver Barracks that runs southeast to northwest from the corner of 5th Street and Fort Vancouver Way to the area behind the large barracks buildings fronting the parade ground, is a remnant of the road from St. James Mission and the HBC Village to the upper meadows.

Vegetation

One of the major reasons that early settlers found this site so inviting is that the open prairies on the site were much easier to develop into settlements, farm land, and grazing land than the surrounding dense, coniferous forests. When first settled in 1824, the area consisted of a series of level river terraces supporting primarily open prairies, punctuated with stands of transitional oak scrub and wetlands. A band of riparian vegetation lined the riverbank and stands of Douglas fir marked the edges of the prairie to north and east. Much of the native grasses, scattered trees and shrubs in selected areas, and dense fir forest that covered much of the upper portions of the site remained intact, but a more agrarian focus developed during this time period. Settlers began clearing the land to harvest the timber and to create open pastures, and they started tilling the ground to plant crops. Adjacent to the stockade, an extensive orchard was located to the northwest; a garden was located to the north; and cultivated fields extended to the south and east. (A portion of the orchard was reconstructed in 2003 and is described below.) A single, large apple tree that now stands in Old Apple Tree Park remains as the last tree from the original orchards planted around the Fort. The remaining tree was planted circa 1827 and is thought to be the oldest apple tree in the Northwest (Hussey 1957, 53). This 177-year old tree is the only remaining contributing vegetative resource from the HBC era.

As a result of development and subsequent loss of much of the historic vegetation, vegetation is a landscape characteristic that no longer contributes to the character area. Except for the prairie remnants described in the Prehistoric/Contact-period Native American Character Area, a few stands of oak, Douglas fir, and one apple tree, the surrounding forests, prairie, and orchards have been lost to development by the U.S. Army and the City of Vancouver.

To the west and south, development associated with Pearson Field (including runways and hangars) occupies the lands formerly used for agriculture and grazing livestock. The NPS planted an interpretive orchard (between 1961 and 1962) and a garden (in 1974) outside the Fort reconstruction. Neither was located in their historic locations, but both are considered interpretive tools for describing the general agricultural character of the site during the HBC era. The location of the orchard was chosen to screen adjacent army buildings from view.

In 2003, an orchard reconstruction project was completed that accurately restored one acre of the historic five-acre HBC apple orchard. Attention was paid to every known detail of the original orchard and to orchard practices of the time. The reconstruction was implemented near the northwest corner of the stockade where historic maps and drawings show the apple orchard was located. To reflect an important defining characteristic of mid-1800 orchards, the reconstruction was planted with trees mainly grown from seed, as they would have been during the period of significance. Specifically, the seedlings were grown from English cider varieties that would have been available in the 1840s. Only six

trees are grafted with cuttings from the Old Apple Tree. The young apple trees were carefully shaped (with tall trunks and no lower branching) and were planted on a 30-foot grid system, which are all details that reflect 1840s apple orchard practices. As a result of this attention to accuracy and known historic orchard practices, the orchard reconstruction is a non-contributing, but compatible structure.

Contributing Object:

- Old Apple Tree: the oldest apple tree in Washington Sate, planted circa 1827.

Non-contributing, but Compatible Structure:

- Interpretive Orchard (reconstructed in 2003)

Non-contributing Structures:

- Interpretive Orchard (planted in 1961-1962)
- Interpretive Garden

Small-scale Features

Small-scale features related to the Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver Character Area from 1824-1860 no longer exist. Therefore, this is a landscape characteristic that is not applicable to this particular area.

Buildings and Structures

At the HBC Fort reconstruction and the HBC Village site, several buildings and structures have been reconstructed and one structure restored. By 1845, the area encompassed by the stockade was at its greatest extent, the perimeter having been expanded several times to incorporate successive additions to the Fort's facilities. In addition to the stockade, at least twenty-five principal buildings and a well were built within the walls. In addition, a small cluster of buildings was located adjacent to the southeast corner of the stockade that housed the cooperage. A group of buildings southwest of the stockade housed the HBC employees (the HBC Village or Kanaka Village). The buildings within the stockade were principally of post-on-sill construction. The frames for such buildings are made by mortising vertical, squared-timber posts into timber sills. The walls are fashioned by placing infill timbers with tenons at each end horizontally between the vertical posts. The horizontal wall timbers had tenons at each end that slid into a notch in the vertical posts.

Most of the HBC buildings and structures associated with the HBC were removed in the early 1860s, when the U.S. Army assumed control of the entire site. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the construction of Interstate 5 destroyed or rendered inaccessible some of the archeological remains of both HBC and subsequent U.S. Army improvements. Similarly, a portion of the HBC Village was destroyed by the construction of the Interstate 5/State Route 14 interchange.

Today's Fort reconstruction has been constructed under Congressional mandate using the best scientific and professional procedures available at the time, and follows the guidelines established by the park's earlier master plans from 1969, 1975, and 1978. The more recent 2003 General Management Plan (GMP) continues to follow the congressionally mandated treatment of "reconstruction." Each completed reconstruction project has undergone compliance review, has been determined to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties at the time of construction, has been listed on the NPS's List of Classified Structures, and is managed as a cultural resource. Careful attention was paid to location, size, massing, and materials. The current Fort reconstruction consists of the stockade, eleven buildings, a flagstaff, a belfry, a restored well, the HBC Village entrance gate, and a wood fence outside of the stockade that marks the alignment of the historic main road to the HBC Village. A few of the buildings have non-historic uses, such as public restrooms in the Wash House and curatorial facilities in the Fur House.

However, the historic appearance was retained with only minor changes to their exteriors to accommodate these modern and necessary functions. Plans for these buildings went through the compliance process to assure all undertakings were compliant with the Secretary of the Interior Standards. The reconstructions are non-contributing, but are compatible to the Historic District.

Non-contributing and incompatible buildings and structures include the Contact Station building located inside the main entrance to the Fort, seven asphalt pads that mark the locations of former buildings within the stockade, and wood stakes that have been placed within the HBC Village site to demarcate the corners of some of the historic buildings that have been excavated. These non-contributing features are not accurate reconstructions of historic features.

Buildings and structures are described below.

Contributing Structure:

- Well (Well #2, LCS #005179): (Constructed circa 1845/Well sweep was restored in 2001.) The well is the only original structure remaining within the HBC stockade. It was historically used for domestic water supply. The well has its original rubble stone masonry sides. The shaft opening was returned to grade and covered with wood boards similar to the covering over other Fort wells that can be seen in historic photographs. The well sweep, was reconstructed in 2001 based upon information found in historic photographs.

Non-contributing, but Compatible Buildings:

- Bastion (LCS #000401): (Originally constructed circa 1845 and reconstructed in 1972.) The bastion, a three-story structure with an octagonal hip roof, is located on the northwest corner of the stockade. The first two stories are square; the third is octagonal with each side of the octagon containing a gun port. The exterior walls are constructed of chinked, horizontal, infill timbers placed between vertical posts. The roof is pyramidal with wood shingles and a beaver weather vane at the peak. A wide entrance door with a wood plank door, a heavy metal lock, and a wood pull is located at the east elevation.

- Bake House (LCS #000402): (Originally built in 1844/ reconstructed in 1974.) This building straddles the line of the east stockade wall near its northeast corner. It is a one and one-half story, rectangular, post-on-sill building with a gable roof and lean-to over back ovens. The exterior walls are constructed of chinked, horizontal, infill timbers placed between vertical posts that have been painted white. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles and features two large interior brick chimneys at its east elevation. Primary fenestration is 9/9 double hung windows. The front wood plank door is topped with a transom. The windows and door have flat, simple surrounds.

- Chief Factor's House (LCS # 000407): (Originally built 1837-38/reconstructed in 1976.) This building is located to the east of the north entrance inside the stockade. This rectangular, one-and-a-half-story house is of post-on-sill construction. The exterior walls are covered with lapped board siding painted white. The hip roof is covered with wood shingles, and has a single interior brick chimney.

  The most prominent architectural detail is the veranda that extends along the front (south) elevation. Two sets of curved wooden stairs access the veranda, which has a plain, wooden baluster railing. Sixteen simple square posts support the shed roof. These posts also support hop vines planted to shade the veranda in the summer. Primary fenestration is paired 10-light casement windows with exterior shutters.

- Kitchen (LCS #000408): (Originally built 1837-38/reconstructed in 1976.) This building is connected to the back (north elevation) of the Chief Factor's House via a short, enclosed passageway, which is not historic. It is a one and one-half story, rectangular, post-on-sill building with a gable roof, central, brick chimney, and covered porch over the east door. The exterior walls are constructed of chinked, horizontal, infill timbers placed between vertical posts at the 1st story. The timber gable infill framing is covered with board and batten siding. The roof has two layers of wood boards.

  At the east elevation is an open porch with a shed-roof supported by slender wood posts. Primary fenestration is 8/8 double-hung windows. The door at the east elevation is wood plank.

- Wash House (LCS #000403): (Originally built circa 1840/ reconstructed in 1976.) The Wash House is located between the east elevation of the Chief Factor's House and the west elevation of the Bake House. It is a one-story, rectangular, post-on-sill construction. The exterior walls are constructed of chinked, horizontal, infill timbers placed between vertical posts at the 1st story and board and batten wood siding above on the gable ends. The board-covered roof has exposed rafters and a false brick chimney. Primary fenestration is 9-light fixed windows on the north, east, and south elevations. Three wood plank doors are located at the west elevation. The exterior has been carefully modified to accommodate modern public restrooms.

- Blacksmith Shop (LCS #030081): (Originally built 1836-1841/ reconstructed in 1981.) The Blacksmith Shop is located in the southeast corner of the compound. This is a rectangular, one-story, post-on-sill building. The exterior walls are constructed of chinked, horizontal, infill timbers placed between vertical posts at the 1st story and board and batten wood siding above on the gable ends. The gable roof is covered with boards, has exposed rafters, and has two brick forges and chimneys. Primary fenestration is 6/6 double-hung wood windows. The west elevation has paired wood plank doors and a single wood plank door. A single wood plank door is also located at the east elevation.

- Indian Trade Shop (LCS #030082): (Originally built 1836-1841/ reconstructed in 1981.) This building is located adjacent to the Blacksmith Shop in the southeast corner of the compound. Built of post-on-sill construction, it has a simple rectangular plan and one and one-half stories. The exterior walls are constructed of chinked, horizontal, infill timbers placed between vertical posts at the 1st story and board and batten wood siding above on the gable ends. The gable roof is covered with shingles and has exposed rafters. The building has 6/6 double-hung windows and 8-light transoms over the doors. One wood plank door is located on the west elevation and a paneled door is located on the east elevation.

- Fur Warehouse (LCS #030205): (Originally built in 1841/reconstructed in 1992-94.) The Fur Warehouse is located adjacent to the south wall of the stockade. It is the largest reconstructed building within the Fort and represents one of four similar general warehouses constructed at Fort Vancouver. It is a two-story building, of post-on-sill construction, with a hip roof covered with wood shingles. Three paired wooden segmental headed plank doors are located at the north elevation.

- Carpenter Shop (LCS #101894): (Originally built 1844-45 / reconstructed in 1997.) The Carpentry Shop is located adjacent to the north wall of the stockade, west of the gate. It is a rectangular, one story, post-on-sill building with a gable roof covered with boards. The exterior walls are constructed of chinked, horizontal, infill timbers placed between vertical posts. Primary fenestration is 12-light casement windows at the south and west

elevations with single exterior shutters. 9-light casement windows are located in the end gables. In the east and south elevations are wood plank doors.

- Jail (LCS #235698): (Originally built between 1841 and 1844/reconstructed in 2001.) The Jail, located near the north wall of the stockade, is a rectangular, one story, post-on-sill building with a gable roof. The exterior walls are constructed of chinked, horizontal, infill timbers placed between vertical posts. The roof has wood shingles and exposed rafters. Instead of windows, the Jail has two approximately 12 inch x12 inch square openings on each of the east and west elevations that act as vents. The wood plank door at the south elevation has a small, barred opening for a vent or viewing portal, approximately 9-inch x 9-inch.

- Counting House/New Office (To be listed in the LCS): (Originally built in 1845/ reconstructed in 2003.) The Counting House, located south of the Jail and Carpentry Shop, is a rectangular, one and a half story, post-on-sill building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are constructed of chinked, horizontal, infill timbers placed between vertical posts and covered with lapped board siding painted white. The roof has wood shingles and exposed rafters. Primary fenestration consists of multi-paned double-hung windows: four windows on the south elevation, three on the east and west elevations, and two on the north elevation. Wood paneled doors are located on the north and the south elevations.

Non-contributing, but Compatible Structures:

- Stockade (Palisade, LCS #000400): (Full extent of stockade constructed prior to 1845 and reconstructed between 1966 and 1973.) The construction method of the stockade incorporates the use of ten to thirteen-inch diameter posts (referred to as 'king posts') set into the ground. Cross members or "girths" are mortised into the king posts; one about two feet above the ground surface and another placed about four feet below the top of the pickets. The pickets (peeled logs measuring between five and ten inches in diameter) are affixed to the outside of the cross members. The tops of the pickets along the northern wall of the stockade are round, pointed tops. The rest of the wall pickets have beveled tops, with the flat surface of the bevel slanting toward the interior of the stockade.

- Flagstaff (LCS #239129): (Originally built circa 1829/ reconstructed in 1995.) The peeled log flagpole is located adjacent to the east elevation of the fur warehouse, next to the stockade. The close proximity of the Fort to Pearson Field required the park to reduce the pole's height to meet Federal Aviation Association (FAA) regulations. As a result, the wooden pole extends approximately 35 feet above grade, while the original HBC flagstaff was approximately 103 feet tall. This decision met the Secretary of Interior Standards at the time of reconstruction.

- Belfry (LCS #239249): (Originally built circa 1835/ reconstructed in 1994.) The bell tower is located adjacent to the east elevation of the carpenter's shop. It is a wooden post with a bell at the top and wooden rungs up the side. The belfry was used maintain the daily work schedule, rung at the beginning of the day, at mealtimes, at the end of the day and in times of emergency or celebration. The present brass bell was acquired by the park from the Elderhorst Foundry in Pennsylvania.

- HBC Village Entrance Gate (To be listed in the LCS): (Originally built circa 1830s / reconstructed in 2001.) Outside the stockade, at the HBC Village site, the entrance gate has been reconstructed at the historic entrance to the HBC Village. This entrance gate is constructed of two vertical peeled logs topped with a third horizontal cross

bar spanning the two vertical posts. The gate measures 18 feet tall with an opening 24 feet wide. The horizontal cross bar is 36 feet long.

- HBC Village Entrance Road Fence Line (To be listed in the LCS): (Originally built circa 1830s / reconstructed in 2001.) The fence is located along a reconstructed historic road that runs behind (south of) the Fort reconstruction. This 4-foot high post-and-rail style fence is made of spilt cedar with three rails spanning 10 feet between each post. On the north side of the road, the fence begins at the southwest corner of the stockade, runs westward toward the village entrance gate. On the south side of the road, the fence begins near the southeastern corner of the stockade, runs parallel to the southern stockade wall, and runs until it meets the entrance gate.

Non-contributing Building:

- Contact Station building located inside the main entrance to the Fort is not a historically accurate feature, built in 1976.

Non-contributing Objects:

- Seven (7) asphalt pads and outlines within the stockade are not reconstructions of historic features, but are location markers of historic building footprints used for interpretive purposes.
- Wood stakes placed within the HBC Village site to demarcate the corners of some of the historic buildings are not reconstructions of historic features, but are location markers.

3. U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Character Area

Following nine years of negotiation, a settlement was finally reached on June 9, 1860 in which the HBC and the British government gave up all claims to Fort Vancouver and the U.S. Army assumed full control of the military reserve. In 1879, Fort Vancouver was officially renamed Vancouver Barracks, and this name is still in use today. The Vancouver Barracks Character Area is a designed historic landscape that incorporates approximately seventy-five acres of the historic military reserve. It includes portions of the 1853, 640-acre military reservation as well as the adjacent 166-acre ordnance reserve. The northern half of the original military reservation, which is all land north of Officers' Row, now belongs to the City of Vancouver and has been developed. (Although Officers' Row also is owned by the city, it has been adapted for reuse in a manner that is compatible with the historic character of the property.)

In spite of the lack of integrity in outlying areas (outside the Historic District boundary), the core area of the barracks, including the parade ground, Officers' Row, East Barracks, and Pearson Field possess integrity. The organization of the landscape is typical of U.S. Army posts, with buildings clustered according to function, and arranged around the perimeter of a parade ground. Buildings contained within the post reflect standard-plan military architecture of a variety of periods, including the 1880s, 1910s, 1930s, and 1940s. The landscape features that contribute to the integrity of the Vancouver Barracks include archeological sites, spatial organization, land use, cluster arrangement, vegetation, circulation, structures, and buildings. Small-scale landscape features that typified an earlier period of military development (fencing, gateposts, military objects such as cannons and stacks of cannon balls) have been lost over time.

Archeological Sites

The construction of Interstate 5 and the associated realignments of State Highway 14 and the Burlington Northern Railroad grade prompted several archeological 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. A pond in the HBC Village was partially excavated during these excavations, and subsequent historical research indicates that this pond was used as the primary refuse dump for Vancouver Barracks between circa 1860-1904 (Chance and Chance 1976). Results of these excavations indicate that these cultural deposits, overlying the HBC deposits, are the best-preserved culturally stratified U.S. Army, late-nineteenth century archeological deposits in the Pacific Northwest. Areas of this pond had upwards of 15 ft. of stratified cultural deposits, with high organic preservation, and artifact types attributable to specific years of manufacture. Although the BNSF railroad and highway SR-14 overlay the remnants of this pond, recent archeological testing indicates that significant pond deposits still remain. (Robert Cromwell, pers. comm., November 8, 2004)

Like the work conducted within HBC activity areas, 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. One such building site that had high levels of integrity is the Ingall's House (Operation 20), fully excavated during the 1970s highway rerouting work (Chance and Chance 1976; Thomas and Hibbs 1984). This structure was pre-manufactured in New York City, dismantled, shipped by sail to San Francisco and, subsequently, to Vancouver in 1851. It was the first formal Officers' quarters constructed at Vancouver Barracks, and housed officers of the Quartermaster's Department, including U.S. Army Captains Rufus Ingalls and Ulysses S. Grant. Excavations revealed fully extant foundations and an indoor privy.

Most of these 1970s studies classified artifacts 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 Fort Vancouver National Historic Site collections storage facility, and are available for further study.

Excavations in the HBC Village in the late 1960s by Kardas and Larrabee (1968 and 1969) identified early twentieth century artifacts from the U.S. Army use of the site but did not record or collect these. Recent NPS archeology in the HBC Village has identified intact and significant remnants of early twentieth century structures including remnants of a 1904 granary and the Civilian Conservation Corps training camp and headquarters (Douglas C. Wilson, pers. comm. September 25, 2003).

In addition to the excavations conducted in the vicinity of the old Quartermaster's Depot, limited archeological investigations have taken place near Officers' Row. In 1987, archeologists 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, indicating areas of archeological integrity. Disturbance to these five areas was largely avoided, leaving most of the archeological deposits intact (Thomas 1988).

Thomas (1988, 7-19) conducted data recovery on a portion of Feature 5, a circa 1850-1865 Officers' Quarters' cellar, located east of Building 7. The remainder of the feature was left intact and preserved. Significant archeological 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 archeological deposits associated with a pit feature on the northeastern edge of Building 9 and a burn lens at Building 10 of Officers' Row, indicating areas of high archeological integrity even after the redevelopment of the 1980s.

Schumacher discovered large numbers of materials in presumably intact deposits associated with a trash pit associated with the circa 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 circa 1874 bandstand and hypothesized that other areas would have large numbers of significant historical features as well. Langford and Wilson (2002) discovered large areas of intact and significant historical archeological 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 archeological features. Archeological traces (artifacts and stone foundations) of the Vancouver Arsenal were also discovered south of the Visitor's Center (Gembala 2002a; Langford and Wilson 2002).

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 archeologically. Results of that investigation indicated that, although the project area associated with the rehabilitation contained historical archeological remains, the deposit lacked depositional integrity. The archeological remains from this area lacked significance. Recent limited archeological testing for the West Barracks project identified significant nineteenth century deposits southeast of the O.O. Howard House (Douglas C. Wilson, pers. comm. September 25, 2003). It is very likely that intact, archeological deposits are present elsewhere in the vicinity of the O.O. Howard House.

A previous project conducted in the vicinity of Pearson Field uncovered the foundation remains of a building believed to be associated with the Spruce Division Cut-up Plant, known as the Spruce Mill, as well as a collection of mid-1800s artifacts interpreted as being representative of a "house site" (Thomas 1995).

Wilson (2000) also located concrete footings and artifacts associated with the World War I Spruce Mill during archeological monitoring of the removal of circa 1960s hangers, and Gembala (2002b) noted significant archeological deposits associated with the Spruce Mill during monitoring of a taxiway refurbishing project associated with Pearson

airfield. Concrete footings and artifacts associated with the plant are still present and intact as industrial archeological remains.

Recent redevelopment of the West Barracks area by the City of Vancouver has resulted in the discovery of significant mid-nineteenth century U.S. Army deposits south of the O.O. Howard House and west of Fort Vancouver Way. Construction contractor excavations in the parking lot south of the Howard House revealed a deposit of circa 1860s U.S. Army artifacts associated with U.S. Army stables in this area. Data recovery excavations occurred in 2003, recovering approximately 3,000 artifacts, which are currently being cleaned and catalogued. More significantly, contractor excavations in Hathaway Street, south of the circa 1904 Artillery Barracks (Building #P-638), revealed intact archeological deposits associated with a circa 1851-1865 U.S. Army Sutler's Store. Data recovery excavations in the winter of 2004 revealed an intact privy and palisade wall post bases, and recovered close to 100,000 artifacts. Historical documents indicate that this sutler's store was co-owned by President Ulysses S. Grant, when he was a Captain of the Quartermaster Corps at Vancouver Barracks circa 1851-1853 (Robert J. Cromwell, pers. comm. November 8, 2004).

Contributing Archeological Sites:

- Spruce Mill
- Officers' Row and West Barracks
- Parade Ground
- CCC Complex
- Quartermaster's Depot

Natural Systems and Features

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. Surrounding forests were an early source of building materials.

Today, the degree to which the natural systems of the site historically influenced initial military activities is difficult to perceive. Due to development associated with the city of Vancouver, the Douglas fir forests surrounding the post on the north and west sides have been virtually eliminated, and the once ready source of building material is no longer evident. Similarly, the historical importance of the Columbia River as a major travel corridor is no longer apparent, since the visual connection between the military post and the river has been truncated by State Highway 14, Columbia Way, and the railroad grade. What has not changed is the underlying topography of the site, i.e., the most intensive development of the military post is located on the level terraces above the Columbia River. This natural feature influenced the establishment of the U.S. Army post in this location and is still discernible.

Spatial Organization

The Vancouver Barracks Character Area 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 predominant organizational principal within the northern portion of the Vancouver Barracks Character Area 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 a road (that previously accessed military buildings that were removed by 1947) along the eastern edge.

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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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.

The Vancouver Barracks Character Area 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.

Cluster Arrangement

Historically, buildings were grouped within the Vancouver Barracks Character Area by function, including residential, administrative, and maintenance areas. As in most American military posts, the location of housing at Vancouver Barracks was arranged by rank. The homes of commissioned officers were located in a row along the north side of the parade ground (Officers' Row), with the fronts of the houses facing the parade ground. Barracks for the enlisted men were grouped at the southwest corner of the parade ground (East Barracks). A mixed-use area southwest of the parade ground (the barracks) contained buildings used for maintenance, recreation, health care, and enlisted and non-commissioned officer (NCO) housing. These clusters were established early in the life of the post.

Today, the historic building clusters are still evident in the grouping of similar architectural styles. The oldest and most elaborate homes are found in Officers' Row, large barracks buildings are found along the southern edge of the parade ground, and simple utilitarian buildings, halls, and duplexes still constitute the mixed-use area of the barracks southwest of the parade ground. The row of east barracks buildings along the south edge of the parade ground has been shortened by the removal of the easternmost building; three buildings still remain.

Land Use

As the U.S. Army continued to develop their camp, the center of activity shifted from the HBC Fort on the lower river terrace to the army post on the upper river terrace. The U.S. Army used the military reserve for training, housing, caring for army personnel and their dependents, and administration of the post. The central parade ground served as the focal point of drilling as well as for ceremonial activities. Less formal off-duty gatherings (e.g., baseball games and picnics) also took place within the parade ground. Housing was located along the perimeter of the parade ground.

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, the headquarters for Northwest Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) operations was sited. 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, and their facilities were converted to military use. More barracks were constructed at this time, but the land use within the core area of the reserve remained basically the same.

Changes within the Vancouver Barracks Character Area since 1947 have resulted in the introduction of land uses that do not contribute to the U.S. Army Character Area. 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 parade ground that contribute to the NPS Mission 66 Character Area. Although introduced land uses impact the U.S. Army Barracks era, they are appropriate within the context of the NPS Mission 66 Character Area described next. 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 is used by the Western Federal Lands Highway Division. Functions such as health care have become obsolete at the site, leaving some buildings vacant. In addition, some commercial uses have been added to Officers' Row buildings.

Despite these changes to land use, the overall military function still strongly characterizes the U.S. Army Barracks Character Area. The barracks continue to be used to house enlisted and non-commissioned personnel and contain facilities for administrative, recreation and maintenance purposes. The parade ground continues to be used for recreational and ceremonial purposes. These historic activities continue to be the prime function of the facilities in this area.

Circulation

A system of circulation routes established by the Army remains 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 along 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.

Circulation routes through the parade ground have changed over the years. A remaining road from the U.S. Army Era (1849-1946) is the Evergreen Boulevard to the north of the parade ground. The alignment of McLoughlin Road at the western boundary of the parade ground was slightly altered with the addition of the traffic circle. Historic roads at the eastern boundary were removed during the early 1960s implementation of the NPS Mission 66 development plan.

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 U.S. Army Barracks Character Area. 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.

The railroad berm that crosses the southern edge of the Historic District was built in 1908. Called the Spokane, Portland, and Seattle Railway, the railroad connected the three major cities and other cities, such as Vancouver, to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroad lines to the east. The railroad was built on a berm to raise it above the Columbia River's flood level, but as a result, the berm cut off the previously important physical and visual link from both the HBC Fort and U.S. military sites to the Columbia River. In 1917-1918, with the development of the Spruce Mill on the old HBC Fort site, a spur off the main line was added to transport supplies to and from the mill site. This spur branched into multiple lines that accessed warehouses. However, the spur and its access lines were completely removed in the 1950s. All that remains today of the railroad system is the main rail line on the berm that is currently owned by the Burlington Northern Railroad. The rest of the system, as it historically related to US Army development, is no longer evident. As a result, the overall historic railroad system within the Reserve has lost integrity.

In the early 1940s, State Route 14 was constructed paralleling the north side of the S.P. & S. (now Burlington Northern Railroad) berm. Since the period of significance, the portion of highway that runs through the Historic District

has been significantly modified to accommodate additional lanes and to adjoin a clover-leaf ramp connection to I-5. As a result, it has lost its integrity and does not contribute to the historic significance of the Historic District.

During the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era (1849-1946), a road, now called Columbia Way, was developed to access the waterfront area cut off by the railroad berm. This historically two-lane road has been significantly modified through widening and new surface materials since the period of significance. As a result, the road does not convey its historic character, no longer has integrity, and does not contribute to the Historic District.

Contributing Structures:

- Road system (including East Evergreen Boulevard (exclusive of the traffic circle), East 5th Street, East Reserve Street, McLoughlin Road (the portion between East 5th Street and McClellan Road), Hathaway Road, Barnes Road, McClellan Road, and Alvord Road).

Non-contributing Structures

- Portions of the road system that have been added or altered since the period of significance (including the traffic circle at the East Evergreen Boulevard and McLoughlin Road intersection, the road alignment southwest of the traffic circle that connects East Evergreen Boulevard to downtown Vancouver, and the portion of McLoughlin Road, between McClellan Road and the traffic circle described above).
- Burlington Northern Railroad system (including berm and spurs), portion within the Historic District has lost integrity.
- State Highway 14 (portion within the Historic District has lost integrity).
- Columbia Way (portion within the Historic District has lost integrity).

Vegetation

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).

An important vegetative feature is the allee of 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 trees, big leaf maple (*Acer macrophylum*), 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.

Another significant vegetation feature is the lawn of the parade ground. The western two-thirds of the parade ground consists of manicured lawn, punctuated with isolated specimen trees and small tree clusters. Historical photographs of the area indicate that there were historically higher numbers of Douglas fir in the parade ground. The parade ground also contains native and non-native ornamental species. For example, a row of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) in front of the east 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 within the landscape. Similarly, a remnant lilac hedge, several cherry trees (*Prunus sp.* "Pink Perfection") and junipers are arranged in a roughly linear fashion to the east of the eastern-most barracks (building 993). These non-native plants represent former foundation plantings associated with a barracks building that has since been removed and mark the eastern most extent of historic development along the south side of the parade ground.

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 were few original shrubs or perennials left. The plan retained and augmented existing boxwood foundation plantings, and used native plants that were contemporaneous with the date of construction of the houses around the turn of the century: Oregon grape, huckleberry and salal. Ornamental foundation plantings that were 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 oak and fir, although one Giant sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) specimen is located near 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 NPS 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 Officers' 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 Character Area. 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.

Contributing Structure:

- Allee along Evergreen Boulevard

Non-contributing Site:

- Evergreen Arboretum, established in 1979.

Small-scale Features

Small-scale features related to the U.S. Army Barracks Character Area from 1849-1946 no longer exist. Therefore, this is a landscape characteristic that is not applicable to this particular area.

Buildings and Structures

The greatest numbers of contributing features within the U.S. Army Character Area are the historic buildings. 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 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. A recent hangar reconstruction is also included in the cluster. The contributing and non-contributing buildings and structures in each section are described below.

Officers' Row: This section includes the twenty-one houses of Officers' Row (buildings 1-21) situated in a long row facing the parade ground and the General O.O. Howard House (building 875) 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 circa 1880s. All the houses have wide porches or verandas, typical of the early 1880s. 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 surplussed 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. The 1980s restoration plan was developed by the City Vancouver in consultation with the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer. Descriptions of each of the Officers' Row houses and the General O.O. Howard House are listed below in chronological order of their original construction.

Contributing Buildings:

- Grant House (Building 11): Long known as the "Grant House," this is the oldest house in Officers' Row. The house got its name from the fact that future President Ulysses S. Grant frequented it when, as Post Quartermaster and Brevet Captain in the 4th Infantry, he was stationed at Vancouver between 1852 and 1853. Grant never actually lived in the Grant House, as is often supposed, but worked there when it was a headquarters building.

  This is a two-story, rectangular house built in 1849, remodeled about 1885, with a wing added to the rear at a later date to create an L-shaped building plan. The original rectangular part of the building was built of hewn logs and later covered with wood lap siding. The hip roof is covered with wood shingles, has exposed rafters, and extends over a two-story porch at all elevations. The main hip roof has four interior brick chimneys, two at the south elevation and two at the north elevation.

  The veranda-style porch wraps around the whole house, interrupted by the service wing at the north elevation. It is two stories, supported by simple, square posts. The porch has a low open railing and is accessed by three sets of wooden steps at the south, east, and west elevations. The main entry at the south elevation is a 6-panel wood door with sidelights and decorative moldings that include wood pilasters on either side of the

sidelights, wood panels underneath the sidelights, and an entablature above the door. A side door located at the east elevation is a glass door with a large 1-light transom. At the east elevation of the back wing is a covered entry with a shed roof, simple square posts, a 2-light, 2-panel wood door, and a second multi-paneled wood door. A back entrance at the north elevation has a 4-light, 4-panel wood door.

Primary fenestration of the main rectangular building includes 9/9 double-hung, wood sash windows. The main hip roof has four dormers, one at each elevation. They are gabled with 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. At the 1st floor of the north elevation, the porch has been glazed. Fenestration of the back wing includes 6/6 double hung and paired 16-light windows. The back wing has four dormers at the west elevation. These have gable roofs and 8-light windows. Window and doors, other than the front door, have flat, simple surrounds.

Although this building underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facade (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). This house has been adaptively rehabilitated with restaurant, catering, and reception facilities.

- House (Building 7): Constructed in 1867, this is the second oldest house in Officers' Row. This is a two-story, wood-frame, rectangular-shaped house with a gable roof and a one-story, service wing extending from the rear. The foundation is brick and has a lattice skirting. The exterior is clad with wood lap siding and has corner boards. The roof has composition shingles and one central brick chimney.

  This house has a veranda-style front porch that runs along the south elevation of the house. The porch has a low hip roof supported by square posts with simple capitals, is accessed by wooden steps, and has a low, open wood railing with turned balusters.

  The south elevation porch has one entrance with a 1-light, 1-panel wood door, a 4-light transom and 4-light sidelights. At the east elevation is a side portico, similar to the front porch, but smaller. Covered by a hip roof that is supported by square posts, the porch has wood steps and a metal railing. The side door is a 1-light, 1-panel wood door. One back portico is located at the north elevation. It is covered with a shed roof supported by simple square posts and has wood steps. The door is a 2-light, 2-panel wood door.

  Primary fenestration includes 1/1 double-hung windows with 6-light sidelights. At the second floor of the south elevation, above the front porch, a 1/1 double hung window has 4-light sidelights. The doors and windows have entablatures with a simple frieze. The windows have wooden sills.

  Although this building underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facade (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). This house has been adaptively rehabilitated with small business office facilities.

- House (Building 8): Constructed in 1867, this house is nearly as old as building 7. Similar to building 7, this is a two-story, wood-frame, rectangular-shaped house with a one and one-half story service wing extending from the rear. The foundation is brick with lattice skirting. The exterior is clad with wood lap siding and has corner boards. The roof has composition shingles and one central brick chimney.

  This house has a two-story front porch at the south elevation of the house. On the 1st story, the porch has simple, square posts that support the 2nd story porch. The 1st story porch is accessed by wooden steps, and has a low, open wood railing with turned balusters. The front entrance has a 1-light, 2-panel wood door, a 4-light transom, and 4-light sidelights. The uncovered 2nd story porch has a very low, open railing and is accessed by narrow, paired 4-light wood doors.

At the east elevation is a side portico, similar to the front porch, but smaller. It also has a 2nd story porch supported by square posts. Wood steps access the 1st floor porch. The side door is a 2-light, 2-panel wood door. At the east elevation of the back wing is a cut-in portico with a 2-light, 2-panel wood door. One back portico is located at the north elevation of the back wing. It is covered with a shed roof supported by simple square posts and has wood steps. The door is 2-light, 2-panel wood door.

Primary fenestration is 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung windows, and 6-light fixed windows. 1/1 double-hung windows, 6-light and 2-light fixed windows are located at the east and west elevations. The doors and windows have entablatures with a simple frieze. The windows have wooden sills.

Although this building underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facade (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). This house has been adaptively rehabilitated with small business office facilities.

