National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
Cultural Landscape Report









INTRODUCTION
SITE HISTORY
EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY
ANALYSIS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & FEATURES
PRESERVATION TREATMENT
SEPTEMBER 2024

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Extant row of Mission 66 Fruit Trees framing the northwest corner of the Stockade; looking southwest. (MIG January 2023)

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
612 E Reserve Street
Vancouver, WA 19661

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Front and back cover images, clockwise from top: Interpretive Garden (MIG, January 2023); McLoughlin Heights, WWII (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. [null], FOVA # T-398); 1954 Photograph of McLoughlin House in Oregon City, Oregon (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 8015, FOVA 1360); Sketch of Fort Vancouver by Paul Kane (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv No 4006, FOVA 1095)



1973 aerial of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site area. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Historic Negatives and Photos (HNP Collection) N.7.D, 11, 3. Negative #712)

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Project Name

Cultural Landscape Report

Approved by:

Tracy Fortmann *Date*
Superintendent
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

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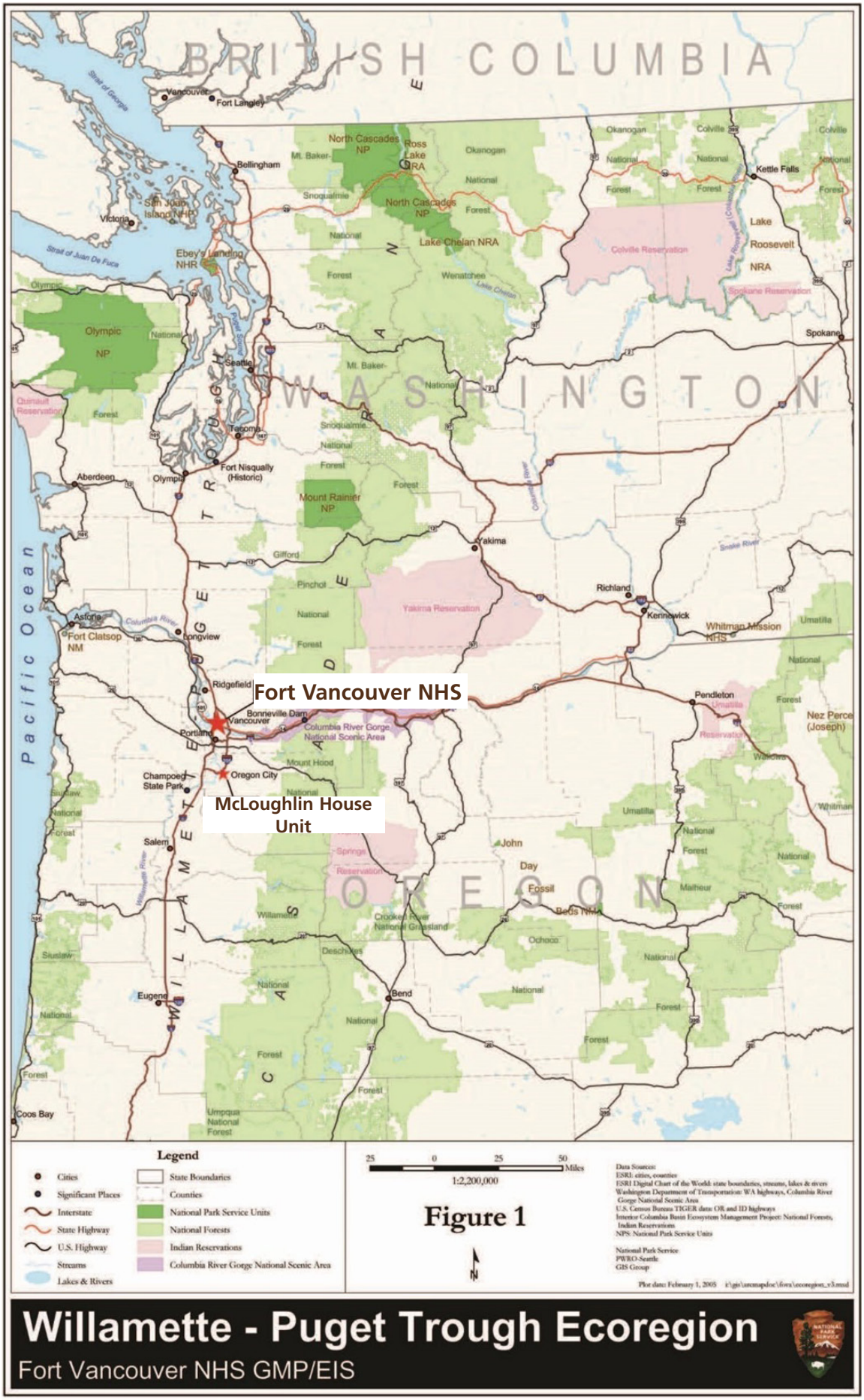
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BRITISH COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
Fort Vancouver NHS
McLoughlin House Unit
Pacific Ocean
Puget Trough
Willamette Valley
Cascade Range
Legend
Cities
Significant Places
Interstate
State Highway
U.S. Highway
Streams
Lakes & Rivers
State Boundaries
Counties
National Park Service Units
National Forests
Indian Reservations
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area
25 0 25 50 Miles
1:2,200,000
Figure 1
Willamette - Puget Trough Ecoregion
Fort Vancouver NHS GMP/EIS

1. INTRODUCTION

Understanding multiple and complex historic layers and how they can be incorporated into the site's future rests on a rigorous collection of knowledge about the landscape associated with Fort Vancouver. This place's historic development and the effective communication of it through the development of a Cultural Landscape Report will help inform the National Park Service and its stewardship partners now and into the future.

A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is a place-based research and planning document that ties information from documents, photographs, illustrations, and oral histories to a particular place and from those sources focuses on how a place has developed and changed over time. It helps us understand the people and forces that have shaped a place and provides glimpses into the character of a landscape at different moments in time, which is a combination of the natural environment, built environment, and people that manage and live in that environment. It's a challenging task and requires commitment to honor the complex story of this compelling landscape. The process of developing a CLR respects and supports that task and can help support the perpetuation of this place's historic character.

Background, Setting and Context

The Fort Vancouver National Historic Site was established as Fort Vancouver National Monument on June 19, 1948, to preserve the site of the old HBC stockade in current-day Vancouver, Washington. Archeological investigations had confirmed the 19th-century location of the HBC Pacific Northwest headquarters along the north bank of the Columbia River. These findings spurred Congress to formally recognize and preserve this intact archeological site as a unit of the national park system and to interpret the history of the HBC fur trading post. In addition to the stockade site, the national monument also protected other historical features in the area, including the historic parade ground of the US Army post that was established during the latter years of the HBC period. It is important to note that indigenous peoples used the landscape where the National Historic Site is located for generations prior to the arrival of the HBC or the US Army. The location was important to indigenous people for accessing the Columbia River, foraging, and as a trading post, among other reasons.

In 1961, the park was redesignated Fort Vancouver National Historic Site and its boundaries were significantly expanded to include additional historic features, such as portions of the multicultural, colonial fur trade-era Village that supported Fort Vancouver proper and the East and South sections of Vancouver Barracks (these properties were eventually relinquished in 2012 through the Base Realignment and Closure Act process). Since the 1960s, the National Park Service (NPS) has pursued ongoing reconstruction of select HBC-era structures and landscape features as an essential means of interpreting the history of the site.

The NPS development, built to facilitate the management and interpretation of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, has become significant in association with the Mission 66 era of the NPS. Additionally, the McLoughlin House National Historic Site, which included McLoughlin House and the home of HBC physician Dr. Forbes Barclay, became a unit of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, with ownership and management of the houses transferred to the NPS in 2004.

Dr. John McLoughlin, the chief factor (chief executive) of HBC at Fort Vancouver, is often described as the Father of Oregon because of his assistance to homesteaders during westward migration. After the passage of the Oregon Treaty, McLoughlin, a Canadian from Québec, applied for US citizenship and moved to nearby Oregon City, where he continued to be an influential figure in community life. McLoughlin's Oregon City home was designated as the first National Historic Site in the Pacific Northwest in 1941 and operated as a historic house museum by the McLoughlin Memorial Association prior to transfer to the NPS.

Left: Map of the Willamette – Puget Trough Ecoregion showing the location of Fort Vancouver NHS, including the McLoughlin House, within its regional context, including its relationship to the Portland/Vancouver metropolitan area, the Coast Range, the Cascades Range, and the Columbia River watershed. (General Management Plan 2003)

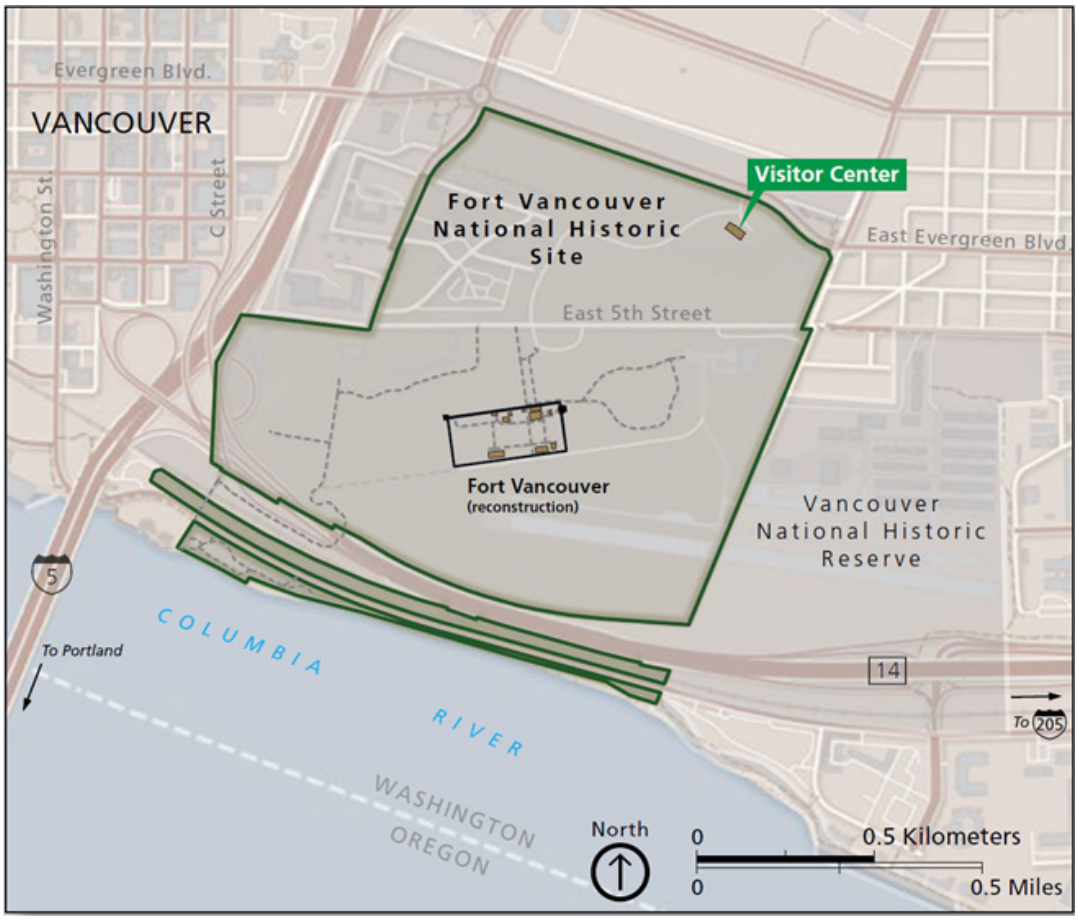
Setting and Context

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site encompasses two park units located in Vancouver, Washington and Oregon City, Oregon. The almost 209-acre National Historic Site represents a complex and multi-layered history of the Pacific Northwest. It includes landscapes developed by the HBC, the US Army, Oregon City, and the NPS.

The majority of the National Historic Site is located in Vancouver, Washington, along the north bank of the Columbia River, within the physiographic zone of the Portland/Vancouver Basin. The site is nestled into the northern most section of the Willamette Valley lowlands, a narrow area between the Klamath Mountains to the south, the Coast Range to the west, and the Cascade Mountains to the east and north. The landscape is associated with mixed coniferous/deciduous forests and interspersed with large clearings of prairie terraces.

The Fort Vancouver Unit occupies a series of broad, relatively flat river plateaus above the north bank of the Columbia River. The City of Vancouver developed around the former military post, seeing bursts in population and industrial development during the inter-war and post-World War II periods. The .63-acre McLoughlin House unit lies on the east bank of the Willamette River, just above Willamette Falls, in Oregon City. The topography of Oregon City includes three terraces that rise above the river, creating an elevation range from about 50 feet above sea level at the riverbank to more than 250 feet above sea level on the upper terrace. The McLoughlin House Historic Site sits on the edge of the City's second terrace, overlooking the riverbank and commercial center on the riverbank below.

Indigenous peoples lived and interacted with the Columbia and Willamette River landscapes in and around the current Fort Vancouver National Historic Site for thousands of generations prior to the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company post in 1824. Based on archeological, ethnohistorical, ethnobotanical, and the oral traditions of many of the region's Indigenous peoples, the lower Columbia River area supported a diverse and thriving pre-contact population. Prior to the onslaught of introduced diseases, Indigenous populations in the area were some of the highest in the Pacific Northwest with permanent village sites located at numerous key locations from the mouth of the Columbia all the way into the lower Columbia River Gorge area.



The location of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site on the north bank of the Columbia River in Vancouver Washington. (FOVA Foundational Document, 2017)



The location of the McLoughlin House Unit in Oregon City, Oregon. (FOVA Foundational Document, 2017)

Landscape Description and Significance

Description

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site encompasses almost 209 acres and four identified cultural landscapes: Fort Vancouver, the East Barracks/Parade Ground, the McLoughlin House, and Mission 66 Park Developed Area. The cultural landscapes include historic buildings and structures, circulation systems, vegetation, views, and archeological sites. Each landscape tells the story of a different era of historic development within the park. The physical appearance of the National Historic Site's overall landscape today reflects its rich history of land use and settlement over time. The result is a mixture of architectural styles (such as French-Canadian Vernacular, Victorian, Classical Revival, and Modern styles) and open areas (such as the parade ground, fenced fields, orchards, open lawn, and Pearson Field) that facilitate various uses.

The larger unit of the National Historic Site, including the Fort Vancouver, East Barracks/ Parade Ground, and the Mission 66 Park Developed Area cultural landscapes, is located in Vancouver, Washington, within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve[1]. The unit is bounded by Interstate 5 to the west, E. Evergreen Boulevard to the north, E. Reserve Street to the east, and the Columbia River to the south. Washington State Route 14 runs and a railroad berm bi-sect the National Historic Site along its southern portion in an east-west alignment, separating the concentration of historic features from the riverfront. These circulation routes do not intersect with the National Historic Site's park unit boundaries.

E. 5th Street also bi-sects the roughly square-shaped unit in half in an east-west alignment; the East Barracks/Parade Ground and the Mission 66 Park Developed Area are located north of the road, while the South Barracks, the reconstructed HBC stockade and village, site and the west end of Pearson Field and the Pearson Air Museum are located south of the road. E. 5th Street is currently owned and managed by the City of Vancouver, although the NPS holds a right of way. Because the city road falls within the National Historic Site boundary it is considered in the analysis and treatment outlined in this CLR.

The McLoughlin House unit, in Oregon City, Oregon, is bounded by 8th Street to the northeast, Center Street to the southeast, 7th Street to the southwest, and the steep topography of Singer Hill at the northwest. The city block and public park is sited at the edge of a terrace overlooking the industrial and commercial development on the waterfront below, with residential neighborhoods behind it. The south end of the site is punctured by an entrance to the Singer Hill Steps system, a Works Progress Administration-era circulation system that descends to an outlook over the nearby Willamette Falls.

Significance

The history of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site spans almost 150 years of Pacific Northwest settlement and development, with areas of significance that include agriculture, architecture, archeology, commerce, conservation, defense, exploration/settlement, industry, military, politics/government, and transportation. The site's period of significance spans from the establishment of Fort Vancouver by HBC in 1824 to the conclusion of the NPS Mission 66 program in 1966.

The National Historic Site is also home to pre-contact resources and eligible archeology resources may be located in the park that are not treated in this CLR.

1 Clark County Community Planning

Cultural Landscape Report Purpose, Methods, and Content

A CLR is a recognized methodology and document that reveals the history and evolution of a significant place. While it delves into aspects of social history, it is primarily focused on revealing the development and transformation of the physical elements that make up a place so that a greater understanding of what exists today can be rooted in what came before.

This CLR was developed according to *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques; National Park Service Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*; The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes; Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*; the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) and ABAAS for Outdoor Developed Areas; Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act; NPS Management Policies; and *NPS Natural Resources Management Guidelines (NPS-7)*. The park's General Management Plan (2003) and the McLoughlin House Unit Management Plan (2007) were referenced since they provide broad management objective for the park to ensure this CLR aligns with their general recommendations.

Purpose

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site CLR addresses the cultural landscape associated with two park units: Fort Vancouver and the McLoughlin House. Fort Vancouver has three identified cultural landscapes owned and managed by the NPS within its boundary: Fort Vancouver (the fort reconstruction and landscape associated with the Hudson's Bay Company), Mission 66 Park Developed Area, and East Barracks/Parade Ground. The McLoughlin House consists of one cultural landscape. It provides short- and long-term recommendations that will help guide multiple projects across the park, helping to ensure that consistent methods and treatments are implemented in individual design and construction projects and maintenance activities.

This CLR:

- Provides a consolidated summary of the site's development history focusing on the two units, while including some information associated with its landscape context, to provide a general base of understanding.
- Summarizes the significance and evaluation of historic integrity established for the National Historic Site through previous National Register of Historic Places documentation efforts, and establishes the framework that was used for this report's analysis.
- Describes extant landscape characteristics and features, and determines if they contribute or do not contribute to the National Historic Site's historic significance.
- Ensures that preservation treatment and management recommendations are compatible with the park's legislative mission and foundation documents and adheres to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

Methods

This CLR is built upon the findings of several previously completed studies and reports, updated documentation of extant landscape characteristics and features, targeted additional primary and secondary research, and conversations with stakeholders.

Specific steps to develop this CLR included:

- Reviewed a plethora of historic background documentation including, but not limited to two CLRs, four Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs), National Register documentation, and numerous historic photographs and plans.
- Reviewed the park's planning and foundational documents including, but not limited to the General Management Plan (2003) and update (2007).
- Reviewed planning, design, and construction documentation for multiple recent projects at the park.
- Completed a site visit in January 2023 which allowed the team to update existing conditions documentation and review archival materials in the park and local archives.
- Held an on-site workshop with park and regional staff in January 2023 to hear about issues the park would like the cultural landscape report to address.
- Made updates to the site history and incorporated historic images and maps into the CLR based on the review of historic background documentation and archival materials in the park's archives.
- Updated existing conditions documentation and mapping based on field observations.
- Held monthly discussions with a core team of NPS park and regional staff.
- Developed draft preservation treatment guidelines and recommendations to guide the management and design of the cultural landscape through discussions with park staff.

Content

This CLR is divided into two parts. Part I includes the Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis and Evaluation. Part I was based on information from previously completed CLRs and completed or drafted CLIs with updates based on targeted research and field survey. The four CLIs that Part I is based upon, were also updated as part of the overall project so content that is relevant to both documents is generally similar and consistent between the updated CLIs and CLR Part I. Part II focuses on Treatment Recommendations which incorporate relevant current and near-future projects into the overall treatment of the cultural landscape, providing specific recommendations to preserve the historic character and improve the resiliency of the cultural landscape's condition while addressing visitor and tenant experiences. The recommendations take the potential effect on other cultural resources, such as archeological sites and features, into account and are designed to support interpretive and maintenance objectives while assuring the long-term stewardship of the cultural landscape. The treatment framework also offers guidance for future decision-making.

Part I

Chapter 1 Introduction outlines the project setting, objectives, scope, and methodology for the CLR, and provides an overview of the CLR's contents.

Chapter 2 Significance and Site History Summary provides an overview of the significance of the historic district according to National Register of Historic Places criteria and includes and describes the landscape's development through time with emphasis placed on the historic period. The areas of significance established in the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination formed the basis of the findings in this CLR. The site development history was based on previously completed CLIs and CLRs, and supplemented with some primary research including reports, books, and graphic sources. Representative drawings, maps, and photographs of the landscape during its evolution are included in this chapter focusing on areas associated with the site's significance.

Chapter 3 Landscape Characteristics and Features Descriptions and Analysis includes narrative and graphic descriptions of extant landscape characteristics and features, summarizes what is known about their historic development or associations, and analyzes whether they contribute to the cultural and historic character of the landscape.

Part II

Chapter 4 Treatment establishes three layers of guidance for future treatment and management of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site cultural landscape including an overall framework, a treatment approach, and recommendations. The approach and recommendations provide a range of opportunities and limitations for regenerating this landscape.

Chapter 5 Bibliography includes primary and secondary sources that were referenced during the development of this CLR.



Old Apple Tree with marker, V.E. Chatelain, April 20, 1936. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Historic Negatives and Photos (HNP Collection) Negative # 978C)

2. SIGNIFICANCE AND SITE HISTORY

Significance

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site is a multi-layered cultural landscape with various landscape character areas and periods of significance. Its status as a historic property is summarized below.

Existing National Register Documentation Summary

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1972

Established in 1948 and expanded in 1961, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in 1966. A National Register Registration Form was prepared by the NPS and entered into the register in 1972. The nomination gathered and appended previous documentation about the site and summarized its primary area of significance as historical with a secondary area of significance as archeological, with a focus on the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) stockade site. The period of significance was defined as the nineteenth century, and the areas of significance were defined as Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Industry, Military, Political, and Transportation. The boundaries, period, and areas of significance for the National Historic Site have been updated since 1972 via other forms of documentation listed below.

The Vancouver National Historic Reserve: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2007

In 2006 the NPS submitted a nomination that included the National Historic Site for a larger area referred to as the "Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District" (Reserve). It was accepted and entered into the register as a historic district in January of 2007. The boundary for the Reserve historic district comprised approximately 366 acres and included lands owned and managed by multiple agencies. The area encompassed Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (except for the McLoughlin House unit), the full Vancouver Barracks area, Officers' Row, Pearson Field, and the industrial site that formerly housed a portion of the Kaiser Shipyard.

The documentation combined and updated previous efforts to determine the eligibility of, document, and list cultural resources within the property. In addition to the National Historic Site, the properties had been determined eligible including; 1) Vancouver Barracks (including East and West Barracks), determined eligible by the Keeper of the National Register in 1979; 2) Buildings 110, 113, and 134, determined eligible by the Keeper in 1979, but no longer standing; 3) Fort Vancouver/Kanaka Village, determined eligible by the Keeper in 1981, 3) the Artillery Stables (or Old Mule Barn) determined eligible by the Keeper in 1985; 4) St. James Mission archeology site determined eligible by the Keeper in 1985; and 5) three buildings associated with ca. 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 in 1990.

The period of significance for the Reserve spans 500 BCE-1966 CE. It can be broken down into four eras that correspond to character areas within the historic district. These eras are 1) the Prehistoric/Contact Native American Era (500 BCE-1824 CE); 2) the HBC Fort Vancouver Era (1824-1860); 3) the US 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 National Register Criteria A, C, D 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). The registration form also identified an area of significance

under Special Criteria Consideration G for properties less than 50 years old in relation to its association with Mission 66 development. However, the Mission 66-associated resources are now age-eligible and the Special Criteria Consideration is no longer applicable.

McLoughlin House Unit: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms, 1966 and 1974

The McLoughlin House was administratively listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. The historic site was found to be significant at the national level due to its association with Dr. John McLoughlin, the Chief Factor of Fort Vancouver during the HBC era. In 1974, the Dr. Forbes Barclay House, located within the boundary of the historic site, was also listed in the National Register. The house was listed at a state level of significance under National Register Criteria B and C for its association with Dr. Forbes Barclay as well as for its distinction as being the first Classical Revival style house built in Oregon State.

Cultural Landscape Inventories

Four CLIs have been prepared for cultural landscapes within Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. They include:

Fort Vancouver, 2024

In 2009, the NPS completed a CLI for Fort Vancouver, a cultural landscape within Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. The findings of the CLI agreed with those outlined in the 2007 National Register documentation for The Vancouver National Historic Reserve Historic District, which determined that the reconstructed stockade and associated features are noncontributing, except for one contributing well. The CLI was updated in 2024 as part of this CLR project to reflect existing conditions, and reaffirmed previous findings stipulating that the largely reconstructed cultural landscape should be managed by the NPS as a cultural resource to reflect the HBC-era of occupation of the site from 1847 to 1860.

McLoughlin House, 2024

In 2016 the NPS completed a CLI for the McLoughlin House Historic Site. The findings of which were concurred with by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office on October 13, 2017. The CLI was updated in 2024 as part of this CLR project. The revised CLI addresses deficiencies in prior documentation by identifying previously undetermined landscape features as contributing and noncontributing to the cultural landscape and by providing updated site photos and an updated conditions assessment. The CLI finds the McLoughlin House to be locally significant under National Register Criterion A as a reflection of early preservation activities in Oregon City during the early to mid-twentieth century, and recommends preservation of the McLoughlin and Barclay houses as a historical park. The period of significance begins in 1909 and ends in 1941.1

East Barracks/Parade Ground, 2024

A CLI for the East Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape was completed by NPS in 2010, updated in 2018 (but never submitted), and 2024. The CLI states that the landscape is nationally significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the exploration/settlement, industry, military, politics/government, and transportation; Criterion C for its architecture; and Criterion D for archeological sites that have revealed significant historic information and have potential to yield further information regarding military activities. The CLI defined the period of significance for the East Barracks/Parade Ground as 1849 through 1946. The 2024 revisions reflect the recent changes to circulation elements within the area and provide a definitive determination as to the contributing status of previously undetermined features.

1 The McLoughlin Promenade was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 15, 2014, at the local level under Criteria A and C for its association with the Public Works Era and for exemplifying the rustic style. The historic district includes the Singer Hill Steps (Grand Staircase), which are located within the boundaries of the McLoughlin House Historic Site and are a contributing feature of the cultural landscape.

Mission 66 Park Developed Area, 2024

In 2007, NPS completed a CLI for the Mission 66 Park Developed Area. The CLI was updated in 2024 as part of this CLR project. The boundary was updated to include all contributing and noncontributing features, and the period and areas of significance were updated to reflect that the resource is now more than 50 years in age. Updated existing conditions plans identify the location of contributing and noncontributing features. The CLI states that the Mission 66 Park Developed Area contributing features are eligible under National Register Criteria A and C because they were planned and constructed during the Mission 66 era. The period of significance is 1954 to 1966.

Synthesis for Cultural Landscape Report (Current Study), 2024

The significance of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site has been established through the determinations summarized above, and the analysis and recommendations in this CLR. For the purposes of establishing a framework needed to complete the evaluation of landscape characteristics and features (***see Chapter 3***) and treatment recommendations (***Chapter 4***), this CLR finds the National Historic Site eligible under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of agriculture, architecture, archeology, commerce, conservation, defense, exploration/settlement, industry, military, politics/government, and transportation.[2]

The period of significance is 1824 - 1966, starting with the establishment of Fort Vancouver by the HBC and terminating at the end of the NPS Mission 66 era. This encompasses multiple areas and eras of historic activity associated with the cultural landscape. The following outlines the site's significance as understood through a synthesis and analysis of all previous findings.

District Significance Level

National, State, Local

Significance Criteria

A, C, and D

Period of Significance

1824 – 1966

Areas of Significance

Agriculture

Architecture

Archeology

Commerce

Conservation

Defense

Exploration/Settlement

Industry

Military

Politics/Government

Transportation

2 For more information on Areas of Significance and other National Register definitions, see National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1997); National Park Service, National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1997).

Statement of Significance

The following statement has been prepared by the authors of this CLR. It was informed by review of previous National Register of Historic Places nominations for the overlapping National Historic Site and the Historic Reserve from 1972 and 2007, and through fieldwork and supplemental research performed in 2023.

The Fort Vancouver National Historic Site is a complex and discontiguous landscape that reflects continuous layers of development and uses over time. The result is a combination of buildings, structures, vegetation, circulation, land uses, and archeological sites (both historic and pre-historic) that have overlapping areas and periods of significance and are physically interwoven within the National Historic Site's boundaries.

Established in 1948 and expanded in 1961, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 with the establishment of the National Historic Preservation Act. As required by the National Register, a subsequent nomination was completed and accepted in 1972, which defined the physical and thematic boundaries of independent clusters of historically significant development. The areas and periods of significance for the National Historic Site have been updated through other forms of documentation and determinations since the property was listed. Descriptions of applicable National Register Criteria and associated historic eras are described below. It is important to note that the Historic Site also contains pre-contact archeological evidence that is not documented, evaluated, or treated in this CLR.

Criterion A: Event

Criterion A is defined as "properties that are eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history."[3]

The cultural landscape associated with Fort Vancouver National Historic Site is significant at the national level under Criterion A for its association with the establishment of the first trading post in the Pacific Northwest by the HBC. Located 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 principal supply depot of the Columbia Department of the HBC and within a decade was the hub of all HBC activities in the Americas west of the Rocky Mountains. 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, and mills.

The National Historic Site is also significant at the national level under Criterion A for its role in the exploration and settlement of the Northwest Territories by the US Army. Vancouver Barracks was established in 1849 to defend settlement of the Oregon Territory. From then until World War I, the post was the US 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. 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 US Army Signal Corps' Spruce Division. As the site of the world's largest lumber mill at the time. Fort Vancouver had a significant impact on the region's lumber industry and urban development. In 1925, the US 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

3 National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15

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 buildings, structures, and associated landscape features at the McLoughlin House Historic Site are locally significant under Criterion A as a reflection of early preservation activities in Oregon City during the early to mid-twentieth century through the relocation and dedication of the John McLoughlin and Forbes Barclay houses. The site represents the efforts of the McLoughlin Memorial Association as well as other early advocates to protect and preserve the McLoughlin House and later the Barclay House from demolition through the successful relocation of the buildings to their current site.

Finally, the National Historic Site is significant at the state level under Criterion A for its association with the NPS's master planning efforts during the Mission 66-era. Mission 66 was a high profile, ten-year development effort aimed at modernizing National Parks and accommodating changing visitation patterns. It was so named because it would conclude in 1966 and commemorate the NPS's fiftieth anniversary year. The Visitor Center and associated development of buildings and structures at the National Historic Site were designed and constructed as a part of this larger NPS initiative.

Criterion C: Design/Construction

Criterion C is defined as "properties that are eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction."[4]

The cultural landscape associated with Fort Vancouver National Historic Site is significant at the national level under Criterion C for the architecture of the US Army Vancouver Barracks, which exhibits a range of historic styles, typical and representative of military-post architecture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The barracks buildings are modest in terms of architectural detailing but display a definite stylistic progression of architectural styles typical of US military posts during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The National Historic Site is also significant at the national level under Criterion C for its distinct Mission 66-era Modem-style architecture and site design. 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 simpler Modem style 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 modem design aesthetic. 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 and associated roads and parking lots at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site reflect the values and the goals of the Mission 66 program.