- General O.O. Howard House (Building 875): Built in 1878, this house served as the residence for General O.O. Howard. It is a two and one-half story, L-shaped, wood-frame house with hip and gable roofs. The front portion of the house has a hip roof, while the two-story wing to the north and the one and one-half story wing to the east have gable roofs. The foundation is brick with a lattice skirting. The exterior is clad with wood drop siding and has corner boards. The roof has composition shingles and two interior brick chimneys.

  The front veranda-style porch wraps around the south and east elevations of the house. This porch has a flat roof, supported by square wood posts with decorative brackets. Wood steps to the porch have a metal railing, while the porch itself has wooden railings with turned balusters.

  The main entrance at the southern elevation has paired 1-light, 1-panel wood doors. A back portico at the northern elevation has an attached gable roof supported by simple square posts. Entrances at the east and north elevations have 2-light, 2-panel wood doors. Primary fenestration is 1/1 and 4/4 double-hung wood sash windows. One bay window is located at the 2nd story, above the front porch and two are located on the 1st floor at the west side. The bay windows have three 1/1 double-hung windows, with wood paneling below. The windows and doors have entablatures with a simple frieze. Windows have wooden sills. A wood ornament is placed at the peak of the gable end of the eastern wing. At the south elevation, the house has one dormer with a 1/1 double-hung wooden sash window and a gable roof. The main hip roof is flat on top with a wooden balustrade.

  The house was surplussed from the Army to the City of Vancouver in 1994 as part of the Historic Surplus Property Program. In the late 1990s, the house was rehabilitated to include office space for the Vancouver National Historical Reserve Trust and other City of Vancouver functions.

  Although this building underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facade (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). This house has been adaptively rehabilitated with an additional wing on the back with space for offices and a meeting room.

- Duplex (Building 5): Built in 1881, this is a two-story, T-shaped plan, wood-frame, house with an intersecting gable roof with gabled dormers. The foundation is brick with lattice skirting. The exterior is clad with wood drop siding and has corner boards. The roof has composition roof shingles and three interior, brick chimneys.

  This house has a veranda-style front porch that wraps around to the east and west elevations. The porch roof is flat and supported by simple square posts and a low, open wood railing. The porch is accessed by paired wooden steps with metal railings at the south elevation and a single set at the west elevation. The two front

entrances each have paired 2-panel wood doors. A back porch at the north elevation has a flat roof, supported by simple square posts and wood steps. The two back entrances have 2-light, 2-panel wood doors.

Primary fenestration is 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung windows. The doors and windows have entablatures with a simple frieze. The windows have wooden sills. One bay window is located at the west elevation of the back wing. It is comprised of three 1/1 double-hung windows with wood paneling beneath and a flat roof above.

Although this building underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facade (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). This duplex has been adaptively rehabilitated with small business office facilities.

- Duplex (Building 20): Constructed between 1884 and 1903, this is a two-story, U-shaped, wood-frame house with gable roofs and shed-roofed dormers. The foundation is brick with lattice skirting. The exterior is clad with wood drop siding and has corner boards. The roof has composition roof shingles and two interior, brick chimneys.

  This house has a veranda-style front porch on its south elevation. The porch has a shed roof supported by simple square posts, is accessed by wooden steps, and has a low, open wood railing. The south elevation has two entrances with 2-light, 3-panel wood doors. At the east and west elevations are side porticos. These are covered with flat roofs supported by simple, square posts and have wood steps and railings. The side doors are 2-light, 3-panel wood doors. Two back porticos are located at the ends of the two back wings. They are covered with flat roofs supported by simple square posts and have wood steps. The doors are 2-light, 2-panel wood doors. Within the U-shape at the back of the house is a patio with multiple entrances to townhouses.

  Primary fenestration includes paired and single 1/1 double-hung, and single 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung windows. The doors and windows have entablatures with a simple frieze. The windows have wooden sills. Bay windows located at the east and west elevations have three 1/1 double-hung windows with wood paneling below and flat roofs above.

  At the 2nd floor of the south, east, and west elevations are shed-roofed dormers. Four are located at the south elevation, two are located at the east elevation of the back wing, and two are located at the west elevation of the back wing. At the south elevation they have paired 1/1 double hung wood sash windows. At the east and west elevations they have 4/4 double-hung wood sash windows.

  Although this building underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facade (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). This duplex has been adaptively rehabilitated with multiple residential units.

- Houses and Duplex (buildings 17, 18, and 19): Constructed between 1884-1885, these three houses are similar in plan. They are two-story, rectangular, wood-frame houses with hip roofs and single centered gables at the south elevations. Each house has a gable-roofed back wing on the north elevation. The foundations are brick with lattice skirting. The exteriors are clad with wood drop siding and have corner boards. The roofs have composition roof shingles.

  Each house has a veranda-style front porch described in more detail below. The windows are single 1/1 double-hung windows with simple surrounds, entablatures with a simple frieze, and wooden sills. The middle window on the 2nd floor of the south elevation is decorated with a triangular entablature. The back wings have small porches at the west elevation with flat and shed roofs supported by simple, square posts. Fenestration includes 1/1 and 4/4 double-hung windows. Doors located at the west and east elevations include 2-light, 2-panel wood doors and paired 1-light glass doors with 1-light transoms.

Although these buildings underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facades (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). These houses have been adaptively rehabilitated with multiple residential units.

Differences among the houses are described as follows:

Building 17 : This house has a veranda-style front porch at the south elevation and wraps around to the east and west elevations. The porch roof is flat and supported by simple square posts with decorative brackets under the eaves. The porch is accessed by wooden steps at the south and west elevations and has a low, open wood railing. The front entrance at the south elevation has paired 2-panel wood doors with a 2-light fanlight transom. The side entrance at the west elevation has a 2-light, 2-panel door with a 1-light transom. Bay windows are located at the east and west elevations. They have three 1/1 double-hung windows with wood paneling below the windows and flat roofs. The main roof has three interior, brick chimneys.

Building 18: This house has a veranda-style front porch at the south elevation and wraps around to the east elevation. The porch has a flat roof supported by simple square posts, is accessed by wood steps at the south elevation, and has a low, open wood railing. The front entrance at the south elevation has paired 2-panel wood doors with a 2-light fanlight transom. A portico is located at the west elevation with a flat roof, wood steps and railing, and a 2-light, 2-panel wood door. At the east elevation is a bay window with three 1/1 double-hung windows with wood paneling below the windows and a flat roof. At the gable end on the south elevation is a round attic window. The roof has four interior, brick chimneys.

Building 19: This house has a veranda-style front porch at the south elevation and wraps around to the east and west elevations. The porch roof is flat, supported by simple square posts with decorative brackets under the eaves. The porch is accessed by wooden steps at the south elevation and has a low, open wood railing. The front entrance at the south elevation has paired 2-panel wood doors with a fanlight transom. At the gable end on the south elevation is a square attic window. The roof has two interior, brick chimneys.

- Houses and Duplex (buildings 2, 3, and 14): Similar in design, these three Second Empire Style houses were built in 1885. They are two stories and the plans are simple squares with gable-roofed wings extending to the rear. The foundations are brick with lattice skirting. The exterior of the houses have wood drop siding on the first floor with corner boards, wood shingles on the face of the mansard roofs, and composition shingles on top.

  Each house has a veranda-style, front porch with a flat roof supported by simple square posts, low open wood railings, and wood steps. The front door is a 2-light, 2-panel wood door. A side-front entrance has a 4-panel wood door. The windows are single or paired 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows. Windows and doors have decorative surrounds and entablatures with a simple frieze. The mansard roof has projecting shed dormers on all sides.

  Although these buildings underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facades (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). Buildings 2 and 3 have been adaptively rehabilitated with small business office facilities, building 14 with multiple residential units.

  Some variations between the houses exist and are described below:

  Building 2: The rear wing has two stories. A bay window is located at the east elevation with three 1/1 double-hung windows, wood paneling beneath the windows, and a flat roof. The main roof has one central brick chimney.

Building 3: The rear wing is one story.

Building 14: The rear wing is one story. A portico is located at the west elevation with a flat roof supported by simple square posts, and a 2-light, 2-panel wood door, wood steps, and metal railing. The east elevation of the back wing has a ramp to a side entrance with paired glass panel doors. A bay window is located at the 1st floor, east elevation that has three 1/1 double-hung windows with wood paneling beneath the windows and a flat roof.

- Houses and Duplexes (Buildings 1 and 10): Built in 1885-1886, these two houses are similar in plan. They are two-story, rectangular, wood-frame houses with hip roofs that have centered gables on three sides. Each house has a back wing extension. The foundations are brick with lattice skirting. The exteriors are clad with wood drop siding and have corner boards. The roofs have composition roof shingles.

  Each house has a veranda-style front porch at the south elevations and wraps around to the east and west elevations. The porch roofs are flat and supported by simple square posts. They have open wood railings and wood steps. At the east and west elevations are paired, 1-light, 1-panel wood doors. Primary fenestration is single and paired 1/1 double-hung windows. The doors and windows have entablatures with a simple frieze. The windows have wooden sills.

  The back wings have multiple entrances. The east and west elevations have paired 1-light glass doors topped with 1-light transoms. The north elevations have 2-light, 2-panel wood doors. Fenestration at the north elevation includes 6/6 fixed windows.

  Although these buildings underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facades (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). Building 1 has been adaptively rehabilitated with small business office facilities, building 10 with multiple residential units.

  Differences among the houses are described as follows:

  Building 1: This house has one porch at the north elevation. It is covered by a flat roof supported by simple square posts, has wood steps, and a metal railing. The roof has three interior chimneys.

  Building 10: This house has two flat-roofed porticos at the north elevation with simple, square posts, and metal railings. One portico is accessed via wood steps, the other by a cement ramp. The roof has four interior chimneys.

- House (Building 16): Constructed in 1885, this is a two-story, rectangular, wood-frame house with a gable roof and gabled dormers. The foundation is brick with lattice skirting. The exterior is clad with wood lap siding and has corner boards. The roof has composition shingles and two interior, brick chimneys.

  This house has a veranda-style front porch at the south elevation and wraps around to the east and west elevations. The porch roof is flat, supported by simple square posts. It is accessed by two sets of wooden steps at the east and west sides. The porch has a low, open wood railing; the porch steps have a metal railing; and the front door is a wood with a 2-light fanlight transom.

  Primary fenestration is 1/1 double-hung windows at all elevations. The doors and windows have flat, simple surrounds. The windows have wooden sills. Bay windows located at the west and east elevations have three 1/1 double-hung windows with wood paneling beneath the windows and flat roofs.

  At the 2nd floor of the south elevation and north elevation are four gable-roofed dormers. At the south elevation they have paired 1/1 double hung wood sash windows. At the north elevation they have either 1/1 or 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows.

Although this building underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facade (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). This house has been adaptively rehabilitated with small business office facilities.

- Duplexes (Buildings 4, 9, and 13): Buildings 4, 9 and 13, constructed 1886 and 1887, are all similar in plan. They are two-story, rectangular, wood-frame houses with hip roofs that have centered gables on three sides and a tower on one corner. Each house has a back wing extension with a hip roof. The foundations are brick with lattice skirting. The exteriors are clad with wood drop siding and have corner boards. The roofs have composition roof shingles.

  Each house has a veranda-style front porch at the south elevation that wraps around to the east and west elevation. The porch roofs are flat, supported by simple square posts. They have open wood railings and wood steps. A turret-like corner projection forms a 3-sided, square bay window at one corner of each house. At the east and west elevations are paired, 1-light, 1-panel wood entrance doors. Primary fenestration is single and paired 1/1 double-hung windows. Doors and windows have entablatures with a simple frieze. Windows have wooden sills.

  Although these buildings underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facades (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). These duplexes have been adaptively rehabilitated with multiple residential units.

  Differences among the duplexes are described as follows:

  Building 4: The corner tower has a pointed, pyramidal roof. At the north elevation is a flat-roofed porch with two sets of wood steps, with metal railings, and simple square posts. The two entrances located at this back porch have 2-light, 2-panel wood doors. The windows and doors of this house have more decorative surrounds than the other two buildings. The roof has two interior, brick chimneys.

  Building 9: The corner tower has a truncated, pyramidal roof. The back wing has 1-light glass doors with 1-light transoms and 2-light, 2-panel wood doors. This house has two pack porticos at the north elevation. They have flat roofs supported by simple square posts, and have wood steps and metal railings. The north elevation has 4/4 double-hung windows at the 2nd story. The roof has two interior, brick chimneys.

  Building 13: The corner tower has a pointed, pyramidal roof. At the east and west elevations are paired, 1-light, 1-panel wood doors. The back wing has multiple entrances to townhouses with 2-light, 2-panel wood doors. Some of these entrances have transoms, and some are covered by flat attached roofs with wood steps and simple square posts. The roof has three interior, brick chimneys.

- Duplex (Building 12): Constructed in 1886, this is a two-story, U-shaped, wood-frame house with gable roofs and shed-roofed dormers. The foundation is brick with lattice skirting. The exterior is clad with wood drop siding and has corner boards. The roof has composition shingles and two interior, brick chimneys.

  This house has a veranda-style front porch at the south elevation and wraps around to the east and west elevations. The porch roof is flat, supported by simple square posts. It is accessed by wooden steps, and has a low, open wood railing. The two front entrances at the south elevation have a 2-light, 6-panel wood door and one 1-light glass door. Doors at the east and west elevations of the back wings include 2-light, 2-panel wood doors, paired glass doors with 1-light transoms, and single glass doors with sidelights and transoms. Within the U-shape at the back of the house is a patio with multiple entrances to townhouses.

Primary fenestration includes 1/1 double-hung windows. The doors and windows have entablatures with a simple frieze. The windows have wooden sills. A bay window at the west elevation has three 1/1 double-hung windows with wood paneling beneath the windows and a flat roof.

At the 2nd floor of the south elevation and at each of the east and west elevations of the back wing are four shed-roofed dormers. At the south elevation they have paired 1/1 double hung wood sash windows. At the east and west elevations they have 4/4 double-hung wood sash windows.

Although this building underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facade (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). This duplex has been adaptively rehabilitated with multiple residential units.

- Marshall House (Building 15): Constructed in 1886, George C. Marshall later occupied this house when he served as Brigadier General at Vancouver Barracks in 1936. The Queen Anne style house is the most ornate and on the grandest scale of any on the row and has undergone very little change from its original appearance.

  A two and one-half story, wood-frame house, it is in plan and design both irregular and asymmetrical, with a gable roof and turret-like windowed tower at one corner. A one and one-half story, irregular wing with a gable roof extends to the north. Another extension to the east is one story with a gable roof. The foundation is brick and has a lattice skirting. The exterior consists mainly of wood lap siding with considerable carpenter decoration in the form of moldings, carvings, raised panels, trims, and decorative shingle work. The roof has composition shingles and one gable-roofed dormer.

  There is a veranda-style porch along the south elevation, the east elevation, and along the eastern wing. The roof over the porch is a combination of flat, shed, and gable roofs that are supported by slender, wood posts with decorative brackets. The flat-roofed sections are topped with wooden balustrades. Above the southern elevation wood steps and at the turreted corner, the porch roof has closed gables with decorative wood molding. The turret at the southeast corner is hexagon shaped, forming bay windows at the 1st and 2nd stories and is surmounted by a belvedere with a pyramidal roof and weathervane. A wood ramp with wood railings provides handicap access at the north elevation.

  Fenestration is highly variable with a variety of sizes and glazing patterns. Double-hung windows are the most prevalent with 1/1, 2/2, 6/2, and multi-paned patterns. Several of the windows have stained glass. At the gable end is a pair of 1-light windows. Doors at the front (south elevation) are paired 1-light, 2-panel wood doors with stained-glass transoms. A side door at the same elevation has a stained glass light. Doors on other elevations are multi-light and paneled, often with stained glass.

  Fish-scale shingles are used on surfaces above the 2nd story and wrap around the house in a band between the 1st and 2nd stories. At the south elevation, the gable end is decorated with a fan ornament and has verge boards. At the east elevation is a large paneled wood piece topped with a stained-glass transom and a broken scroll pediment. The roofline is decorated with wooden crenellations.

  Although this building underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facade (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). This house has been adaptively reused for meetings and receptions with only minor alterations.

- Duplex (Building 21): Constructed in 1903, this is a wood-frame, U-shaped, two-story house with intersecting gable roofs and a full third-story attic with windows. The foundation is brick with lattice skirting. The exterior is

clad with wood lap siding and has corner boards. The roof has composition roof shingles and six interior, brick chimneys.

Two veranda-style porches wrap from the front to the sides of the house. One wraps from the south to the east elevation, the other from the south to the west elevation. They have hip roofs, supported by simple, square posts. They both have open, wood railings with turned balusters. Wood steps at the south elevation access the porches. The entrances at the south elevation are 5-panel wood doors. At the sides, are 1-light, 2-panel wood doors. At the north elevation are two back porches. These have hip roofs. Each porch has two 2-light, 1-panel wood doors.

Primary fenestration is 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows. At the south gable end is a 2-light Palladian-style window with 4-light fixed sidelights and a fanlight above. At the eastern gable end is an elliptical 2-light window with keystones at the four quarters.

Although this building underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facade (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). This duplex has been adaptively rehabilitated with multiple residential units.

- Duplex (Building 6): Constructed in 1906/1907, this is a two and one-half story, wood-frame, rectangular-shaped house with a rear wing, gable roof, and dormers. The foundation is stone with lattice skirting. The exterior is clad with wood lap siding and has corner boards. The roof has composition shingles and three interior, brick chimneys.

  The house has two porches. One wraps from the south to the east elevation, the other from the south to the west elevation. They have flat roofs, supported by round columns that are tripled at the corners. They both have open, wood railings and are accessed by wood steps at the south elevation. The entrances on each side have paired 1-light, 2-panel wood doors capped with 4-light transoms. Two back porches with hip roofs are at the north elevation. Each porch has a 4-light, 2-panel wood door that is accessed by wood steps with metal railings. Two additional doors at the north elevation include two 6-light, 2-panel wood doors.

  Primary fenestration is 6/2 and 2/2 double-hung windows. The doors and windows have entablatures with a simple frieze. The windows have wooden sills. The eaves are articulated with dentils. A decorative frieze wraps around the house between the 2nd and 3rd floor. Two dormers are located at the 3rd floor. They have gable pediment roofs, and paired 6/2 double-hung windows. At the west and east elevations of the back extensions are hipped dormers with 6/2 double-hung windows.

  Although this building underwent a variety of modifications during the historic period, in 1988, a restoration effort by the City of Vancouver restored the original architectural facade (with some alterations to the back and side facades for adaptive uses). This duplex has been adaptively rehabilitated with small business office facilities.

Non-contributing Structure:

- Bandstand: Built in the parade ground in the 1980s, the existing bandstand is a reconstruction of the historic structure. Because a large, mature oak tree is at the historic location of the bandstand, the reconstruction was located at a non-historic location to preserve the tree.

Barracks: Thirty-nine buildings were constructed between 1881 and 1943 that still remain today. 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 1930s (examples: buildings 641 and 642); and utilitarian World War II buildings (examples: buildings 746, 728, 749 and 750).

Construction during 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) were completed 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), and Mule Barn (or artillery stable) (building # N/A) 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 that 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 (buildings 635, 641, 642, 643, 644, 664, and 654) 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.

Individual buildings are described below, arranged chronologically by construction date. When known, the building number and current name in parentheses follow the historic name. Thirty-nine of the buildings are contributing to the Historic District, while twelve are non-contributing. Several of the buildings within the western portion of the barracks are being leased and rehabilitated by the City of Vancouver, with plans to transfer ownership in the near future.

Contributing Buildings:

- Infantry Barracks (Building 607, 45th Station Hospital): This is a rectangular shaped, two-story, wood-frame, 13-bay building with a daylight basement visible and accessible from the south and west facades, constructed in

1887. It was built in the Italianate/Greek Revival style. The building rests on its original brick pier foundation with some areas of concrete and concrete block retrofitted foundation. The exterior of the building has wood drop siding, corner boards, and a lattice foundation skirting. The gable roof is composed of gray composition shingles.

A covered porch on the north and west is supported by chamfered wooden posts and has exposed rafters and a low crossbeam railing on the west side of the building. A small back porch at the east elevation has supporting posts and a shed roof. On the south facade are three doors (a mix of wood paneled and wooden sliding doors) that access the basement. Primary fenestration is 4/4 double-hung windows. A 4-light transom is above the front door. Windows and doors have plain surrounds. The roof has a short brick chimney, a wooden roof vent with louvered sides and a gable roof, and a metal roof vent. Two triangular vents are on each gable end of building beneath the eaves.

Alterations to the building include the removal of two chimneys and one metal roof vent. By 1917, the porch was altered with the removal of the second story exterior porch and the construction of a roof over the first floor porch. A metal fire escape was added on the east facade circa 1952.

- Hospital Steward's Quarters (Building 631, Commanding Officer's Quarters): Built in 1887-88, this is a two-story, L-shaped, wood-frame house with a steep, multi-gabled roof and a partial basement and one-car garage visible from rear (south elevation). The foundation is brick pier and concrete block. The exterior of the building has horizontal wood drop siding with corner boards. The 2nd story cantilevers slightly over the 1st story at the north elevation with supporting brackets. The front entrance is recessed. The roof has bracketed eaves and two small dormers on the south elevation. The roof is finished with composition shingles.

  A small, attached porch at the south elevation has a gable roof, wooden stairs and a railing supported by slender posts. This house has 1-light, 3-panel wood doors at the north and south elevations. Fenestration includes 1/1 and 2/2 double hung sash windows. A polygonal bay window is located at the north elevation. Windows and doors have simple, flat surrounds. Two small dormers at the south elevation have shed roofs. One tall, exterior brick chimney is located at the west elevation.

  This building was moved to its present location circa 1950s because of highway construction. Additions were built on the east and south sides in 1956-57, tripling the size of the house. The original louvered wood shutters have been removed. Large picture windows have been added on the west side.

- Barracks (Building 989, Offices): Constructed in 1903-04, this building is nearly identical to buildings 987 and 993. It is a two-story, wood-frame, 14 bay, U-shaped building with a gable roof and front and rear porches. It has a coursed, limestone foundation. The exterior has wood lap siding with corner boards. The gable roof has end returns and is finished with composition shingles.

  Open porches located on the north and south sides have shed roofs supported by slender, round columns, with cast iron railings, and rolled composition roofing. The fenestration includes 2/2 double-hung sash windows with flat, simple surrounds. Three-light transoms are placed above the 5-panel wood doors. The roof has 6 large corbelled brick interior chimneys and 4 large metal ventilator stacks.

  This building differs from buildings 987 and 993 mainly in its gable-end window detailing and entryway door designs. The windows at the gable-ends are Palladian-style windows of 4-light fixed, with 2/2 arched windows and a keystone. The entryway door is a 30-light, 2-panel wood door with a 3-light transom.

  Alterations to the buildings include the replacement of the original slate roof with composition shingles. The original standing metal seam roofing on the porches was replaced with rolled composition roofing. The entry stairways have been rebuilt or removed. The rear courtyards have been covered with asphalt.

- Post Hospital (Building 614, Headquarters 6229th USAR School): A two and one-half story, 20' x 3' bay, red brick, Colonial Revival building with a basement, constructed in 1903-1904. The building has a main rectangular form with two flanking enclosed sun porches on the north and south sides and a brick annex on the south end of the enclosed porch. The foundation is limestone block with a wood and iron mesh foundation skirt and wood floor framing. The exterior of the building has common bond brick and vertical wood siding with louvered vents under the windows. The gable roof is finished with composition shingles and has end returns.

  The enclosed sun porches have slender chamfered wooden posts with base and column, and metal piping railings. The front porch has a spiral pipe banister, concrete stairs, and a shed roof supported by slender chamfered wooden posts with base and column. Fenestration of the main building is 2/2 double-hung windows with concrete sills and arched brick lintels. Side porches have 16/16 light glazing with sliding middle panes. The brick annex at the south elevation has a 6-light transom over the main door. The front door at the east elevation of the main building is 1-light, 2-panel wood with a 6-light transom. The north elevation of porch has 1-light, 2-panel wood doors capped with a 6-light transom. The north end of the west elevation has a 4-light, 2-panel wood door with a 6-light transom. The roof has three brick chimneys and one metal roof vent. Windowed dormers adorn the roof with classical pediment tops, horizontal wood siding, and 6/6 double-hung windows or paired 4-light casement windows.

  Several alterations have been made to the building over the years. Window shutters were removed. Fire escapes from the attic were constructed. In 1930, the south end porch was enclosed with glass and wood siding. In 1936, the same was done to the north end porch. The original slate roof shingles were replaced with composition shingles. The south end annex was originally built in 1887, located to the west of the main building and connected by a walkway. It was moved to the south end of the main hospital building in 1952 due to highway construction. Alterations to the annex building include: bricked-in windows on the south elevation, concrete and brick work at the building's foundation, a 9-light, 2-panel wood door, exterior concrete stairs and railings at the south elevation, a wood and metal staircase at the west elevation, and metal security grates at the foundation level.

- Artillery Barracks (Building 638, Post Headquarters): Constructed in 1904, this building is a two and a half story, wood-frame, Colonial Revival, H-shaped building with a gable roof and front porch. The foundation is constructed of limestone. Underneath the south elevation porch, the foundation is exposed due to lack of foundation skirting. Exterior surface has wood lap siding. The H-shaped, composition shingled roof has symmetrical gables on either side of the north elevations with end returns.

  The front porch at the south elevation is supported by slender columns with Doric capitals. This porch has exposed roof rafters, a metal pipe railing, and two wood staircases. The north elevation porches have wood cross-porch railings and metal pipe railings. Doors include single and paired 5-panel wood doors with 3-light and 6-light transoms. A set of stone stairs leading to the basement is at the east elevation. Primary fenestration is 2/2 double-hung wood-frame windows. Palladian-style windows of 4-light fixed with 2/2 arched windows and keystone are located at the east and west gable-ends of the south elevation and 4-light windows at the gable ends at the north elevation. Windows and doors have simple surround moldings. The roof has five interior, brick chimneys and metal roof vents.

  Alterations to the building include: replacement of the original slate roof shingles with composition shingles; addition of metal fire escapes at the west and east elevations; blocking of vents under window at north elevations; addition of metal security grates over windows at the foundation and 1st floor level; patching of window with concrete at west elevation; conversion of 2nd floor window at east elevation into a fire escape door; installation of metal security doors at the west elevation, a 30-light, 2-panel wood door at the north elevation, and a pair of 15-light, 2-panel wood doors at the north elevation; construction of white-washed, random-coursed

pedestals at south elevation porch; construction of concrete pad at rear porch, concrete stairs, and wooden ramp at north elevation; and installation of non-historic light fixtures at south elevation.

- Gymnasium (Building 721, Auditorium): This is a one-story, wood-frame, rectangular, Colonial Revival building with a hip roof, constructed in 1904-05. The foundation is constructed of limestone block. The exterior has horizontal wood lap-siding and corner boards. The asphalt shingled hip roof has a corbelled brick chimney and two metal roof vents with star finials.

  A hip-roofed portico at the west elevation is supported by triple Doric columns at the corners on raised bases. The door has a wide, elliptical-shaped, 8-light transom and side lights. Slender pilasters on either side of the door have a wide fan frieze and a keystone over the doorway. The door at the west elevation is a 5-panel wood door, the south and east elevation 1st floor wood doors have 1-panel, and the south elevation basement doors are 1-light, 1-panel wood doors. A side porch entrance is at south elevation with paired doors, shed roof, and wood stairs. An exit door at the east elevation has a concrete pad and staircase. Stairs at the south elevation lead to the basement. Primary fenestration is paired 1/1 double-hung windows separated by a slender pilaster and capped with 3-light transoms with miniature dentil frieze. The windows have flat, simple surrounds.

  Alterations to the building include: replacement of slate roof with black asphalt shingles; addition of aluminum fan vents at north, east, and south elevations; addition of non-historic light fixtures, louvered vents and metal grates at foundation windows; hanging of "AUDITORIUM" sign; construction of side double door entrance at south elevation circa 1944; altering two original windows by the addition of a door and a vent at the east elevation in 1982.

- Post Headquarters (Building 991, Headquarters 1st Brigade 104th Training Division): Constructed in 1905-06, this is a two-story, wood-frame, H-shaped, Colonial Revival building with a hip roof and cupola. The foundation is limestone. The exterior has horizontal wood lap-siding, wood gutter heads, tall entablature, decorative brackets and corner boards. The northeastern corner has a concrete tiled addition. The roof is finished with black composition tiles and there is one interior, brick chimney.

  The front porch at the north elevation has paired and tripled Doric columns at the corners and a shed roof with a wide, unadorned frieze. A set of concrete steps leads to the basement at the east elevation. A metal fire escape is located at the south elevation. The doors include a pair of 6-light, 2-panel wood doors at the north and west elevations, and a pair of 6-light, 3-panel wood doors at the south elevation. Primary fenestration is 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung wood-frame windows. Four-light transoms cap the west and north elevation doors. Window and door surrounds are a tall, undecorated frieze with simple wood lintels on the 1st floor, and simple surrounds on the 2nd floor. The hexagonal cupola has wood louvered sides, a metal dome, and a classical finial.

  Alterations to the building include: addition of a fire escape in 1955; addition of concrete tile and door at northeast corner, post-1956; replacement of exterior slate and tin roof exterior with black composition roof shingles; replacement of downspouts; replacement of porch steps at the north elevation; addition of metal bars and metal coverings at foundation windows; and the addition of wood screening at foundation level at the north elevation.

- Quartermaster Storehouse (Building 752, Post Exchange): Constructed in 1905-06, this is a two-story, rectangular, wood-frame building with a gable roof. It has a brick pier foundation. The exterior is sided with wood lap siding. The roof has composition shingles, exposed rafters, two large metal vents, and one interior, brick chimney.

At the north elevation is an entrance covered with a flat roof supported by simple, square posts. At the south elevation is an addition with a shed roof. Two original entrances exist at the east elevation with small, attached shed roofs. Primary fenestration is 6/6 double-hung and 6-light hopper windows.

A freight elevator was added in 1942. The flat roofed entry at the north elevation was added circa 1960. Gutters and downspouts were removed prior to 1963. The loading dock on the east side has been removed along with the original paired 5-panel wood doors and transoms. Two other original entrances were covered up at the east elevation.

- Work Shop (Building 786, Wood Shop, Red Cross): This is a two-story, rectangular, wood-frame building with multiple entrances and a gable roof, built in 1905-06. It has a brick pier foundation. The exterior has wood lap siding. The composition-shingled roof has exposed curved rafters. The roof has three interior brick chimneys and two metal vents.

  At the north elevation is a single flush wood door entrance. At the east elevation is a 2nd story hoist entrance. Along the north elevation is a concrete loading platform. Primary fenestration is 6/6 double-hung wood windows and 6-light fixed windows.

  The original wood roof shingles have been replaced with composition shingles. The original wood loading dock at the north elevation was converted to a concrete structure. The original door configurations at the north elevation were solid 5-panel single or double units with transoms at a height uniform with the top of the windows. These were replaced with multi-light doors of different heights prior to 1930.

- Barracks (Buildings 987 and 993, Offices): Constructed in 1906-07, these two buildings are identical in design. They are two-story, wood-frame, 14 bay, U-shaped buildings with gable roofs and front and rear porches. They have limestone foundations. The exteriors have wood lap siding with corner boards. The gable roofs have end returns and are finished with composition shingles. The roof has 6 large interior brick chimneys and 4 massive ventilator stacks.

  Open porches located at the north and south elevations have metal railings and shed roofs supported by simple, square posts. Building 993 has 5-panel wood doors. Building 987 has 6-panel wood doors with 1-light transoms. Both buildings also have 5-panel single or paired wood doors with transoms. Primary fenestration is 2/2 double-hung sash windows with flat, simple surrounds.

  Alterations to the buildings include the replacement of the original slate roof with composition shingles. The original standing metal seam roofing on the porches was replaced with rolled composition roofing. The entry stairways have been rebuilt or removed. The rear courtyards have been covered with asphalt. The original paint schemes were two-toned.

- Quartermaster Storehouse (Building 754, Shopette): Constructed in 1906, this is a simple one-story, concrete, 11 bay, rectangular building, with a medium hip roof. It rests on a concrete footing. The exterior is painted concrete. The roof has red composition shingles and large metal vents. Two sets of double-leaf wood doors are located at the north and south elevations. Primary fenestration is 2/2 double-hung windows with concrete lintels.

- Hospital Corps Sergeant's Quarters (Building 621, Senior NCO Quarters): Constructed in 1907, this is a partial two-story, irregular plan, brick and wood-frame building with gable and hip roofs, an enclosed front porch, and garage at the back. The brick and concrete block foundation is visible on the south, east, and west elevations. The exterior surface is painted brick on the two-story structure. The one-story additions on the east and south sides of

the building and the covered porch on the north side of the building have horizontal wood drop siding with corner boards. The roofs on the two-story structure, the eastside addition, and the front porch are hipped. The roof on the southern addition is gabled. The roof over the original two-story structure is finished with the original slate tiles. The roofs over the additions are clad with asphalt shingles.

The enclosed front porch at the north elevation is glazed with 4/4 double-hung sash windows and a screen door. A back porch on the south elevation has concrete steps and a metal pipe railing. Doors include a 5-panel wood door, a 4-light, 3-panel wood door, and a 15-light, 2-panel wood door. Primary fenestration of the brick structure includes 6/6 double-hung windows with concrete sills and arched brick lintels. Windows on the east and south additions are 1/1 double-hung sash with flat, simple surrounds. An exterior brick chimney is located at the west elevation. A one-car garage is at the basement level of the eastern addition and accessed from the south elevation of the building.

Alterations to the building include the relocation of the fireplace and chimney and the removal of the original shutters. Prior to 1927, the front porch was enclosed to create a sun porch and the rear porch was removed for the one-story addition. The building was moved to its current location in the mid-1950s because of highway construction. The one-story addition on the east side was made after the move.

- Dental Surgeon's Office (Building 626, Chaplain's and Judge Advocate's Offices): This building, remodeled several times between 1910 and the 1940s, is a one-story, wood-frame, rectangular building with a gable roof and porch. The foundation is concrete and brick pier. The exterior is wood lap siding with corner boards. The roof is finished with composition shingles.

  The entrance at the west elevation of the building is recessed and the roof supported by simple, square posts. The porch has wood steps and an open, crossbeam railing. A covered portico is located at the north elevation with an attached hip roof, and simple wood square posts. Doors located at the south and north elevations are 1-light, 3-panel wood doors. Primary fenestration is 1/1 double-hung windows. An 8/8 double hung window is at the attic level on the gable ends. All windows and doors have flat, simple surrounds.

  Originally built in 1888, this building was moved to its present location in 1910 and modified in 1930 and 1940. The original building was T-shaped, with an east-west gable roof at the top of the T. The northern wing of the T was extended by 1930 and at this time the porch at the south elevation was covered. After 1940, a new concrete foundation was built, the walls were expanded to the west, and a new north-south end-gable roof structure was added. The east wall, portions of the south wall, and the porch remain from the original structure.