Criterion D: Information Potential

Criterion D is defined as "properties that are eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."[5]

The property is significant at the national level under Criterion D as it has yielded important information, and has the potential to yield further information, regarding the HBC era at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. 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.

4 National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15.

5 National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15

The site is also significant at the national level under Criterion D as it has yielded information, and has the potential to reveal further information, regarding the US Army activity in Fort Vancouver and the Indian Wars throughout the Pacific Northwest. Areas within Vancouver Barracks have previously yielded historic information regarding military activities and could potentially yield further information through additional archeological excavations. Furthermore, investigations in the Parade Ground led to information on the location of the bandstand, and investigations in the vicinity of Pearson Field have 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. In the historic location of the CCC complex, foundations and remnants of their training camp and headquarters have been found. These US 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.

The National Historic Site is also home to pre-contact archeological evidence that is not evaluated as part of this CLR.

Site History

Previous CLRs for Fort Vancouver National Historic Site and The Vancouver National Historic Reserve extensively document the historic events at the subject property. The below description provides a summary of information included in the CLRs and is updated with relevant details from the updated CLIs for Fort Vancouver, McLoughlin House, East Barracks-Parade Ground, and the Mission 66 Park Developed Area cultural landscapes within the National Historic Site.

See Appendix A for a sequence of period plans that illustrates the historic development of the National Historic Site as outlined in this chapter.

Pre-Contact Native American era: before 1824

Indigenous peoples lived and interacted with the Columbia and Willamette River landscapes in and around the current Fort Vancouver National Historic Site since time immemorial prior to the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company post in 1824. Based on archeological, ethnohistorical, ethnobotanical, and the oral traditions of many of the region's Indigenous people, the lower Columbia River area supported a diverse and thriving pre-contact population. Prior to the onslaught of introduced diseases, Indigenous populations in the area were some of the highest in the Pacific Northwest with permanent village sites located at numerous key locations from the mouth of the Columbia all the way into the lower Columbia River Gorge area.

Although current archeological information has not yet unearthed evidence of a permanent Native American settlement on the site prior to the HBC era, oral tradition indicates that a village site was nearby.

The traditional lifeways of the region's Indigenous peoples were intrinsically linked to the Columbia and its major tributaries. The area supported an abundance of seasonally reliable resources that were utilized by Indigenous peoples for thousands of years. The rivers provided fish, eel, and other important aquatic resources. The adjoining riparian and upland environments provided other necessary food and fiber resources. The spiritual, cultural, and economic lifeways developed and maintained by the original inhabitants of the area were reflective of this diversity and abundance of resources.

The Columbia and its tributaries uniquely positioned the lower Columbia River people as arbiters of a vast pre-contact trade network with goods moving between the Pacific Coast on the west all the way to the Rocky Mountains on the east. Likewise, similar trade networks bringing valuable resources and goods from the north and south contributed to the importance of the area. These pre-contact trade systems relied heavily on the river corridors as transportation networks for the movement and exchange of goods.

Many were skilled traders and traveled east and west along the Columbia River corridor to gather resources and exchange goods via their trade network. In addition to hunting game and fishing, the tribes harvested plant materials for medicine, food, baskets, tools, and other cultural purposes. Salmon occupied a primary role in tribal economy, practices, and rituals. The salmon and rich river resources attracted both riverine and inland peoples who are known to have camped in the subject area each spring.[6]

Trade also occurred between the Columbia River corridor and interior areas to the south, including the south-central Cascades, along tributaries such as the Willamette River. For most, the subsistence strategy was "prairie-oriented," moving with the seasons to take advantage of plant resources ripening at different elevations.

The Klickitat Trail, an overland route from Fort Vancouver to The Dalles and Yakima, was a network of trails and prairies that connected subsistence areas and enabled the tribes to take advantage of trans-Cascade trade. They traded enslaved persons, deer meat and skins, hazelnuts, huckleberries, camas, and cedar root baskets with tribes of the Lower Columbia River. The Klickitat Trail ended in the vicinity of the current Fort Vancouver National Historic Site and is thought to have followed the general route and alignment of Alvord Road in the East Barracks area.

6 Doug Wilson, Fort Vancouver NHS archeologist, personal communication.

Pacific Railroad surveyors George McClellan (1853) and James G. Cooper (1853, 1855) examined the Klickitat Trail, and documented the prairies dotted along the route. Cooper classified the prairies as "wet" or "dry" and observed the indigenous people's practice of setting fires to maintain the dry prairies.[7] Pacific Northwest tribes selectively burned areas to encourage root crop production such as camas and wapato; berry production; and acorn production from Oregon oak and hazelnut. Controlled burns also created grasslands favored by deer, elk, and waterfowl, and cleared underbrush to improve sight distance for hunting.[8] Cooper recorded 148 prairie plant species; two-thirds of these prairie species are noted in the literature for their value to Native Americans for food, medicine, or artifacts.[9]

The lower Klickitat Trail prairies mapped by McClellan and Cooper were called Alaek-ae ("turtle place"), Wahwaikee ("acorn"), Pahpoopahpoo ("burrowing owls"), Heowheow, Kolsas, and Simsik according to J. F. Minter's records. The HBC settlers re-named these prairies "Fort Plain," "First Plain," "Second Plain," "Third Plain," "Fourth Plain," and "Fifth Plain," respectively.[10] Cooper noted that First Plain through Fifth Plain were covered with good grass for horses, and eight edible berry species; he asserted that "berries form the chief food of the natives at this season (late summer)."[11] Most of the plant species that Cooper identified in these prairies were early succession species favored by browsing animals such as deer and elk. Cooper and others observed that the prairies were circular or oval in shape, with "sharply defined borders," suggesting a controlled burn pattern of lighting vegetation from field periphery to center to avoid setting fire to adjacent woodlands.[12]

Native American land practices, especially prescribed burning, set the stage for subsequent Euro-American use of the site. Juxtaposed to dense, coniferous forests, open prairies were highly valued as settlement sites and grazing lands. Preferential use of these sites for agriculture and settlement has unfortunately obliterated nearly all evidence of these pre-contact sites. In 1814 a man by the name of Alexander Henry described the plain that would become the site of Fort Vancouver ten years later.

> *February 6, Point Vancouver. The Land adjoining the river is low and must be overflown at high water; it is a meadow extending about 3 miles in length and at the widest part about ¾ mile in breadth to the foot of a beautiful range of high Prairie ground rising about 30 feet. On the top of this Hill is a most delightful situation for a Fort on a Prairie of about 2 Miles long, and 2 miles broad, good Soil and excellent Pine in abundance in the rear . . . Bich (black-tail deer) are apparently very numerous here and Chevreuil (white-tail deer) also. . . . The fire seems to have passed through the lower Prairie last Fall, and the green grass is already sprouted up about four inches in height.*[13]

7 Cooper, James G. 1853. "Notebooks," dated 1853 and 1855. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 7067, cited in Norton, Boyd and Hunn.

8 Cooper, James G. 1853. "Notebooks," dated 1853 and 1855. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 7067, cited in Norton, Boyd and Hunn.

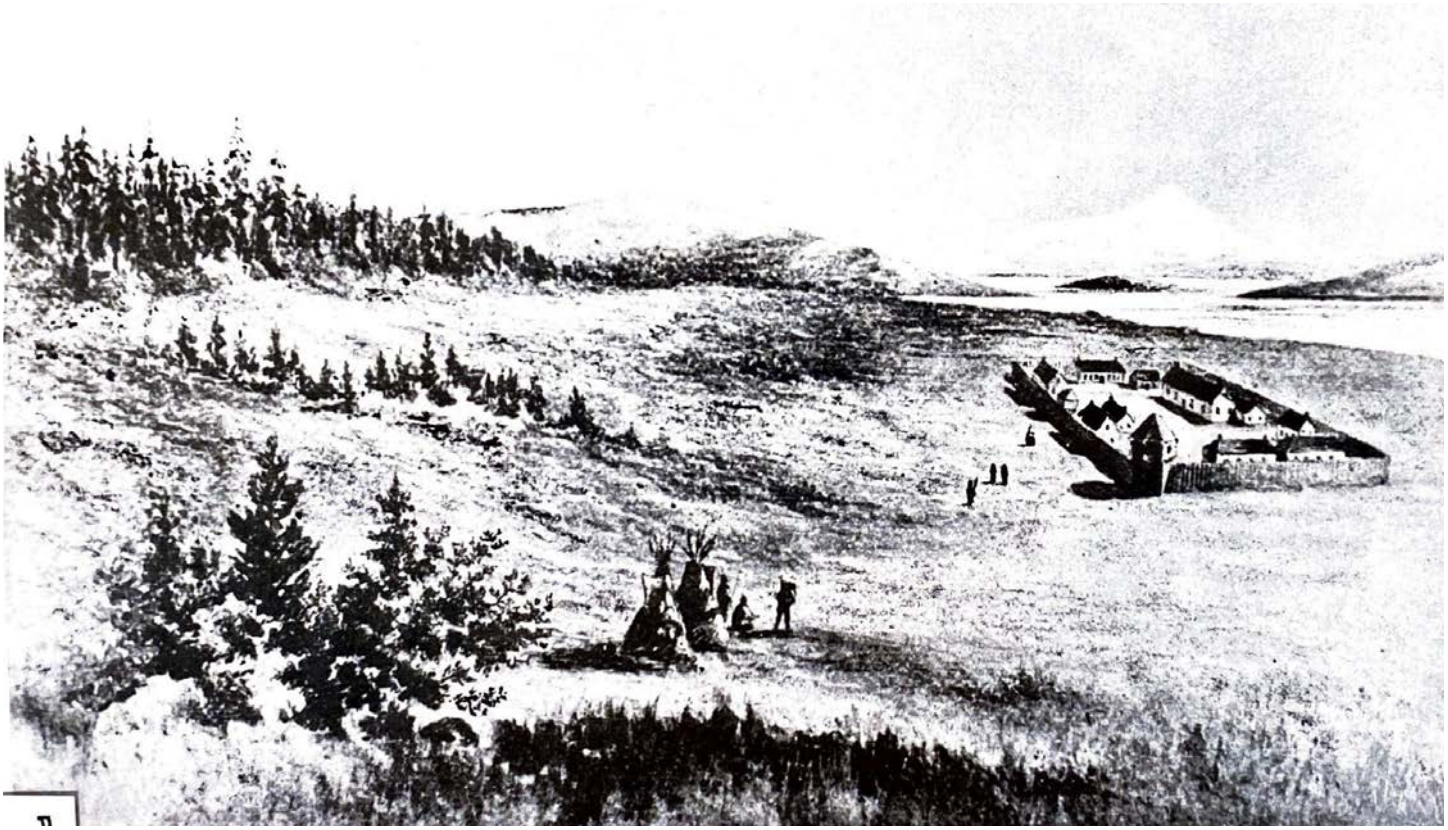
9 Norton, Helen; R. Boyd, and E. Hunn. 1999. "The Klickitat Trail in South-central Washington," from *Native Americans, Fire, and the Land in the Pacific Northwest,* edited by Robert Boyd. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University Press, p.69.

10 Norton, Helen; R. Boyd, and E. Hunn. 1999. "The Klickitat Trail in South-central Washington," from *Native Americans, Fire, and the Land in the Pacific Northwest,* edited by Robert Boyd. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University Press, p.71–72.

11 Cooper, James G. 1853. "Notebooks," dated 1853 and 1855. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 7067, p. 4., cited in Norton, Boyd and Hunn *Native Americans, Fire, and the Land in the Pacific Northwest.*

12 Norton, Helen; R. Boyd, and E. Hunn. 1999. "The Klickitat Trail in South-central Washington," from Native Americans, Fire, and the Land in the Pacific Northwest, edited by Robert Boyd. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University Press, p.72.

13 Alexander Henry. The Journal of Alexander Henry the younger, vol. 2, "The Saskatchewan and Columbia," Barry Gough, ed. (Toronto, 1992), p 675, cited in Leopold and Boyd in *Native Americans, Fire, and the Land in the Pacific Northwest.*



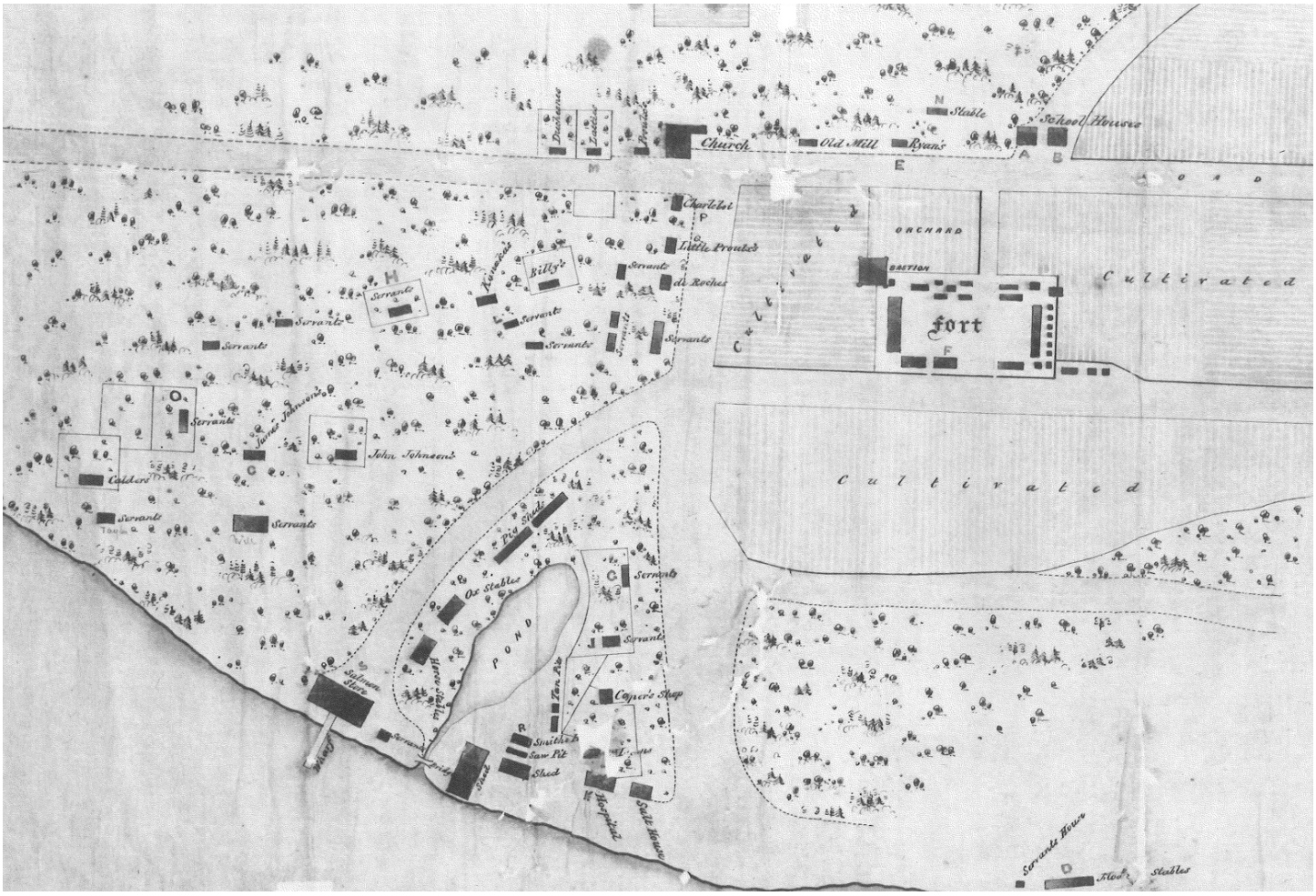
C. 1833 sketch of the Fort's stockade and surrounding topography, relationship to the Columbia River and the view towards Mt. Hood. (University of California, Bancroft Library: BANC PIC 1905.13476-.13480--PICLOCAL)

The journals of American explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark suggest that they stopped at or near the vicinity of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in November 1805 en route to the Pacific Ocean and again in March 1806 during their return trip. Lewis and Clark named the Portland/Vancouver area "Wapato Valley," after wapato or arrowhead *(Sagitaria latifolia)*, a key root crop for many indigenous people.

Ethnographic documentation coupled with early explorer accounts indicate that Columbia Basin Indigenous peoples deliberately cultivated the complex mosaic of riverine, prairie, and forest systems within and around the National Historic Site. This composition and its advantageous river location were key factors in Governor George Simpson's decision to establish the new HBC post at that location.

Hudson's Bay Company and Fort Vancouver: 1824–1846

Chartered by the British crown since 1670, the HBC dominated the fur trade in Canada and the Western territories for two hundred years. Based out of the Hudson Bay region, the English fur trading monopoly managed the Columbia Department which encompassed 1.5 million square miles of territory on the west coast between Russian Alaska and Mexican California. To keep up with a growing fur market and the shrinking supply of beaver pelts, the HBC extended their range to interior western lands. In 1821, the HBC acquired four trading posts in the Columbia Basin region from their rival company Northwest Company when the two businesses merged: Fort George at the Columbia River mouth, Fort Nez Percé, Spokane House, and Kootenai House. As these depots were unprofitable, the HBC directed Simpson to survey the region and recommend a course of action. In the fall of 1824, soon after his arrival at the mouth of the Columbia River in what is now Astoria, Oregon, Simpson ordered the abandonment of Fort George, an HBC post on the southern banks of the Columbia River, and the construction of Fort Vancouver in the Jolie Prairie on the north side of the Columbia.



1846 original map by R. Covington showing the spatial organization and locations of major features in the HBC Fort and Village including characterizations of the woodlands surrounding the developed areas. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Drawer 19: Vancouver Barracks Historic Maps, 1846-1895)

Simpson's choice of a site on the north side as opposed to the south side of the Columbia River was likely a political strategy to keep the territory north of the Columbia River under British rule. Although the British-American War of 1812 ended in 1814 with the Treaty of Ghent, the treaty did not resolve the disputed claims of Great Britain and the United States to the entire territory west of the Rocky Mountains. The principal disagreement centered on the location of the boundary between Canada and United States. Great Britain proposed the boundary follow the 49th parallel from the Rockies westward until it intersected the Columbia River, then follow the river southwest to the Pacific Ocean. The United States wanted to locate the boundary to continue along the 49th parallel until it met the ocean, matching the current boundary between Canada and the United States. The two countries suspended negotiations in summer 1824, leaving final settlement of the disputed land between the 49th parallel and the Columbia River unresolved. The HBC's establishment of Fort Vancouver later that same year reinforced Great Britain's claim to the disputed territory.

Simpson's first visit to the Columbia River resulted in significant and far-reaching changes in the operations of the HBC's western most region. He expanded the HBC's operations into the Snake River Country, and south towards California; his intent was to strip the regions of their fur resources thus discouraging American business there. In addition, Simpson instituted rigorous economies at Fort Vancouver and other HBC offices, 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 would become a profitable branch of the export trade. 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.

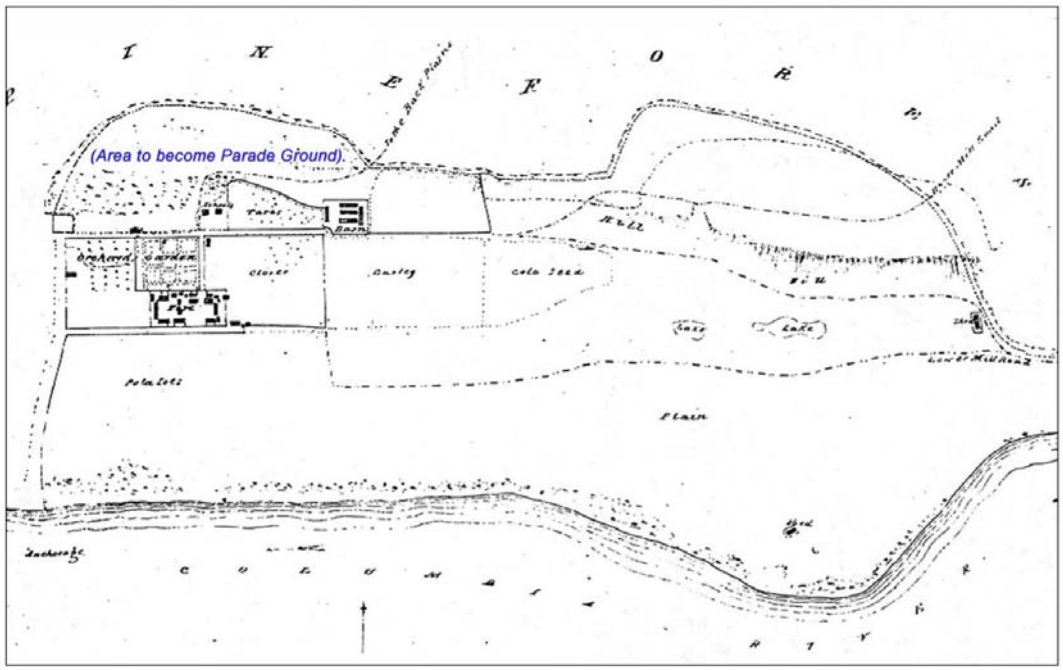
Simpson appointed Dr. John McLoughlin as Chief Factor to oversee Fort Vancouver's operations, and for twenty years McLoughlin managed a vast trade enterprise that extended from Alaska and the Rockies to California and Hawai'i. In 1828 McLoughlin visited the area now known as Oregon City when it was determined that the HBC would take possession of part of the falls at this location on the Willamette River.[14] After his visit, McLoughlin realized the falls' value as a source of waterpower and took a personal interest in the area. Believing that a large community would eventually settle in the locale, he thought it a profitable long-term investment to take possession of property in the vicinity. McLoughlin promptly laid claim, for the HBC, to the land on the east bank of the Willamette immediately adjacent to the falls (present day Oregon City). Included in this claim was the tract of land that would later be numbered Block 40 and ultimately become the site of the McLoughlin House unit.[15] [16]

Under McLoughlin's tenure, Fort Vancouver's economic, political, and social influence peaked as it became the manufacturing and agricultural hub of the Pacific Northwest. Agricultural activity intensified while the fur trade declined, and early industrial operations developed at the fort, including salmon fisheries, large-scale timber milling, and grain milling. During this period, Fort Vancouver welcomed numerous travelers, explorers, missionaries, and scientists, including renowned botanists David Douglas and Dr. Thomas Nuttall. It was also under the aegis of McLoughlin that HBC offered aid and assistance to an ever-increasing influx of American immigrants who would eventually populate the region and lead to the establishment of the US-Canadian boundary at the 49th parallel. As a result, Fort Vancouver became instrumental in American westward expansion by providing pioneers the

14 E.E. Rich, ed., *The Letters of John McLoughlin: From Fort Vancouver to the Governor and Committee, Third Series, 1844-46* (Toronto: The Chaplain Society, 1944), xl.

15 E.E. Rich, ed., *The Letters of John McLoughlin: From Fort Vancouver to the Governor and Committee, Third Series, 1844-46* (Toronto: The Chaplain Society, 1944), xl.

16 Continuing challenges to the validity of HBC's land claim in Oregon City led McLoughlin to consult the Company's officers for an official ruling on the matter in 1843. HBC offered a vague reply and as a result, McLoughlin, who had made improvements on the land, took the land in his own name as a private claim.



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

necessary provisions to establish farms across the Pacific Northwest from the Puget Sound to the Willamette Valley. Starting in 1842, pioneer emigrants flooded into the area on the Oregon Trail. This mass wave of American settlement dampened British hopes of establishing control over the lower Columbia Basin.

After having transferred ownership of the land in Oregon City from the HBC to his own name, McLoughlin and his family moved there from Fort Vancouver in January 1846 and he resigned from his position as the Chief Factor of the HBC.[17] He constructed a house on one of his parcels on 3rd and Main Streets in 1846 where he would reside until his death in 1857.[18]

17 McLoughlin had no suspicions that he would be relieved of his command from the HBC by the end of 1845; he notified Simpson on March 20, 1846 of his resignation. He was granted a furlough year and a two-year leave of absence, followed by a formal retirement date of June 1, 1849. (Sampson, *McLoughlin's Business Correspondence*, xli.)

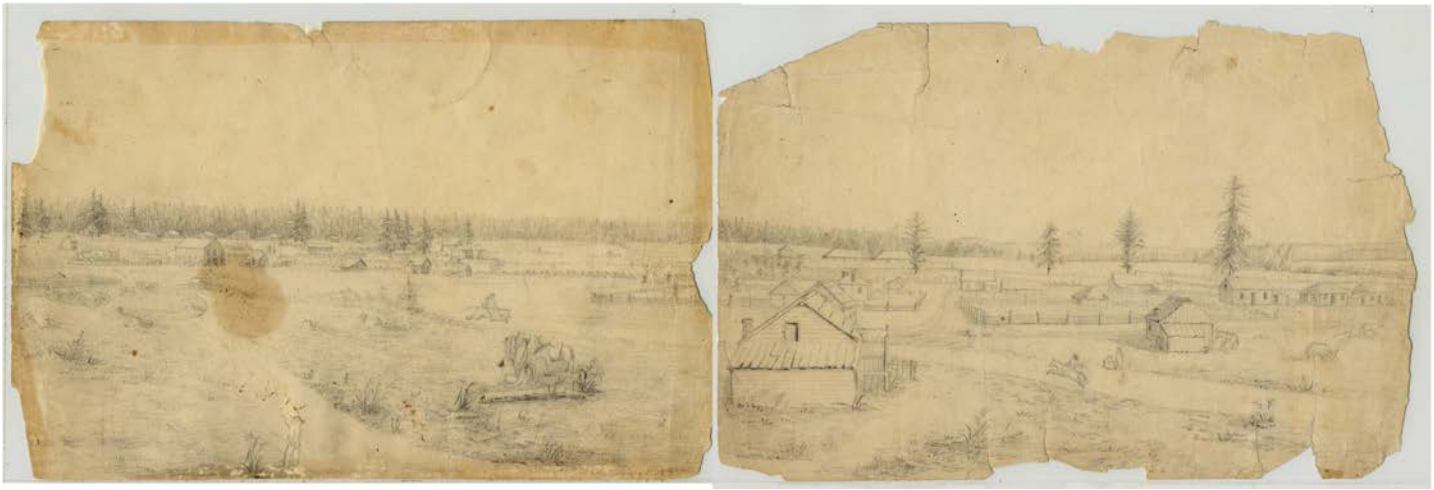
18 Sampson, *John McLoughlin's Business Correspondence*, xlviii; National Park Service, *HSR: McLoughlin House,* (Department of the Interior, 2010), 11. All but one sources currently available state that the house was built in 1846. *Oregon City Enterprise* (" Dedication Next Sunday," *Oregon City Enterprise*, September 3, 1909) claims that the house was built in 1845 and was first occupied by A. McKinley who conducted a store in the building at the corner of Eight and Main Streets."

Camp Vancouver: 1847–1860

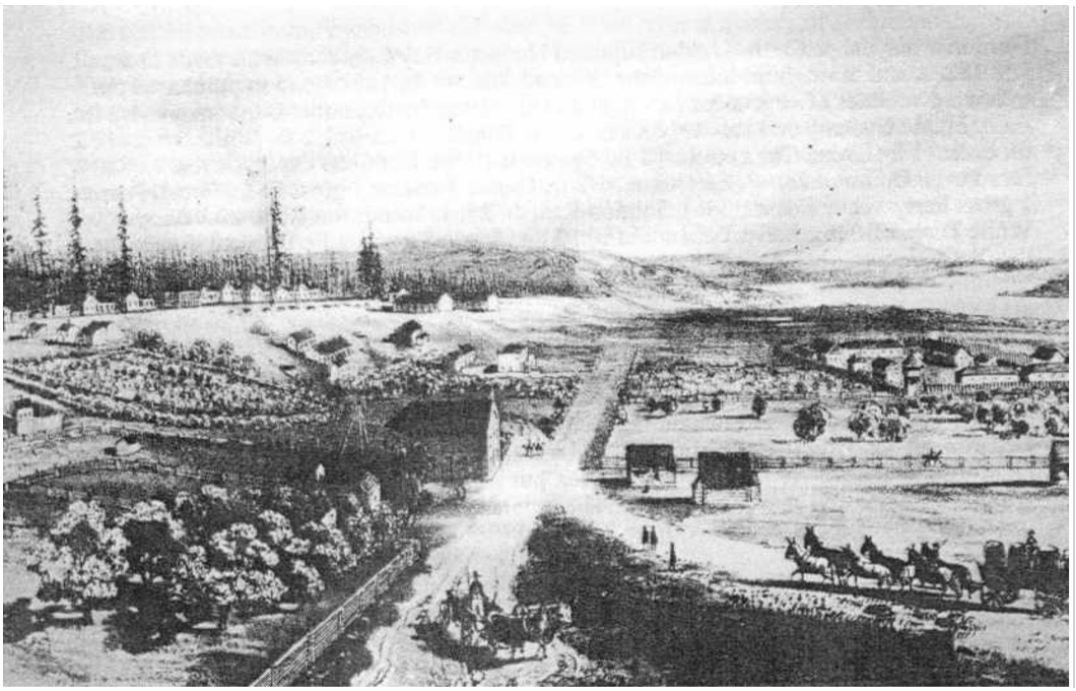
In 1846, the United States and Great Britain signed the Treaty of Oregon, which established the boundary between Great Britain's territory and the United States at the forty-ninth parallel. The treaty stated that the HBC and the US Army were to exist amicably, side-by-side, at Fort Vancouver. The HBC saw the US Army as necessary to enforce their "possessory rights" to land and improvements guaranteed under the treaty.

This period was a time of social, political, and economic upheaval for controlling British interests in the area, as American influence over the territories grew stronger. In the wake of the treaty, the most significant events highlighting this period included the US Congress passing a bill that established the territory of Oregon in 1848 and the arrival of the US Army in 1849.[19] The change in territorial boundaries added to the influx of American settlers into the area, who appropriated the HBC lands and improvements in the vicinity of Fort Vancouver under the Donation Land Claims Act. The US government sent a military contingent to the Oregon Territory to protect American settlers and establish a

19 Mack, Lois. *One Place across Time: The Vancouver National Historic Reserve.* Vancouver, Washington: Vancouver National Historic Reserve Trust, 1999. p. 76



Ca. 1850s pencil sketches of the Fort Vancouver Village by artist Gibbs. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 3085-3087, FOVA # 1087-1089)



Lithograph of Fort Vancouver looking east along Upper Mill Road (now known as E. 5th Street) in 1854 by Gustav Sohon. The HBC developments are predominantly located to the right and in the foreground of the image, while US Army developments can be seen in the upper left on the upper terrace where the US Army Officers quarters line the Parade Ground. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 3090, FOVA # 1091)

governmental presence in the region; they established "Camp Vancouver" outside of Fort Vancouver. The position of the HBC in the area began to wane and the US military gradually began to expand beyond the sites it had first occupied near the stockade.