- Old Mule Barn (Artillary Stables): One story, rectangular-shaped structure with a full length monitor. This structure is built with brick over a concrete foundation. All elevations have arched, recessed window openings with concrete sills. The monitor elevations are composed of alternating sets of paired nine-light windows and horizontally louvered vents. The south elevation has a large arched opening with a door surrounded by three glass lights.

  The building was altered in the 1940s to accommodate vehicles and again in the 1970s to accommodate storage. In the 1980s, the building was rehabilitated and many of its historic features were restored with some modifications to doors and the addition of a second-story window on the south elevation. Slab composition shingles have replaced the historic slate roofing material.

- Mess Hall (Building 628, Barracks): A simple utilitarian building constructed in 1914, this is a one-story, rectangular-shaped, wood-frame building with a gable roof. The building has brick piers on concrete foundation. The exterior has wood drop siding with corner boards. The roof is finished with composition shingles.

Primary fenestration is 2/2 wood double-hung windows with flat, simple surrounds. Doors are flush wood. A set of wood stairs with a wood railing is supported by posts on the south elevation.

The original doors have been replaced and relocated. A door and window at the west elevation have been removed. Openings have been infilled with matching siding. A solid plywood foundation skirt has been added. The stairs at the south elevation have been added.

- Quartermaster Storehouse (Building 630, Barracks): Constructed in 1914, this is a one-story, rectangular wood-frame building with a gable roof. The building has brick piers on a concrete foundation enclosed by a plywood skirt. The exterior has wood drop siding with corner boards. The roof is finished with composition shingles.

  Primary fenestration is 2/2 double-hung windows with flat, simple surrounds. Doors are flush wood. A 2-light transom is above the front entrance with a set of wood stairs and a metal railing, located at the east elevation.

  The original wood roof shingles were replaced in 1949. The foundation skirt has been added. A door has been filled-in at the south elevation. Five-panel wood doors have been changed to wood flush doors. Exterior light fixtures at entries have been changed. The two original brick chimneys have been removed.

- Mess Hall (Building 722, Army Reserve Recruiting Office): Constructed in 1914, this is a one-story, rectangular, wood-frame building with a gable roof and a shed addition on the west side. The building rests on a brick pier on concrete footing foundation sheathed with boards. The exterior is clad with wood drop siding. The gable roof is finished with composition shingles and has exposed rafters.

  The building has a gable-roofed porch at the east elevation with wood side stairs and an open, wood railing. A half-story shed roof addition has been attached to the west elevation. Doors include a 4-light, 3-panel wood door and a 5-panel wood door capped with a 3-light transom. Primary fenestration includes 2/2 double-hung windows with flat, simple surrounds.

  The original wood shingles have been covered by composition shingle roofing. The two original chimneys have been removed.

- Post Exchange Restaurant (Building 725, Orderly Room): Constructed in 1914, this is a one-story, rectangular, wood-frame building with a gable roof and a shed on the west side. This building rests on a brick pier foundation. The exterior is clad with wood dropsiding. The gable roof has composition roof shingles.

  At the east elevation is a portico with a porch covered by a gable roof with exposed rafters and exposed brackets. The porch has wooden side stairs, and an open wood railing. Two identical entrances at the south elevation have shed roofs, wooden stairs, open wood railings, and lattice skirting. A small, 1 bay wide extension is located at the center of the north elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed extension is at the west elevation. Primary fenestration is 2/2 double-hung windows. This building has 5-panel wood doors. The door at the east elevation has a painted over 2-light transom. Windows and doors have flat, simple surrounds. One exterior brick chimney is at the west elevation.

  Porches and extensions were added prior to 1944. The chimney was also added.

- Storage (Building 753, Storage): Constructed in 1917, this is a one-story, rectangular, wood-frame building with a gable roof. It has a brick pier foundation over concrete. The exterior is wood drop siding with corner boards. The composition-shingled roof has exposed rafters and bracketed gable ends.

  Primary fenestration is 6/6 double-hung, 12-light wood hopper, and 6-light fixed windows. An entrance at the north elevation has paired flush wood doors. Windows and doors have flat, simple surrounds.

Alterations to the building include replacement of the original wood roof shingles. Various doors and windows have been removed and added since the building was constructed.

- Motor Repair Shop (Building 748, Storage and Vehicle Parking): Constructed in 1918-19, this is a one-story, 4 bay, rectangular, wood-frame, gable-roofed building with two shed-roofed extensions on either side. The foundation is concrete. The exterior of the central structure is wood drop siding, the north addition is finished with stucco, and the south shed addition is sided with plywood. The roof is finished with composition shingles.

  Primary fenestration includes one set of paired and one set of tripled 6/6 wood hoppers on the north end and two aluminum sliders on the south end. At the east elevation are three tripled 6/6 wood hopper windows and one pair of doors. Four metal roll-up doors are at the west elevation.

  Alterations to the building include the replacement of the original 20-light double garage door with the metal, roll-up shop doors. The aluminum windows replaced 6/6 wood hopper windows. The original wood drop siding on the south addition has been replaced with plywood.

- Red Cross Building/Service Club (Building 636): Constructed in 1919, this is a partial two-story, 19-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Colonial Revival building with a cross-axial gable roof, rear wing, and enclosed porch. The foundation is smooth stuccoed concrete blocks with wooden lattice skirting. The exterior has painted Portland cement stucco over the frame of the 2-story structure and rear wing, and horizontal wood lap siding on the porch enclosure. The gable roof has end returns.

  The front portico at the north elevation has a pedimented roof supported with wood columns decorated with Doric capitals. A small porch is located at the south elevation with wooden stairs and lattice skirting. The enclosed porch at the west elevation has painted wood drop siding, a gable roof, and glazed with pairs of 6-light casement windows capped by 6-light transoms. A concrete light well with metal pipe railing is along the east elevation. Primary fenestration on the rest of the building is 6/6 double-hung windows. All windows have simple flat surrounds. The front door on the north elevation is a 4-light, 3-panel wood door with a 4-light transom. At the west elevation are two 8-light wood doors. At the south elevation is a 4-light, 3-panel wood door. At the north end of the east elevation is a 4-light, 3-panel wood door. One painted, exterior, brick chimney is on the east elevation.

  Alterations to the building include enclosure of the exterior porch on the west elevation in the 1930s. Post-1945, a cupola was removed from the roof. The front door was replaced with the existing door. The following features have been altered or added over time: the wood stairs, metal pipe railing, and concrete pad at the west elevation porch; the wood railing at the south elevation porch; the steps and railing at the east elevation porch; light fixtures at the front portico at the north elevation; metal grates on the foundation level windows; and a wood escape ladder at the east elevation.

  This building was recently rehabilitated to accommodate public events and leasable office space.

- Mess Hall (Building 733): Constructed in 1919, this is a utilitarian, one-story, rectangular, wood-frame building with a gable roof. The foundation is wood post on concrete block, which is exposed on the south side. The exterior is covered with wood drop siding. The roof has composition shingles.

  A porch at the west elevation is covered by a shed roof, has simple, square posts, wood steps and an open railing. Two small porticos with porches are at the north and south elevations. They are covered by attached gable roofs, have wood steps, and open wood railings. Primary fenestration is 6/6 double-hung windows with flat, simple surrounds. One external, brick chimney is located next to the south elevation entrance.

- Garage/Storage (Building 406): Constructed in 1935, this is a one-story, rectangular, wood-frame building with a gable roof. The exterior is clad with wood drop siding. The roof has red composition shingles. Primary fenestration is 6-light fixed windows. The north elevation has seven wooden garage doors. Each door has six 6-light fixed windows and 18-panels.

- Automotive Repair Shop (Building 410): This is a one-story, wood-frame, rectangular building with a gable roof, built in 1935. The exterior is clad with wood drop siding. The roof has red composition shingles and large metal vents. Primary fenestration includes 6-light fixed and 6/1 double hung windows. Some of the 6-light windows have metal security bars. There are four large metal garage doors located at the east elevation. Four flush metal doors are at the west elevation.

- Issue and Receiving Warehouse (Building 422): Built in 1935, this is a one-story, long and narrow, rectangular, wood-frame building. The foundation is wood post on concrete. The exterior is clad with wood drop siding. The roof has red composition shingles.

  At the north elevation are three entrances covered with shed roofs, wood steps and metal railings. Two ramps also exist at the north elevation. The south elevation has 4 entrances. One is uncovered and has wood steps and a metal railing. The other three are covered with shed roofs supported by simple square posts, have wood steps and metal railings. Doors on the north and south elevation include single 1-light wood, single flush metal doors, paired metal doors with vents, and large wood sliding doors. Windows include 6/6 double hung wood sash and 2-light metal sliders. Windows and doors have flat, simple surrounds.

- Barber Shop (Building 704, Offices): This is a simple, one-story, rectangular, wood-frame building with a gable roof, constructed in 1935. The foundation is wood post on concrete block, which is exposed. The exterior is covered with wood drop siding. The roof has composition shingles and end returns.

  The building has one portico at the north elevation, covered by a gable roof supported with wood brackets. The entrance has a 9-light, 1-panel wood door. Primary fenestration is 6/6 double-hung windows with flat, simple surrounds.

- Paint Shop/Fire Station (Building 408): Constructed in 1936, this is a one-story, rectangular, wood-frame building with a gable roof. The exterior is painted concrete block. The roof has red composition shingles and end returns. Primary fenestration includes 15-light windows and several painted over 4-light and 6-light windows. The north elevation has two 1-light, 2-panel wood doors. The building has one interior brick chimney and a square, flat-topped tower on its southern elevation. This tower is sided with wood shingles and topped with a wood railing.

- NCO Family Quarters (Buildings 635, 641, 643, and 665): Constructed in 1939, these Colonial Revival duplexes are two-story, rectangular-shaped, 4 bay, with hip roofs, enclosed front and back porches embellished with wooden pilasters, and flanked by single story enclosed sun porches. The foundations are concrete. The exteriors are red brick. The roofs still have the original slate roofing.

  The front and back vestibules have wood panel exteriors with decorative pilasters, flat roofs, two doors each, and concrete steps with metal railings. The front doors are 8-panel wood doors. Primary fenestration pattern is 6/6 double-hung windows with brick flat arch lintels. Two tall brick chimneys are located at the ends of the 2-story structure.

  Building 643 has been relocated due to freeway development.

- NCO Family Quarters (Buildings 642, 644, and 664): Constructed in 1939, these Colonial Revival duplexes are two-story, rectangular-shaped, 4-bay, brick buildings with gable roofs and two one-story enclosed sun porches on the sides. The houses are constructed on concrete foundations. The exteriors are red brick. The roofs still have the original slate roofing and two short brick interior chimneys.

  The single story sun porches on either side are brick with low pitch standing seam roof. A brick vestibule at the front has two entrances with concrete steps and metal railings. These vestibules have paired wooden 8-light casement windows with elliptical fanlights and keystones above, and wood paneling below. At the back elevations are enclosed porches covered with wood panels. They have flat roofs, concrete steps and metal railings. The doors at the front elevations are 6-panel wood doors and topped with elliptical fanlights and keystones. The back doors are 9-light, 3-panel wood doors. Primary fenestration of the main structure is 6/6 double-hung windows with stone sills and brick flat arch lintels.

  This cluster of duplexes is sited close to the eastern edge of the I-5 corridor. As a result of I-5's construction, Building 664 was relocated in the 1960s. Because the duplex was relocated in close proximity of its original location and placed within the same historic cluster of brick duplexes, Building 664 has the same residential setting and retains integrity.

- Barracks (Building 746, 104th Division Band Training Building): Constructed in 1940, this is a two-story, wood-frame, rectangular-shaped building with a medium-pitched gable roof. The foundation is concrete pier on concrete footings, sheathed in vertical wood siding. The exterior is wood drop-siding with corner boards. The roof has composition shingles and exposed rafters. Between the 1st and 2nd story is a shed-roof that wraps around the building. At the northwest elevation, on the gable end, above the 2nd story windows is a shed roof.

  Primary fenestration is 8/8 double-hung wood sash windows. Doors include 1-panel and 4-light, 3-panel wood doors. Entrances are located at the northeast, southeast, and southwest elevations. Door and window trims are flat, simple surrounds. At the northeast elevation, a fire escape door is located at the second story with a small wooden platform supported by wood brackets, wood railings, and a wooden ladder attached to the exterior wall. Vents are located on the gable ends below the roof line.

  This building appears to have been moved to its current site sometime after 1944. The solid doors are not original.

- Finance Office (Building 728, Explosive Ordinance Disposal Unit Building): This is a one-story, wood-frame, rectangular-shaped building built in 1941. The foundation is raised concrete pier with vents. The exterior is wood drop-sided with corner boards. The low gable roof has composition shingles, metal vents, and one interior brick chimney.

  A west portico has wood steps, a shed roof, and paired wood doors. At the east elevation is a portico with wooden stairs, railing, and simple, square posts supporting a gable roof. The eastern elevation has been closed-in with concrete blocks and a concrete loading platform with concrete stairs and a metal railing. A pair of flush wood doors is at the west elevation entrance. At the north elevation are two sets of paired, flush metal doors. Primary fenestration is 8/8 double-hung windows. All doors and windows have flat, simple surrounds.

  Alterations to this building include the closing-in of the eastern elevation with concrete blocks.

- Storage (Building 749): This is a one-story, wood-frame, rectangular-shaped, small shed with a gable roof, constructed in 1941. The exterior walls and roof are clad with metal sheeting. One door is located at the west elevation.

- Storage (Building 750): A one-story, wood-frame, rectangular-shaped, small shed with an arched roof, constructed in 1943. This structure has a concrete pier and wood post foundation. The exterior walls have wood drop siding. The east elevation has a 6-light window. The west elevation has a boarded up window. The north elevation has a flush wood door. The south elevation has a boarded up door frame.

Non-contributing Buildings:

- Western Federal Lands Highway Division: This is a brick faced, modern-style building, constructed after the period of significance.

- Vancouver Police: This is a modern-style brick building built in the 1970s. It is non-contributing because of its modern design and construction after the period of significance.

- Arms Storage (Building 710): Constructed in 1978, this is a one-story, rectangular-shaped building with a low gable roof. The exterior is clad with wood lap-siding with corner boards. The roof has composition shingles. Most of the structure is below grade. This building is non-contributing because it was constructed after the period of significance.

- Garages (Buildings 602, 673, and 676): These are all one-story, wood-frame, rectangular buildings with shed roofs, constructed in 1982. They have horizontal wood siding and concrete foundations. Each structure has 4 or 6 garage doors at the front elevations. These structures are non-contributing because they were constructed after the period of significance.

- Maintenance Buildings and Storehouse (Buildings 400, 402, 404, and 405): Built in 1983, these are large brick-faced, square utility structures with metal garage doors that slide up overhead. They function as maintenance shops and storehouses. They are non-contributing because they are of modern design and constructed after the period of significance.

- Flammable Materials Storage (Buildings 401 and 409): These storage units were constructed in 1990. They are non-contributing because they are of modern design and constructed after the period of significance.

Pearson Field: The three remaining historic buildings associated with Pearson Field are located south of East 5th Street. Historically, the area known as Pearson Field encompassed this building cluster as well as much of the area now occupied by landing fields and a modern public airstrip. The three historical buildings that remain in place are simple vernacular buildings (buildings 102, 194, and 189). In addition to the historical buildings, the area contains many new improvements, most of which are associated with the development of the museum at the Jack Murdoc Aviation Center. A large landscaped parking area located adjacent to the south side of East 5th Street, and a new museum building constructed in a style that replicates (on a larger scale) a previous historic hangar which was lost in a fire, are the principal modern improvements in the area. Descriptions of contributing buildings are below. In the late 1940s, following the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era, 1849-1946, the runways were significantly altered by the City of Vancouver. The runways were extended and paved and taxiways were added to accommodate a more modern era of aviation. In addition, portions of the historic runways were removed by the NPS for the construction of the HBC Fort reconstruction in the 1960s. As a result,

the existing runways no longer reflect the grassy landing fields in use by the U.S. Army until 1946 and are non-contributing.

Contributing Buildings:

- Building 102 Munitions Storehouse: Constructed in 1904 and moved in 1925, this is a 1 story, rectangular storehouse with a gable roof. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior and roof are clad with corrugated metal sheeting. The roof is painted with a large yellow and black checkered pattern. At the south elevation are 6-light windows with single wood shutters. At the north elevation are two pairs of metal covered doors. The interior of the storehouse has been adapted for curatorial storage.

- Building 194 Pearson Field Office: Constructed in 1918 and moved 1929, this building is a one story, wood-frame, rectangular house with an intersecting gable roof. The foundation is concrete with a horizontal wood siding skirt. The exterior is clad with wood drop siding and has corner boards. The roof has composition roof shingles and one central brick chimney.

  This building has several porticos. Shed roofs cover the two main entrances at the east elevation. One entrance is accessed by wood steps, the other by a concrete ramp. Both have open, wood railings and 1-light, 3-panel wood doors. A third portico is located at the south elevation. This entrance is also covered by a shed roof supported with simple square posts, has an open, wood railing, wood steps, and a 1-light, 1-panel wood door. Primary fenestration is 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows. Doors and windows have flat, simple surrounds.

  This house was rehabilitated circa 2000 to provide office and meeting space for the museum staff. The ADA ramp was added during the rehabilitation.

- Building 189 Original Pearson Hangar: Built in 1921 and later moved in 1925, it is believed that the historic hangar is constructed of salvaged lumber from the old Spruce Mill. It is connected to the newer portion of the Jack Murdoc Aviation Center.

  The historic hangar is a large rectangular structure with a gambrel roof. It rests on a concrete foundation and its exterior is clad with wood lap-siding. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and painted with a large yellow and black checkered pattern. At the east and west elevations are large, lap-sided wood hangar doors. Fenestration of the hangars includes paired and tripled 24-light windows at the north and south elevations.

Non-contributing Buildings:

- Jack Murdoc Aviation Center (Museum): The museum, built in 1997, is a replication (on a larger scale) of a historic Pearson hangar and is attached to the Original Pearson Hangar. It is much larger than the Original Pearson Hangar, but is similar in its rectangular-shape and gambrel roof. It rests on a concrete foundation and its exterior is clad with wood lap-siding. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and painted with a large yellow and black checkered pattern. A more modern architectural style was used at the north elevation of the museum. This part of the building has one story with a flat roof and metal exterior. A small segment, designed in the same modern-style as the north elevation, connects the new hangar and historic hangar.

  A front portico at the northwest corner of the museum is covered by a small gambrel roof and has paired glass doors. A door at the north elevation is flush metal with a 6-light transom. At the east elevation is one flush metal door and one metal garage door.

Non-contributing Structures:

- Runway: the existing runway has been significantly altered since 1946, and no longer reflects the period of the U.S. Army's use.
- Soviet Transpolar Flight Monument: This monument was dedicated in 1973 for the first non-stop transpolar flight from the USSR to the US in 1937. A ten-foot tall, exposed aggregate concrete sculpture with bronze plaques commemorating the event.

Waterfront development: All existing structures along the waterfront, on the south side of Columbia Way within the Historic District boundaries, have been constructed since the period of significance. This includes the Waterfront Park, the Waterfront Renaissance Trail, and associated parking. The Waterfront Park is a city owned park including 5-acres of landscaped waterfront with benches and a view of the Columbia River. It is also the starting point of the Waterfront Renaissance Trail, which is a 4-mile long, 14-feet wide, shared-use trail. These features are non-contributing because they were added after the period of significance.

Non-contributing Site:

- Waterfront Park was constructed after the period of significance.

Non-contributing Structures:

- Parking lot associated with the park was constructed after the period of significance.
- Waterfront Renaissance Trail was constructed after the period of significance.

4. National Park Service Mission 66 Character Area

After a 1948 Act of Congress that authorized Fort Vancouver National Monument, the NPS began in the early 1950s to develop plans for facilities that would support the mission of the new park unit. The park master plan was completed in 1955 in the spirit of Mission 66 and carefully addressed interpretation of the site and visitor experience through placement of buildings, roads, and parking. An important aspect of the Mission 66 plan was the Visitor Center, a new concept for the NPS that incorporated visitor amenities, interpretive programs, and administrative offices in one building. In addition, facilities for maintenance and employee housing were developed. Mission 66 developments at Fort Vancouver National Monument were sited within close proximity and planned and executed as a packaged development program between 1960-1961.

Since its construction, the Mission 66 development has undergone minor change and remains a relatively intact example of the architecture and planning philosophies of the NPS Mission 66 era. As a result, this Character Area has integrity. Landscape characteristics that contribute to the integrity of the Mission 66 Character Area are natural systems and features, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, land use, circulation, small-scale features, and buildings and structures.

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites associated with the Mission 66 Character Area are those that contribute to the HBC era. The location of the Fort site has played an integral role in the placement of the Visitor Center and the primary focus of Mission 66 interpretive programs. Findings associated with archeological studies conducted in these areas are described in more detail in the "Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver Character Area" section of this nomination.

Natural Systems and Features

The natural features that most influenced the development of the Mission 66 era master plan are the river terraces that rise up from the banks of the Columbia River. The Visitor Center was placed at an elevation higher than the riverside to allow views from the Visitor Center toward the historic Fort site. This view became the primary focal point from which the park resources were interpreted.

Today, the Visitor Center's location on the upper river terrace continues to provide views of the Fort reconstruction and river and is a major focus of the park's interpretive program.

Spatial Organization

Buildings and roads associated with the Mission 66 Character Area were carefully organized to create an orchestrated visitor experience, to provide visitors with an orientation of the park's resources, and to keep the impact of development on the landscape to a minimum. As a result, buildings were sited close to one another to minimize the area of disturbance, with careful consideration of the visitor experience. A gently rising, curvilinear access road provided a pleasant drive through lawn and clusters of trees from East 5th Street toward the Visitor Center located on an upper river terrace. Parking was located north, behind the Visitor Center, to hide it from view as visitors approached the Visitor Center from the reconstructed Fort. The placement of the parking lot north of the Visitor Center was important to allow unhindered views southward toward the HBC Fort site on the lower river terrace below. The Visitor Center's placement at an elevation higher than the Fort site provided an opportunity for the park to interpret the relationship between the Columbia River and the HBC development.

Park operational buildings, although sited relatively close to the eastern side of the Visitor Center, were effectively separated from the visitor experience through the use of carefully planned circulation and vegetation patterns. A tree buffer planted along the southern and eastern edges of the parking lot visually separated the employee area from

the visitor area. In addition, a separate road and entrance from East Reserve Street provided private access to the maintenance and employee housing area.

Today, all elements of historic spatial organization are found within the Mission 66 Character Area. Buildings, roads, the HBC Fort site, and the Visitor Center parking lot exist in their original locations and continue to meet the Mission 66 goals for the visitor experience. As a result, spatial organization contributes to the historic character of the Historic District and retains overall integrity in terms of pattern and relationship.

Cluster Arrangement

A cluster of buildings was established by the Mission 66 master plan for park development near the northeast corner of the proposed Historic District. This cluster contains those buildings related to park management and visitor amenities: the Visitor Center, two employee residences, and a maintenance building. The Visitor Center is used for interpretive programs and administrative offices. Separated from the Visitor Center by a parking lot and tree buffer, the other three buildings were in effect hidden from visitors. The maintenance building was used for equipment storage and a workshop (and continues to be used as such today). The residences housed the Superintendent (from 1962 through 1978) and park employees (a Park Historian in the 1960s, and the Chief of Interpretation from 1973 to 1986). These residences were located on the south side of a central utility yard; the maintenance building was sited on the north side of the utility yard. This building cluster remains in its historic location and contributes to the historic character of the Historic District.

Land Use

Land use within the Mission 66 Character Area included those activities typically associated with the establishment of a park unit. These uses included interpretive programs related to the HBC Fort reconstruction, visitor amenities (restrooms, parking, drinking fountains), administrative offices, maintenance facilities, and employee housing. The greatest concentration of these uses was located at the Visitor Center, which housed the interpretive programs, visitor amenities, and administrative offices. Some interpretation focused on the HBC Fort site, which until 1966 only included the northern wall of the stockade reconstruction. Employee housing and maintenance facilities were kept separate from the Visitor Center area.

Historic land uses described above continue to occur within the character area, with some modifications. Offices are still located in the Visitor Center, but accommodate the Chief Ranger and Special Events Coordinator instead of the administrative staff. Administration offices have been moved into one of the two Mission 66 residences. The interpretive program has been expanded by the increasingly developed Fort reconstruction augmented by additional archeological information regarding the HBC Village. As the Fort reconstruction has been incrementally developed, the focus of the visitor interpretive experience has shifted toward the Fort reconstruction and away from the Visitor Center. However, important interpretive programs continue to occur within the Visitor Center. One of the two residences and the utility building are still used as originally intended. Since the period of significance, a picnic shelter and playground area have been constructed southeast of the Visitor Center.

Non-contributing Structures:

- Picnic Shelter, built in 1973
- Playground, moved to current location in 1990-1991

Circulation

One goal of the Mission 66 master plan was to prepare for an increase in visitation and concomitant automobile traffic. Following World War II, the number of visitors arriving by personal vehicle rose and the park needed to devise a vehicular circulation system, including access roads and parking lots, to accommodate the traffic. The new road system

and parking areas were meant to provide a smooth flow of traffic into the park unit, directing motorists to the Visitor Center from Evergreen Boulevard and then to the HBC Fort site (which the NPS did not begin reconstructing until 1966). An important aspect of Mission 66 road development was careful consideration of its alignment to enhance the visitor experience and to showcase the park resources from the automobile. Reflecting this goal, the Visitor Center access road was aligned to wind from the Visitor Center (the starting point of the interpretive program) to East 5th Street through a pastoral setting of open lawn and mature trees, providing glimpses of the Fort through the trees. Although the main road through the site provided a leisurely auto tour of the grounds and showcased the setting, the construction of the Visitor Center and access road also involved the removal of historic roads in the parade ground associated with the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era.

To accommodate vehicles once the visitors arrived at their destination, parking lots were established both at the Visitor Center and at the Fort site (although the NPS did not begin reconstruction of the Fort until 1966). The parking lot at the Fort site was a looped road that was moved and reconfigured in the early 1990s with the addition of the interpretive garden. At the Visitor Center, the parking lot was placed north of the building so as not to interfere with views from the Visitor Center to the Fort site. A concrete sidewalk ran along the southern edge of the parking lot. The sidewalk extended from the Visitor Center to the park maintenance and employee housing area, thus functioning to provide visitors access from the parking lot to the Visitor Center. The sidewalk was also the formal path that connected the Visitor Center and the employee area at the east end of the parking lot. The sidewalk passed through a hedge that served to discourage the public from entering the area. A separate road was constructed to provide access to employee area from East Reserve Street. This road was accessed from a back road approach, to deter visitors from entering the employee area.

Today, with the exception of the parking lot at the Fort site, circulation patterns continue to follow the same patterns as developed in the Mission 66 master plan and support the integrity of the Mission 66 character area.

Contributing Structure

- Mission 66 Circulation System (Visitor Center access road, Visitor Center parking lot, Access road to employee area, and Sidewalk and path between the Visitor Center and the employee area)

Vegetation

Between 1961 and 1962, a planting plan was implemented within the vicinity of the Visitor Center and north of the Fort reconstruction. The plan shows a plant palette that was predominantly composed of ornamental plant species that complemented the suburban setting of the park facilities. Hedges were strategically placed to screen undesirable views. For example, a hedge was planted between the Visitor Center parking lot and employee area that extended to enclose the maintenance yard. Planting islands were created in the Visitor Center parking lot and planted with London planes (*Plantanus acerfolia*) to soften the visual impact of the paved parking lot surface. At the HBC Fort reconstruction, an orchard and a garden were established for interpretive purposes on the north side of the stockade. They were not planted in their historic locations but, rather, were placed to screen views of U.S. Army buildings. In this sense, vegetation was planted to help choreograph the visitor's experience.

The vegetation plan implemented between 1961 and 1962 has been significantly altered with the removal of some plant beds, the replacement of many shrubs, trees and hedges around the buildings, and the addition of new vegetation. All of the original foundation plantings around the residences have been replaced, except for the groundcover *pachysandra terminalis*. A planting bed between the two residences has been removed. A yew (*Taxus cuspidata expansa*) hedge behind the utility building has been replaced with arborvitae *(Thuja* sp.*)*. Much of the original planting east of the utility building was removed during expansion of the maintenance building. Groupings of *Rhododendron sp.*, *Pieris sp.* and Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*) have been added at the Visitor Center entrance and around a monument dedicated in 1989 honoring crewmembers of the Hojun Maru, who were the first Japanese known to arrive on the North American continent.

Individual historic plants and hedges that do remain include: a line of honey locusts (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*) along the southern edge of the Visitor Center parking lot, a boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*) hedge in front of the Visitors Center, a portion of a firethorn (*Pyracantha crenato-cerrata*) hedge along the eastern side of the Visitor Center, the western-most portion of a yew (*Taxus cuspidata expansa*) hedge that separates the residences and utility building from the parking lot, a Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), an ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*), and two crabapples (*Malus scheideckeri*) behind the residences, and two Norway spruce east of the utility building. The orchard and garden still remain at the Fort reconstruction site.

Because so little remains from the original planting plan, the planting plan as a whole has lost integrity. However, the individual historic plants described above are contributing elements of the Mission 66-era site plan. Currently plans are underway to reconstruct a portion of the orchard. The first phase of fruit tree planting occurred in Fall 2003. Other vegetation added or replaced since the period of significance does not contribute to the character area.

Small-scale Features

Contributing small-scale features include the metal flagpole, the British anchor exhibit, and the park entrance sign located at the Visitor Center in conjunction with the Mission 66 plan. The flagpole was part of the original design for the Visitor Center and has remained in its original location since 1961. The British anchor was found in 1960 when the Army Corps of Engineers dredged the Columbia River along the shoreline of the current Reserve. The anchor was installed as an outdoor exhibit at the eastern end of the Visitor Center parking lot and still remains in the original location. The NPS sign located at the northern entrance to the Visitor Center parking lot resembles a miniature version of a stockade wall with pointed timbers about four feet tall set on a concrete base. A wooden plaque with the park's name and an NPS logo are attached to the front of the sign.

An identical park sign is also located at the Fort reconstruction site, but it was built in 2001 and is non-contributing. A third park sign is located at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Evergreen Boulevard and McClelland Road. This sign is similar to the others, but has a mortared rock base rather than a concrete base. This sign was placed after the period of significance and is non-contributing. Another non-contributing feature is the small Japanese monument dedicated to commemorate the Japanese cargo ship, Hojun Maru that ran aground near Cape Flattery in 1832. The survivors were the first documented Japanese to arrive on the North American continent. This monument was placed by a local Boy Scouts troop in 1989 at the northwestern corner of the Visitor Center.

Contributing Structures:

- Visitor Center flagpole
- Park sign located at the northern entrance to the Visitor Center parking lot.

Contributing Object:

- British anchor exhibit adjacent to the Visitor Center parking lot.

Non-contributing Structures:

- Park sign located at the Fort reconstruction parking lot was placed after the period of significance.
- Park sign located at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Evergreen Boulevard and McClelland Road was placed after the period of significance.

Non-contributing Object:

- Japanese cargo ship, Hojun Maru, monument was placed in 1989 after the period of significance.

Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures associated with the Mission 66 Character Area are emblematic of NPS philosophies in the 1950s. Following World War II, the NPS had to address a backlog of maintenance projects accumulated over the war years, and to undertake these physical improvements with a limited budget. In search of economical design and construction techniques, and drawing on contemporary architectural trends, the NPS moved away from the earlier Rustic Style architecture that required intensive labor and expensive building materials (timbers and stone), and adopted a more simple Modern Style architecture that emphasized new materials (inexpensive steel, concrete, and glass) and machine production. Common aspects of modernistic architecture in the parks were the use of simple, geometric forms, and restrained use of architectural details. These modern buildings were generally characterized by low massing, horizontal lines, surfaces of earth tone colors, and minimal architectural ornamentation. To further increase affordability, the NPS produced standard architectural plans for employee housing and other park infrastructure that could be mass-produced service-wide.

Built between January and August of 1961, four buildings within the Mission 66 Character Area reflect the elements typical of modernistic architecture of the Mission 66 era. The Visitor Center, the two staff residences (one of which is now used for administrative offices), and a maintenance shop remain today with some alterations. These buildings and their subsequent modifications are described below:

Contributing Buildings:

- Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Visitor Center: Built in 1960-1961, the Visitor Center is a one-story--plus, partially exposed basement,--rectangular-shaped, wood-frame building with a low-spreading gable roof. The foundation is concrete. The exterior is clad with Douglas fir board on board siding painted gray. The roof has composition shingles.

  The front entrance on the north façade has a deep over-hanging eave supported by eight wood pillars that are evenly spaced over the eastern two-thirds of the building. A wedge-shaped concrete slab extends from the main entrance to create a small plaza. A concrete seating wall edges the plaza. The overhanging eave covers a walkway that connects the plaza to restrooms at the eastern end of the building.

  The southern façade has two great banks of windows.

  Exterior changes to the building have been few. The original color of the building exterior was a dark wood stain that has since been painted gray. Cedar roof shakes were replaced with composition shingles in the 1980s. When utilities were converted from natural gas to electric in the early 1980s, a louvered aluminum chimney stack was removed from the roofline and two outside electric heat pumps added. Most change has occurred to the eastern façade where a security gate was added to the east entrance corner, a concrete slab was added with a pay phone and bench/planter unit, and a universally accessible ramp, set of stairs and low retaining wall were all added in the early 1990s. The entry doors on the north façade have been altered, as well.

- Residences (one is now used as Park Headquarters/Administration and the other as a residence): Built in 1960-1961, the two residences, one of which currently functions as an administrative building, were constructed consistent with the standard, three-bedroom house plan B developed for the Mission 66 program. The design of the residences was slightly modified so as to better fit into the local topography. The houses are one-story, rectangular, wood-frame construction with gable roofs. The foundations are concrete. The exteriors are clad with Douglas fir wood lapped siding. The roofs are of wood truss with composition shingles. Primary fenestration is 1/1 double-hung metal sash windows. Doors are 1-light, 1-panel wood doors. Windows and doors have simple, metal surrounds.

Exterior changes to the residences have been few. To accommodate the 1987 conversion of one house to administrative offices, a universally accessible ramp was added in the late 1990s. Both houses underwent utility conversion from natural gas to electric in the 1980s resulting in the removal of natural gas furnaces and the replacement with electric heat pumps.

Maintenance Shop: Built in 1960-1961, this is a one-story, rectangular, wood-frame utility building with a gable roof. Built on a concrete slab, the exterior is clad with Douglas fir board on board siding and composition shingles. Primary fenestration is 1/1 double-hung metal sash windows. The building has five 4-light, 16-panel wooden garage doors.

Prior to 1978, the utility building was expanded to the east, adding an additional garage. In 1979, the maintenance shop was expanded again to nearly double the original size, adding a new 36' garage bay at the west end of the building. The expansion was undertaken with sensitivity to the original building, which still retains its original simple, utilitarian character through careful design of the additions.

Section 8. Statement of Significance

Summary:

The proposed Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District is a complex landscape that reflects continuous layers of construction and removal by various inhabitants of the area over time, from the Native Americans, to the Hudson's Bay Company, the U.S. Army, and the National Park Service. The result is a rich tapestry of buildings, structures, vegetation, circulation, land uses and archeological sites that have overlapped over the course of several historic eras and are physically interwoven within the Historic District boundaries.