On October 31, 1850, the US Army formally proclaimed the establishment of a military reservation of about four square miles. This claim included the HBC stockade and the land and improvements about two miles to the east and west of it. The announcement stated the reservation was "subject only to the lawful claims of the HBC," as guaranteed by the Treaty of Oregon. 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 US 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. But the damage was done and the amicable relationship between the HBC and the US Army began to deteriorate. The HBC doctor, Henry Atkinson Tuzo, later said:

> *... the military authorities commenced and continued to call in question the rights of the Co .... Some of their buildings outside the Fort were taken possession of by persons in the employ of the various military departments. Several were burnt or otherwise destroyed while in the occupation of these persons; the Company's corrals were made use of at first, and finally altogether removed by the quarter master's department. The landing jetty on the river was removed, and a large warehouse and wharf erected by the Govt on its site. The fences, and some of the head boards in the co's [sic] graveyard, were removed by some of the soldiers of the garrison at various times, and ... used as fuel at their quarters...*[20]

Meanwhile, in 1851 McLoughlin donated Block 40 to Oregon City for the purpose of a "public square", and it was this site where the McLoughlin Memorial Association relocated his house in 1909 to preserve and interpret his legacy.

By the spring of 1860 the US Army had leveled almost all the HBC structures outside the stockade. In May, the HBC removed the last of their goods from the post, leaving the remnants of the fort under the supervision of the US Army, and left for their Victoria, British Columbia headquarters.

20 British and American Joint Commission Vol. II, 180.



Circa 1860s photo of the orchard and US Army presence to the north (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no.917, FOVA # 633)

Other events also hastened the decline of the HBC. As the fever of the gold rush swept westward, HBC employees decreased by nearly two thirds as many headed south toward California in search of gold. By 1850 the fur trading industry was on the decline and had become an insignificant source of revenue for the company. These events, combined with the strained relations between the US soldiers and HBC employees, forced the HBC to vacate the post. Charles Williams Wilson, a royal engineer with the British Northwest Boundary Commission, described the degree of resentment felt by the British employees. He wrote on May 1, 1860:

> *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 HBC people to the fort itself; the HB 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.*[21]

After the departure of the HBC, Camp Vancouver became the principal US military establishment in the region until World War I, serving as training grounds for military leaders of the Civil War, the Boxer Rebellion, the Philippine campaign, the Mexican War, the Indians Wars such as the Modoc War, and World Wars I and II.

21 Taylor and Erigero, FOVA CLR, Volume II, 1992, p. 218

Lithograph of Fort Vancouver in 1855 by R. Covington, highlighting Mount Hood in the background. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 3092, FOVA # 1092).



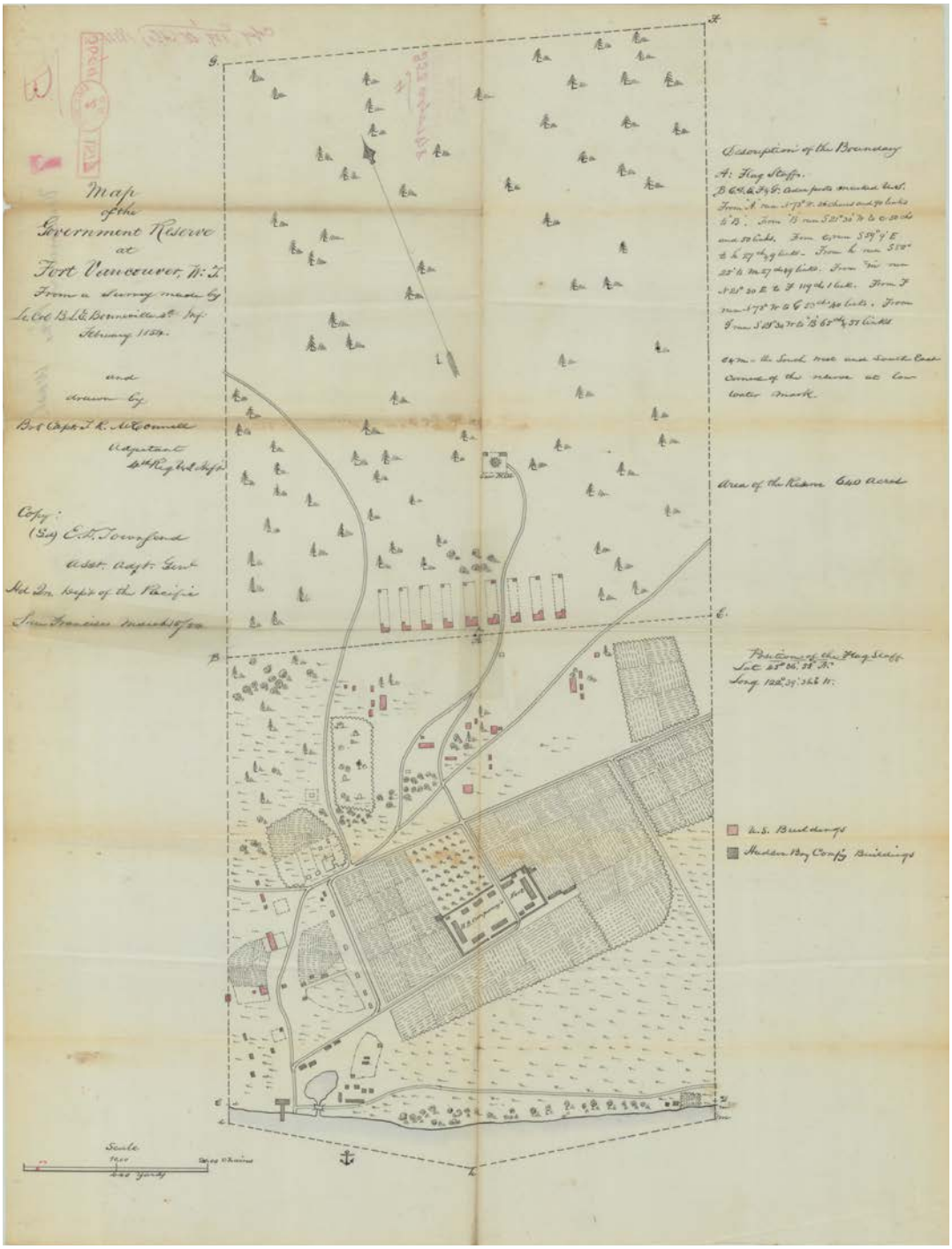
A map modified from the 1855 Inspection Report of Colonel Joseph Mansfield of the Pacific Department showing the organization of the US Army development by 1854, including the Parade Ground. (Cultural Landscape Report Vol. 2, 1992)



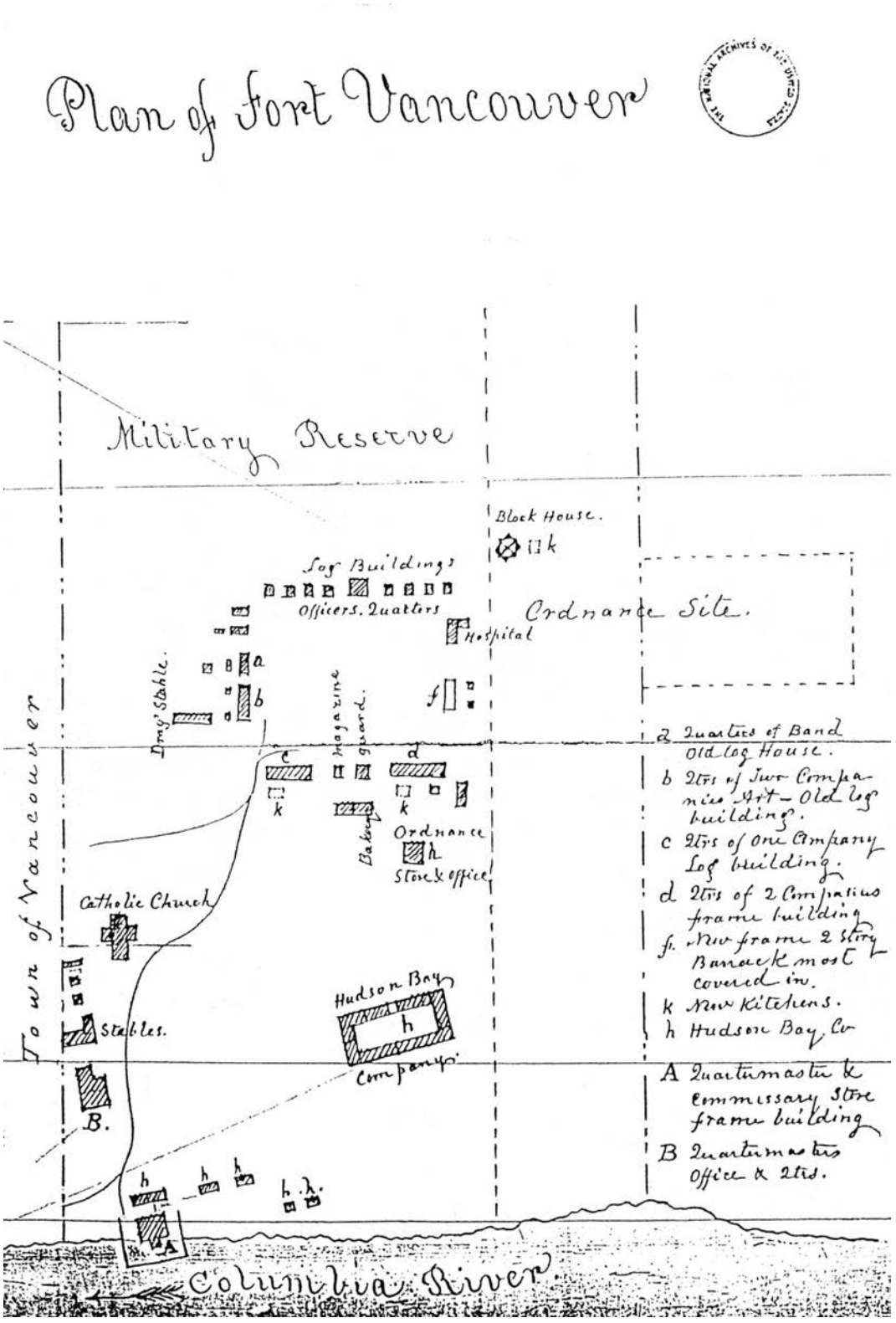
1850 survey of the area surrounding the HBC Fort and Village completed by the US Army, highlighting some of the regional circulation routes that connected to the Fort, Village, and US Army post. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Drawer 19: Vancouver Barracks Historic Maps, 1846-1895)



1854 map of the HBC Fort and Village in relationship to the US Army development to the north and greater detail regarding the extent of agricultural production. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Drawer 19: Vancouver Barracks Historic Maps, 1846-1895)



1858 map of the HBC Fort and Village in relationship to the US Army development to the north. (Scan provided by NPS in 2023, entitled "1858 Mansfield Map")



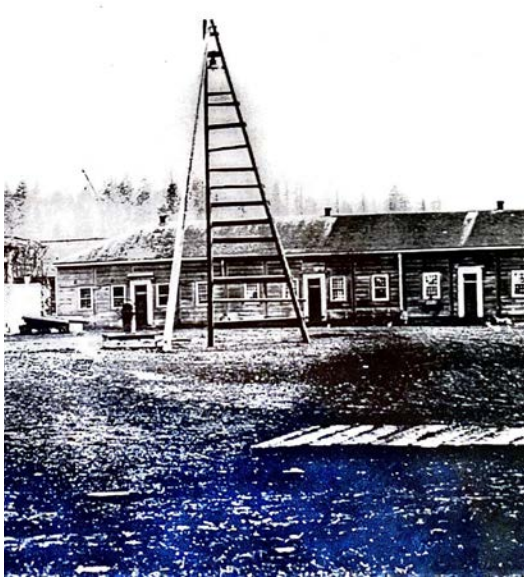
US Army Reserve: 1861–1916

By 1860 the final blow was dealt to the HBC at Fort Vancouver as the US Army exerted full control over the area, except for the St. James Mission which was claimed and managed by the Catholic Church. The Department of the Columbia was established in 1865 under the command of the US Division of the Pacific; the new department was headquartered at the fort to oversee the Oregon, Washington, and Idaho territories.

Officially renamed Vancouver Barracks in 1879, the first half of this historic period was marked by new law enforcement and policies established by the US government. From 1860 until the mid-1880s soldiers assigned to Vancouver Barracks were primarily involved in rounding up and escorting Native Americans to reservations established by the US government. Many skirmishes and wars with differing tribes occurred during this period. One historian wrote:

> *The history of the first Oregon Calvary from 1862 to 1865 is the history of Indian raids upon the mining and new farming settlement, of scouting and fighting by several companies . . . they were called upon to guard roads, escort trains, pursue robber bands to their strongholds, avenge murders and to make exploration of the country, much of what is still unknown.*[22]

22 Van Arsdol, Ted. Northwest Bastion: The US Army Barracks at Vancouver, 1849–1916. Vancouver, Washington: Heritage Trust of Clark County. p.21



Circa 1860 photo of the interior of Fort Vancouver (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. [null], FOVA # 1413b)

Although the Pacific Northwest remained relatively removed from the American Civil War, Vancouver Barracks had fostered the careers of many young officers who went on to became known for their service in that conflict. The soldiers who remained stationed at Fort Vancouver had little contact with the war.

The Modoc War in southern Oregon was one of a series of conflicts between soldiers posted to Vancouver Barracks and Native Americans. The Modoc Peoples' refusal to move to a reservation in 1867 resulted in the death of Major General Canby, who was killed during a mission to the Modoc tribe. President Ulysses S. Grant signed a treaty in 1873 that conceded a small amount of land in Wallowa to the tribe. This treaty was established because the US had taken over a large portion of the tribe's land a few years before when gold was discovered in the area. However, the policy was reversed two years later, and subsequently a tribal member was arrested for refusing to enter the reservation. This event sparked a war between the Nez Percé tribe and the US government in 1877. By August of that year, although US regimens suffered heavy casualties, the Nez Percé, led by Chief Joseph, surrendered and were held at Vancouver Barracks until they were moved to a reservation near Lewiston, Idaho, in April 1878.

Meanwhile, the US Army continued to exert their presence at the former fort. In 1887 a Catholic college associated with St. James Mission was evicted from the military reserve by the US Army. The post Commander, Colonel Thomas Anderson, said the following:

> *The spell was at last broken by the post commander ejecting the teachers and pupils of the so-called Holy Angels College, tearing down the fences around its enclosure, and taking possession of Heaven's half acre itself. This trespass on the mission grounds left its representatives no alternative but to ask for an injunction from the courts. To secure this they had to bring suit, and in so doing had to set forth in detail their title for the property.*[23]

23 Taylor and Erigero, FOVA CLR, Volume II, 1992, p.219

A few years later the Supreme Court presented their ruling that the church was legally entitled to only about one-half an acre instead of the 640 originally claimed. Although the Catholic Church continued to pursue the matter for another decade the ruling ended a nearly fifty-year dispute with the US government.

Westward expansion and settlement during this period prompted greater military activity and presence throughout the continent, but particularly in the furthest of US outposts. Vancouver Barracks were the base for several significant military explorations and survey expeditions in the Northwest and Alaska in the latter part of the 1800s, and later served to police civil strife resulting from the depression of the 1890s. In the late 1800s- and early 1900s, the post served as a recruitment, mobilization and training facility for the Spanish American War and other foreign engagements. As America's influence expanded overseas during this period, the surge in American military presence at Vancouver Barracks reflected the US's national and international interests.

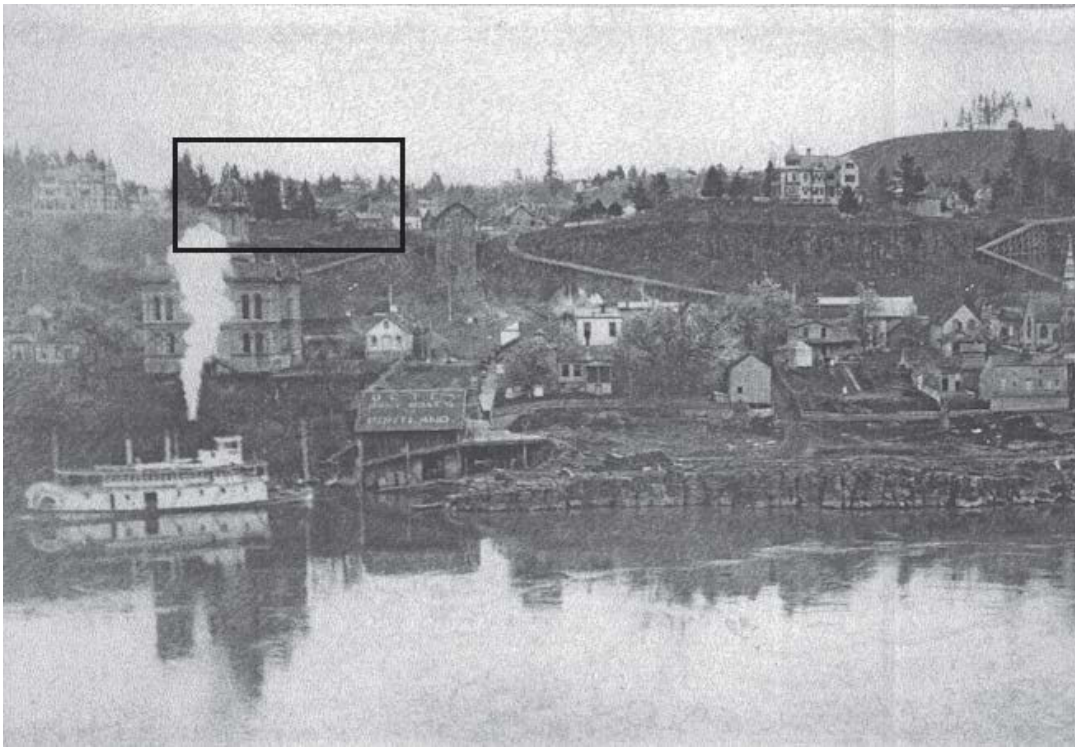
In Oregon City, the McLoughlin house underwent several rounds of renovation and dedication by local groups during the 1910s - 1930s which included the layout of circulation and ornamental plantings and the installation of the historic site's earliest memorial markers.



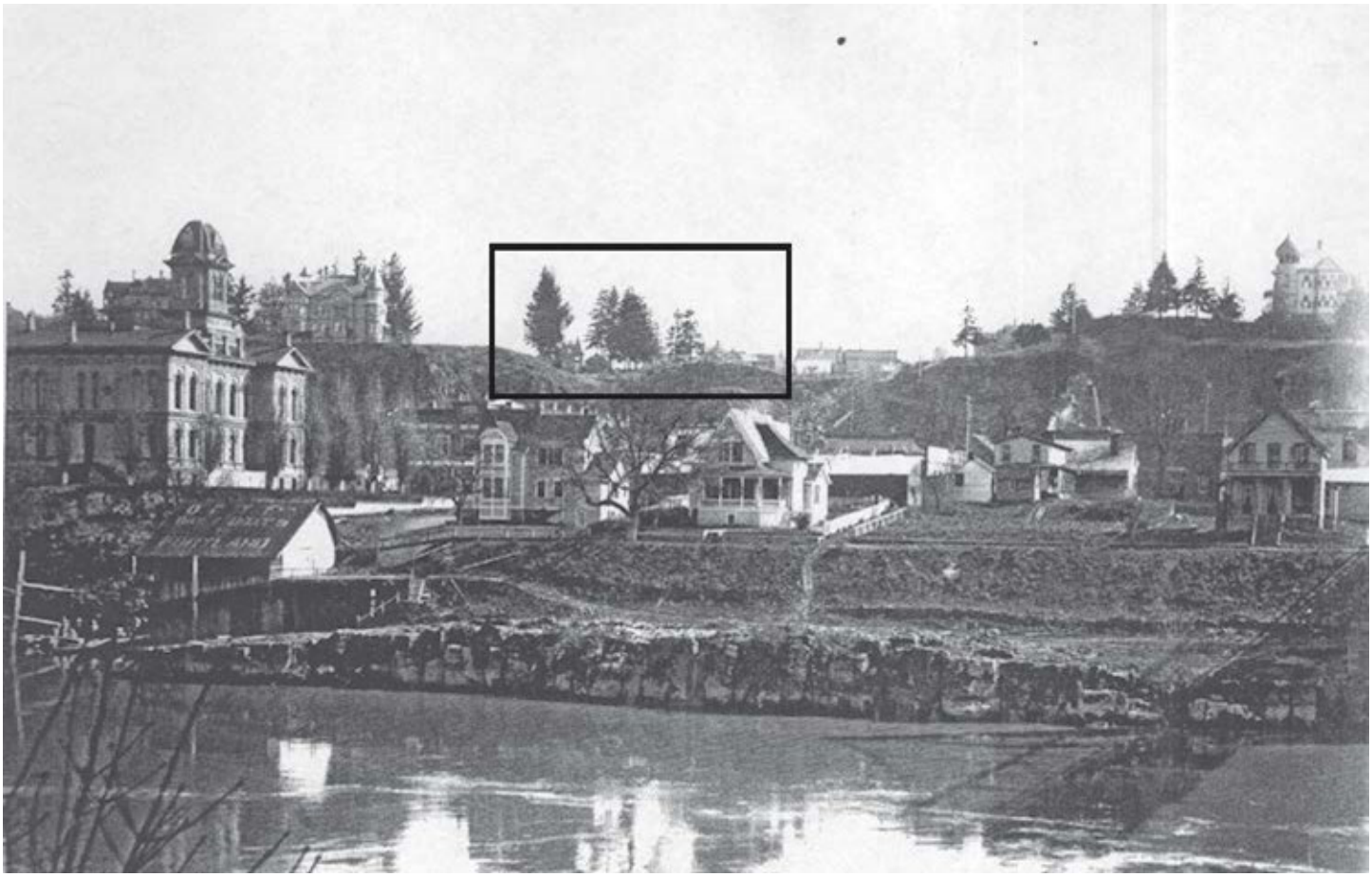
Map modified from an 1891 map drawn by Homan, City of Vancouver Engineer, showing the US Army development, including the Parade Ground extension. (Cultural Landscape Report Vol. 2, 1992)



View of the 7th Street steps from Main Street, ca. 1900s. The black outline indicates the approximate location of Block 40. (2017 MCHO CLI)



View of the Willamette River and Oregon City, OR waterfront, looking southeast, 1893. The black outline indicates the approximate location of Block 40. (2017 McLoughlin House CLI)



View of 700s Water Street, in Oregon City, Oregon ca. 1890s. The black outline indicates the approximate location of Block 40. (2017 McLoughlin House CLI)

McLoughlin House dedication ceremony, September 5, 1909. Looking east from the western corner of the grounds. (Retrieved from the Clackamas County Historical Society digital photograph collection: Object ID M.0750.004918)





View of the western corner of the McLoughlin House. The printed date on the image says 1946, but the photograph was taken before the fountain was installed in 1911. (Retrieved from the Clackamas County Historical Society digital photograph collection: Object ID P-2047)



View of the McLoughlin House from the western corner of the block (7th Street and Singer Hill Road), 1910. (2017 MCHO CLI)

View of the façade of the McLoughlin House (looking southeast), 1911. (Historic Structures Report: McLoughlin House, 2010, HP 13)



Fountain Dedication Ceremony, looking southwest, 1911. (2017 MCHO CLI)





Looking north/northwest from the path connecting the southern corner of the block to the fountain, 1913. (Retrieved from the Clackamas County Historical Society digital photograph collection: Object ID P-2717)

US Army and World War I: 1917–1918

By 1916, many US troops stationed on the west coast had been sent to the Mexican border and only about 150 soldiers were left at Vancouver Barracks. During America's involvement in World War I, Vancouver Barracks served as a recruiting station for the Fourth and 318th Engineers and the 44th Infantry. Its principal role, however, was as an airplane materials manufacturing center under the direction of the Spruce Production Division of the US Army Signal Corps.

During the spring of 2017, as the US entered the conflict, Congress passed a series of bills appropriating $694 million dollars for airplane manufacturing and other aeronautical activity. As a result, lumber mills from both Oregon and Washington were called in to assist with the production of milled lumber to fulfill depleted Allied provisions. Thus, a national Spruce Mill operation was created through a reluctant relationship between the military and the northwest lumber companies. The labor unions that represented lumbermen initially rejected the partnership due to concerns over hours and other work protections but were ultimately overpowered by joint condemnations of loyalty from US government and military offices and lumber barons who saw an opportunity to weaken worker solidarity[24].

In November of 1917, the United States announced the formation of the Spruce Production Division, part of the US Army Signal Corps, at Vancouver Barracks with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. Vancouver Barracks was to serve as a training center for soldiers en route 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 the Army 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 logging railroads.

24 Hyman, Harold. Origins of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumberman. Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angles, California, 1963 (3).

By 1918 the Spruce Mill expanded and appropriated other buildings within the military reserve for wood production. Vancouver Barracks was retrofitted and soon became the principal mill of the Division known as the "Cut-Up Plant." The operation was built and operated almost entirely by spruce soldiers. With the aggressive recruitment of labor, the total number of soldiers employed at the Spruce Mill over the course of one year jumped from 1,000 to 28,000 soldiers. Disque was later quoted: "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."[25]

The Spruce Mill was under construction, completed, and operating within forty-five working days of breaking ground. Its inauguration was performed with full attendance and ceremonial pageantry, and in February 1918, operation of the mill plant began. The size of the plant and its facilities was staggering as the main production plant reached more than 103,000 square feet, an expansive undertaking for such a short period. The plant produced approximately four to six hundred thousand board feet every twenty-four hours. The plant, however, was in operation less than a year and was disbanded when the armistice treaty was signed in November 1918.

After World War I ended, the army made the claim that although the mill had only been in operation for only ten months, it had produced and shipped out 143 million board feet from the Pacific Northwest. When operations ceased, most of the equipment, supplies and materials were put into inventory and later put on the auction block for sale. Disque remarked on the sale of inventory:

> *". . . the largest sale of Government property ever advertised [with] only the sale of equipment from the Panama Canal excelling in number of items and valuation."*[26]

Over its brief life span, the Spruce Mill employed more than 28,000 workers in the Pacific Northwest. More than 18,000 mill workers were spruce soldiers and among those, several thousand soldiers resided at Vancouver Barracks during this period. The army's involvement in the lumber industry influenced the regional economy in many ways. For example, new unions formed out

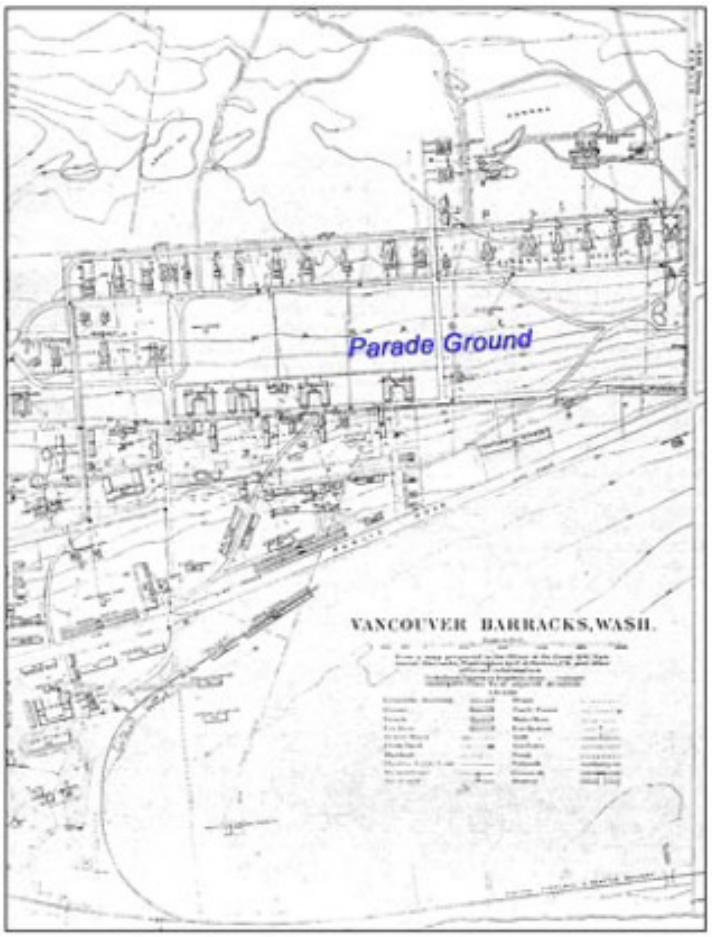
25 Taylor and Erigero, FOVA CLR, Volume II, 1992, p.287.

26 Taylor and Erigero, FOVA CLR, Volume II, 1992, p.288.



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

of the army's involvement with the lumber industry and drew in hundreds of thousands of workers to the lumber industry. However, perhaps the most beneficial outcome of the army's involvement in the Spruce Mill operation was the institution of an eight-hour workday in the private workforce.



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

US Army and Civilian Conservation Corps: 1919–1941

In the years following World War I and before the start of World War II, military activity was low at Vancouver Barracks. Like other military posts throughout the United States, Vancouver experienced a post-war slump, and as a result, many units were transferred in and out of the military reserve. In the 1920s, Vancouver Barracks became the designated location for a new military training camp for civilians. Held for two weeks each year, the camps provided civilians both academic and practical training in various branches of service, including cavalry, field artillery, and engineering.

Two significant political events impacted the military reserve during this period. The first was the founding of the US Army Air Service, followed shortly by the establishment of an army airfield on site. The second major event was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in March 1933 in response to the Great Depression. The CCC was an interdepartmental work and relief program to employ out-of-work young men to work on conservation projects throughout the country. By the mid-1930s Vancouver Barracks assumed a leading role in the development of the CCC program as the City of Vancouver became the headquarters and dispensing agency for the enrollee program in the Pacific Northwest.

The US Army Air Service began operation at Vancouver Barracks in the early 1920s. In 1921 a forest flight patrol was established to locate and extinguish forest fires in the Vancouver-Portland region; this activity constituted the first organized use of the site as an airfield. Later the field was also used as a pre-flight stop for flying exhibitions. In 1924 plans were underway to disassemble the Spruce Mill and subsequently expand the landing field. On April 6, 1925, the Secretary of War issued an official decree to appoint the airfield with an official name. Pearson Field was chosen to commemorate a local hero, Lieutenant Alexander Pearson, Jr., who among other accomplishments, made the first flight across the Grand Canyon on a mission for the Department of the Interior. Writing on behalf of the Air Service, Major W. G. Kilner referred to Pearson as "one of the best known and finest pilots in the army air service." Alexander Pearson was a Vancouver local who died during an exhibition flight in 1924 when his plane went into a spiral. When the airfield was dedicated to him on September 16, 1925, more than 20,000 people turned out to pay their respects to this local hero and attend the flying exhibition in his honor.[27]

27 Walker, Jon. A Century Airborne: Air Trials of Pearson Airpark; Vancouver, Washington, p.63.



View of the McLoughlin House from the western entrance of the grounds, 1920. (Retrieved from the Clackamas County Historical Society digital photograph collection: Object ID P-8134)

From 1923 to the early 1940s, Pearson Field was a key base of operations for the US Army Air Service. Many notable pilots visited the site during this period, including Charles Lindbergh, Jimmy Doolittle, Eddie Rickenbacker, and many barnstormer squadrons.