Designated in 1961 as a historic site, the entire Fort Vancouver National Historic Site was congressionally listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. As required by the National Register, a subsequent national register nomination was completed in 1972, which defined the physical and thematic boundaries of independent clusters of historically significant development. In the 1972 registration form, the 166-acre site of the Hudson's Bay Company Fort was listed on the National Register under Criterion D for its potential to yield significant archeological information about agriculture, commerce, education, industry, military, politics/government, and transportation. In 1974, the Officers' Row Historic District, which included twenty-one army residences built to house commissioned officers, was listed on the National Register. The Officers' Row Historic District was listed for its association with architecture, the military, and exploration/settlement.

In addition to the listing of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site and the Officers' Row Historic District, several other properties have been determined eligible by the Keeper including: 1) the 1979 Vancouver Barracks (including East and West Barracks), determined eligible in 1979; 2) Buildings 110, 113, and 134, determined eligible in 1979, but no longer standing; 3) Fort Vancouver/Kanaka Village, determined eligible in 1981, 3) the Artillery Stables (or Old Mule Barn) determined eligible in 1985; and 4) St. James Mission archeology site determined eligible in 1985. In 1990, three buildings associated with 1920s development of Pearson Field were determined to meet the criteria for eligibility by consensus between the City of Vancouver, Clark County, and the Washington SHPO for their association with transportation.

This current nomination for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District combines the efforts of these past listings, determinations of eligibility, and consensus determinations, along with additional contributing U.S. Army buildings and NPS development not included in previous nominations. The purpose is to create a comprehensive Historic District that includes all significant events that have occurred within the area during the period of significance and provide a holistic picture of the site's development. The Historic District encompasses the core historic area where archeological excavations have revealed information about significant resources and also where the majority of historic buildings still exist. Only the western half of Pearson Field is included within the Historic District, because this portion represents the area that was developed as a military airfield and used during the period of significance. The potential to discover additional significant resources located within an approximately 6-square mile area around the Historic District is not overlooked; however, information about resources in this larger area is not currently available and property ownership is a complex mixture of public and private holdings.

The period of significance for the Historic District is 500 BC-1966 AD. This period of significance can be broken down into four eras that correspond to the character areas described in Section 7. These eras are 1) the Pre-historic/Contact Native American Era (500 BC-1824 AD); 2) the Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver Era (1824-1860); 3) the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era (1849-1946); and 4) the National Park Service Mission 66 Era (1954-1966). Collectively, these four eras qualify the Historic District for national significance under Criteria A, C, D, and meet Special Criteria Consideration G for properties less than fifty years old (Mission 66 development). It is significant under these Criteria for its association with agriculture, architecture, archeology (prehistoric, historic-aboriginal, and historic-

non-aboriginal), commerce, education, exploration/settlement, industry, military, politics/government, and transportation (aviation). Descriptions of National Register Criteria and Areas of Significance applicable to each historic era are described below:

1) Prehistoric/Contact Native American Era, 500 BC-1824 AD

In relation to the Prehistoric/Contact Native American Era, 500 BC-1824 AD, the Historic District is significant at the state level under Criterion D for archeological sites that have revealed significant pre-historic information regarding Native American activities and for its potential to yield further information. Prehistoric and contact-period Native American artifacts have been recovered within the Historic District boundary. Prehistoric artifacts are particularly abundant in the lower elevation areas along the Columbia River, especially within the three areas that have been more intensively tested: Riverside and Pond area, the HBC Village (Kanaka Village), and the HBC Fort area. A number of features within these areas may be associated with prehistoric and/or contact-period Native American use of the area, including some pits, hearths, midden-like deposits, and postholes. Potential exists to find additional information in future studies. Three archeological sites are associated with this era: River Side and Pond area, the HBC Village (Kanaka Village), and the HBC Fort area.

Variability in the density of prehistoric materials between sites on the upper and lower terraces within the Historic District boundaries suggest that the upper wooded and meadow areas were used in different ways by prehistoric/contact peoples than the lower areas on Fort Plain and adjacent to the Columbia River. As such, these prehistoric and contact-period archeological deposits may have tremendous research potential in determining past regional land use practices. Most archeological sites recorded along the lower Columbia River are associated with either lowland estuarine areas or with more upland, wooded areas and reflect permanent residences (Saleeby 1983, 50-66). Having archeological deposits within the Historic District boundaries in woodland, meadow, and waterfront areas gives archeologists a rare opportunity to compare artifact types recovered in each of these areas, and discuss whether these differences indicate differing land use practices. A further research question revolves around the chronology of these deposits and artifacts, and the ways that these chronological data compare with other Chinookan sites on the lower Columbia River. These artifacts may also reflect pre-contact trade routes, with lithic types such as obsidian being traceable to specific deposits around the Northwest. Finally, many of these artifacts have been identified as being from the contact period (HBC period), and much research can still be done on the survival and interaction of prehistoric artifact traditions during a transitional period when an overwhelming amount of European-manufactured goods were being traded into these cultural contexts. (See corresponding Maps G and H.)

2) Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver Era, 1824-1860

In relation to the history of the Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver Era, the Historic District is nationally significant and eligible for listing under Criterion D for archeological sites that have revealed significant historic information and potential to yield further information regarding HBC activities; and Criterion A for its association with HBC establishment of agriculture, commerce, education, exploration/settlement, industry, and politics/government in the Pacific Northwest.

The property is eligible under Criterion D as it has yielded important information, and has the potential to yield further information, regarding the HBC era. Since initial archeological investigations in 1947, archeological sites have yielded, and continue to yield, important information about the events, processes, design and construction methods, settlement patterns and lifestyles of the HBC in general, both at the Fort itself and at outlying areas such as the HBC

Village (Kanaka Village), St. James Mission, school houses, barns, cemetery, orchard, roads, and agricultural fields. Six known archeological sites are associated with the HBC era, with the potential to find more.

It is fair to state that many of the HBC archeological deposits within the Historic District boundaries represent the premier historical archeological deposits in the Pacific Northwest. Altogether, the combined 55 years of archeological research at Fort Vancouver and its associated sites has resulted in the creation of the world's largest nineteenth-century HBC archeological collection, with over one million HBC-era catalogued artifacts. This collection is housed on site at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, where it is utilized and accessed by archeologists and researchers as a regional database and type collection of circa 1829-1860 Euro-American material culture. Specific artifact types, such as Austrian glass beads (over 200,000 artifacts), sherds of Spode/Copeland & Garrett transfer-printed whiteware ceramics (over 200,000 artifacts), and English hand wrought rosette head nails (over 200,000 artifacts), have been utilized by regional and national researchers as chronological markers at sites from California to Alaska, and from Hawaii to Montana. This collection has also been utilized in developing archeological analysis techniques used nationwide such as the dating of window glass sherds through mean thickness data (Roenke 1978). The intact nature of archeological deposits within the Fort, the HBC Village, and its associated locations, combined with natural and cultural sediment deposits make these sites ideal training grounds for future archeological students.

It is clear that the HBC archeological deposits within the National Register boundary have research potential for answering a number of specific research questions. A large part of the story that these artifacts have to tell is their association with the first industrial revolution in England, and what these artifacts can tell us about the transition between hand-made and industrially manufactured goods. In association with this is the fact that the HBC was a royal chartered company, and played a part in the expansion and dominion of the English empire. These artifacts also speak to those associations. Tied up with the English Empire and its Victorian ideals, Fort Vancouver and its associated village, HBC Village (or Kanaka Village) are a perfect place to test research questions concerning the interplay between gender, ethnicity, socio-economic ability, and social class. It is fair to compare Fort Vancouver as a gated community, with the residents within the palisade wall termed and treated as "Gentlemen" of the company, while those who lived in the HBC Village were classified as "Servants" of the Company. These historical realizations are only now being archeologically tested, with artifact assemblages from spatially segregated households inside and outside of the Fort. With a large database of historical records indicating earning potential being tied to gender, place of birth, and social class in general, that is tied to specific households and earning potential, it is possible to use the archeological data between Fort Vancouver and the HBC Village in ways that few other nineteenth-century locations can provide. Finally, the HBC archeological deposits at Fort Vancouver and the HBC Village has tremendous potential to explore a variety of behaviors, such as consumer choice, household demographics, economic ability, social organization, and reactions to global politics.

The district is also eligible under Criterion A for its association with the establishment of the first trading post in the Northwest by the HBC. Established on the north bank of the Columbia River in the winter of 1824-25 (and moved to its final location in 1829), Fort Vancouver played a significant role in Great Britain's attempt to establish or maintain control of the rich resources of the Pacific Northwest in the early nineteenth century. Fort Vancouver became the chief administrative headquarters and the principle supply depot of the Columbia Department of the HBC and within a decade was the hub of all HBC activities west of the Rocky Mountains, including international trade. In the 1830s, Fort Vancouver became the initial destination of missionaries and American settlers, all of whom received material assistance from the HBC in the form of agricultural tools, seed, and livestock. The post was the first area in the Northwest to develop many elements typical of European settlements, such as large-scale agriculture (including the first wheat grown in the region), a formal garden, large-scale orchards, mills, and the region's first school. (See corresponding Maps H and I.)

3) U.S. Army, Vancouver Barracks Era, 1849-1946

In relation to the history of the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era, the Historic District is nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with the exploration/settlement, industry, military, politics/government, 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, and Criterion D for archeological sites that have revealed significant historic information and have potential to yield further information regarding military activities.

This current nomination is different from the original nominations previously submitted to the National Register for Officers' Row and Vancouver Barracks in two respects. 1) The original determination of eligibility for the Vancouver Barracks listed the period of significance from the Treaty of 1846 through the Fort's involvement in World War I. This current nomination proposes extending the period of significance for the Vancouver Barracks to 1946, when the post began to report to Fort Lewis, to include its important role after World War I and during World War II. 2) Officers' Row Historic District was listed on the National Register as separate district from the Vancouver Barracks. The separation of Officers Row from the rest of the Barracks disregards their shared historic context and development. The current nomination includes Officers' Row, the parade ground, the Vancouver Barracks (including contributing buildings south of East 5th Street), and buildings associated with Pearson Field as one composite character area sharing a continuous history of development by the U.S. Army.

The property is eligible under Criterion A for its exploration and settlement of the Northwest Territories by the U.S. Army. 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 went on to achieve high command positions nationally, including Joseph Barnes, Philip Sheridan, George McClellan, Benjamin Alvord, Ulysses S. Grant, George Wright, George Marshall, and Thomas M. Anderson. The barracks was also the base for a number of significant military exploration 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. As the site of the world's largest lumber mill at the time, Fort Vancouver had significant impact on the region's lumber industry. In 1925, the U.S. Army established Pearson Field at the post, initiating a sustained role in aviation history. In the 1930s, the post became a district headquarters for the Ninth Corps of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and played an important role in the enrollment, training, and supply of the Pacific Northwest's network of CCC camps, directly supervising between twenty-eight and thirty-two CCC camps in both Oregon and Washington. During World War II, the post served as a port of embarkation for the Pacific Theater.

The property 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. Built between 1846 and 1906, Officers' Row has examples of highly detailed Italianate, Queen Anne, and Folk Victorian houses. Barracks buildings constructed between 1881 and 1943 are modest in terms of architectural detailing, but display a definite stylistic progression of architectural styles typical of late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Buildings associated with Pearson Field are simple vernacular buildings reflective of their utilitarian functions.

The property is eligible under Criterion D as it has yielded information, and has the potential to reveal further information, regarding the U.S. Army historic era. Areas within the Vancouver Barracks have previously yielded historic information regarding military activities and could potentially yield further information through archeological excavations. Limited investigations in Officers' Row yielded a wide variety of cultural materials such as ceramic wares,

tobacco pipes, household furnishings, and miscellaneous personal items. Investigations in the Parade Ground led to information on the location of the bandstand. In the vicinity of Pearson Field, investigations uncovered the foundation remains of a building believed to be associated with the Spruce Division Cut-up Plant, as well as a collection of mid-1800s artifacts interpreted as a house site. South of East 5th Street, excavations in the vicinity of the Quartermasters Depot have uncovered artifacts, including ceramic wares, tobacco pipes, household furnishings, and miscellaneous personal items. In the area historic area of the CCC complex, foundations and remnants of their training camp and headquarters have been found. These five archeological sites contribute to this era of the period if significance.

Much like the many Hudson's Bay Company archeological deposits within the Historic District boundaries, the early U.S. Army archeological deposits represent some of the best preserved historical archeological deposits in the Pacific Northwest. In addition to the 1 million HBC-era artifacts archeologically collected in the past 55 years, an additional 500,000 U.S. Army-era artifacts have been collected. This collection is housed on site at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, where it is utilized and accessed by archeologists and researchers as a regional database and type collection of U.S. Army circa 1849-1947 material culture.

Given all of these contexts, it is clear that the U.S. Army associated archeological deposits within the National Register boundary have research potential to address a wide variety of specific research questions. As the U.S. Army and HBC contexts overlap in the Fort Vancouver site and the HBC Village area, U.S. Army artifact deposits are often found in direct contexts with HBC artifacts. This leads to an obvious question as to what these early U.S. Army archeological deposits can tell us about the interactions and associations between U.S. Army personnel and HBC employees was like? As the site of the only nineteenth century U.S. Army ordnance depot and arsenal in the Pacific Northwest, the cultural deposits in these areas contain evidence of the types of ordnance that the U.S. Army was using during the Indian Wars throughout the Pacific Northwest. As the primary staging area for U.S. Army campaigns during the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, and World War I, these deposits have tremendous research potential for providing chronological markers in material culture, noting the changing nature of warfare, and the demographic make-up of the Army. Much like the Hudson's Bay Company, the U.S. Army constructed housing in socially segregated areas. This allows for the testing of research questions about the interplay between ethnicity, demographics, socio-economic ability, and social class. Archeological deposits along the historical Officers' Row are likely to be different from those in enlisted men's areas. There is a wealth of U.S. Army historical documents and records associated with Vancouver Barracks that is yet to be fully explored. These records may be used to clarify the relationship between historical records and intact and associated archeological deposits. Finally, these U.S. Army cultural deposits have tremendous potential for determining such diverse historical social and cultural organization such as household demographics, economic ability, consumer behavior, and reactions to global politics. (See corresponding Maps I, J, K, L, and M.)

4) National Park Service Mission 66 Era, 1954-1966

The Historic District is significant at the state level under Criterion A for its association with park master planning during the Mission 66-era and Criterion C for its distinct Mission 66-era Modern style architecture and site design. It is also eligible under Special Criterion Consideration G as a property achieving significance within the past fifty years for the Mission 66 development built within the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in the early 1960s. A Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) for Pacific West Region Mission 66 Resources was developed in 2004 to help identify Mission 66 resources that may be eligible for listing on the National Register.

Referencing the draft MPD registration requirements for guidance, the Mission 66 buildings and structures at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site are eligible under Criterion A because they were entirely planned and constructed during the Mission 66 era (1955-1966). Mission 66 was a high profile, ten-year development effort aimed at modernizing the Park Service and accommodating changing visitation patterns. It was so named because it would conclude in 1966 and

commemorate the National Park Service's fiftieth anniversary year. The years of neglect brought about by the economic climate of the war years left many of the Park Service facilities in substandard condition. After World War II, visitation within the National Parks increased dramatically. In addition, visitors were arriving in personal automobiles that the parks were generally ill-equipped to accommodate. Conrad Wirth, NPS Director during the Mission 66-era, believed that development would control public access and prevent deterioration of park resources and pursued a policy that some historians have called the "paradox of protection by development" (Sellars 1997, 181). The Visitor Center and associated development of buildings and structures at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site were designed and constructed as a part of this larger NPS initiative.

Mission 66 park developments were typically divided into two zones: the public services and park support. The development at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site is a prime example of such a layout. Within the public zone is a Visitor Center that provides interpretive programs, exhibits, views of the park's primary resource (the HBC Fort site), restrooms, staff offices, and parking. A carefully aligned road leads vehicles from the Visitor Center to the HBC Fort site, all the while providing important views of the surrounding and regional landscape. The park support zone includes two park employee residences (one that is now used for offices) and a maintenance building, which are screened from public view with clipped hedges and accessed by a discreet back road, not accessible along the visitors' main route. The original design and layout of this Mission 66 development has been minimally altered since its completion, resulting in a high level of physical integrity when compared with similar small park or historic site developments from the same era within the Pacific West Region. In addition, it remains the only intact example of such a Mission 66, small park development in Washington State (A similar small park development in Washington State at Whitman Mission National Historic Site, has been significantly altered since the Mission 66-era).

Referencing the draft MPD registration requirements for guidance, the Mission 66 buildings at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site are eligible under Criterion C by embodying the distinctive characteristics of Mission 66 architecture. In search of economical design and construction techniques, the NPS moved away from the earlier Rustic Style architecture that required intensive labor and expensive building materials (large timbers and stone), and adopted a more simple Modern Style of architecture that emphasized new materials (inexpensive steel, concrete, and glass) and machine production. Wood, a local material in the Pacific West Region, was often incorporated into the modern design aesthetic. Common aspects of modernistic architecture in the parks were structural honesty, the use of simple, geometric forms, and restrained use of architectural details. The NPS adapted the style to visually blend the buildings into their surroundings through plainness, low massing, horizontal lines, the use of local materials and earth tone colors. To further increase affordability, the NPS produced standard architectural plans for residences, comfort stations, and maintenance buildings that were repeated throughout the region and nation. Four buildings within the Mission 66 Developed Area reflect the recognizable elements of modern architectural design principles of the Mission 66 era. Four buildings and associated roads and parking lots at Fort Vancouver reflect the values and the goals of the Mission 66 program. These resources have exceptional significance on a state level and contribute to our understanding of the historic land uses and evolution of the Historic District.

All of the buildings and landscape features embody the principles of modern architecture, and possess physical integrity through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As required by the MPD, the Visitor Center and the road system create a specific pattern of park use and visitation. The Visitor Center remains a centralized facility that includes multiple visitor and administrative functions. The park's Visitor Center embodies the following principles of modern architecture: sited in relation to the overall plan of "visitor flow" in the park; centralizes numerous park services; makes use of window walls and modern materials; integrates interior and exterior spaces with the large windows and overlook of the historic Fort site; has a wide entrance with a sheltered porch; has restrooms at the eastern end of the building with their own separate entrances; located and oriented to emphasize visitor's experience with

significant views of the park resource; has a low-profile; "harmonizes" with its setting through horizontal massing and color; and has strategically planted vegetation to screens view of the utility area.

The residences and maintenance shop all retain their historic front façades, fenestration patterns, rooflines, and exterior appearances. An extension was added to the western end of the maintenance building in 1979. The modification is non-intrusive and compatible with the original design and intent of the building. The walkway and front steps to one of the two residences have been replaced by a universally accessible ramp. The ramp does not interfere with the overall historic character of the building. These buildings also embody the following principles of Mission 66 modern architecture. They are sited in relation to an overall plan of "visitor flow" in the park, away from public activities; are a part of a planned developed area; make use of the formal vocabulary and materials of modern residential architecture, such as picture windows, low horizontal forms and shallow roofs; have a low-profile, "harmonize" with their setting through horizontal massing, and color, and have rectangular footprints; and are separated from the public area with plantings.

The Mission 66 development meets the National Register criteria for historic significance plus those for exceptional significance for properties less than 50 years old. Referencing the regional MPD registration requirements and Allaback's "Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type" (2000) for guidance, the Mission 66 buildings at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site are significant under Special Criterion G by meeting the following:

- All buildings, structures, and small-scale features dating to the period of significance were originally planned and built as part of the Mission 66 program.
- The buildings possess substantial physical integrity from the period of significance (1954-1966) in terms of massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows, texture of materials and ornamentation, and characteristics critical in defining the buildings' modern design and have not been altered.
- The buildings and structures are each an essential part of an overall Mission 66 park development plan that had extraordinary importance in the history and development of an individual park.

The 1955 master planning process and construction of the 1961 development at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site were executed as part of the Mission 66-program. The overall site plan, building exteriors, vehicular and pedestrian circulation routes, entrance sign, flagpole, parking lot, outdoor exhibit, and the spatial organization of these features and their design intent were all part of the master plan and remain completely intact. Minor changes have been made to the vegetation, a non-intrusive addition added to the maintenance building, and minor alterations made to the exterior of the Visitor Center and one residence. No other Mission 66 development within a small park or historic site retains such integrity within Washington State. The only comparable Mission 66-era, small, historic park in Washington State is the Whitman Mission National Historic Site, which has undergone significant changes since its development.

The Mission 66 developed area within the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site was extraordinarily important to the development of the Vancouver National Historic Site because the Mission 66-era master plans provided guidance for all development on the upper terrace and for interpretation of the HBC Fort site. Due to the small size of the historic park and due to the lack of previous NPS development, the 1955 master plan was important in determining the entire layout of the park and design of all the buildings and structures on the upper terrace. The 1955 master plan was critical in determining how visitors would experience the historic resources within the park through the alignment of roads, placement of parking areas and the Visitor Center, and removal of U.S. Army buildings. Careful attention was given to creating the best views of and access to the HBC Fort site and to screen views of the maintenance and residential areas of the development. Today, the Mission 66 development retains a high degree of integrity. The policies that influenced Mission 66 design and planning are still evident at the park today and continue to influence the ways that visitors use the site. (See corresponding Maps N and O.)

Historical Narrative:

The following historical narrative was taken from the "Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Volumes I and II" by Terri A. Taylor (1992). The original text was been modified and condensed for purposes of this nomination. For a full historical narrative and detailed bibliography, copies of the Cultural Landscape Report can be found in the National Park Service library system.

1) Prehistoric/Contact Native American Era, 500 BC-1824 AD

The activities of Native Americans along the Columbia River prior to 1824 are reflected in the archeological sites within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District. Known archeological sites described in Section 7 have the potential to convey information regarding the occupation of the Fort Plain by the Native Americans prior to its development by the HBC.

The Portland/Vancouver basin contained one of the densest populations of American Indians north of Mexico in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The resident population of approximately 4-5,000 Chinookan people swelled to nearly 10,000 during the spring run of salmon (Boyd and Hayda 1987). The seasonal influx of people during the salmon runs and the presence of the major rivers brought distant people together. Both riverine and interior peoples, including Chinook, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Taidnapam, Shahala, Kalapuya and Molala congregated in the area during the spring. People had access to the abundant fish, game, bulbs, roots, and other resources of the basin through marriage and other kinship ties.

The Vancouver National Historic Reserve is located on a former area of prairie and wetlands that formed a highly productive location for native food resources. In the mid-nineteenth century, this place was called Fort Plain through its association with the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver. Fort Plain was the terminus of the Klickitat Trail that linked the interior Klickitat and Taidnapam people to the riverine Chinook people, and linked the resources of the river (smelt, sturgeon, salmon, and wapato), with that of the prairies and mountains (camas, oak, berries, game animals) (Norton et al. 1983). Prehistoric features such as pits, hearths, midden-like deposits, and postholes found within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve confirm that Native Americans occupied Fort Plain prior to Euro-American contact.

Since 1824, the HBC, U.S. Army, National Park Service, City of Vancouver, and other entities have heavily developed the Fort Plain and the north bank of the Columbia River. As a result, the landscape is not recognizable from its pre-1824 appearance. Remaining resources that have the potential to convey information regarding the era are limited to known archeological sites within the Historic District and the potential to discover new sites.

2) Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver Era, 1824-1860

The activities and influence of the Hudson's Bay Company between 1824 and 1860 in the Pacific Northwest are reflected in the archeological sites and associated Fort reconstructions within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District. The archeological sites, reconstructions, and setting described in Section 7 convey the historic HBC's development related to agriculture, architecture, commerce, education, exploration/settlement, government/politics, and industry.

Establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver

The published journal of Captain James Cook's voyages to the Pacific Northwest sparked a European and American race to the Pacific coast of North America to exploit the vast fur riches and the developing Chinese market for these furs. Among the earliest of these new adventurers were a former lieutenant in the British Navy, John Meares, and an English trader named William Douglas. Under the flags of England and Portugal, Meares and Douglas established a post

at Nootka, Alaska in 1788, which was later challenged by Spanish naval forces. Later that year, Americans Robert Gray and John Kendrick, financed by a Boston syndicate interested in the fur trade, arrived in Northwest waters. In 1792, Gray passed through the entrance to a great river, which he named for his vessel, the Columbia. During this same year, George Vancouver discovered and explored Puget Sound in what is now Washington State. Following Lewis and Clark's 1804-1806 overland expedition to the Pacific, American John Jacob Astor organized the Pacific Fur Company. In 1811, this firm established a fur trading post near the mouth of the Columbia River, Fort Astoria, later followed by other posts in the region. The Pacific Fur Company operated in competition with a Canadian firm, the North West Company, a powerful fur trading firm based in Montreal.

Thus began a long contest of ownership for the Oregon Country, bounded by the Spanish territories to the south, the Rocky Mountains to the east, the Pacific Ocean to the west, and extending indefinitely to the north. The United States rested its claim on the voyages and discoveries of Robert Gray. Great Britain's interests were based on rights ceded by Spain after the Nootka controversy, on the expeditions of Vancouver and Meares, and on a 1793 overland trip made to the coast of British Columbia from Montreal by Alexander Mackenzie of the North West Company. In principal, both countries accepted the idea of partition yet disagreed over the location of the southern boundary, leaving in doubt the future ownership of the lands between the Columbia River and what is now the Canadian border.

On the east side of the Rockies during this period, the North West Company was engaged in a battle with its powerful rival, the Hudson's Bay Company. The latter firm had been established by a charter granted in 1670 by Charles II to his cousin Prince Rupert and Rupert's associates. The contract included instructions to work for the discovery of the Northwest Passage and to find trade in furs and other commodities. It also conveyed ownership and a trade monopoly of a vast territory drained by the waters running into Hudson's Bay in North America. In March of 1821, the HBC and the North West Company merged. The charter and name of the HBC were retained, as was the organization of its London headquarters, which directed operations through a Governor and Committee. Under the union, North America was divided into two districts: the Northern Department of Rupert's Land, covering all country north of the boundary with the United States and west of the west shore of Hudson's Bay to the Pacific Ocean, including New Caledonia (now British Columbia); and the Southern Department of Rupert's Land, covering the territory east of the Northern Department's boundaries, including Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Each was to be managed by a governor appointed from London, and two councils, comprised of HBC partners, field agents, and chief factors, who were generally responsible for districts within each department and who managed the posts or fur brigades.

George Simpson, a Scot in service with the HBC in North America, was appointed Governor of the Northern Department. In 1826, he was also appointed head of the Southern Department and, from that time on, effectively administered all the HBC's activities in North America. Governor Simpson's first visit to the Columbia resulted in significant and far-reaching changes in the operations of the HBC's westernmost region. Most notably, he expanded HBC operations into the Snake Country, and south towards California, before a settlement of the boundary issue should close the rich fur-bearing region to the British; his intent was to strip the regions of their fur resources and thus discouraging American business there. In addition, Simpson instituted rigorous economies, including a reduced reliance on imported foods, and was determined to develop an agricultural program that would not only supply the needs of the posts, but that would also become a profitable branch of the export trade.

In the fall of 1824, soon after his arrival at the mouth of the Columbia River, Simpson ordered the abandonment of Fort George, an HBC post on the southern banks of the Columbia River, and the construction of Fort Vancouver on the north side of the Columbia. Land north of the river was in territory that was still possible for the British to hold and to which supplies for interior posts could be delivered directly from the sea, rather than overland. Fort Vancouver would provide a means of retaining land north of the Columbia River under British dominion. In the summer of 1824, Great Britain and the United States suspended boundary negotiations, which, while leaving the ultimate settlement of the dispute

in doubt, resulted in the HBC determination to exploit the trade potential in the Pacific Northwest and to reinforce Great Britain's claim to the territory in dispute, the area between the forty-ninth parallel and the lower Columbia River.

In addition to locating the post on the north bank, according to McLoughlin, Simpson directed his subordinates to find a place where "...we could cultivate the soil and raise our own provisions" (Waite 1881, 46). The site nearest the Columbia deemed suitable was a low-lying plain that projected into the Columbia River about six miles upriver from its confluence with the Willamette River. The site was known as the Jolie Prairie or Belle Vue Point. About sixty feet above the plain, which appeared to have rich agricultural potential, rose a second terrace of densely wooded land, which offered a commanding view and enough height to establish a defensive position against native tribes, initially believed by the HBC to be hostile. HBC's Governor J. H. Pelly later told the Foreign Office Secretary that Simpson considered:

> ... the soil and climate of this place [Fort Vancouver] so well adapted for agricultural pursuits that in the course of two or three years, it may be made to produce sufficient Grain and animal Provisions to meet not only the demands of our own Trade but almost to any extent that may be required for other purposes and he considers the possession of this place and a right to the navigation of the river Columbia to be quite necessary to our carrying on to advantage not only the Trade of the upper parts of the Columbia River, but also that of the country interior from the mouth of the Fraser River and the coasting Trade, all of which can be provisioned from the place. (J.H. Pelly to George Cumming, December 9, 1825)

Fort Vancouver was soon to become the HBC's administrative headquarters west of the Rocky Mountains and assured Great Britain's preeminence in the region for the next twenty years. From the post, a great network of fur trading posts in the Pacific Northwest Region was established, largely successful in beating back American competition for furs and trade. Ironically, it was also Fort Vancouver, under the aegis of its long-time administrator, Chief Factor John McLoughlin, that offered aid and assistance to an ever-increasing influx of American immigrants who would eventually overrun the region and lead to the establishment of the U.S.-Canadian boundary at the forty-ninth parallel.

Main Depot of the Columbia Department

Immediately after Simpson's return to Fort George, a party was dispatched to start construction of Fort Vancouver. A stockade was built about a mile from the river bank on the bluff overlooking the river plain. On March 18, 1825 Simpson recorded in his journal: "The Fort is Well picketed covering a space of about 3/4ths of an acre and the buildings already completed are a Dwelling House, two good Stores an Indian Hall and temporary quarters for the people" Merk 1931, 124). It appears that the quarters for employees consisted of tents and structures made of other non-permanent materials: Botanist David Douglas, who arrived at the new post on a collecting trip for the Horticultural Society of London in April of 1825, was housed in a tent and, later, a bark hut near the river. Fur trapper Jedediah Smith, who arrived at the post at the end of 1828, noted the Fort had "...a fine garden, some small apple trees and vines" (Rich 1947, 68-69).

On March 19, 1825, everyone at the new post gathered at sunrise to watch a flag raising ceremony at which Simpson proclaimed the name of the new post, Fort Vancouver. After the dedication Simpson departed for the east, leaving Chief Factor John McLoughlin in charge of the new establishment.

Between 1824 and 1827, the boundary issue still hung over the new post, as did Simpson's plans to establish a new depot at the Fraser River that would combine the entire New Caledonia and Columbia departments into one administrative unit. The new depot was to be built at the mouth of the Fraser River (located in today's British Columbia), a river that Simpson mistakenly believed would supply easy access to both districts and to the coast. McLoughlin therefore limited the development of Fort Vancouver—"I erected only such Buildings at this place as are immediately required" (Rich 1941, 32), he told London in a September 1826 letter--apparently anticipating a settlement in which the

Columbia would become the boundary, and fur trading to the south would become impossible, making Fort Vancouver's location at the south edge of the British territory operationally inefficient. However, in August of 1827 the joint-occupation of the disputed territory was indefinitely extended, and it became clear Fort Vancouver could continue to act as a locus from which fur brigades could be sent south, as well as north and east.

Moreover, in the course of a fall 1828 trip to Fort Vancouver, George Simpson descended the Fraser River and determined the journey dangerous and untenable. Plans to establish the Columbia Department's main depot at its mouth were scrapped and Fort Vancouver became the permanent supply depot for all of the department's posts in Columbia and New Caledonia. The location of the original stockade, at least a mile from the Columbia River, was not practical for the increasing amounts of goods and material which would have to be moved in and out of the depot enroute to and from other posts, England, and (as the envisioned agricultural and industrial production plans materialized) Hawaii, California, and Russian outposts in Alaska. Hauling water to the stockade, with an increased complement of employees stationed there to perform depot duties, would be inefficient. Moreover, the high, naturally defensible site designed to repel Native American attacks had proven unnecessary. Thus, in the winter of 1828-29, or possibly in the early spring of 1829, construction began on a new stockade on the plain lying along the river, about four hundred yards from its bank.

The plain on which the new stockade was situated came to be called Fort Plain. It was the functional and approximate geographic center of Fort Vancouver's lands, which, at its greatest extent, fronted the Columbia River for about twenty-five miles, and stretched northward from it for distances varying from four to fifteen miles. All principal roads led to and from the 1828-29 stockade, connecting it to the post's other agricultural centers, referred to as farms, to the north, east and west; to its mills six miles to the east; to its employee and riverfront activities, west and south of the stockade; and to overland routes connecting the post with the outside world.

Legend maintains the state's first grist mill was built and operated at Fort Vancouver in the early years of its establishment. In 1828-9, a horse and oxen powered grist mill was definitely located just north of the new stockade; a water-powered grist mill was later built six miles east of the post.

The following paragraphs regarding the HBC Village is modified from Wilson, Douglas C., Robert Cromwell, and Theresa D. Langford's Excavation and Laboratory Procedures Manual, 2001. The manuscript is on file at the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, Washington:

To the southwest, over 800' from the Fort Vancouver stockade complex, the HBC Village (or Kanaka Village) was located. The following description of the HBC Village comes from a report written by Douglas Wilson, et al. The term "Kanaka" was used to designate employees of Native Hawaiian ancestry, however it is known that the HBC Village was home to people of various Native American ancestries, French-Canadians, Scottish, English, Americans, and possibly Portuguese. The HBC Village was perhaps the most diverse and cosmopolitan settlement on the entire Pacific Coast in the early nineteenth century, and was the largest Euro-American settlement between Spanish California and Russian Alaska until circa 1845. Population numbers in the HBC Village during the 1829-1845 period are sketchy at best, but it has been estimated that between 1827-1860 the Fort employed 1,090 people (Kardas 1971, 169). It is likely that many of these employees had additional family members, and that most represented in this number lived in the HBC Village. It has been variously estimated that the HBC Village contained between twenty and sixty residential structures and it has been recorded that these may have been arranged in ethnic neighborhoods. In one of these houses lived a Hawaiian man known as Kanaka William who was an influential religious leader of the HBC Village between 1844 and 1860.

Along the riverfront to the south of the HBC Village was an industrial center for the HBC, containing a Salmon Store (a warehouse for salting and shipping salmon), a wharf, a piggery, cooper's shop, boat houses, blacksmith, and a stockaded hospital area. Much of this activity was centered on the bank of a pond that had an outlet into the Columbia River. During this period, McLoughlin, under instructions from Simpson and the HBC's London headquarters, established the HBC's coastal trade, which continued to be directed from Fort Vancouver until the Columbia Department headquarters was moved to Victoria, BC, in 1849. In 1827, a thirty-ton sloop, the Broughton, was built on the river about

1/4 mile from the stockade. In 1828, a sixty-ton craft, the Vancouver, was launched. In the 1830s and 1840s the marine department of the depot continued to grow. By 1836, the HBC had seven vessels employed on the coast. A wharf or landing jetty was erected to move the shipments of furs and goods in and out of the depot. In 1827, McLoughlin shipped barrels of salted salmon from Fort Vancouver to California, initiating the region's commercial salmon business.