In the early 1930s, the CCC arrived at Vancouver Barracks. President Franklin D. Roosevelt implemented legislation that established a series of forest camps for the protection, improvement, and conservation of the nation's natural resources. Divided into nine corps sections, the Pacific Northwest corps oversaw operations in Nevada, Montana, California, and Yellowstone National Park. In March 1933 Vancouver Barracks became the CCC district headquarters for Oregon and Washington. The headquarters at Vancouver Barracks handled all the supplies, purchasing, shipping, and even building materials, recreational equipment, medical care, and religious services, for regional CCC camps.[28]

In April 1937 Vancouver Barracks became the training camp for eight hundred forest workers in the Northwest and constructed additional housing barracks to accommodate the workforce. By the start of 1942 the number of Washington and Oregon enrollees in the CCC program numbered in the thousands, most of whom were engaged in national forest work such as forest fire prevention, road building, and parks construction. The officers associated with the CCC camp were mainly reserve officers, many of whom resumed active duty when World War II broke out.

The McLoughlin House also underwent major changes funding by the federal government during this period. The Singer Hill Steps system was built in the 1930s and the Barclay house was moved to its current location in 1937. The property was officially designated a historic site in 1941.

US Army and World War II: 1941–1947

The US's entry into World War II prompted a greater intensity of military activity at Vancouver Barracks, which served as a departure point for troops serving abroad and as the US Army's first training center for quartermaster units. In 1942 a 400-acre shipyard opened at Vancouver just upriver from the Barracks on former farmland (outside of the National Historic Site boundary). The industry was a joint venture between the US government and Kaiser Shipyards; the Army administered the facility,

28 Taylor and Erigero, FOVA CLR, Volume II, 1992, p.322.



View of the southeast (Center Street) elevation of the McLoughlin House, 1934. (Historic American Buildings Survey, 1934 – John McLoughlin House, McLoughlin Park, Oregon City, Clackamas County, OR, accessed November 9, 2016,http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/or0131.photos.131128p/resource/)

and Kaiser Shipyards ran the production. The entry of the United States in World War II required rapid development of the country's naval battalion. Vancouver, Portland, and the Northwest in general, were prime locations for new shipyards due to the availability of abundant resources and the proximity of the Columbia River and Pacific Ocean.

Located along the Columbia River, the Kaiser Shipyard was bordered to the north by the SP & S Railway, and to the east and west by the City of Vancouver. Built on a former dairy farm, Kaiser Shipyard construction began in January 1942 and cost $17 million dollars to complete. The first ship was rapidly assembled and launched in 165 days. The establishment of the shipyards brought thousands of workers to the City of Vancouver and had a significant impact on the city's development. From 1940 to 1948 Vancouver's population jumped to fifty thousand people, almost double what it had been three years previously. The shipyards attracted people from all over the country, and of the total number of incoming people, approximately 38,000 were involved in working in the shipyards. Thus, a massive wave of new development swept across Vancouver as hundreds of houses, roads, and utilities were constructed. McLoughlin Heights Housing was a huge housing complex built just northeast of Kaiser Shipyards.



View of the McLoughlin House façade, 1924. (Retrieved from the Clackamas County Historical Society digital photograph collection: Object ID 2008.008.008.017)



View of the façade of the Barclay House from Center Street, 1941. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 8030, FOVA # 1790. Source: Grant Neg. #1626)

National Park Service: 1948–Present

After the conclusion of World War II in 1945, the size of the military force at Vancouver Barracks was significantly reduced, and its operations were limited primarily to support Active Guard Reserve soldiers. By January 1946, the Army Transportation Corps considered Vancouver Barracks excessive with respect to national military needs, and in early spring 1946 the military reserve was turned over to the custodial supervision of the Corps of Engineers who appointed the War Assets Administration as trustee to the Barracks. The purpose of the Assets Administration was to redistribute the surplus property. The northern half of the military reserve was incorporated into the City of Vancouver. When the War Assets Administration transferred the southeastern portion of the site to the City of Vancouver for its use as a municipal airport, conflicting protests arose from both state and local historical societies who tried to lobby legislation to gain control of the property. Sixty-four acres of Vancouver Barracks, the barracks in the south part of the military reserve, were retained as a military post and became the designated headquarters for Army Reserve training in the Pacific Northwest.

In 1947 the Washington State Legislature passed a bill recommending the establishment of Fort Vancouver National Monument, and the City of Vancouver and the National Park Service reached an agreement that granted the municipal airport partner an easement on the former HBC site. NPS's interest stemmed from the War Department's 1915 designation of the fort site as a national monument under the Antiquities Act of 1906.

In June of 1947, funds were appropriated by Congress for archeological excavations around the fort. The National Park Service sponsored an archeological dig as part of its historic research into the HBC's presence on the site. NPS archeologist Lois Caywood located the corners of the stockade that fall, and an historical investigation commenced on the interpretation of the physical structure.

Within a year of NPS archeological studies, the portion of the site that formerly contained the HBC stockade was officially recognized. In 1948 Congress established Fort Vancouver National Monument, which included approximately 90 acres of the original Fort Plain. The first Park superintendent arrived in 1951, and Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay formally dedicated the monument in 1954.

In June 1961 presidential approval of a US Congressional Act changed the name of the federal land holdings to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, expanded the boundaries, and removed some of the restrictions on NPS management of the property. The National Historic Site incorporated about 90 acres of land, including the site of the HBC Fort, as well as Vancouver Barracks Parade Ground. The first National Historic Site headquarters were in one of Vancouver Barracks buildings and was administered by NPS.

In 1954 a private airpark that used the municipal easement within the former Pearson Field had extended the lower runway by more than eight hundred feet to the west towards the HBC fort site, sparking negotiations between the NPS and the owner of Pearson Airpark regarding the sale of the western portion of the airpark in the 1960s. Aviation restrictions was impeding work on the HBC stockade investigations, and NPS wanted to purchase this land to complete reconstruction of the HBC stockade. NPS was able to acquire the western half of the airpark in 1972 with an allowance for the City of Vancouver to continue to use the existing runway.

Various land purchases and exchanges occurred in the ensuing decades to expand or augment the existing National Historic Site boundary or to facilitate cooperative agreements with multiple agencies and landowners. NPS, the City of Vancouver, Burlington Northern Railroad (successor to SP & S Railway), the Federal Aviation Agency, and the Washington State Department of Transportation all had a vested (and sometimes conflicting) interest in the site over the last several decades.

Also in the 1960s, as part of the Mission 66 program, NPS altered the eastern end of the Parade Ground to accommodate new buildings and roads in association with

management of the National Historic Site. In the location of the old US Army department headquarters at the east end of the Parade Ground, historic roads and buildings were removed to make room for a new Park Headquarters developed area, including: a Visitor Center, two residences, a maintenance shop, parking lot, and entrance road. These were designed and constructed under the Mission 66 program of the 1950s and 1960s. In 1961, the new NPS visitor center and administrative complex was complete. Most of the temporary buildings associated with the CCC and World War II were razed in 1963. Reconstruction of the fort stockade was completed in the early 1970s, and a program to reconstruct several HBC stockade buildings was instituted at this time.

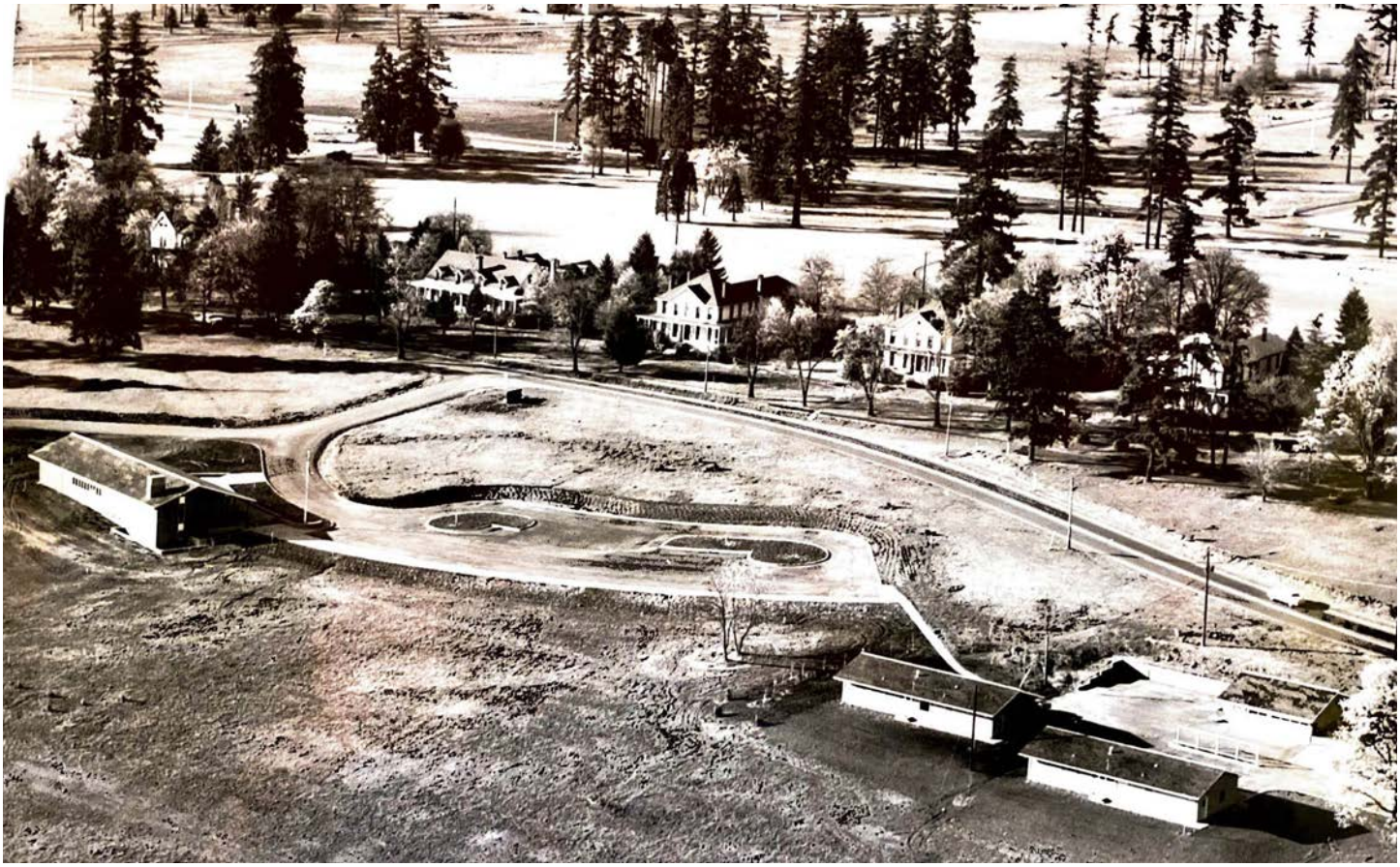
In the 1980s and 1990s, increased awareness and appreciation of the site's rich history beyond the HBC story prompted an initiative to expand the site's physical and programmatic parameters. In 1993 Vancouver Historical Study Commission completed a study entitled *Vancouver National Historic Reserve Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment*. The study recommended the establishment of the Historic Reserve to protect, preserve, enhance, and enjoy the area's significant historic, cultural, natural, and recreational resources. The Commission assessed the historic resources of the immediate vicinity, determined the boundaries of the Historic Reserve, which is larger than the National Historic Site and includes Officers Row, West Barracks, and Pearson Field.

As a result of this study, The Vancouver National Historic Reserve was established by Congress in 1996 in recognition of various nationally significant events that have occurred on site, most notably the HBC's activities between 1824 and 1860, and the military activities of US Army from 1849 to 1946. The Reserve also encompasses other important events on site, including aviation history in the form of Pearson Field, Civilian Conservation Corps activities, Spruce Mill and Kaiser Shipyards industrial production, National Park Service historic preservation activities, and Native American traditional practices.

Portions of Vancouver Barracks continued to be owned and under the command of the US military through the 20th century; the post was home to the Washington Army National Guard and two Army Reserve Units: the 104th Division and the 396 Combat Support Hospital. On Memorial Day, May 28, 2012,



1960 view of the Mission 66 Park Developed Area site under construction with the parking lots and roads roughed in. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 1063, FOVA # 1402. Photographer: Frank A. Hjort)



1962 Aerial view after visitor center and residences constructed. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 1071, FOVA # 1407)

the East Barracks and South Barracks were officially transferred to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site through the Base Realignment and Closure Act process.

The McLoughlin House National Historic Site in Oregon City, which included the relocated homes of John McLoughlin House and Hudson's Bay Company physician Dr. Forbes Barclay, became a unit of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in 2013 with ownership and management of the houses transferred to the NPS.

Multiple owners/managing agencies have control over various portions of the National Historic Reserve; however, the National Park Service owns Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, which includes the Mission 66 Park Developed Area (visitor center), the East Barracks and Parade Ground, Fort Vancouver (HBC Fort and surrounding environs), and part of the waterfront. The City of Vancouver manages Officers' Row and the West Barracks, as well as Old Apple Tree Park, the eastern portion of Pearson Airpark, the Water Resources Center, and portions of the waterfront. The State of Washington owns the State Route 14 right-of-way and I-5 interchange.



The Fort Vancouver National Monument sign on Evergreen Boulevard in 1962 after the Mission 66 Park Headquarters are constructed. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. [null], FOVA # 1762)

1962 view of the Visitor Center shortly after construction with the roads, parking lot, and flagpole in place. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 834, FOVA # 1031)



1963 view of west side of visitor center with newly planted shrubs (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 808, FOVA # 1009. Photographer: William R. Sampson)



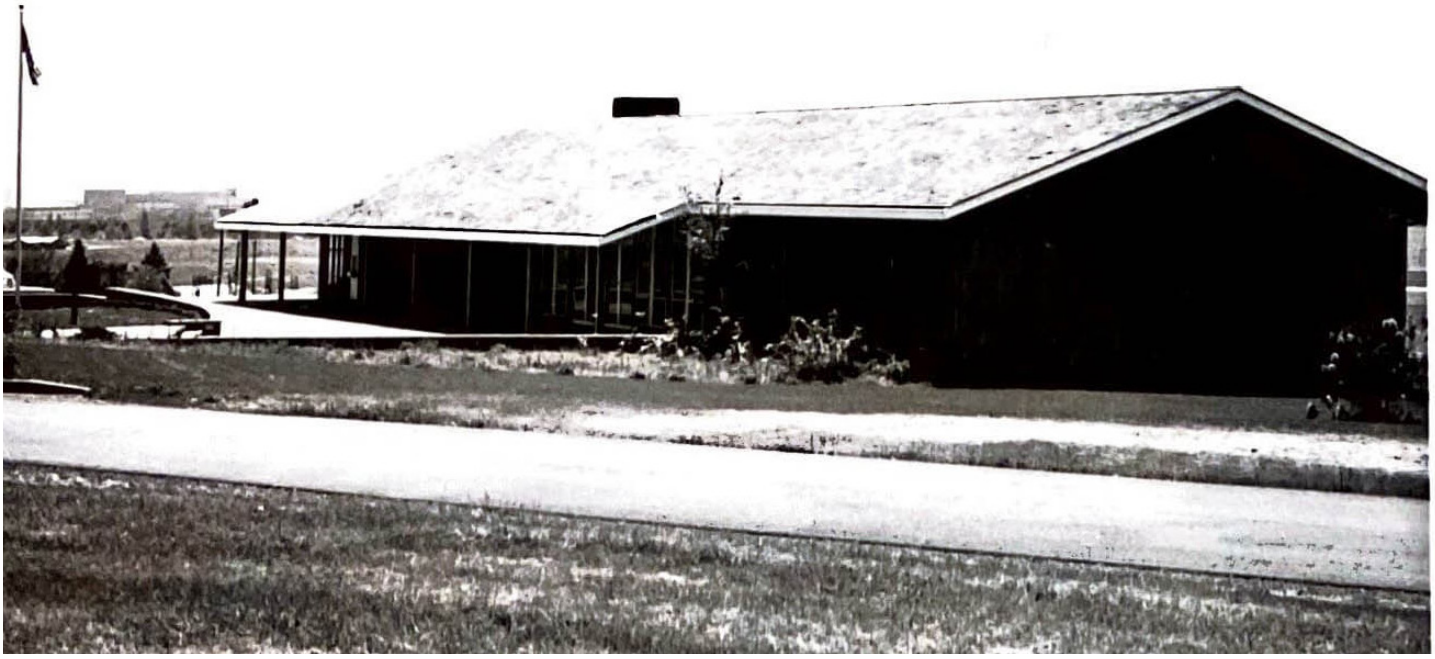
1963 view of east side of visitor center with newly planted shrubs (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 3038, FOVA # 1696. Photographer: William R. Sampson)