During the years after 1829, the posts maintained by the HBC through Fort Vancouver included Fort George (reoccupied in 1829), Chinook or Pillar Rock, Cape Disappointment, Fort Umpqua, Fort Nez Perces, Fort Boise, Fort Hall, Fort Okanagan, Fort Colville, Kootenai Post, Flathead Post, Coweeman, and later, Champoeg in the Willamette River valley. Under the HBC's later subsidiary, the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, two additional posts were supervised from Fort Vancouver: Cowlitz Farm and Fort Nisqually. McLoughlin established trading relationships with regional native tribes. Important figures in the relationship between the local Chinookan tribes included Chief Casino and Chief Comcomly who were competing rivals for HBC's favor.

For many years Fort Vancouver served as the collection point for furs from these posts, and as the distribution center for supplies and trade goods from London, agricultural produce and equipment from Fort Vancouver, and items manufactured at Fort Vancouver. In addition, McLoughlin, as head of the Columbia Department at Fort Vancouver, presided over the establishment and operations of a general trading post in San Francisco between 1841 and 1845, and had jurisdiction over an agency established in the Hawaiian Islands in 1833.

Large-Scale Farming

When the post reached its maximum development in the 1840s, the HBC farm consisted of three great open spaces in the forest lands along the Columbia River: Fort Plain, Lower Plain and Mill Plain, and several smaller plains north and east of the post, jointly referred to as the Back Plains. The HBC also had a sawmill, grist mill, and associated structures, located six miles east of the stockade.

The farms at Fort Vancouver were generally worked by Company employees not assigned to other tasks. However, during planting and harvesting season, all available hands were employed. In addition to Hawaiians, French-Canadians, Orkney men, others from the British Isles, and local Native Americans were hired to work in the fields. After the 1840s, the Company came to increasingly rely upon Chinook tribe labor. Farm laborers were usually supervised by a clerk appointed to Fort Vancouver by the HBC. Periodically, the HBC employed farm specialists, such as shepherds, or dairymen from England.

Farm production grew steadily at Fort Vancouver from 120 cultivated acres in 1829 to 1,420 acres in 1846. Livestock production also rose significantly, although the latter years are hard to assess, since many cattle and sheep at the post were transferred to the farms at Fort Nisqually and Cowlitz. Visitors were almost unanimously impressed with the scale and scope of the farm operations. By 1837, Simpson reported:

> The fur trade is the principal branch of business at present in the country situated between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. On the banks of the Columbia river, however, where the soil and climate are favorable to cultivation, we are directing our attention to agriculture on a large scale, and there is every prospect that we shall soon be able to establish important branches of export trade from thence in the articles of wood, tallow, hides, tobacco, and grain of various kinds.
>
> I have also the satisfaction to say, that the native population are beginning to profit by our example, as many, formerly dependent on hunting and fishing, now maintain themselves by the produce of the soil.
>
> The possession of that country to Great Britain may become an object of very great importance, and we are strengthening that claim to it (independent of the claims of prior discovery and occupation for the purpose of

Native American trade) by forming a nucleus of a colony through the establishment of farms, and the settlement of some of our retiring officers and servants as agriculturists. (British and American Joint Commission Vol. XIII, 36)

By far the most important cash-barter crop at Fort Vancouver was wheat. Great quantities of it were raised, particularly after the establishment of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, and the development of an export trade to the Russian settlers in Alaska. Much of the wheat was ground into flour in the Fort's gristmill. Towards the mid-1840s, wheat was shipped into the Fort's mill from the Willamette Valley by bateau and barges, and flour shipped out to the Russians in Alaska. Great quantities of peas were raised for provisions for the Department's posts. Barley, oats and buckwheat were also important crops, and for some years, Indian corn. Potatoes were another mainstay, and although production figures are often missing for this crop, it is almost certain it was raised throughout this historic period. Acreage was planted in turnips, upon which sheep, and possibly pigs, were over-wintered.

Initially the livestock operation at Fort Vancouver was intended to provide meat for the HBC's own posts and coastal vessels in the Columbia Department, in the form of salted beef and pork and, presumably, dairy products. Later, salted pork, butter, and wool became major export items. Plans to export hides and tallow apparently never materialized to any great degree. By 1839, there were over eight hundred head of cattle grazing in Fort Vancouver pastures and, according to one source, by 1846 there were 1,915 cattle at Fort Vancouver. In addition to the Fort's breeding program, several cattle drives from California had brought the HBC an increase in stock. Because horses were required in great numbers as transportation, sometimes for food (in the early years), for the fur trade, and for large-scale farm work, it was apparently decided to breed them at the post, rather than rely on trading for them with the Native Americans, primarily the Nez Perce.

Raising hogs was an early and important agricultural activity at the post, particularly for use in supplying the interior posts with foodstuffs in the form of salted pork and, later, to fulfill a contract with the Russian American Company. Because pigs were fast breeding, McLoughlin was able to report in 1829 that he would salt more than forty barrels of pork that year. Simpson's original goal was to produce enough pigs to produce 10,000 pounds of cured pork each year. In 1845, British Lieutenants Warren and Vavasour reported there were over 1,500 pigs at Fort Vancouver. By 1844, the HBC had imported some Berkshire hogs to improve the herd.

In 1839, the HBC established a subsidiary company, the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, to handle a contract the Company had made with the Russian American Company in Alaska. In exchange for trading rights and a lease to establish posts on the Alaskan coast, the HBC agreed to provide the Russians with an annual rent of otter skins and with 8,400 bushels of wheat, wheat flour, barley, peas, salted beef, butter, and manufactured items. Neither Fort Vancouver nor Fort Langley, the only other departmental post producing foodstuffs in any quantity, could meet the contract. The Puget's Sound Agricultural Company was incorporated to develop additional farms within the Department and to develop an international market for produce from the Pacific Northwest. Fort Nisqually and Cowlitz Farm were transferred to the new firm, as were most of the livestock and farm implements in the Department.

McLoughlin was appointed to head this enterprise, in addition to his continuing duties as administrative head of all the HBC posts west of the Rocky Mountains. While in theory and in law the two companies were separate, in practice the operations of the two were mixed. Farming continued on a large scale at Fort Vancouver, which served as a way station for livestock heading north to the Puget's Sound Company farms, and which was further developed in order to meet the Russian contract.

Sheep eventually became the most important livestock at Fort Vancouver, providing large quantities of wool for export to London. In the 1840s, the number of sheep owned by the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company rose from 2,342 reported in 1841, to 10,578, reported in 1846. This included sheep at Fort Nisqually, Cowlitz Farm and Fort Vancouver. Between 1842 and 1847 over 60,000 pounds of wool and over 2,000 sheepskins were shipped to London. At Fort

Vancouver, a serious effort was made to improve the native stock, imported primarily from California, through the use of blooded sheep from England, including Merinos, Saxonies and Leicesters.

Agricultural activities of the HBC resulted in large open fields and cultivated orchards surrounding the Fort. Fields on the river terrace to the north of the Fort were eventually developed by the U.S. Army and later the National Park Service and no longer reflect their historic agricultural use. Fields directly adjacent to the Fort have historically been used for the U.S. Army's Spruce Mill, CCC headquarters, and Pearson Airfield. However, with the removal of much of these developments, leaving only the historic hangars of Pearson Airfield, the areas around the Fort are now uncultivated grass fields that help to convey the historic setting of the Fort. In addition, a portion of the historic orchard to the northwest of the Fort has been recently reconstructed.

Religion/St. James Mission

The HBC required that all residents of the posts in the Northern Department attend religious services on Sunday. At Fort Vancouver, two services were held in the dining hall of the Manager's Residence, or Big House: an Anglican service conducted in English by James Douglas or a clerk and a Catholic mass read in French by McLoughlin. The first official Catholic mass in "lower" Oregon was held in 1838 by French Catholic priests Francois Norbert Blanchet and Moseste Demers, dispatched after negotiations with the HBC by the Bishop of Juliopolis near the Red River in Canada. The priests were given a building within the stockade to use as a church and resided at the fort when not administering to the missions and other Columbia Department posts. They performed baptisms, weddings, and funerals for the HBC employees and laborers, and later, U.S. Army servicemen. Circa 1844, the HBC offered Father Blanchet a tract of land north of the stockade and in 1845-46 a new church was built beyond the confines of the stockade, establishing St. James Mission. The church was listed on an HBC inventory of property in 1846-1847, indicating that the Company considered the church as its property (Thomas 1984, 9).

Little documentation is readily available about the development of the St. James Catholic Mission between circa 1845-1870. What has been culled from various records generally revolves around the competing claims for the Mission land between the U.S. Army and the Catholic Church (Anderson 1907; Ayers 1891; Thomas 1984). When the U.S. Army established Vancouver Barracks in 1849, they doubtless saw the Mission as a part of the HBC establishment, and respected the fenced improvements of the Mission. Still, Quartermaster Depot structures were constructed to the south and west of the Mission claim, while barracks structures were constructed to the north and east.

As part of their duties, the priests and nuns of the Mission established a cemetery and kept records of interments. The priests documented the first burial in January 1839, indicating the establishment of the second HBC cemetery north of the fort. (The first HBC cemetery was located outside the present day Reserve and proposed historic district, near the present location of the Washington School of the Deaf at the intersection of Evergreen Boulevard and Grand Avenue.) Between 1839 and 1856, 208 burials were documented by the priests. These records reflect the diversity of those who lived at the Fort, including American, British, Canadian, French, French-Canadian, Hawaiian, Irish, Métis, Portuguese, and Scottish. Indian tribes represented include Cascades, Chehalis, Chinook, Clallam, Cowlitz, Iroquois, Kalapuya, Klickitat, Nisqually, Shasta, Snohomish, Spokane, Tillamook, Umpqua, and Walla Walla (Thomas and Friedenburg 1997).

According to several researchers, the success and growth of the Mission in the 1850s can be attributed to the Catholic patronage of the Vancouver Barracks commander at the time, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Bonneville (Hussey 1957, 211; Thomas 1984, 16). Bonneville apparently made friends and dined frequently with the Mission's priest at the time, Father JBA Brouillet, and was confirmed by him into the Catholic faith at the Mission on March 30, 1854 (Warner, Wormwell, and Munnick 1972). Under Bonneville's encouragement, the Mission enclosed five acres of land with a fence, planted an orchard, and constructed a house for the Bishop (Hussey 1957).

In November 1856, Father Brouillet opened an academy for boys at the Mission, hiring a local layperson, Mr. Kinsela, as its instructor (Shoenberg 1962:39). This academy would eventually become the Holy Angels College for Boys (Shoenberg 1962, 39). In December of that year, five nuns from the Sisters of Providence religious community of Montreal arrived at the St. James Mission, including the revered Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart. The Sisters expanded the academy for boys in April of 1857, opening the Providence Academy. In 1858, the Sisters established the St. Joseph's hospital at the Mission. The founding of St. Joseph's hospital by the Sisters marked the establishment of what is now the Providence Health Care System, still operating hospitals across the Northwest to this day. The Sisters continued to expand their roles in charity, and in 1860 they established within the Mission, St. Vincent's Orphanage for boys and St. Genevieve's Orphanage for girls. In 1865, Bishop Blanchet established the Holy Angels College for Boys, placing Father Junger as its director, Father Paul Mans as assistant, Father St. Onge as a teacher, and Mr. J.B. Boulet as a teacher. A two-story structure was constructed for the College in the northwestern quarter of the Mission. By 1872, the Mission grounds contained no less than 28 separate structures.

In 1872 the General Land Office concluded that the Mission claim was only valid for 0.44 acre, or just enough space for the church structure itself. This decision was unacceptable to the Church, and new courses of lobbying to Congress and appeals to the courts were made, while the Mission apparently continued to operate and expand as before. Still, these legal disputes came to a head 15 years later, when the Army removed all priests, nuns, orphans, patients and students from the grounds on April 9, 1887 (Anderson 1907; Thomas 1984). The Catholic Church protested this action again, yet they were barred from re-entering the structures other than for specific entries to remove Church-owned property, under the supervision of the U.S. Army. The church structure burned at midnight on June 21, 1888, and several other Mission structures burned to the ground later that night (Schoenberg 1962: 141). All remaining Mission structures were removed by the 1890s, except for the Holy Angels College structure, which was retained by the Army for use as an NCO Quarters (Vancouver Barracks 1886-1939; Thomas 1984).

After the U.S. Army took control of the site, the Catholic Church was pressured to relinquish claims on the cemetery area by circa 1856. Over time, surface features of the HBC cemetery slowly disappeared; wood markers and fences were used as firewood. In 1866, Brevet Brigadier General James F. Rusling recommended removing some of the graves from the HBC cemetery to the U.S. Army cemetery. However, it is not clear whether or not his recommendations were undertaken, or to what extent (Thomas and Friedenburg 1997). The U.S. Army built buildings on the site of the cemetery and St. James Mission. As a result, these areas no longer reflect their appearance prior to 1856. However, archeological excavations, ground-penetrating radar, and inadvertent discoveries during construction indicate that graves still remain within the areas of the historic HBC cemetery. The HBC cemetery and St. James Mission remain as archeological sites.

Education/Schoolhouses

In 1835, Rev. Samuel Parker wrote, "Half of a new house is assigned me, well furnished, and all attendance which I could wish, with access to as many valuable books. There is a school connected with this establishment for the benefit of the children of the traders and common laborers, some of whom are orphans whose parents were attached to the company; and also some Native American children, who are provided for by the generosity of the resident gentlemen..." (Parker 1967 ed., 159-161). The school was established in 1832 and was attended by students from throughout the Columbia District, who boarded at Fort Vancouver. For some years the education was apparently free of charge, but by the mid-1830s, some students, at least, were required to work on the farm to help defray their expenses. Late in 1843 or early in 1844, Chief Factor James Douglas (who later became the first governor of British Columbia), in consultation with Simpson, began to plan for a school that would be supported by subscription. Douglas directed the construction of two new school buildings north of the stockade but these structures were still unfinished when the U.S. Army arrived at the post in 1849.

The schoolhouses were removed by the U.S. Army during the period of significance and remain as archeological sites within the Historic District.

Medicine and Botany

Fort Vancouver served both as the destination and home base for British-American and other foreign naturalists, many of whom became internationally recognized scientists, with reputations based in part on their research from Fort Vancouver. To all Chief Factor McLoughlin extended assistance and aid. Botanist David Douglas's first visit in 1825-27 was followed by a second in 1829-30. Douglas was accompanied on his first trip by physician and scientist Dr. John Scouler. Botanist Thomas Nuttall, who traveled with the Nathanial Wyeth Expedition in 1834-35 to Fort Vancouver, was recognized as the discoverer of many new genera and species of plants. His association with the Pacific Northwest is memorialized by the name given to the native flowering dogwood, (*Cornus nuttallii*). With Nuttall was John Townsend, a Philadelphia ornithologist, who later acted as a temporary physician at Fort Vancouver.

William Brackenridge, at the post in 1841 with the U.S. Exploring Expedition, collected botanical data that were later published. In fact, many members of the U.S. Exploring Expedition were guests of the HBC at Fort Vancouver and at other posts. Some of the specimens from the collections of the expedition's naturalists and anthropologists, and the elaborate drawings, many of which were published in following years, were made at and near Fort Vancouver. The collections led to the establishment of the first federally supported museum, in the National Gallery of the Patent Office. Later, they were lodged at the Smithsonian Institution. John C. Fremont's overland exploring expedition from the United States, arriving at Fort Vancouver in November of 1843, included a collection of plants later described in a Smithsonian Institution publication. The Royal Horticultural Society of London maintained close ties with Fort Vancouver via the HBC's London office, and many native plants and trees from the Fort Vancouver region found their way into the Society's gardens at Chiswick.

Forbes Barclay, a Scotsman, was one of the earliest medical people in the Oregon Country and was involved in the highest levels in medicine, government, and education. Appointed surgeon to the HBC in 1839, he ministered to HBC employees, missionaries, including Narcissa Whitman, and American settlers. He later moved to Oregon City in 1850, where he served as mayor, schools superintendent, the first coroner of Oregon, and physician.

Fort Vancouver's Influence on Settlement

By the late 1820s, HBC employees and free trappers began to settle in the 150-mile-long Willamette Valley, south of the Columbia River. The first establishments were in the vicinity of Champoeg, where it was relatively easy to ford the Willamette River. One of the earliest to settle there was Etienne Lucier, a free trader who in 1828 approached Chief Factor John McLoughlin, asking for his assistance in establishing a farm. Thus Fort Vancouver, under the aegis of McLoughlin, became involved in the development of farming in the Willamette Valley, through the provision of seed, livestock, and agricultural implements to freemen and retired employees. From this nuclear settlement, fostered and encouraged by McLoughlin, the Oregon Territory developed.

In the 1830s and 1840s, the farm and store at Fort Vancouver also provided necessary supplies, livestock, and equipment to American missionaries, who were later instrumental in publicizing the attractions of the rich Willamette Valley to land-hungry and restless Americans, and who had a significant role in establishing the Oregon Country as a territory of the United States. Up until 1842-43, Fort Vancouver served as the principal supply for food, clothing, and farming equipment for Americans arriving overland. In 1833, John Ball wrote to his friend back east, "He [John McLoughlin] has liberally engaged to lend me a plough, an axe, oxen, cow &c" (Ball 1834, no pagination). Reports of such aid, printed in newspapers in the states, furthered interest in migration. Jason Lee, of the Methodist Mission, began to lecture on the advantages of the Oregon Country when he visited the east coast in the late 1830s, and his speeches and the 1838 published journal of his travels contributed to the spread of Oregon fever. By 1841, there were sixty-five Americans

in the Willamette Valley to whom McLoughlin had loaned seed, livestock, and agricultural implements. By 1843, over 1,000 American settlers had established themselves in the valley and the economic base had begun to shift from Fort Vancouver to the valley settlements. However, for most of this period, it was McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver who aided the Americans. His reasons have often been described as humanitarian as, without aid, the settlers would almost certainly have starved. But assistance was also forthcoming to avoid confrontations and probable looting. In 1843, the settlers in the Willamette Valley voted to form a provisional government, which McLoughlin felt obliged to join and pay taxes to, in order to protect the HBC's interests.

In 1837, U.S. Navy purser William Slacum assisted Willamette Valley settlers in driving a herd of cattle from California to the valley, a move that began to wean the settlers from the assistance of Fort Vancouver. Until 1842-43, however, when settlers in the valley began to establish their own stores, the HBC retained its monopoly on imported clothing, seed and manufactured items. Also in the early 1840s, some Americans began to establish their own flour mills, cutting into the milling operations at the post, although the HBC remained the biggest purchaser of wheat in the Valley for a few more years, scrambling to fulfill its sales commitments to the Russian American Company in Alaska.

In 1845, a census in the Oregon Territory showed 2,109 Euro-Americans, most of them settlers who had arrived since 1842. By 1852, thousands of immigrants had traversed the Oregon Trail, settling throughout the territory; in that year alone close to 13,000 people arrived in Oregon Territory. This influx of Americans would eventually tilt the balance in the claims of the United States to the disputed territory. McLoughlin recognized that fact, yet hoped that by steering settlers to the Willamette Valley, the British might yet retain their hold on the lands north of the Columbia River.

Many immigrants began to view the HBC lands as subject to the Donation Land Claim Law, particularly after news of the 1846 treaty arrived. Throughout the disputed territory, the HBC fought a losing battle to eject squatters from their lands. In the mid-1840s, in an effort to protect HBC lands, fourteen employees laid claims of 640 acres each, the maximum allowed under the Donation Land Claim law of the Oregon provisional government, to the lands at Fort Vancouver. Although subsequent litigation stalled claim jumpers for a number of years, the effort was largely for naught. By 1860, most HBC employees had either sold or abandoned their claims.

In 1848, Henry Williamson and others platted a town site on his claim west of the stockade at Fort Vancouver, naming it Vancouver City. By 1850, the Federal census listed 95 houses in the newly established Vancouver County, of which Vancouver City was the county seat. In the ensuing decade, town development included two schools, a ferry service, saloons, boarding houses, a courthouse, a livery stable, dance hall and theater, and other buildings. In 1857, the town was incorporated, and in 1859, it was a serious, although unsuccessful, contender for the Washington Territorial capital. With an increase in the number of American ships entering Oregon, the development of reliable money, the increase in merchants and manufacturers, and concomitant number of available goods in the territory, the HBC's monopoly was effectively broken.

In 1846, Chief Factor McLoughlin was forcibly retired from his duties with the HBC, and administration of the post was lodged in a board of management, which for several years included Chief Factors Peter Skene Ogden and James Douglas. In 1849, three years after the signing of the Treaty of Oregon, which established the boundary between Great Britain's territory and the United States at the forty-ninth parallel, the HBC moved its main depot to Fort Victoria in British Columbia. Despite this shift, the financial center of the HBC's operations west of the Rockies remained at Fort Vancouver. Its stores and mills were still operating at that time, shipping goods and materials south to supply the influx of miners responding to the discovery of gold at Sutter's Fort, and also making some sales to the U. S. Army, which arrived at the site in the spring of 1849.

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. Gradually, however, the military began to expand beyond the sites it had occupied near the stockade. By 1856, when soldiers tore down part of a fence enclosing the HBC's graveyard, the U.S. Army had generally ceased to ask

permission from the HBC before engaging on building projects. Finally, in 1860, the U.S. Army razed all but a few houses in the employee HBC Village and most of the HBC's structures at the river.

As a result of the U.S. Army's actions, in May of 1860, A.G. Dallas, president of the Council of the HBC in North America, wrote a bitter letter to the commander of the post, Major General William S. Harney, protesting the U.S. Army's lack of regard for the rights of the HBC. Dallas notified Harney that the HBC would be vacating Fort Vancouver "...as soon as necessary arrangements can be made" (Dallas 1860, no pagination). Soon after, all remaining stores and equipment were packed on board a vessel and shipped to Victoria, and the HBC abandoned the post. On May 1, 1860, Charles William Wilson, a royal engineer with the North American Boundary Commission survey team, arrived at Fort Vancouver. He wrote:

> ... the Fort is now surrounded by the Garrison of American troops under General Harney of San Juan renown; alas the poor old Fort once the great depot of all the western fur trade is now sadly shorn of its glories, General Harney having taken forcible possession of nearly all the ground round & almost confined the H.B.C. people to the Fort itself; the H.B. Company are going to give up their post here as most of their business is now transacted in Victoria & in consequence of General Harney's disregard of the treaty of 46 which secured them their rights; it is most annoying to them to see all the fields & land they have reclaimed from the wilderness & savage gradually taken away from them; we have at present the use of the buildings which are nearly empty now, what a place it must have been in the olden time! ("Journal of Service Lieutenant Charles William Wilson" 1858-60, 89-90)

The departure of the HBC left the entire site to the control of U.S. interests. The U.S. Army quickly razed the HBC Fort and HBC Village for development of the Quartermasters Depot (primarily in the area of the HBC Village). Over time, the Quartermasters Depot was also dismantled, with the removal of deteriorating buildings and construction of Interstate 5 in the 1960s along the western boundary of the Reserve. Since the late 1940s, excavations within the HBC Fort site have helped to inform a partial reconstruction of the Fort. The HBC Village has markers indicating the corners of partially excavated buildings there.

HBC Fort Reconstruction

The proposal to reconstruct the HBC Fort was initially supported by local organizations, but the NPS resisted the idea. They felt that such a reconstruction was not appropriate for a national park site. Early interpretive proposals suggested a simple outline of the old stockade in a two-foot wide strip of white aggregate and marking the buildings with concrete footings with their interiors planted with grass. However, public pressure persisted and by 1966, Congressional monies were appropriated for reconstruction of the HBC Fort through Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen's continued support of the park. In the end, the adopted reconstruction plan modeled, as closely as possible, the historic character of the original Fort buildings. Reconstruction of the Fort began in 1966, based on work by NPS archeologists, historians, and historical architects. In addition to the knowledge revealed by archeological excavations within the Fort site, the park also acquired a large collection of items representing the material culture of the historic era such as maps, lithographs, journals, and letters. These historic resources, used in conjunction with archeological evidence, ensure the most accurate reconstructions possible. Construction of the stockade began in July 1966 and was completed in 1973. Eleven buildings have since been reconstructed. These buildings include: the Bastion (built in 1972), the Bake House (built in 1974), the Chief Factor's House (built in 1976), the Kitchen (built in 1976), the Wash House (built in 1976), the Blacksmith Shop (built in 1981), the Indian Trade Shop (built in 1981), the Fur Warehouse (built in 1992-94), the Carpentry Shop (built 1844-45), the Jail (built in 2000), and the Counting House/New Office (built in 2003).

Though the restoration plan encouraged historical research that would contribute to accurate restoration and reconstruction, these principles were applied strongly to the Fort and its buildings, but not to the landscape. The

subsequent reconstruction of the orchard in 1962 was not a true reconstruction as it was not accurately located, nor did it contain fruit varieties appropriate to the historic period. Furthermore, the trees were not spaced or shaped to reflect historic conditions. However, it did represent the notion of the production plantation that existed on the Fort site in the 1800s.

However, in 2003, an orchard reconstruction project was completed that accurately restored one acre of the historic five-acre HBC apple orchard. A plan titled "Orchard Reconstruction Recommendations," was developed by NPS Historical Landscape Architect Susan Dolan in 2002. Dolan is also the author of the draft orchard historical context titled, "Fruitful Legacy: A Historical Context of Fruit Trees and Orchards in the United States from 1600 to the Present." The "Orchard Reconstruction Recommendations" for the HBC orchard includes recommendations for the orchard location, spacing of trees, genetic stock, tree form, tree acquisition, tree planting, orchard maintenance, cost estimates, and Mission 66 orchard removal. Attention was paid to every known detail of the historic orchard and orchard practices of the time. Location of the orchard, the varieties of apples grown, and spacing of trees were based on information gathered from historic maps, lithographs, journal entries, letters, and archeological excavations (summarized in the Taylor 1992), and from studying comparable orchards that have survived at other HBC Forts.

Today, the archeological site and numerous artifacts collected through previous excavations are considered the most significant HBC-related resources within the Historic District. The Fort reconstructions (including buildings, structures, and an orchard), along with the Fort's setting within an open field, work together to convey the historic scene from the period of significance.

3) U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era, 1849-1946

The activities and influence of the U.S. Army between 1849 and 1946 within the Pacific Northwest are reflected in the extant historical development within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District. The remaining historic buildings, structures, and archeological sites, all within their original location and setting described in Section 7, continue to convey the district's historic development and subsequent modification to accommodate the Army's significant activities related to architecture, exploration/ settlement, industry, military, politics/government, and transportation as described below.

Settling the Territory

Vancouver Barracks, first called Camp Vancouver, was the principal military establishment in the Pacific Northwest until World War I. Vancouver Barracks served as training grounds for military leaders of the Civil War, the Boxer Rebellion, the Philippine campaign, the Mexican War, the Modoc War, and World Wars I and II. Some seventy officers who later became generals were stationed at the Fort and served their apprenticeships at Vancouver Barracks. Among these were Ulysses S. Grant, George C. Marshall, Winfield S. Scott, George B. McClellan, Philip B. Sheridan, William T. Sherman, George E. Pickett, Benjamin L.E. Bonneville, Rufus Ingalls, W.S. Harney, Edward O.C. Ord, Nelson A. Miles, Oliver O. Howard, George W. Goethals, Frederick Funston, Thomas A. Anderson, Phillip Kearney, Joseph A. Hooker, Charles H. Martin, E.S. Otis, Omar Bradley, C.P. Gross, Arthur MacArthur, E. R. S. Canby, and Joseph K. Barnes.

During its early years, the Barracks' role was to protect American settlers from hostile natives and to support United States occupation of the Oregon Territory. With the increasing numbers of land-hungry immigrants from the United States, Native American tribes in the west began to take action to protect their lands. Settlers in the Oregon Country had formed a provisional government in the years between 1837 and 1843. At first the government dealt with issues relating to land claims and community security. Later, its members drafted a code of laws, elected community officers and, ultimately, petitioned the United States to extend its jurisdiction over the country. Marcus Whitman, a

missionary who had been helped by the Hudson's Bay Company Chief Factor John McLoughlin in establishing his mission near the current town of Walla Walla, Washington, traveled to Washington D.C. in 1842 to lobby officials for Forts to protect settlers enroute to the Oregon Country. In 1846, Congress authorized President James Polk to create a regiment to establish military reservations along the Oregon Trail, but the regiment was diverted to participate in the war with Mexico and was not released from its duties there until 1848. In 1848, Congress passed a bill establishing the territory of Oregon, sparked in part by the news of the murder of Whitman, his wife, and twelve others at his mission at the hands of Native Americans in 1847. In 1849, U.S. Army troops were sent to the North Pacific Coast where they established "Camp Vancouver." The Department of the Pacific Division, headquartered in California and under the command of Brevet Major General Persifor Smith, administered the new post.

During the summer of 1849, the command camped in tents on the high ground behind 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, locals, 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 eleven-room log building for the officers of the First Artillery, a kitchen/servants' quarters, a mess hall/kitchen, and a hospital kitchen/bakehouse. Of these buildings, only the officers' building (the Grant House) exists today. Officers and provisions were also housed in structures rented from the HBC at Fort Vancouver. In September of 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 of 1850, Ingalls entered into an agreement with Chief Factor Peter Skene Ogden on behalf of the U.S. government and the HBC for the use of an eight-acre field 1/4 mile north of the stockade. On this leased site, citizen carpenters constructed twenty-six buildings, including log structures for officers and two, two-story log barracks buildings. The placement of these buildings created the initial outlines of the parade grounds. Additional buildings were constructed in the vicinity of the HBC Village and near the Columbia River, to serve as the Quartermaster's Depot.

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 (P.S. Ogden May 28, 1850, no pagination). 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.

The new boundaries of the military reservation were surveyed by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel B.L.E. Bonneville, who arrived at Columbia Barracks in September of 1852, when he assumed command of the post and the headquarters of the Fourth Infantry Regiment, which was to serve in the region throughout most of the 1850s. Bonneville was already noted as an explorer, having served in Oregon in the 1830s.

Following Bonneville's departure in 1855, the post experienced a succession of commanding officers, sometimes depending on duty assignments and Native American activities in the region. 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 [sic]graveyard, were removed by some of the soldiers of the garrison at various times, and ... used as fuel at their quarters... (British and American Joint Commission Vol. II, 180)

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. By 1869, maps of the Vancouver Barracks showed no trace of the structures that had comprised the HBC's stockade: the stockade site was contained within a large fenced pasture,

Although Columbia Barracks (renamed Fort Vancouver in 1853) fostered the careers of many young officers who were to become famous in the Civil War, troops stationed at the post during the war years had little contact with the bloody battles raging on the other side of the continent. To replace troops shipped east, Fort Vancouver was at first manned by companies from the California Volunteers. Later, it was garrisoned by volunteers recruited from Washington Territory and Oregon. The troops were generally occupied escorting emigrants en route to Oregon and Washington and skirmishing with Native Americans whose lands were being appropriated. After the war ended, regular army units were once again sent to the post.

Those stationed at the post during the 1840s and 1850s and who later earned national recognition include: Joseph Barnes, who served as U.S. Surgeon General during the Civil War; Philip Sheridan, a Second Lieutenant in the cavalry at Fort Vancouver, who in 1883 was named Commander in Chief of the U.S. Army; Captain George McClellan, later commanding general of the Union Troops in the Civil War; Benjamin Alvord, who became the U.S. Army's paymaster in 1872; Ulysses S. Grant, destined for Civil War fame and the Presidency of the United States. The post became famous in military circles as the "mother" of the Army, in affectionate recognition of its role in fostering young officers who later gained fame.

Indian Wars/General O.O. Howard

From 1849 until 1881, Fort Vancouver served as the U.S. Army's staging area for various conflicts with surrounding native peoples, including major conflicts in the 1850s and the 1870s.

The decade of the 1850s produced a sense of urgency and instability in the Pacific Northwest. During this time, uprisings and battles ranging from Puget Sound in the Washington Territory to southern Oregon, Weston both sides of the Cascade Mountains, and as far east as Montana, were quelled with troops deployed from Fort Vancouver. In 1851, the Rogue River Wars erupted, sparked by American gold seekers and homesteaders entering the lands of the Rogue River tribes, and escalated into a full-scale war east of the Cascades by 1855. Also generated by the discovery of gold, the Yakima Indian Wars began in 1853 and included peoples of the Palouse, Walla Walla, Klickitat, Spokane, and Coeur d'Alene tribes. Although the conflict was briefly halted in 1856, several hostile incidents took place during the last half of the decade, including a Native American attack on the city of Seattle in 1856. Under Sheridan, the Yakima Indian Wars finally ended in 1858 with the hanging of 10 Native American leaders in retaliation for the killing of twelve white settlers and the holding of hostages near Spokane, Washington.

In the 1850s, Colonel George Wright was placed in command of the military district of Oregon and Washington, with headquarters at Vancouver. He arrived at Vancouver Barracks (renamed in 1853) in January of 1856 with eight companies of the Ninth Infantry. Under Wright, new military posts were established in Yakima and Walla Walla. In 1858, following a new outbreak of Native American actions, the military department of the Pacific was reorganized into two districts--the California and the Oregon Departments, and Major General William S. Harney was assigned to the command of the latter, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks. In May of 1859, Native American tribes from east of the Cascades stressed their desires for peaceful relations by sending a delegation from the Pend d'Oreille, Lower Pend d'Oreille, Flathead, Spokane, Colville, and Coeur d'Alene tribes, to meet with General Harney at Fort Vancouver. Peace

talks were held and treaties reluctantly signed, forcing the indigenous peoples to forfeit their land and move onto reservations.

During the following decades, troops stationed at the post were largely engaged in gathering the few remaining bands of Native Americans not living on reservations. Troops at Fort Vancouver participated in the major campaigns against the Shoshones in the 1870s and in the Modoc War of 1872-73.

After decades of conflicts with Native Americans in the West, the Department of the Columbia obtained a new commanding officer, General Oliver Otis Howard, in 1874. A Union General, devout Christian, and former head of the Freedmen's Bureau, Howard was chosen by President Ulysses S. Grant as a special envoy to the Native Americans. His prominent role and leadership while residing at Fort Vancouver, especially the final two major campaigns against the non-treaty Nez Perce and the Bannock-Paiute, led to the end of the Indian Wars era.

Tensions with the Native Americans east of the Cascade Mountains escalated in 1877 when Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perce revolted against a reneged treaty granting land to the Nez Perce. Howard was sent to persuade Chief Joseph to lead his people from their homeland of the Wallowa Valley in eastern Oregon for the reservation assigned to them in Idaho. Howard understood that Joseph and his people never signed a treaty giving up their homeland, but this did not change the mandates from Congress to move the Nez Perce band onto the reservation. Despite his sympathies for Joseph's band, Howard did not hesitate to send his troops after Nez Perce warriors killed several white settlers in the area. Howard's troops pursued the Nez Perce band during their flight from Idaho across more than 1,500 miles to northern Montana.

Following the capture of the Nez Perce in 1877, Howard negotiated a treaty with Chief Joseph. Despite Howard's military success in the Nez Perce campaign, he continued to struggle with the underlying moral issue in how the Nez Perce were treated. After Joseph's surrender, he argued without success that Joseph's band should be allowed to return to their homeland.

The last major Indian Wars campaign occurred in the summer of 1878. In 1877, tension among the Bannocks began to increase, with white settlers encroaching on their reservation and with news of the Nez Perce War. In May 1878, fighting began after the tribe found the camas roots, traditionally dug at Camas Prairie, destroyed by hogs. A band of angry Bannocks formed under the leadership of Buffalo Horn and left Fort Hall, Idaho to join forces with other bands in Oregon. Howard pursued the Bannocks as they fled through Oregon. After months of pursual and several skirmishes, the Bannocks surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel James W. Forsyth on September 12, 1878. This was the last major campaign of the long era of Indian Wars.

Between 1877 and 1881, Fort Vancouver held various Native American prisoners, along with white prisoners en route to Alcatraz. In 1877, thirty-three surrendered Nez Perce were held at the Fort Vancouver guardhouse until April 1878, when they could be moved to the Idaho reservation. During their imprisonment, James Rueben, son of a former Nez Perce chief, came to the Fort as their interpreter. The Bannock-Paiute War of 1878 also brought prisoners to Fort Vancouver. In 1879, thirty-one Native Americans who escaped while being escorted to the Yakima reservation were recaptured and held at the post and forced to labor with picks and shovels. In July of that year Sarah Winemucca, a daughter of a Paiute chief who formerly aided General Howard, acted as an interpreter and teacher for the incarcerated Paiutes and Bannock's. When General Miles, the new department commander, arrived in 1881, the Native Americans of the region were declared by Brevet Brigadier General Wheaton, "peaceably disposed" (Van Arsdol 1991, 43, 47-48).

The end of the Indian Wars era was an important point in the history of Pacific Northwest settlement. The U.S. Army's success in these final campaigns under Howard's command further proved his prowess as a military leader. During his tenure as commander, Howard resided at Fort Vancouver. The house (building 875) in which he lived still remains in its historic location and retains integrity.

Exploration and Surveys

Vancouver Barracks played a role in several explorations and surveys of the Northwest during this era. In the summer of 1853, the barracks served as quarters for Army Corps of Engineers Captain George B. McClellan's Pacific railroad surveys. In 1881, General Nelson Miles arrived at Vancouver Barracks as the new commander of the Department of the Columbia. His aide-de-camp was First Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, already known for his leadership in an exploring party that found the remains of Sir John Franklin's ill-fated Northwest Passage exploring party of 1847. Under orders from General Miles, Schwatka took part in an 1882-83 expedition to Alaska, crossing the Chilkoot Pass in 1883, and arriving at the source of the Yukon, which he navigated to its mouth. Other expeditions organized at the post included Lieutenant Symons' 1881 survey of the Upper Columbia drainage, and Lieutenant Henry T. Allen's 1885-86 reconnaissance expedition into Alaska's Copper River and Tanana Valley region. These early surveys provided information that later led to the Alaskan gold rushes, including the famous Klondike gold rush of 1897.

Labor Movement

Vancouver Barracks also involved in providing protection and maintaining peace throughout the Northwest during labor strikes of the late 1800s. In 1892, Vancouver Barracks sent five companies to control violence erupting as a result of a union strike against the Mine Owner's Protective Association (MOA) in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, part of a massive twenty-company force of infantry called up by President Benjamin Harrison. The following year, Vancouver Barracks soldiers were ordered up to control a large group of unemployed Puget Sound workers who joined Coxey's march on Washington, and in 1894 troops were sent out to assist the Northern Pacific Railroad during the Pullman strike, part of a federal call up by President Grover Cleveland when the American Railway Union strike spread to twenty-seven states and territories. Other policing actions by Vancouver Barracks-based soldiers included escorting relief pack trains to Alaska during the turbulent gold rush years of the late 1890s.

Foreign Engagements

During the Spanish-American War, Vancouver Barracks was an important mobilization and training center for Oregon and Washington volunteers. Stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Thomas M. Anderson became the first American general to serve in a war oversees. After the war, regular troops were sent from Vancouver Barracks to the Philippines as part of the occupying force that was used to suppress the nationalist movement there. Several well-known regiments, including the Second Oregon and the Thirty-fifth Infantry Volunteers, were also recruited, organized and trained at the barracks. In 1906, artillery troops from Vancouver Barracks were sent to Cuba to intervene in the nationalist movement there. In the mid-teens Vancouver soldiers were sent to Mexico after Francisco Villa's March 1916 raid across the U.S. border into New Mexico during the Mexican revolution.

In 1913, the military abolished the Department of the Columbia in a reorganization. Vancouver Barracks became the headquarters of the Seventh Brigade, reporting to Third Division headquarters in San Francisco. One regiment was stationed at Vancouver Barracks. 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 4th 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 Army Signal Corps.

Lumber Industry/Spruce Mill

Vancouver Barracks was the principal site of a unique and often overlooked outgrowth of World War I: the Spruce Production Division of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, an unusual alliance between Pacific Northwest lumber

investment companies and the military. The Spruce Mill helped the war cause by producing badly needed lumber for airplanes and also facilitated the expansion of the Pacific Northwest lumber industry.

After war broke out in Europe in 1914, the Allied Forces found themselves woefully short of airplanes. It was generally agreed that Sitka spruce, strong, light, and resilient and found primarily in isolated stands in the states of Oregon and Washington, was the best material for building the planes. Lumber mills in Washington and Oregon began to cut and mill spruce to fulfill Allied demands. In May and July of 1917, after America had entered the war, Congress passed a series of bills appropriating $694 million for aeronautical activity, including aircraft production. Production in the Pacific Northwest mills soon proved insufficient to meet this accelerated demand. In addition to poor management and inefficient operations, mill owners were holding back on supplies to increase prices. Production was further hampered by a labor strike by the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor, with both unions demanding better living and working conditions and an eight hour day. A former U.S. Army captain, Brice Disque was given a secret assignment by U.S. Army Chief of Staff, General Pershing, to investigate the situation in the Pacific Northwest. Disque reported that production was unlikely to increase, and could possibly worsen by 1918. The U.S. Army authorized his recommendation that soldiers be used to speed production.

In November of 1917, the United States announced the formation of the Spruce Production Division, part of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, at Vancouver Barracks with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. Vancouver Barracks was to serve as a training center for soldiers enroute to the forests of the Pacific Northwest, and infantry regiments stationed at the post were removed to make room for the thousands of "spruce" soldiers Disque planned to employ. Vancouver Barracks military operations were subordinated to the demands of the Spruce Production Division. Over 18,000 soldiers were employed in the Pacific Northwest, several thousand of whom were located at Vancouver Barracks, operating the milling operations and providing support services. The rest were either working in logging camps or employed in building railroads.

Both unions and mill owners opposed the U.S. Army's involvement: the unions accused the government of crossing their picket lines while the mill owners maintained that army restrictions on production and prices would significantly cut profit margins. Ultimately, the mill owners credited the U.S. Army with controlling the unions, protecting the forests, and supplementing the labor supply. Because of the U.S. Army's involvement, working and living conditions improved in the camps, the eight-hour day was instituted, and army-controlled wages stabilized the industry. An outgrowth of the U.S. Army's involvement in the lumber industry was the establishment of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, formed under army auspices to supplant the unions, particularly the radical International Workers of the World (IWW). Through patriotic appeals and a skillful marketing program, eventually 100,000 workers joined the new union, severely crippling the IWW. The Legion continued to operate in the Pacific Northwest, albeit with increasing weakness, until the New Deal policies of Franklin Roosevelt were established in the 1930s.

Early in 1918, the Barracks became the site of the Cut-up Plant, the principal mill of the Division, which was built and operated by spruce soldiers. Disque later said, "There was not a commercial mill on the coast that was equipped to saw straight-grained spruce in the quantity demanded, and remain in business" (Disque circa 1919, 46). By late December, construction of the Cut-up Plant was underway on fifty acres of land on the site of the historic HBC stockade. Local mills supplied construction materials, and machinery was hastily shipped in at great expense from all over the country. Milling began on February 7, 1918, forty-five days after initiation of construction. In addition to the Cut-up Plant, the Spruce Division erected a battery of drying kilns and drying sheds. Later, thousands of tents and support facilities for soldiers working at the plant were erected around the mill area. In addition, a cantonment, housing a regiment of the Spruce Division, was built just north of Officers' Row. Spur lines from the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway (S.P. & S.) railroad where built for transport of supplies to and from the mill.

The plant operated for less than a year, terminated by the armistice in November 1918. The Army later claimed that during the ten months of operation, 143 million board feet of spruce were shipped from Northwest forests. The mill-

associated buildings stood until 1925 when three or four were moved to the east to provide facilities for the reserve army air corps. The remaining mill buildings were razed. The cantonment was also razed, with the exception of the Victory Theater, which was still in use in the late 1920s. When the Spruce Division operations ceased, most of the materials, equipment and supplies at the Division's forest camps and partially completed additional mills in Oregon and Washington were shipped to Vancouver Barracks, where they were inventoried and prepared for an auction that was, in the words of the Division's commander, Colonel Brice Disque, "...the largest sale of Government property ever advertised, [with] only the sale of equipment from the Panama Canal excelling it in number of items and valuation" (Disque circa 1919, 103). Spur lines from the S.P. & S. railroad where removed in the 1950s.

Although none of the buildings associated with the Spruce Mill remain at their original location, three were moved to the adjacent Pearson Field in 1925, remain there today, and continue to convey historical feeling and association. These buildings are significant for their association with Pearson Field as well as the Spruce Mill (see below). The majority of contributing resources associated with the Spruce Mill are the associated archeological sites described in Section 7.

Post World War I Activities/Pearson Field

After the war, the military was reorganized and the size of the standing army increased from pre-WWI standards. Vancouver Barracks was selected to house an infantry regiment and two batteries of artillery, and funds were authorized for a major construction program to upgrade the facilities. Army reserve units also increased enrollment and Vancouver Barracks served as a site for Civilian Military Training Camps and, in 1923, as an air-training field for the 321st Observation Squadron of the Ninety-sixth Division of the Organized Reserves. For the next eighteen years, Pearson Field operated as an intermediate field within the larger framework of Army Air Corps bases. On April 6, 1925, the airfield was named Pearson Field, in honor of an army flier who had attended high school in the town of Vancouver. The 321st remained at Pearson Field until 1941, when it was activated by the U.S. Army Air Corps for service in World War II.

U.S. Army Air Service involvement at Pearson Field, from 1923-1941, constitutes a distinct and significant period, one that in many ways gave Pearson Field a national identity. Many events, personalities, and programs at the airfield in the inter-war years were tied to the larger national aeronautical community. Personalities such as Oakley Kelly, Valery Chkalov, and George Marshall, to name a few, played diverse roles in the life of Pearson Field. For its size, the airfield played an impressive role in aviation during those years. In 1924, four Douglas World Cruiser airplanes stopped at the Vancouver field on their way to Seattle, the starting point for the first around-the-world flight, sponsored by the Army. In 1929, a USSR plane, *Land of the Soviets,* touring the United States on a goodwill tour, unexpectedly landed at Pearson Field when the plane developed mechanical problems. In 1937, pilot Valery Chkalov, co-pilot Georgiy Baidukov and navigator Alexander Belyakov left the Soviet Union in a plane, *Stalinskii Marchrut,* in an attempt to break the long-distance world record on a route from Moscow to San Francisco over the North Pole. Forced to land at Pearson Field because of weather conditions, the first transpolar flight crew was welcomed by Vancouver Barracks commander, Brigadier General George C. Marshall. For a brief time in 1934-35, the U.S. Army replaced private contractors in providing national air mail service. Pearson Field also served as a maintenance and hangar facility, where nine mail service planes were stored for two northwest routes.

Infrastructure associated with the 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 weapons storage, offices, and a pilot's lounge. 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. To the east, on the other side of East Reserve Street, the City of Vancouver developed an early municipal airstrip to serve civilian needs.

After the period of significance, Pearson Field continued to be developed with additional hangars and other non-historic buildings and structures. Following World War II, when the War Department surplused the area below East 5th Street, the City of Vancouver received the Pearson Airfield acreage and quickly combined the municipal and army fields into one larger municipal filed. In 1972, the NPS purchased from the city the acreage west of East Reserve Street., including the structures associated with the historic airfield, granting the city a 30-year use and occupancy for the airfield. The airstrip was relocated and the aviation easement restrictions removed, allowing for subsequent reconstruction of the remainder of the Fort stockade and other HBC structures. (NPS 2002, 25)

Within the last few years, all non-historic hangars and buildings were removed, improving the historic scene of the air field. Today, a historic hangar remains, as well as the office and munitions storehouse. An expanded version of the historic airstrip allows the continued use of the air field. A recent construction of the Jack Murdoc Aviation Center museum was carefully designed to resemble an historic hangar. Overall, the field, with its continuum of historic land use and remaining historic buildings, conveys the historic significance of the site, and contributes to our understanding of the development of the site.

Post World War I Activities/Civilian Conservation Corps

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. CCC crews that were administered by Vancouver Barracks focused on forest-fire control and construction of recreation, transportation and structural improvements in the region's national forests. Forests within the Vancouver Barracks' district, as in those of the rest of the Pacific Northwest, received long-term benefits from CCC activities, including reforestation, forest-stand improvement, and tree disease and pest control.

As a headquarters and dispersing agency, CCC infrastructure at Vancouver Barracks expanded rapidly. By 1936, sixteen buildings had been constructed to house CCC activities, including three barracks housing 100 men each, a recreation hall, and a large portable administrative building. 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. 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.

CCC crews were involved in innumerable improvement projects on public lands. They played a key role in fire protection of public forests through the construction of fire roads, trails and telephone lines, in addition to physically fighting fires. They helped to beautify national and state parks and to improve recreational opportunities through the construction of rustic-style buildings, campsites, roads, trails, and bridges. They also built dams for erosion control.

The CCC headquarters and related buildings and structures were removed by the U.S. Army during the period of significance and remain as archeological sites within the Historic District.

World War II to the Present

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, 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 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. By June of 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 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 multi-family housing.

Vancouver Barracks is owned by the U.S. Army Reserve and is under command of the 70th Regional Readiness Command. The property, transferred from Fort Lewis in June of 2001, occupies fifty-two acres of the original military reserve. The post is home to the Washington Army National Guard and two Army Reserve Units: the 104th Division and the 396 Combat Support Hospital.

4) National Park Service, Mission 66 Era, 1954-1966

The activities and influence of the National Park Service Mission 66 Program between 1954 and 1966 within the Historic District are reflected in the extant historical Mission 66 development within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District. The remaining historic development including buildings, structures, and setting described in Section 7 convey the district's historic development and modification to accommodate the NPS's post-World War II agency-wide master planning efforts and associated architecture and landscape architecture.

Mission 66 Program

Mission 66 was a high profile, ten-year nationwide initiative aimed at modernizing the Park Service and accommodating changing visitation patterns. The program was so named because it would conclude in 1966 and commemorate the Service's fiftieth anniversary year. The years of neglect brought about by the economic climate of the war years left many of the Park Service facilities in substandard condition. The Service not only had inadequate housing for its own staff, it was also completely unprepared to meet the demands of the new influx of visitors introduced by a higher post-war standard of living and the automobile. The lack of adequate facilities in the parks was widely publicized. Popular magazines ran articles about the state of the parks, with some observers suggesting that a typical trip to a National Park would be an experiment in "discomfort, disappointment, even danger" (Stevenson 1955, 57). It was commonly felt that the public faced an "overuse of the deteriorating and outdated infrastructure in the parks, resulting in injuries, complaints, and damage to the parks, and a generally unfulfilling experience for tourists" (Madrid 1998, 16). Mission 66 was conceived as a billion-dollar program to improve park facilities, increase staffing, and plan for the future expansion of the system. When the NPS was established in 1916, it put forth two basic concepts to define development of land for public use. The first NPS Director Stephen Mather argued for tourism development to attract people to the parks and in turn generate public and congressional support to ensure the parks' survival. NPS Director during the Mission 66-era, Conrad Wirth, argued in the same vein as Mather. He believed that development would control public access and prevent deterioration through what was termed the "paradox of protection by development" (Sellars 1997, 181). Wirth believed:

> Development is based on the assumption that when facilities are adequate in number, and properly designed and located, large numbers of visitors can be handled readily and without damage to the areas. Good development saves the landscape from ruin, protecting it for its intended recreational and inspirational values. It is the purpose of Mission 66 to locate developed areas where they will not invade the wilderness, impair fragile areas or features, or encroach upon a well-thought-out plan for the protection and interpretation of the natural and historic features of the areas. (U.S. Department of Interior 1957, 308)

Wirth was an adept politician and first convinced President Eisenhower in a special White House presentation on the need for improved park facilities. He addressed the President, "The problem of today is simply that the parks are being loved to death. They are neither equipped nor staffed to protect their irreplaceable resources, nor to take care of their increasing millions of visitors" (Dilsaver 1994, 194). He illustrated his argument with slides of parks that he compared to slums, with campers and autos overcrowding park facilities, noting the growing number of visitors that were literally being turned away at the entrances. He then successfully lobbied Senate and House members for funding of his development plan.

Mission 66 Architecture

In an effort to meet tremendous park needs with a limited budget, Mission 66 planners sought ways to modernize or update park facilities and, at the same time, decrease the cost of development. The NPS adopted contemporary Modern architectural styles and methods of construction that were typically less expensive than traditional park styles and methods. Modern Style architecture emphasized machine production over craftsmanship and the use of new materials (inexpensive steel, concrete, and glass). Structural honesty, the use of simple, geometric forms, and restrained use of architectural details were important elements that characterized this style. The NPS adapted the style to visually blend the buildings into their surroundings through plainness, low massing, horizontal lines, and earth tone colors. To further increase efficiency, the NPS produced standardized architectural plans for park buildings that that were repeated throughout the region and nation, with modifications allowed to address specific landscape constraints, such as sloping topography, as well as variations in climate.

A mainstay of today's parks, the Visitor Center was virtually unknown prior to Mission 66. The Visitor Centers designed and constructed under Mission 66 could accommodate visitor and staff facilities while enhancing the visitor experience. Devised by Park Service planners, architects, and landscape architects as a focal point for visitors entering the park, the structure would provide information and be the main locus of interpretation within the park. The Visitor Center incorporated visitor facilities, interpretive programs, and administrative offices into one building. The buildings were often prominently placed to attract visitors' attention as they entered the park and served as a clearinghouse of information.

The structures are emblematic of the Mission 66 undertakings in the park setting, immediately recognizable in their distinctive massing and the era that they represent. While acting as the focal point of activity, the design intent was often to visually blend into their surroundings through simplicity and plainness. The concept of highly flexible space has afforded many of the Visitor Centers continued use, fulfilling essentially the same function for which they were designed almost fifty years ago:

> The Mission 66 visitor center remains today as the most complete and significant expression of the Park Service Modern style, and of the planning and design practices developed by the Park Service during the Mission 66 era. National park visitor centers symbolized new attitudes towards resource conservation, visitor responsibility, and Park Service stewardship. Cecil Doty alluded to such associations at a visitor center planning conference, noting that the "parking area, walks, terraces, and everything in and around the building are part of the Visitor Center

ensemble, and are on exhibit as something constructed by the National Park Service. They can be more important than the exhibits themselves." In its form and its content, the visitor center was designed to represent the Park Service's modern image. (Allaback 2002)

Not only did the exterior of the Visitor Center make a visual statement, it was functionally innovative as well. The Visitor Center combined interpretative facilities, museums and exhibits alongside administrative offices and public rest areas. More ambitious projects included sales counters, concessionaire space and auditoriums. Most structures incorporated the new technology of audio/visual presentations. A larger base of public information was broadcast from the Visitor Center. Physical aids such as publications, recordings and dioramas, along with a well-trained staff, increased the personal service given and enabled a customized approach for each park. With Mission 66, Conrad Wirth had forecast the building of 100 new Visitor Centers across the National Park System. At the end of the program 114 innovative Mission 66 Visitor Centers had been built.

In addition to facilities for visitors, an important goal of the Mission 66 program was to provide standardized housing for NPS personnel. The Mission 66 program identified a critical need for employee housing in the parks, thus making construction of affordable and efficient housing a high priority. During Mission 66, the NPS constructed over 1,000 units of two bedroom duplexes and three bedroom houses at many of the parks around the nation. These buildings were based on standard floor plans that facilitated efficient construction, and used the same design ethic and philosophy as employed in the Visitor Centers.

Development of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Before the Mission 66 program began to take form, Congress passed legislation on June 19, 1948 that established the Fort Vancouver National Monument. The Monument incorporated 90 acres of land associated with the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort. In 1961, the status of the Monument was elevated to a National Historic Site for significance of its archeological remains and their association with the HBC Fort Vancouver and Euro-American settlement of the Pacific Northwest. Later, in 1996, the National Historic Reserve was established that included U.S. Army lands. Many legislators contributed effort to the establishment of Fort Vancouver as a Park unit including Representatives Russell Mack, Julia Butler Hansen, Don Bonker, and Jolene Unsoeld. However, Julia Butler Hansen was an instrumental public figure during the Mission 66 era of the park.

Known as a political moderate, Hansen was able to build a strong working relationship with Senators Jackson and Magnuson as well as the NPS directors and had their full support. As a new Congresswoman, the first bill she introduced to the House concerned the development of Fort Vancouver. Using her background in transportation and development, Hansen saw the Fort as a stimulant to the local economy. The bill revised the boundaries of the park, increasing its acreage to 220 acres. Passed in 1961, it also changed the designation of the park from Monument to Historic Site. This new designation not only elevated the park's stature in the public eye, but Hansen felt it would facilitate congressional funding and encourage future development. Hansen was assigned to the House Appropriations Committee in 1963. This position on the Committee increased her influence on National Park Service activities as Appropriations controls the purse strings for the Interior Department as well as all of the departments of the Executive Branch. In 1967, Congresswoman Hansen became the first woman to ever chair the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and related Agencies.

Hansen's involvement with Fort Vancouver National Historic Site did not diminish over the years. She presided over the 1966 Fourth of July celebration at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Her presentation topic was "The Fiftieth Anniversary of the NPS," which was an important date for the Mission 66 program. In the same year, she secured money for the reconstruction of a portion of the Fort and later presided over the bastion's formal dedication in 1974.

Fort Vancouver Mission 66 Master Plan

Up until 1955, little effort had been put into park facility development and interpretation at the Fort Vancouver Monument. Temporary headquarters were housed in an old Army fire station where the archeological collection was stored with little protection. There was no internal road system for easy public access and traffic congestion was a problem. Updated facilities were badly needed to improve the visitor experience.

In July 1955, a Mission 66 master plan was developed and included plans for buildings, new roads, walkways, and parking lots with an emphasis placed on the visitor. The narrative of the plan explained the goals of the plan:

> The justification for the operation and the development of Fort Vancouver National Monument is to help the visitor understand and appreciate, to the fullest degree possible, the history and significance of Fort Vancouver. To do this the visitor must have easy access to the monument. His trip to the area should follow an orderly and logical sequence. Through the use of carefully planned directional signs he should be routed over a good access road, which will lead him to the Visitor Center placed to provide the best possible orientation of the area. Most important of all, his examination of the Fort site must be given meaning through effective interpretation (U.S. DOI 1956, *Mission 66 for Fort Vancouver*, 3).

The old park headquarters was to be replaced with a Visitor Center that could hold three administrative offices, storage for artifacts and historical records, and a library. Because the actual Fort site was undeveloped in 1956, it was felt that public interest level was not adequate to direct all the visitors down to the Fort area. Instead, a proposed 900-foot covered terrace, which would overlook the Fort site, was to be placed as high as possible on top of the Visitor Center. Although the terrace was never realized, the Visitor Center still provided views from a large bay of windows. The view enabled the public to perceive the undeveloped Fort site in relationship to the waterfront and to associate it with other historic features through the aid of a diorama or model. The Mission 66 plan encouraged historical research that might contribute to authentic restoration and reconstruction of the Fort.

As the master plan was developed, alternative versions oscillated between the idea of one or two housing units for staff. Because of its urban setting it was argued that adequate housing for employees could be found in and around Vancouver and Portland. However, seen as a part of the protection plan for the park, it was considered essential for some park staff to live on site. In the end, the final plan included two houses, one for the Superintendent and one for the maintenance employee.

The plan also addressed needs for better circulation. The existing roads were thought to interrupt the historic scene and, moreover, allowed parking within the parade ground. The proposed Mission 66 roads eliminated these perceived faults by establishing a new access road to the proposed Visitor Center and placed parking at the Visitor Center and Fort site. The road systems and parking areas were designed to provide a smooth flow of traffic into the park, to the Visitor Center, to the Fort site, and back.

With a focus on interpretation and research, the Mission 66 plan intended to utilize a self-guided automobile tour through the park. After an orientation at the Visitor Center that covered settlement and fur trade of the early Northwest, visitors would travel by auto to audio-visual stations located at intervals along the main park road to obtain a high tech interpretation of the area. This interpretive program was never implemented, but was an example of the Mission 66 trend to incorporate new technologies into park facilities.

Groundbreaking ceremonies took place in August 1960. First, corridors for roads, parking, and utilities were established, then buildings completed. NPS Western Office of Design and Construction had planned to push finishing touches for the roads and walkways into fiscal year 1961. However, the first Park Superintendent, Frank Hjort, and Director Wirth lobbied to complete construction within the 1960 fiscal year. In the end, construction was contained within

a 12-month period, from August 1960 to August 1961. This is an example that illustrates Wirth's strong belief in the ideals of cost efficiency.

Today, the Mission 66 Master Plan, as developed and built in the early 1960s, remains almost entirely intact. Except for some minor alterations to the building exteriors and loss of historic vegetation, the development conveys the important concepts of the Mission 66 plan as they existed during the period of significance. The historic resources (Visitor Center, residences, maintenance shop, road system, flag pole, entrance sign, and outdoor exhibit) and their setting work together to support the integrity of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. As a result, it remains as the best intact example of a Mission 66 development within a small park or historic site within the State of Washington.

Conclusion

Continuous use and occupation of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Reserve area by Native Americans, the Hudson's Bay Company, the U.S. Army, and the National Park Service has had a profound influence on shaping the Reserve and the Northwest region. The breadth and depth of history is represented at the site in its diversity of cultural resources dating from the pre-settlement era to 1966. Layers of development – from archeological sites to extant buildings, roads, vegetation, and other landscape characteristics – remain as physical manifestations of the nationally, regionally, and locally significant events that are associated with the Reserve.

Nearly half a million visitors come to the Reserve each year to explore this physical link to the past. The NPS, City of Vancouver, and U.S. Army have enriched visitor experience through the preservation of historic buildings, reconstruction of the Fort, interpretive programs, and special historical events. This nomination creates a Historic District representing an important crossroads of influential people and significant events in the history of the Pacific Northwest.

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http://www.mcloughlinhouse.org/barclay.html

List of Maps

Maps A-B and E-L have been modified from the *Draft Fort Vancouver National Reserve Cultural Landscape Report* (2003) by Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Ltd.

#	Description
A	USGS Map 1 with UTMs
B	USGS Map 2 with UTMs
C	Existing Conditions, 2002
D	Historic District Contributing Resources
E	Fort Vancouver Reconstruction
F	Hudson Bay Cemetery Location Map
G	Pre-settlement Era, Pre-1824
H	Hudson Bay Company Fort Vancouver Era, 1824-1846
I	U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era, 1849-1860
J	U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era, 1861-1916
K	U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era, 1917-1918
L	U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era, 1919-1941
M	U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era, 1942-1946
N	National Park Service Mission 66 Era, 1954-1966
O	Mission 66 General Development Plan, 1955 (from the 1955 Fort Vancouver National Monument Master Plan)

List of Photos
All photographs were taken by NPS staff from 2002 to 2004. Negatives are located at the Pacific West Regional Office in Seattle, Washington.

Photographs #1-13 and #16 show non-contributing resources associated with the HBC Fort reconstruction. As reconstructions less than fifty years of age, these buildings and structures are non-contributing, but are compatible with the HBC Fort archeological site and the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District and are managed as cultural resources.

Photo #	Description
1	Bastion and Stockade
2	Bake House
3	Chief Factor's House
4	Kitchen
5	Wash House
6	Blacksmith Shop
7	Indian Trade Shop
8	Fur Warehouse
9	Carpenter Shop
10	Jail
11	Counting House
12	Flagstaff
13	Belfry
14	Well (Note: The well shown in photo #14 is the original well shaft (constructed in 1845) with a well sweep reconstructed on top of it.)
15	Old Apple Tree
16	HBC Village Entrance Gate
17	Parade Ground and Officers' Row
18	Parade Ground and Barracks
19	East Evergreen Boulevard and Allee
20	Building 11 (Grant House)
21	Building 7
22	Building 8
23	Building 875 (General O.O. Howard House)
24	Building 5
25	Building 20
26	Building 17
27	Building 2
28	Building 10
29	Building 16
30	Building 9
31	Building 13
32	Building 12
33	Building 15 (Marshall House)
34	Building 21
35	Building 6

36 Building 607
37 Building 631
38 Building 989
39 Building 614
40 Building 638
41 Building 721
42 Building 991
43 Building 752
44 Building 786
45 Building 993
46 Building 621
47 Building 754
48 Building 626
49 Building 628
50 Building 630
51 Building 722
52 Building 725
53 Building 753
54 Building 636
55 Building 748
56 Building 733
57 Building 406
58 Building 408
59 Building 410
60 Building 422
61 Building 704
62 Building 641
63 Building 642
64 Building 746
65 Building 728
66 Old Mule Barn
67 Building 749
68 Building 750
69 Building 102
70 Building 194
71 Building 189
72 East 5th Street
73 Park sign at the entrance to the Visitor Center parking lot
74 NPS Visitors Center
75 NPS Residence
76 NPS Administration Building (historically a residence)
77 NPS Maintenance Shop
78 British anchor exhibit
79 Visitor Center access road connecting to the Fort Vancouver reconstruction

List of Illustrations

The following lithograph is located at the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site archives.

#	Description
1	Copy of Fort Vancouver lithograph by Gustav Sohon, 1854

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Features

Name	Feature Type	Contributing/ Non-contributing	Notes	Bldg. No. / LCS No.
1. Prehistoric/Contact-Period Native American Character Area				
Riverside and Pond Area	Archeological Site	Contributing	Has yielded and has potential yield further information regarding the Prehistoric/Contact-Period Native American Era (pre-1824).	
2. Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver Character Area				
Hudson's Bay Company Fort	Archeological Site	Contributing	In addition to yielding information about the HBC era (1824-1846), this site also has yielded and has the potential to yield further information regarding the Pre-historic/Contact Period.	
HBC Village (Kanaka Village)	Archeological Site	Contributing	In addition to yielding information about the HBC era (1824-1846), this site also has yielded and has the potential to yield further information regarding the Pre-historic/Contact Period (pre-1824).	
Hudson's Bay Company Barns	Archeological Site	Contributing	Has yielded and has potential yield further information regarding the Hudson's Bay Company Era (1824-1846).	
Hudson's Bay Company Schoolhouses	Archeological Site	Contributing	Has yielded and has potential yield further information regarding the Hudson's Bay Company Era (1824-1846).	
Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery	Archeological Site	Contributing	Has yielded and has potential yield further information regarding the Hudson's Bay Company Era (1824-1846).	
St. James Mission	Archeological Site	Contributing	Has yielded and has potential yield further information regarding the Hudson's Bay Company Era (1824-1846).	
Well #2	Structure	Contributing	Constructed circa 1845. In 2001, the well was restored and the well sweep reconstructed..	LCS #005179
Old Apple Tree	Object	Contributing	The oldest apple tree in Washington State, planted circa 1827.	
Bastion	Building	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built circa 1845/ Reconstructed in 1972.	LCS #000401
Bake House	Building	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built in 1844/ Reconstructed in 1974.	LCS #000402
Chief Factor's House	Building	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built 1837-1838/ Reconstructed in 1976.	LCS #000407

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Features

Name	Feature Type	Contributing/ Non-contributing	Notes	Bldg. No. / LCS No.
Kitchen	Building	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built 1837-1838/ Reconstructed in 1976.	LCS #000408
Wash House	Building	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built circa 1840/ Reconstructed in 1976.	LCS #000403
Blacksmith Shop	Building	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built 1836-1841/ Reconstructed in 1981. Less than fifty years old.	LCS #030081
Indian Trade Shop	Building	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built 1836-1841/ Reconstructed in 1981. Less than fifty years old.	LCS #030082
Fur Warehouse	Building	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built in 1841/ Reconstructed in 1992-1994. Less than fifty years old.	LCS #030205
Carpenter Shop	Building	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built 1844-1845/ Reconstructed in 1997. Less than fifty years old.	LCS #101894
Jail	Building	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built between 1841 and 1844/ Reconstructed in 2001. Less than fifty years old.	LCS #235698
Counting House/New Office	Building	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built in 1845/ Reconstructed in 2003. Less than fifty years old.	To be listed on LCS
Contact Station	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1976, this building is not a reconstruction of a historic feature.	
Stockade (or Palisade)	Structure	Non-contributing, but compatible	Original stockade constructed prior to 1845/ Reconstructed between 1966 and 1973. Less than fifty years old.	LCS #000400
Flagstaff	Structure	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built circa 1829/ Reconstructed in 1995. Less than fifty years old.	LCS #239129
Belfry	Structure	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built circa 1835/ Reconstructed in 1994. Less than fifty years old.	LCS #239249
HBC Village Entrance Gate	Structure	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built circa 1830s/ Reconstructed in 2001. Less than fifty years old.	To be listed on LCS
HBC Village Entrance Road Fenceline	Structure	Non-contributing, but compatible	Originally built ca. 1830s/ Reconstructed in 2001. Less than fifty years old.	To be listed on LCS
Interpretive Orchard (planted in 2003)	Structure	Non-contributing, but compatible	Accurate reconstruction planted with trees grown from British apple variety seeds available in the 1840s. The apple seedlings are shaped with tall trunks and no lower branching, and planted on a 30-foot grid system, reflecting 1840s apple orchard practices. Less than fifty years old.	

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Features

Name	Feature Type	Contributing/ Non-contributing	Notes	Bldg. No. / LCS No.
Interpretive Orchard (planted in 1961-1962)	Structure	Non-contributing	Not located in historic location.	
Interpretive Garden	Structure	Non-contributing	Not located in historic location.	
Seven asphalt pads and outlines of historic footprints (counted as one structure)	Object	Non-contributing	Placed as building location markers, these are not reconstructions of historic features.	
Wood stakes (counted as one structure)	Object	Non-contributing	Placed as location markers, these are not reconstructions of historic features.	
3. U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Character Area				
Spruce Mill	Archeological Site	Contributing	Has yielded and has potential to yield further information regarding the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era.	
Officers' Row and West Barracks	Archeological Site	Contributing	Has yielded and has potential to yield further information regarding the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era.	
Parade Ground	Archeological Site and Historic Site	Contributing	Developed during the period of significance by the U.S. Army and still remains today. Has yielded and has potential to yield further information regarding the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era.	
CCC Complex	Archeological Site	Contributing	Has yielded and has potential to yield further information regarding the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era.	
Quartermaster's Depot	Archeological Site	Contributing	Has yielded and has potential to yield further information regarding the U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era.	
Army Road System:	Structure	Contributing	Developed during the period of significance by the U.S. Army. Includes: East Evergreen Boulevard exclusive of the traffic circle (historically Grant Avenue), East 5th Street, East Reserve Street, McLoughlin Road (the portion between East 5th Street and McClellan Road), Hathaway Road, Barnes Road, McClellan Road, and Alvord Road.	
Allee along Evergreen Boulevard	Structure	Contributing	Planted during the period of significance by the U.S. Army.	
Evergreen Arboretum	Site	Non-contributing	Established in 1979.	

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Features

Name	Feature Type	Contributing/ Non-contributing	Notes	Bldg. No. / LCS No.
Portions of the road system that have been added or altered since the period of significance (including the traffic circle at the East Evergreen Boulevard and McLoughlin Road intersection, the road alignment southwest of the traffic circle that connects East Evergreen Boulevard to downtown Vancouver, the portion of McLoughlin Road, between McClellan Road and the traffic circle described above).	Structure	Non-contributing	Constructed after the period of significance.	
Burlington Northern Railroad System	Structure	Non-contributing	Historic system of berm and spurs associated with the Spruce Mill lost integrity when spurs were removed in the 1950s.	
State Highway 14	Structure	Non-contributing	Portion within the Historic District has lost integrity	
Columbia Way	Structure	Non-contributing	Portion within the Historic District has lost integrity	
Officers' Row				
Grant House (1106 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1849/ Remodeled circa 1885.	Building 11
House (901, 903, and 905 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1867.	Building 7
House (951, 953, and 955 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1867.	Building 8
General O.O. Howard House	Building	Contributing	Built in 1878.	Building 875
Duplex (800 A-D, 802 A-C, 804, and 806 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1881.	Building 5
Duplex (1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, and 1567 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built between 1884-1903.	Building 20
House (1401, 1403, 1405, and 1407 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built between 1884-1885.	Building 17
House (1451, 1453, 1455, and 1457 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built between 1884-1885.	Building 18

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Features

Name	Feature Type	Contributing/ Non-contributing	Notes	Bldg. No. / LCS No.
Duplex (1501, 1503, 1505, and 1507 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built between 1884-1885.	Building 19
House (601 and 603 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1885.	Building 2
Duplex (650, 652, and 656 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1885.	Building 3
House (1251, 1253, and 1255 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1885.	Building 14
House (701 and 703 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1885-1886.	Building 1
Duplex (1051, 1053, 1055, 1057 and 1059 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1885-1886.	Building 10
House (1351 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1885.	Building 16
Duplex750, 754, and 756 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1886-1887.	Building 4
Duplex (1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, and 1009 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1886-1887.	Building 9
Duplex (1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, and 1209 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1886-1887.	Building 13
Duplex (1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1161, 1163, 1165, and 1167 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1886.	Building 12
Marshall House (1310, 1321, 1323, and 1325 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1886.	Building 15
Duplex (1601, 1603, 1605, and 1607 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1903.	Building 21
Duplex (850 E. Evergreen)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1906-1907.	Building 6
Bandstand	Structure	Non-contributing	Reconstruction of a historic bandstand, but located at a non-historic location to preserve an old oak tree in the Parade Ground.	
Barracks				
Infantry Barracks (currently 45th Station Hospital)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1887.	Building 607

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Features

Name	Feature Type	Contributing/ Non-contributing	Notes	Bldg. No. / LCS No.
Hospital Steward's Quarters (currently Commanding Officer's Quarters)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1887-1888.	Building 631
Barracks (currently Offices)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1903-1904.	Building 989
Post Hospital (Headquarters 6229th USAR School)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1903-1904.	Building 614
Artillery Barracks (currently Post Headquarters)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1904.	Building 638
Gymnasium (currently Auditorium)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1904-1905.	Building 721
Post Headquarters (Headquarters 1st Brigade 104th Training Division)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1905-1906.	Building 991
Quartermaster Storehouse (currently Post Exchange)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1905-1906.	Building 752
Work Shop (currently Wood Shop, Red Cross)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1905-1906.	Building 786
Barracks (currently Offices)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1906-1907.	Building 987
Barracks (currently Offices)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1906-1907.	Building 993
Quartermaster Storehouse (currently Shopette)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1906.	Building 754
Hospital Corps Sergeant's Quarters (currently Senior NCO Quarters)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1907.	Building 621
Dental Surgeon's Office (currently Chaplain's and Judge Advocate's Offices)	Building	Contributing	Originally built in 1888/ Moved to its present location in 1910/ Modified in 1930 and 1940.	Building 626
Old Mule Barn	Building	Contributing	Built in 1910.	
Mess Hall (currently Barracks)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1914.	Building 628
Quartermaster Storehouse (currently Barracks):	Building	Contributing	Built in 1914.	Building 630
Mess Hall (currently Army Reserve Recruiting Office)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1914.	Building 722

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Features

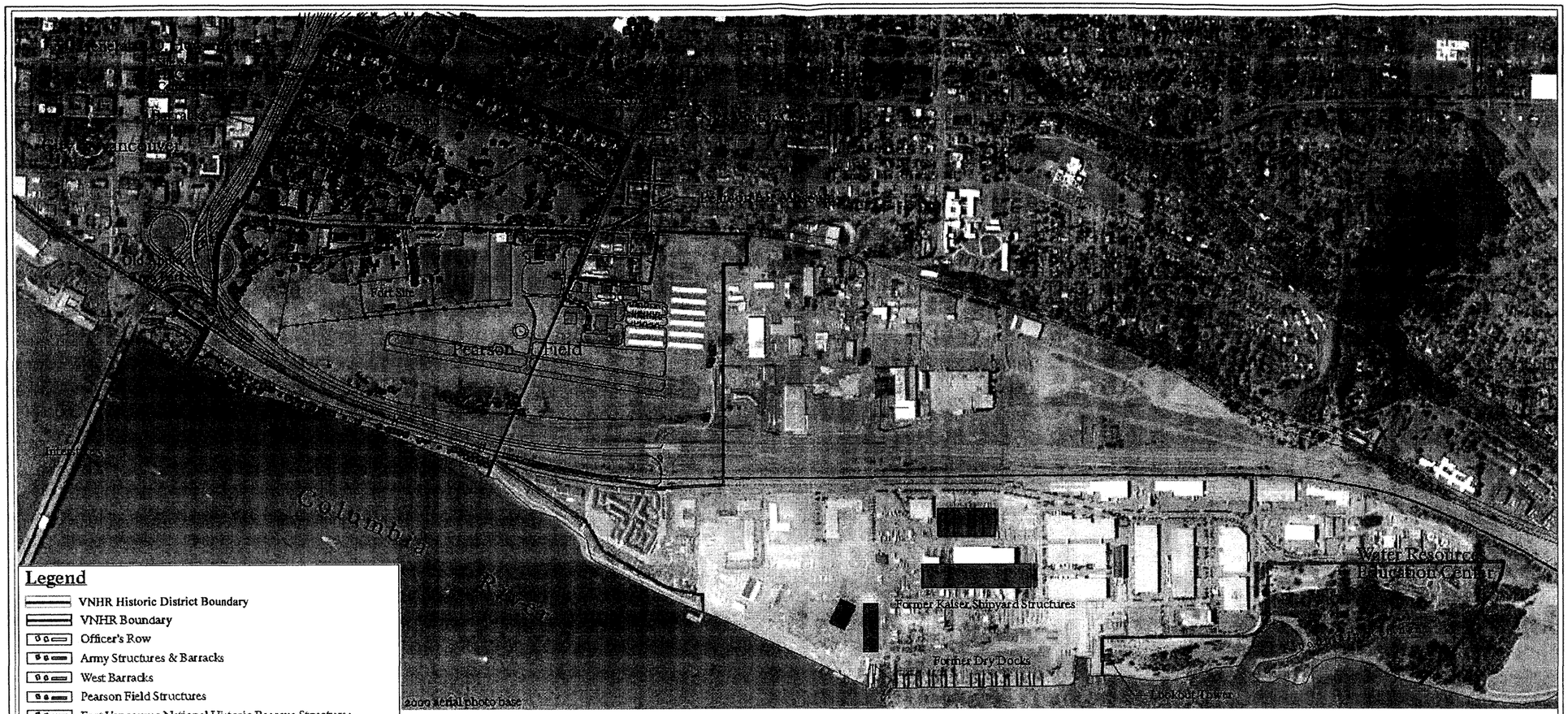
Name	Feature Type	Contributing/ Non-contributing	Notes	Bldg. No. / LCS No.
Post Exchange Restaurant (currently Orderly Room)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1914.	Building 725
Storage (currently Storage)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1917.	Building 753
Motor Repair Shop (currently Storage and Vehicle Parking)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1918-1919.	Building 748
Red Cross Building/Service Club	Building	Contributing	Built in 1919.	Building 636
Mess Hall	Building	Contributing	Built in 1919.	Building 733
Garage/Storage	Building	Contributing	Built in 1935.	Building 406
Automotive Repair Shop	Building	Contributing	Built in 1935.	Building 410
Issue and Receiving Warehouse	Building	Contributing	Built in 1935.	Building 422
Barber Shop (currently Offices)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1935.	Building 704
Paint Shop/Fire Station	Building	Contributing	Built in 1936.	Building 408
NCO Family Quarters	Building	Contributing	Built in 1939.	Building 635
NCO Family Quarters	Building	Contributing	Built in 1939.	Building 641
NCO Family Quarters	Building	Contributing	Built in 1939.	Building 643
NCO Family Quarters	Building	Contributing	Built in 1939.	Building 665
NCO Family Quarters	Building	Contributing	Built in 1939.	Building 642
NCO Family Quarters	Building	Contributing	Built in 1939.	Building 644
NCO Family Quarters	Building	Contributing	Built in 1939.	Building 664
Barracks (currently 104th Division Band Training Building)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1940.	Building 746
Finance Office (currently Explosive Ordinance Disposal Unit Building)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1941.	Building 728
Storage	Building	Contributing	Built in 1941.	Building 749
Storage	Building	Contributing	Built in 1943.	Building 750
Western Federal Lands Highway Division	Building	Non-contributing	Three buildings combined into one in 1970.	
Vancouver Police	Building	Non-contributing	Built in the 1970s.	
Arms Storage	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1978.	Building 710
Garages	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1982.	Building 602
Garages	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1982.	Building 673
Garages	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1982.	Building 676
Maintenance Building/Storehouse	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1983.	Building 400

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Features

Name	Feature Type	Contributing/ Non-contributing	Notes	Bldg. No. / LCS No.
Maintenance Building/Storehouse	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1983.	Building 402
Maintenance Building/Storehouse	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1983.	Building 404
Maintenance Building/Storehouse	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1983.	Building 405
Flammable Materials Storage	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1990.	Building 401
Flammable Materials Storage	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1990.	Building 409
Pearson Field				
Munitions Storehouse	Building	Contributing	Built in 1904/ Moved in 1925.	Building 102
Pearson Field Office	Building	Contributing	Built in 1918/ Moved in 1929/ Rehabilitated circa 2000.	Building 194
Original Pearson Hangar	Building	Contributing	Built in 1921 and moved in 1925, it is believed that the historic hangar was constructed of salvaged lumber from the old Spruce Mill.	Building 189
Jack Murdoc Aviation Center (Museum)	Building	Non-contributing	Built in 1997, a replication (on a larger scale) of a historic hangar.	
Pearson runway	Structure	Non-contributing	Existing runway has been significantly altered since 1946, and no longer reflects the period of the U.S. Army's use.	
Soviet Transpolar Flight Monument	Structure	Non-contributing	Built in 1973.	
Waterfront				
Waterfront Park	Site	Non-contributing	Built after the period of significance.	
Parking lot associated with the park	Structure	Non-contributing	Built after the period of significance.	
Waterfront Renaissance Trail	Structure	Non-contributing	Built after the period of significance.	
4. National Park Service Mission 66 Character Area				
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Visitor Center	Building	Contributing	Built in 1960-1961.	
Residence (currently Park Headquarters/Administration)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1960-1961/ Rehabilitated for administrative offices in 1987.	
Residence (currently an NPS residence)	Building	Contributing	Built in 1960-1961.	
Maintenance Shop	Building	Contributing	Built in 1960-1961/ Altered pre-1978, and in 1979.	

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Features

Name	Feature Type	Contributing/ Non-contributing	Notes	Bldg. No. / LCS No.
Mission 66 Circulation System	Structure	Contributing	Built in 1960-1961. Includes Visitor Center access road, Visitor Center parking lot, Access road to employee area, and Sidewalk and path between the Visitor Center and the employee area.	
Visitor Center flagpole	Structure	Contributing	Built in 1960-1961.	
Park sign located at the northern entrance to the Visitor Center parking lot.	Structure	Contributing	Built in 1960-1961.	
British anchor exhibit adjacent to the Visitor Center parking lot.	Object	Contributing	Built in 1960-1961.	
Park sign located at the fort reconstruction parking lot	Structure	Non-contributing	Built after the period of significance.	
Park sign located at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Evergreen Boulevard and McClelland Road	Structure	Non-contributing	Built after the period of significance.	
Picnic Shelter	Structure	Non-contributing	Built in 1973.	
Playground	Structure	Non-contributing	Moved to current location in 1990-1991.	
Japanese Cargo Ship, Hojun Maru, Monument	Object	Non-contributing	Built in 1989.	

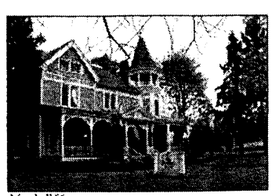


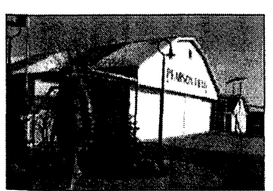
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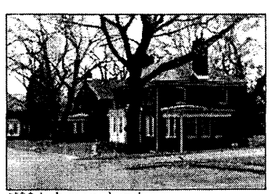
- VNHR Historic District Boundary
- VNHR Boundary
- Officer's Row
- Army Structures & Barracks
- West Barracks
- Pearson Field Structures
- Fort Vancouver National Historic Reserve Structures
- Remnant Kaiser's Shipyard Structures
- Other Structures
- Remnant Floodplain
- Discovery Trail

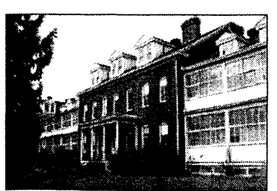

Chief Factor's house.


Gateway to gardens at Fort Stockade


Marshall House.


Pearson Air Museum at the Jack Murdock Aviation Center, photo by Larry Rank.


NCO duplexes, west barracks area.


Barnes Hospital.

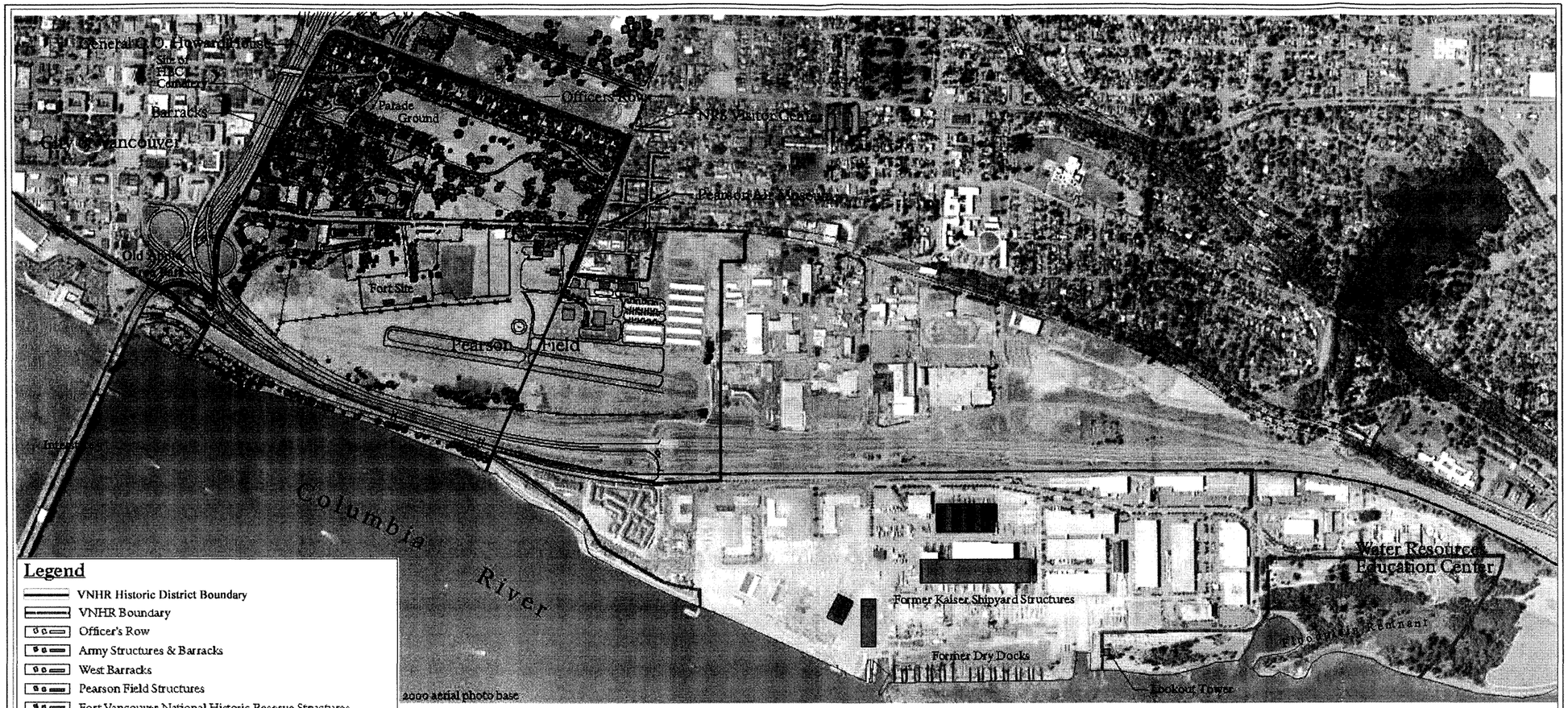
Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

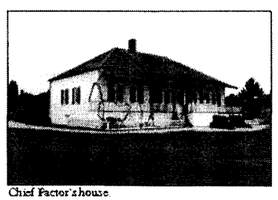
National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

Map C: Existing Conditions

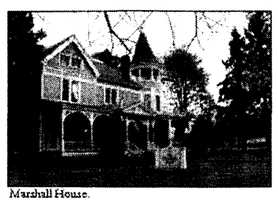
2002

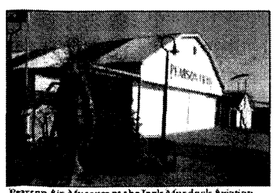
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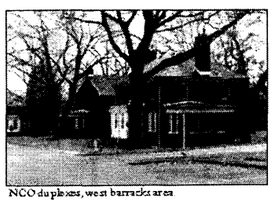


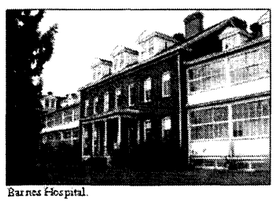

Chief Factor's house


Gateway to gardens at Fort Stockade


Marshall House.


Pearson Air Museum at the Jack Murdock Aviation Center, photo by Larry Rank.


NCO duplexes, west barracks area


Barnes Hospital.

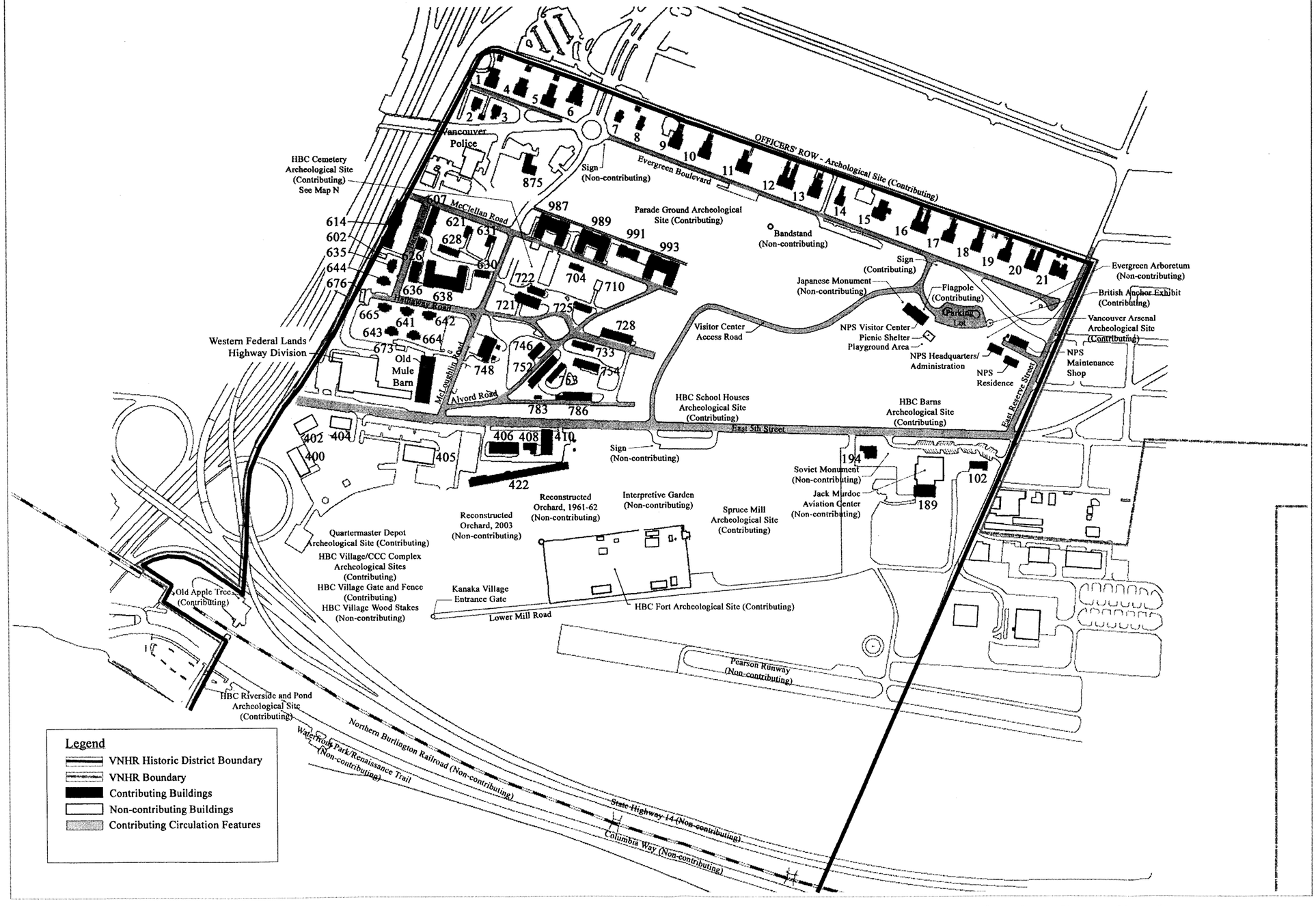
Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

Map C: Existing Conditions

2002

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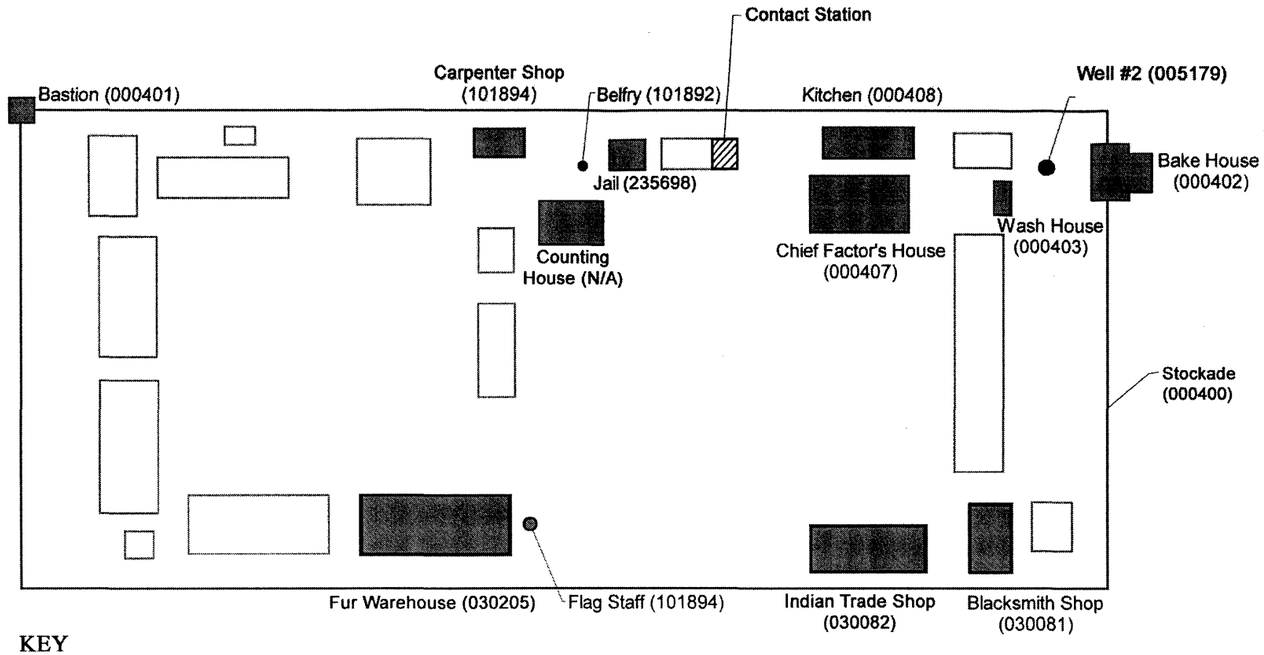


Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

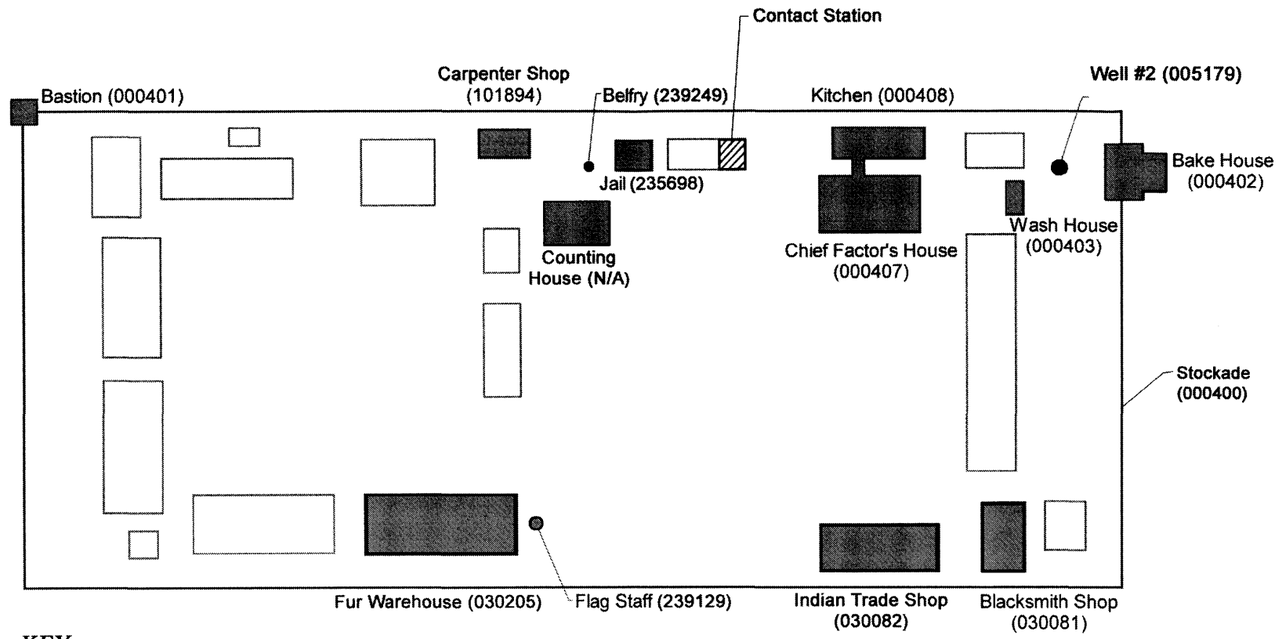
Map D: Historic District Contributing Resources

This map has been modified from the VNHR Draft Cultural Landscape Report, 2003 (Jones & Jones).



KEY

- ● Contributing resource
- ■ Non-contributing, compatible reconstruction
- ▨ Non-contributing resource
- □ Historic building footprint
- (#) List of Classified Structures ID Number



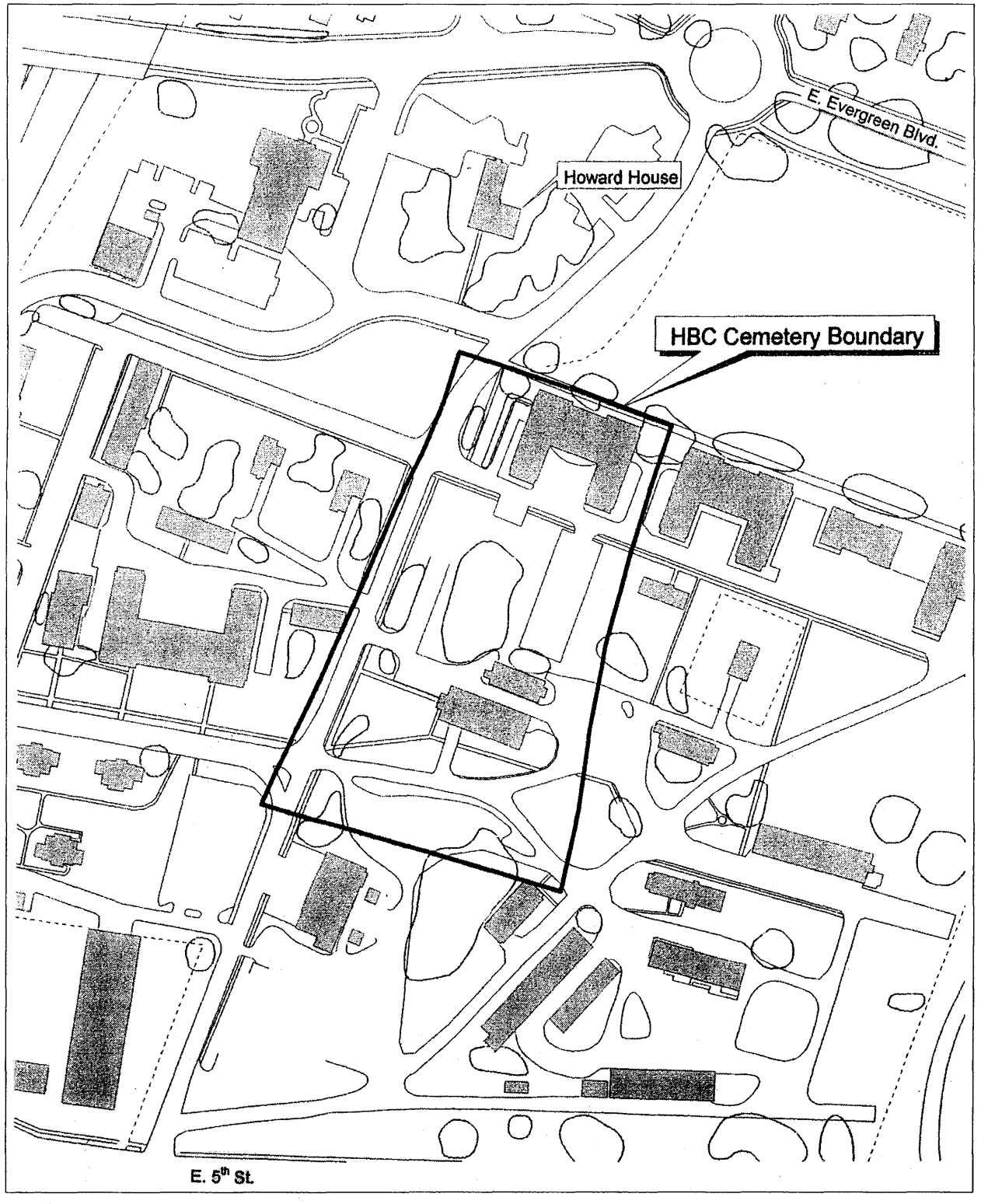
KEY

- ● Contributing resource
- ■ Non-contributing, compatible reconstruction
- ▨ Non-contributing resource
- □ Historic building footprint
- (#) List of Classified Structures ID Number

N 0 50' 100'

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District
National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

Map E: Fort Vancouver Reconstruction



100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N
W E
S

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

Map F: Hudson Bay Company Location Map

National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

(From Garnett, Keith. "Summary Report of the Hudson Bay Company Cemetery Positioning," 2001.)

simsik

Klickitat Trail

Great Lake

kolsas

heowheow

wawa ("acorn")

papu'- papu ("burrowing owls")

taak ("vernal meadow")

Fern Prairie

alaëi'k- aë ("turtle place")

tii

Menzies Island

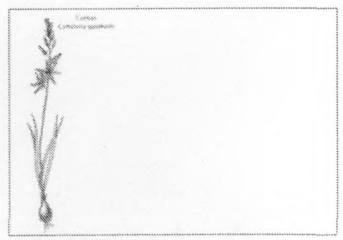
Columbia River

Douglass Island

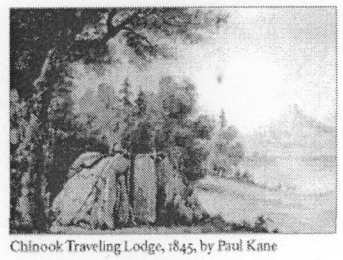
N

Not To Scale

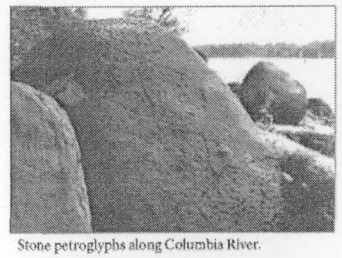
Much like the Chinook tribes, the Klikitat Indians accessed the Columbia River. However, in contrast to the lower Columbia River tribes' shoreline orientation, the Klikitat traveled north and south along the tributaries between the south-central Cascades and the Columbia River. The Klikitat's subsistence strategy was "prairie-oriented", moving with the seasons to take advantage of plant resources ripening at different elevations. The Klikitat Trail, an overland route from Fort Vancouver to The Dalles and Yakima, was a network of trails and prairies that connected the Klikitat's subsistence areas, and enabled the tribes to take advantage of trans-Cascade trade. Klikitat traded slaves, deer meat and skins, hazelnuts, huckleberries, camas, and cedar root baskets with the Chinook Indians.



Camas grass sketch.



Chinook Traveling Lodge, 1845, by Paul Kane



Stone petroglyphs along Columbia River.

Legend

- VNHR Historic District Boundary
- VNHR Boundary
- Camps & Villages
- Burned Prairie
- Dense Coniferous Forest

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

Map G: Pre-settlement Era

Pre-1824

This map has been modified from the VNHR Draft Cultural Landscape Report, 2003 (Jones & Jones).

Road to upper plains

Fir Forest

Road to upper plains

Approximate location of first Fort (1824-1829)

Cemetery

St. James Mission

Schoolhouses

Farm Structures

Upper Mill Road

Lower Road

Gardens

Orchard

Fort

Fields

Fields

Fields

Grasslands with scattered Pastures

Bluff

Village

Lower Mill Road

Salmon Store

Wharf

Mill Pond

Hospital

Bluff

Pond

Pond

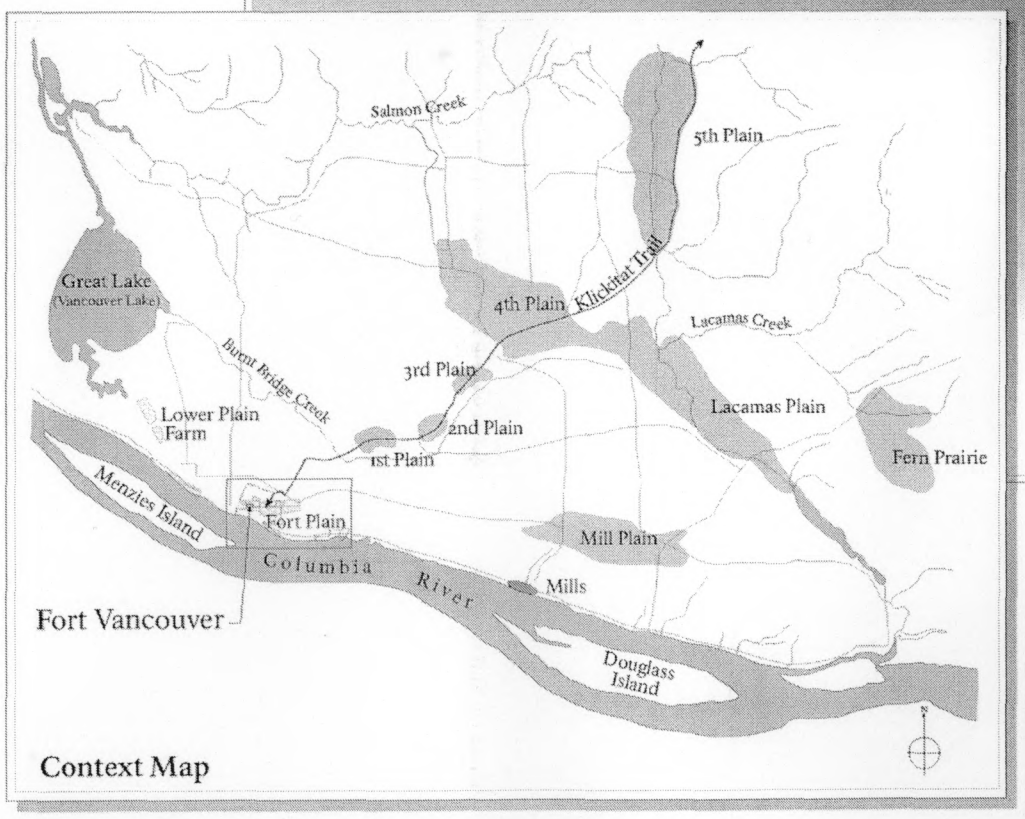
Fields

Farm Structures

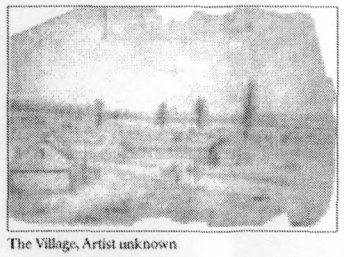
Floodplain

Fields

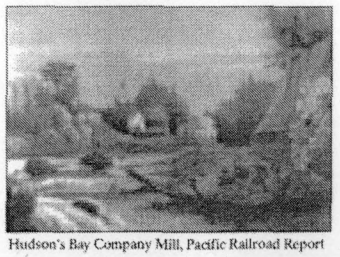
Columbia River



Context Map



The Village, Artist unknown



Hudson's Bay Company Mill, Pacific Railroad Report

Legend

- VNHR Historic District Boundary
- VNHR Boundary
- HBC Structures
- Agricultural Fields
- Floodplain

Colors and shades indicate land use only.

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

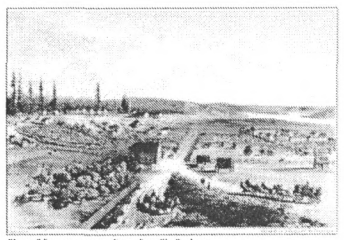
National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

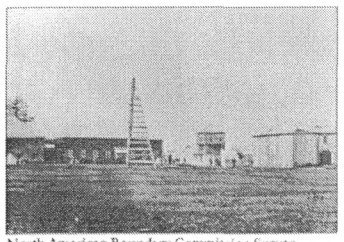
Map H: Hudson Bay Company Fort Vancouver Era

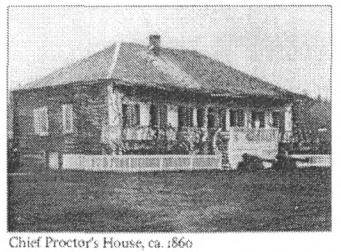
1824-1846

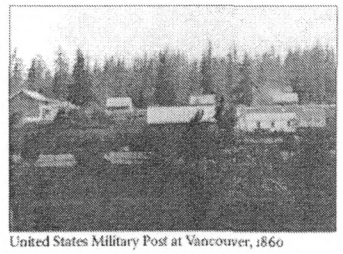
This map has been modified from the VNHR Draft Cultural Landscape Report, 2003 (Jones & Jones).

Military cemetery
Officers Quarters
U.S. Military Reserve
HBC cemetery
Parade Ground
Fir Forest
St. James Mission
City of Vancouver (incorporated 1857)
Upper Mill Road
Quartermaster Depot
Orchard
Gardens
Rose Road
Fort
Fields
Fields
Fields
Bluff
Lower Mill Road
Salmon Store
Village
Fields
Government Wharf
Hospital
Mill Pond
Grasslands with scattered Pastures
Bluff
Pond
Pond
Fields
Floodplain
Fields
Columbia River
U.S. Military Reserve
City of Vancouver
Vancouver National Historic Reserve Boundary
Columbia River
Context Map


Fort Vancouver, 1854, by G. Sohon


North American Boundary Commission Survey Camp at Ft. Vancouver, 1860


Chief Proctor's House, ca. 1860


United States Military Post at Vancouver, 1860

Legend

- VNHR Historic District Boundary
- U.S. Military Reserve
- VNHR Boundary
- HBC Structures
- Military Structures
- Cultivated Fields
- Floodplain
- Fence line

Color and shades indicate land use only.

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

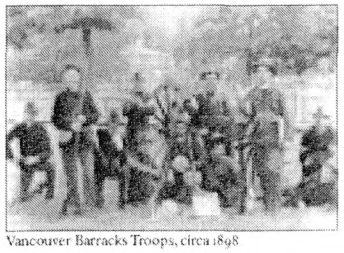
Map I: U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era

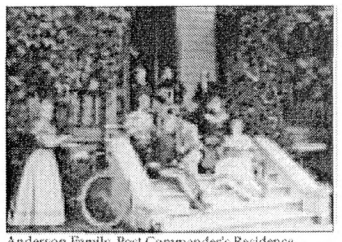
1849-1860

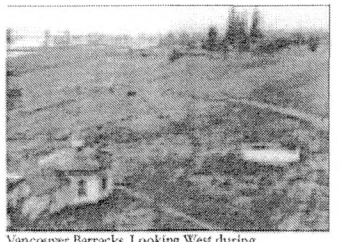
This map has been modified from the VNHR Draft Cultural Landscape Report, 2003 (Jones & Jones).

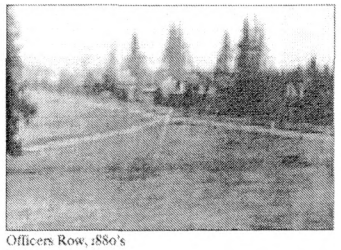
Military cemetery
Site of HBC cemetery
Officers Row
U.S. Military Reserve
Parade Ground
Barracks
City of Vancouver
St. James Mission Complex
Ordinance Reserve
Maple Allee
City of Vancouver
Fir Forest
Quartermaster Depot
Public Levee
Military Gardens
Polo Grounds/ Landing Field
Evergreen Highway
Bluff
Skirmish Range
Dock
S.P. & S.R.R. (1908)
Grasslands with scattered Pastures
Bluff
S.P. & S.R.R.
Floodplain
Columbia River
Relocated Military cemetery
U.S. Military Reserve
City of Vancouver
Context Map


Band Concert, Vancouver Barracks Parade Ground, 1877


Vancouver Barracks Troops, circa 1898


Anderson Family, Post Commander's Residence, circa 1895


Vancouver Barracks, Looking West during High Water, 1887


Officers Row, 1880's

Legend

- VNHR Historic District Boundary
- U.S. Military Reserve
- VNHR Boundary
- Military Structures
- Other Structures
- Cultivated Fields
- Floodplain
- Removed Buildings

Colors and shades indicate land use only.

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

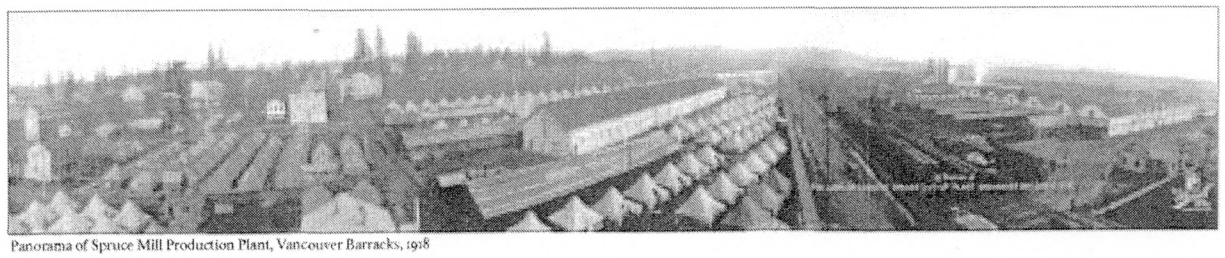
National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

Map J: U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era 1861-1916

This map has been modified from the VNHR Draft Cultural Landscape Report, 2003 (Jones & Jones).

Officers Row
U.S. Military Reserve
Site of HBC cemetery
Parade Ground
Barnes Hospital
Red Cross
City of Vancouver
Maple Allee
City of Vancouver
Fir Forest
Evergreen Highway
Bluff
Camps
Camps
Camps
Spruce Mill
Storage Area for Milled Lumber
Dock
Bridge
S.P.&S.R.R.
Bluff
S.P. & S.R.R.
Floodplain
Columbia River
Military Cemetery
City of Vancouver
U.S. Military Reserve
Spruce Mill
Context Map


Army Recruits at Vancouver Barracks, circa 1917


Panorama of Spruce Mill Production Plant, Vancouver Barracks, 1918


Military Funeral at Vancouver Barracks, 1918

Legend

- VNHR Historic District Boundary
- U.S. Military Reserve
- VNHR Boundary
- Spruce Mill Structures
- Spruce Mill Camps
- Military Structures & Barracks
- Floodplain

Color and shades indicate land use only.

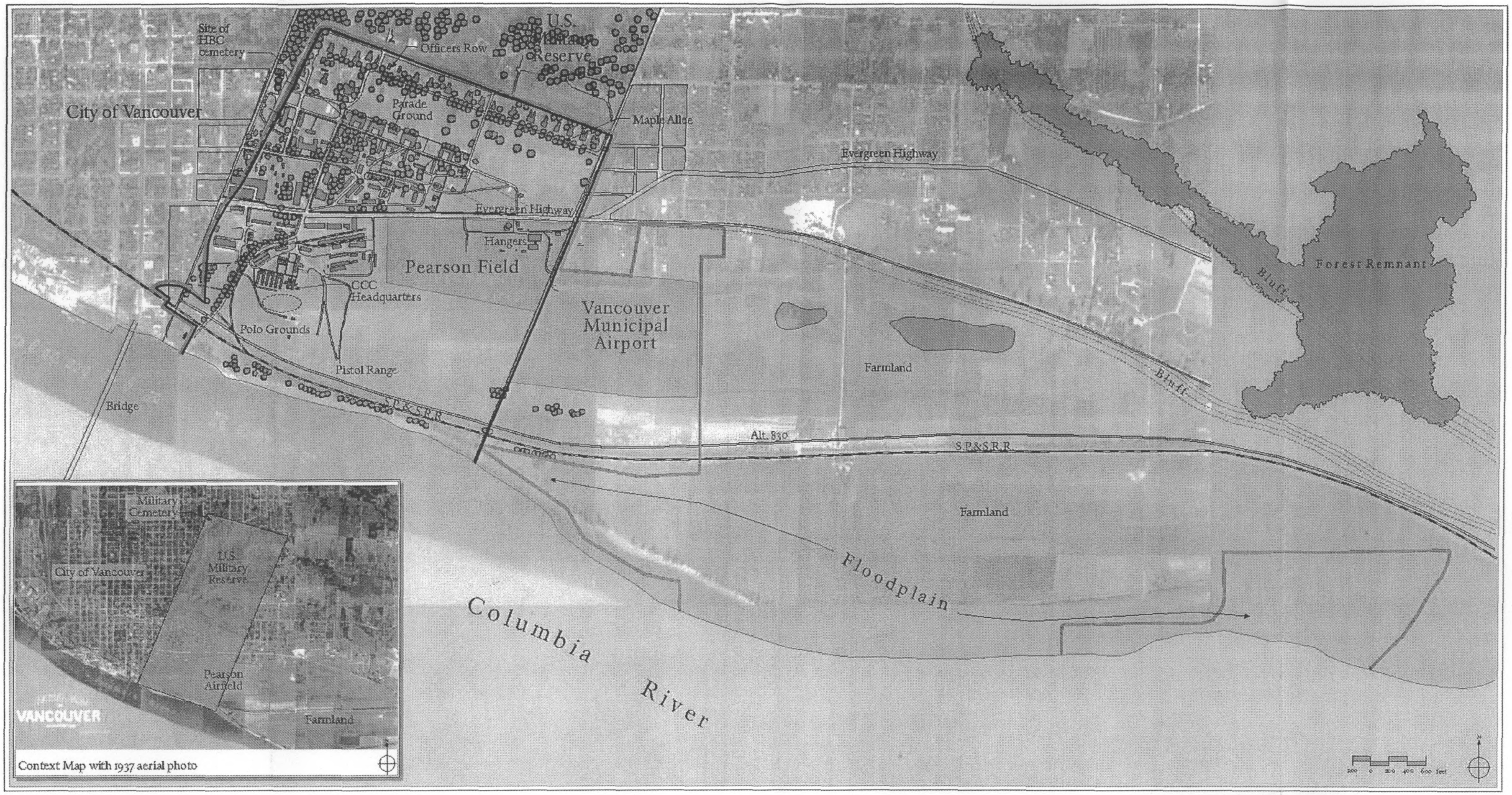
Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

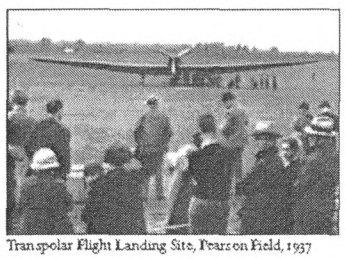
National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

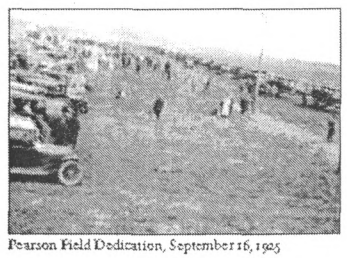
Map K: U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era

1917-1918

This map has been modified from the VNHR Draft Cultural Landscape Report, 2003 (Jones & Jones).

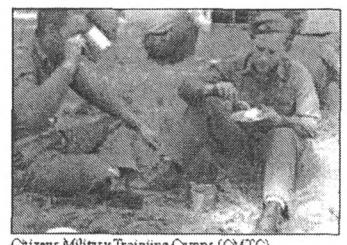



Transpolar Flight Landing Site, Pearson Field, 1937


Pearson Field Dedication, September 16, 1925


Pacific Air Transport, Vancouver, circa 1926


Officer's Row and Parade Grounds, Vancouver


Citizens Military Training Camps (CMTC), Vancouver barracks, circa 1920

Legend:
- VNHR Historic District Boundary
- U.S. Military Reserve
- VNHR Boundary
- CCC Structures
- Military Structures & Barracks
- Pearson Airfield
  Vancouver Municipal Airport
- Floodplain

Colors and shades indicate land use only.

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

Map L: U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era

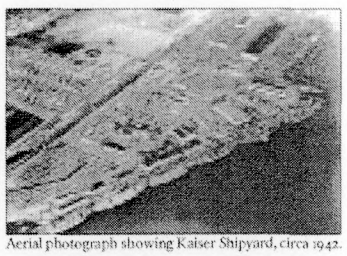
1919-1941

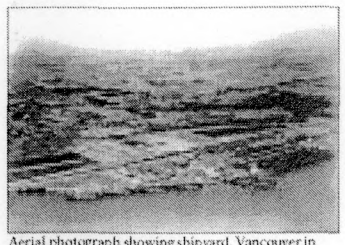
This map has been modified from the VNHR Draft Cultural Landscape Report, 2003 (Jones & Jones).

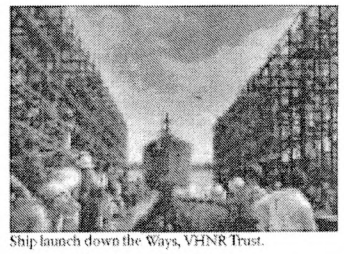
Site of HBC Cemetery
Hospital
Red Cross
City of Vancouver
West Reserve Street
Tennis Courts
Koehler Field
Officers Row
Parade Ground
Bandstand
Evergreen Highway
Hangars
Proposed Housing (not built)
Coal Yard
Pistol Range
Coast Guard Wood Pier
Vancouver Municipal Airport
City of Vancouver
Bluff
Forest Remnant
Bluff
Proposed Housing
Housing
S.P. & S.R.R.
Parking
Altered shoreline
Associated Manufacturing
Associated Manufacturing
Men's Dormitory
Kaiser Shipyard
dry docks
Floodplain remnant
Columbia River
200 0 200 400 600 feet

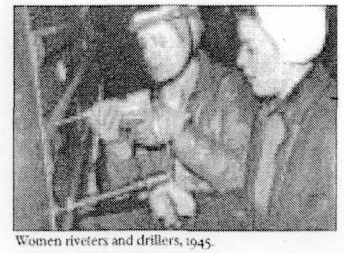


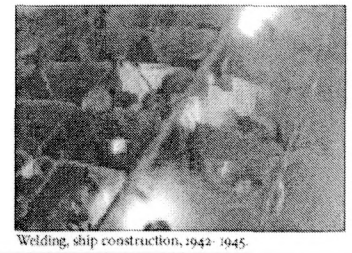
Context Map with 1942 aerial photo


Aerial photograph showing Kaiser Shipyard, circa 1942.


Aerial photograph showing shipyard, Vancouver in the background, circa 1942.


Ship launch down the Ways, VHNR Trust.


Women riveters and drillers, 1945.


Welding, ship construction, 1942- 1945.

Legend:
- VNHR Historic District Boundary
- Military Reserve
- VNHR Boundary
- Kaiser Shipyard
- Army Barracks & Structures
- Vancouver Municipal Airport
- Floodplain
- Sentry Posts
- Parking Areas

Colors and shades indicate land use only.

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

Map M: U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks Era

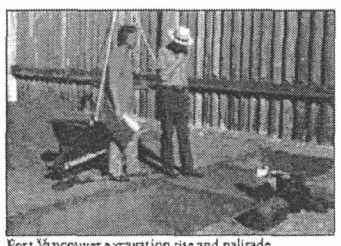
1942-1946

This map has been modified from the VNHR Draft Cultural Landscape Report, 2003 (Jones & Jones).

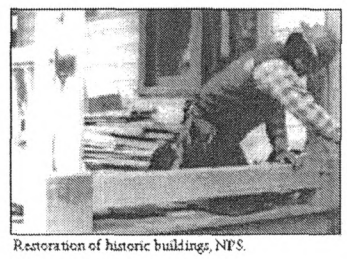
Site of HBC Cemetery
Barracks
Officers Row
Parade Ground
City of Vancouver
National Park Service Mission 66 Visitor Center & Administrative Complex (see map below)
Village Site
Forest Remnant
5th Ave
Garden
Orchard
Bluff
Reconstructed Fort Site
Pearson Field
Bluff
Interstate 5
Columbia River
Floodplain remnant

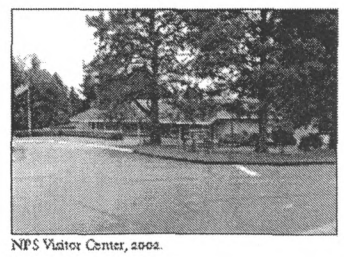
Mission 66 Visitors Center
Barracks
Reconstructed Fort Stockade
Detail Map

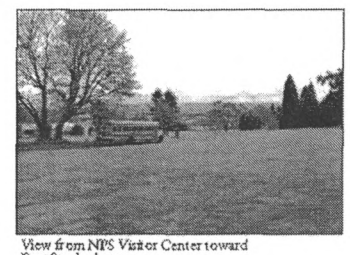
1968 aerial photo base. Overlay inconsistencies due to perspectival distortions


Fort Vancouver excavation site and palisade, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Photo taken post Mission 66 Era.


Dedication of reconstructed Fort Vancouver Bastion, 1974.


Restoration of historic buildings, NPS.


NPS Visitor Center, 2002.


View from NPS Visitor Center toward Fort Stockade, 2002.

Legend

- VNHR Historic District Boundary
- VNHR Boundary
- Officers Row
- Military Structures & Barracks
- Pearson Field & Structures
- Mission 66 & NPS Structures
- Other Structures
- Remnant Floodplain

Colors and shades indicate land use only.

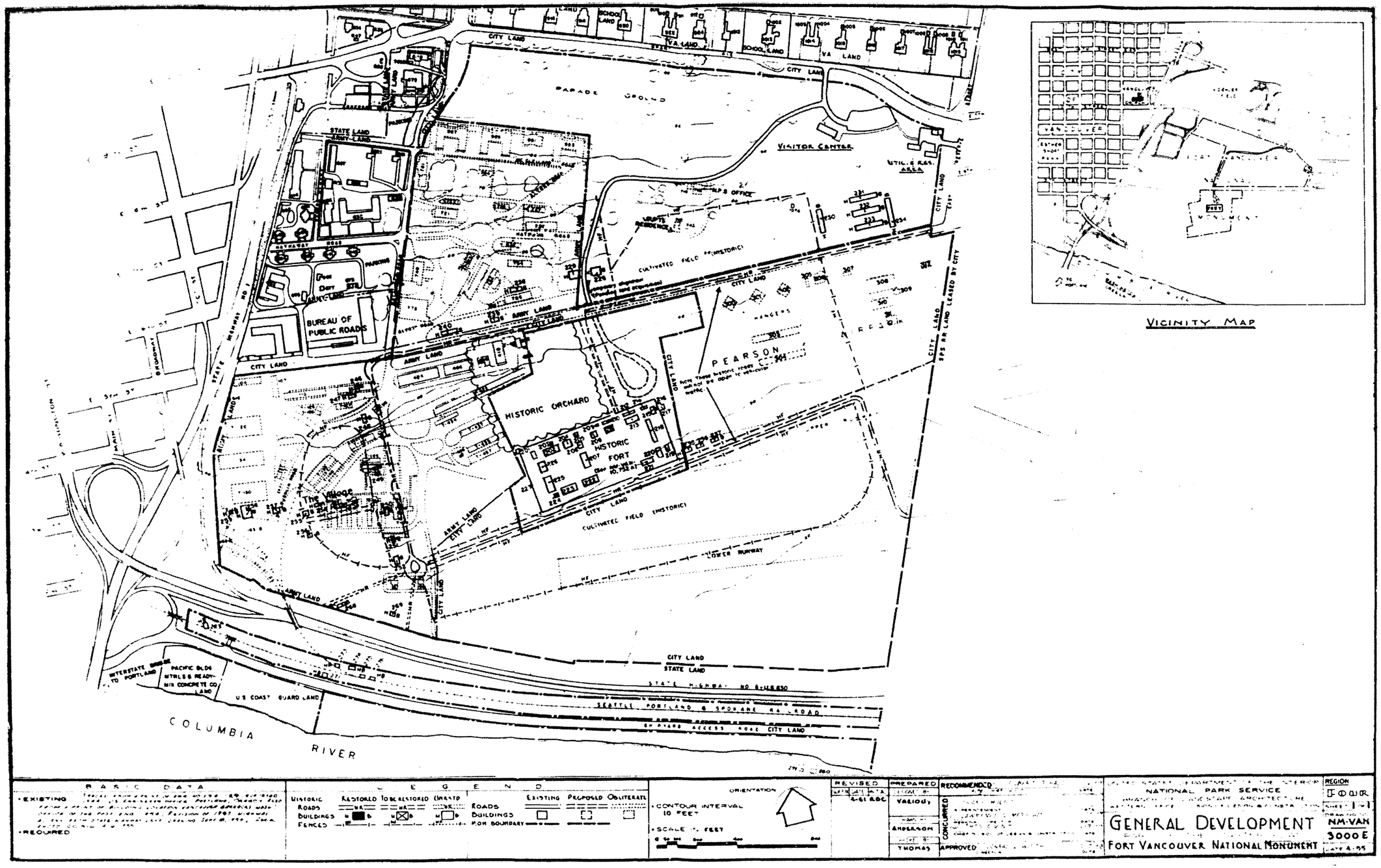
Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

Map N: National Park Service Mission 66 Era

1954-1966

This map has been modified from the VNHR Draft Cultural Landscape Report, 2003 (Jones & Jones).



VICINITY MAP

Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District

National Park Service, Vancouver, Washington
National Register Nomination

Map O: Mission 66 General Development Plan, 1955

(Part of the 1955 Fort Vancouver National Monument Master Plan)



FORT VANCOUVER, W. T.

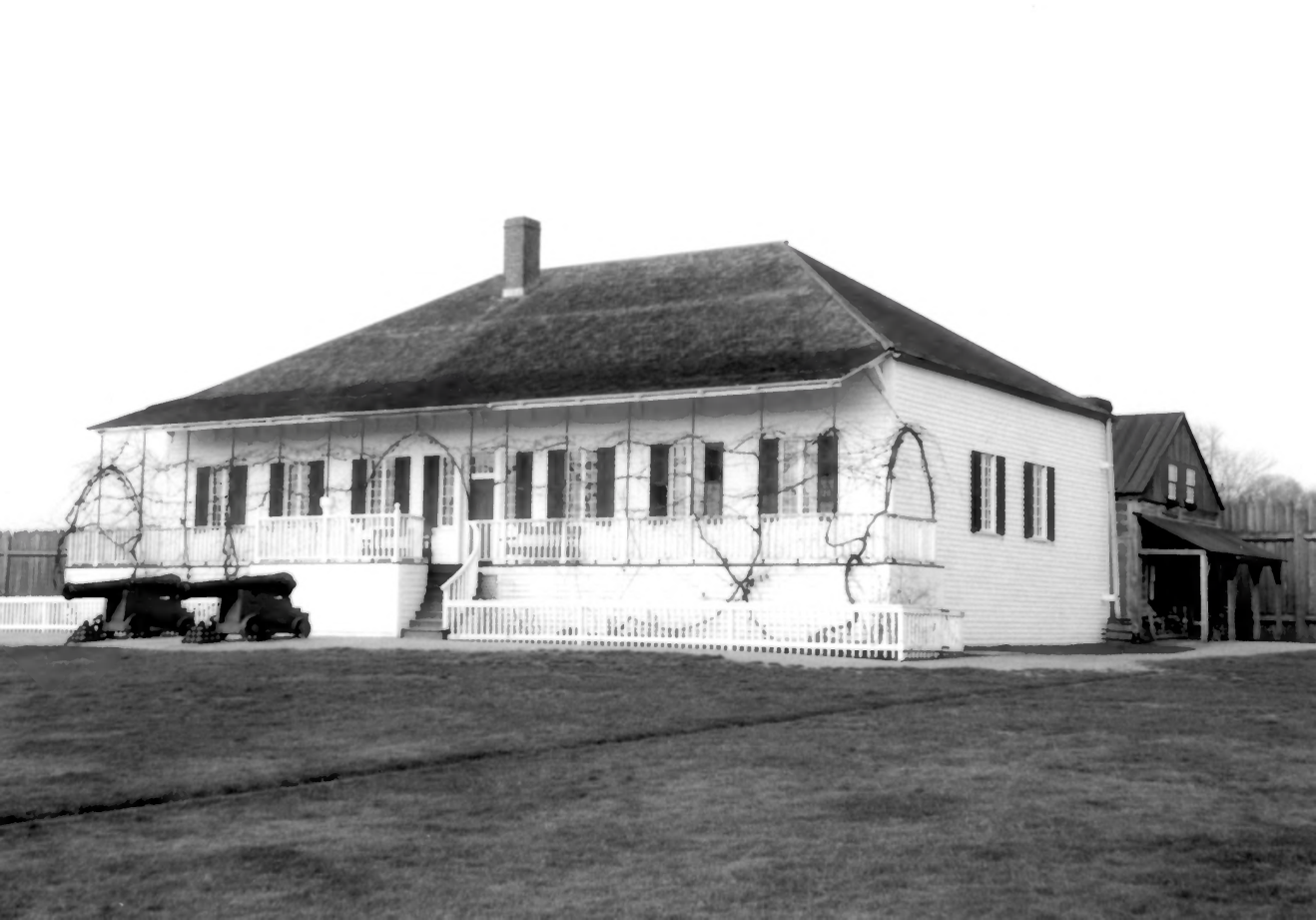
Illustration 1
Lithograph of Fort Vancouver in 1854 by Gustav Sohon. (FOVA Archives)



1. Bastion (LCS # 000401)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #1



1. Bake House (LCS# 000402)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR-Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo # 2



1. Chief Factor's House (LCS # 000407)
   Vancover National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR-Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #3



1. Kitchen (LCS # 000408)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5 NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7 Photo #4



1. Wash House (LCS # 000403)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #5



1. Blacksmith Shop (LCS#030081)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #6



1. Indian Trade Store (LCS # 030082)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo # 7



1. Fur Warehouse (LCS# 030205)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo # 8



1. Carpenter Shop (LCS# 101894)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo # 9



1. Jail (LCS# 235698)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January, 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo # 10



1. Counting House (New Office)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Joseph Balachowski
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #11



1. Flagstaff (LCS # 239129)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Joseph Balachowski
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR-Seattle Office
6. Looking S
7. Photo #12



1. Belfry (LCS # 239249)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Doug Wilson
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #13



1. Well #2 & Well Sweep (LCS # 005179)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Joseph Balachowski
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #14



1. old Apple Tree
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Doug Wilson
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #15



1. HBC Village Entrance Gate
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #16



1. Parade Ground & Officers Row
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #17



1. Parade Ground & Barracks
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #18



1. East Evergreen Boulevard & Allee
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #19



1. officers' Row, Building #11 (Grant House)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #20



1. Officers' Row, Building #7
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January, 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo # 21



1. Officer's Row, Building #8
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #22



1. Officers' Row, Building # 875 (Gen. O.O. Howard House)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo # 23



1. Officers' Row, Building #5
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Seattle #24



1. Officers' Row, Building #20
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January, 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #25



1. Officers' Row, Building #17 (similar to #18 & #19)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #26



1. Officers' Row, Building #2
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #27



1. Officers' Row, Building #10
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #28



1. Officers' Row, Building #16
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #29



1. Officers' Row, Building #9
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #30



1. Officers' Row, Building #13
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #31



1. Officers' Row, Building #12
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #32


1886

1. Officers' Row, Building #15 (Marshall House)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #33



1. Officers' Row, Building #21
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #34



1. Officers' Row, Building #6
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #35



1. Barracks, Building #607
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #36



1. Building #631
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #37



1. Building #989
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #38



1. Building #614
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo #39



1. Building #638
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #40



1. Building #721
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #41



1. Building #991
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #42


POST EXCHANGE
QUARTERMASTER
STOREHOUSE

1. Building #752
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #43



1. Building #786
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #44



1. Building #993
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #45



1. Buildings #621
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, RWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #46


Coca-Cola
SHOPPETTE

1. Building # 754
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR-Seattle office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #47



1. Building #626
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo # 48



1. Building #628
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #49



1. Building #630
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #50


6TH
JAG DET
U.S. ARMY RESERVE

1. Building #722
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR-Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #51



1. Building # 725
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo #52



1. Building #753
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #53



1. Building #636
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR-Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #54



1. Building #748
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #55



1. Building #733
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Locking SE
7. Photo #56



1. Building #406
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo #57



1. Building #408
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo #58


STOP

1. Building #410
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR-Seattle office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo #59



1. Building #422
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #60



1. Building #704
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo #61



1. Building #641 (similar to #635, 643, and 665)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR-Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #62



1. Building #642 (similar to #644 and 664)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #63


BAND
104th DIVISION (IT)

1. Building # 746
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo #64


CO C & D
3RD BN
414TH REGT
7TH BDE(ROTC)
104TH DIV (IT)

1. Building # 728
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #65



1. Old Mule Barn
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR-Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #66



1. Building # 749
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo # 67


EYE
HAZARD AREA
S-750

1. Building #750
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo #68



1. Building # 102
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo # 69



1. Building #194
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo #70


PEARSON FIELD

1. Building #189
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. January 2002
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #71



1. East 5th Street
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Doug Wilson
4. 2004
5. PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking E
7. Photo #72


FORT VANCOUVER
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

1. Park sign at entrance to Visitor Center Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking E
7. Photo #73



1. NPS Visitor Center
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Barbara Smith - Steiner
4. 2001
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo #74



1. NPS Residence
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking NW
7. Photo # 75



1. NPS Administration building (Mission 66 Residence)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo #76


FLAMMABLE
GASOLINE

1. NPS Maintenance Shop
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking NE
7. Photo #77



1. British Anchor exhibit
   Vancauver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Joseph Balachowski
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking SE
7. Photo #78



1. Visitor Center access road (connecting to the Fort Vancouver reconstruction)
   Vancouver National Historic Reserve
2. Clark Co., WA
3. Erica Owens
4. 2004
5. NPS, PWR - Seattle Office
6. Looking SW
7. Photo # 79