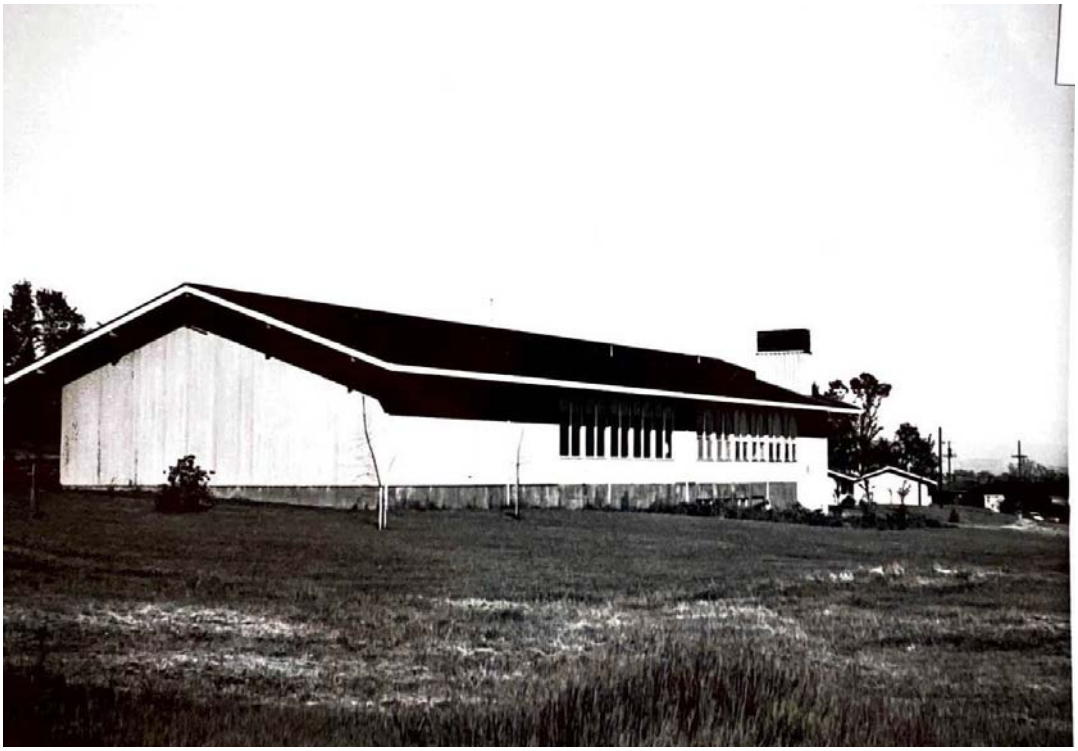
1963 view of southeast corner of visitor center with newly planted shrubs around the foundation and lawn in the foreground (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 3039, FOVA # 1697. Photographer William R. Sampson)



1963 photo of front of visitor center with entrance road in the foreground. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 3041, FOVA # 1699. Photographer: William R. Sampson)



1963 view of the west and south facades of the visitor center with one of the residences in the background. Lawn and some new tree plantings surround this side of the main building. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 3042, FOVA #1700. Photographer: William R. Sampson)



1965 view of retaining wall and planting located between the wall and the entrance road. Though faint, some small shrubs appear planted along the base of the wall behind the lawn. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 5077, FOVA # 1579. Photographer: Tom Doyle)



1965 view of eastern façade of visitor center with more established shrubs and tree plantings with a glimpse of the south side of the retaining wall and steps. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 3011, FOVA # 1691)



1966 photo in the direction of the view towards where the Fort was reconstructed showing a few trees in the lawn south of the visitor center. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 786, FOVA # 987. Photographer: Davis)



1968 view of lawn and trees that border the south side of the parking lot (not visible) with the visitor center in the background. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 908, FOVA # 624. Photographer: Clark)



1968 view of southern end of Access Road where it meets East 5th Street (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. [null], FOVA # 925. Photographer: Clark)





1968 view of visitor parking lot with the visitor center in the background. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. [null], FOVA # 937. Photographer: Clark)

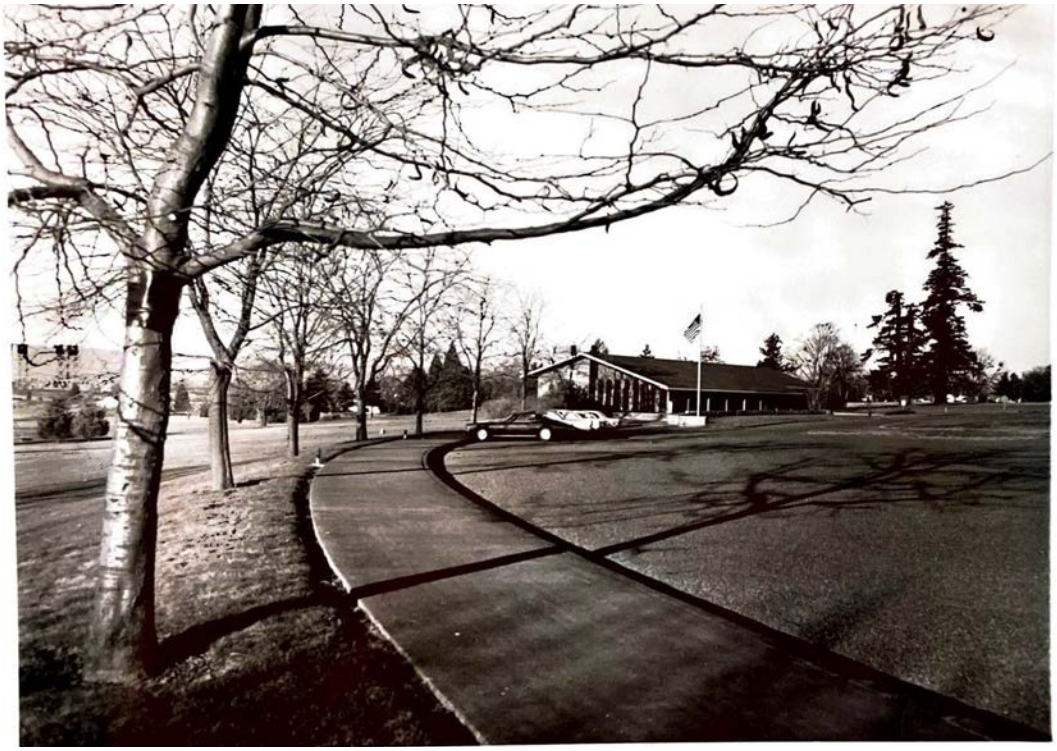
1968 view of the Mission 66 Park Developed Area from across E. Evergreen Blvd. showing a grouping of evergreen trees and fence on the left, and a speed limit sign on the right of the entrance road leading to the visitor center. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 762, FOVA # 965)



1973 view of one of the eastern most residence and the road leading into the residential complex. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 836, FOVA #1033. Photographer: Gillespie)



1973 view of the parking lot, sidewalk and line of deciduous trees that curve towards the visitor center. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 962, FOVA # 1036. Photographer: Gillespie)

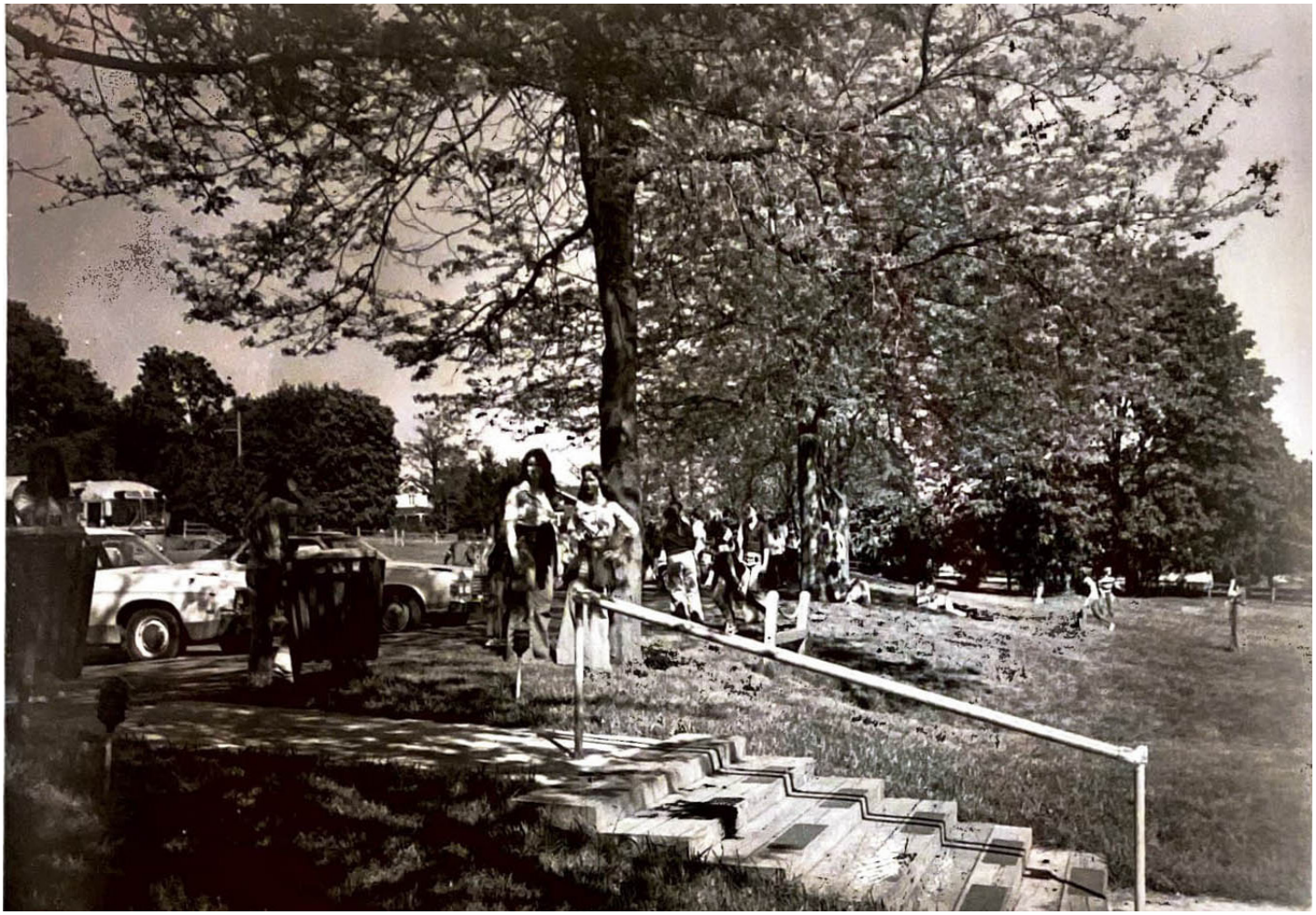


1973 view of residences (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 998, FOVA # 1037. Photographer: Gillespie)



1974 view of playground, which was replaced. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 4014, FOVA # 835b)





1976 view of concrete stairs and railing leading from the visitor parking lot to the lawn south of the visitor center. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 5070, FOVA # 1572. Photographer: Gillespie)



1976 view of the lawn area south of the visitor center parking lot with the deciduous trees curving around the parking lot in the midground of the photo. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 5071, FOVA # 1573. Photographer: Gillespie)



1976 view of the southeastern corner of the visitor center with more mature foundation plantings of pruned and shaped shrubs and a small pine tree in the foreground. A three-rail fence separates the area near the foundation with the lawn area in the foreground. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 3030, FOVA # 1710. Photographer: Gillespie)



1977 view of more mature tree and shrub plantings surrounding the northwest corner of the visitor center with a directional sign in the foreground. Both the vegetation and the sign have been removed and replaced. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv no. 963, FOVA # 910)



East facade of the Mission 66 era Visitor's Center. (MIG, January 2023)

3. LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

This chapter analyzes and evaluates the character-defining features of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria and the methodology outlined in *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process and Techniques*. The content is divided into two parts.

The first part provides an overview of the analysis through an evaluation of integrity. Integrity is the ability of a historic place to convey its significance. The evaluation looks at the overall cultural landscape, in this case the property included in Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, and compares what is extant with what was present during the period of significance (summarized in the preceding chapter).

The second part of this chapter analyzes extant landscape characteristics and features by comparing their existing conditions documented in 2023 with what is documented, or otherwise understood, about their historic condition during the period of significance. The content is organized by character area.

Character Areas

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site encompasses two units comprising almost 209 acres and four identified cultural landscapes which form the nucleus of the character areas that have been developed for this CLR which addresses the entire landscape of the National Historic Site. The character areas are listed here in order of chronological development: Fort Vancouver, the Barracks/Parade Ground, the McLoughlin House, and Mission 66 Park Developed Area. The character areas include historic buildings and structures, circulation systems, vegetation, and archeological sites. Each area tells the story of a different era of historic development within the National Historic Site. The analysis included in this chapter starts by examining landscape characteristics and features that intersect with multiple character areas (title Parkwide) before zooming in on features that fall within specific character areas. This analysis lays the foundation for the overall treatment decisions outlined in Chapter 4.

Parkwide

The larger unit of the National Historic Site, including the Fort Vancouver, Barracks/Parade Ground, and the Mission 66 Park Developed Area character areas, is located within Vancouver National Historic Reserve and is the general area referenced under the Parkwide header. The unit is managed by NPS and is bounded by Interstate 5 to the west, E. Evergreen Boulevard to the north, E. Reserve Street to the east, and the Columbia River to the south. E. 5th Street bi-sects the roughly square-shaped site in an east-west alignment; the Mission 66 Park Developed Area character area is located north of the road, while the Barracks/Parade Ground spans E. 5th Street on the west side (including the South Barracks area), and the Fort Vancouver character area is located south of the road.

Barracks/Parade Ground

The Barracks/Parade Ground character area encompasses the west side of the Vancouver, WA, park unit, including the previously identified Barracks/Parade Ground cultural landscape north of E. 5th Street with an extension across the road to the south that incorporates the South Barracks and associated buildings, circulation, and vegetation in that area. The features located within this character area are connected through their former military use and development during the US Army's occupation and management of the property.

Mission 66 Park Developed Area

The Mission 66 Park Developed Area character area includes the Visitor Center (formerly known as Park Headquarters) and associated features that were designed and built as part of the nation-wide Mission 66 program and marks the beginning of NPS's management of the property. The character area extends beyond the identified Mission 66 Park Developed Area cultural landscape to include the lawn and specimen trees that slope to the south from the former headquarters building to E. 5th Street because it contributes to the Mission 66-era designed viewshed from the visitor center's windows.

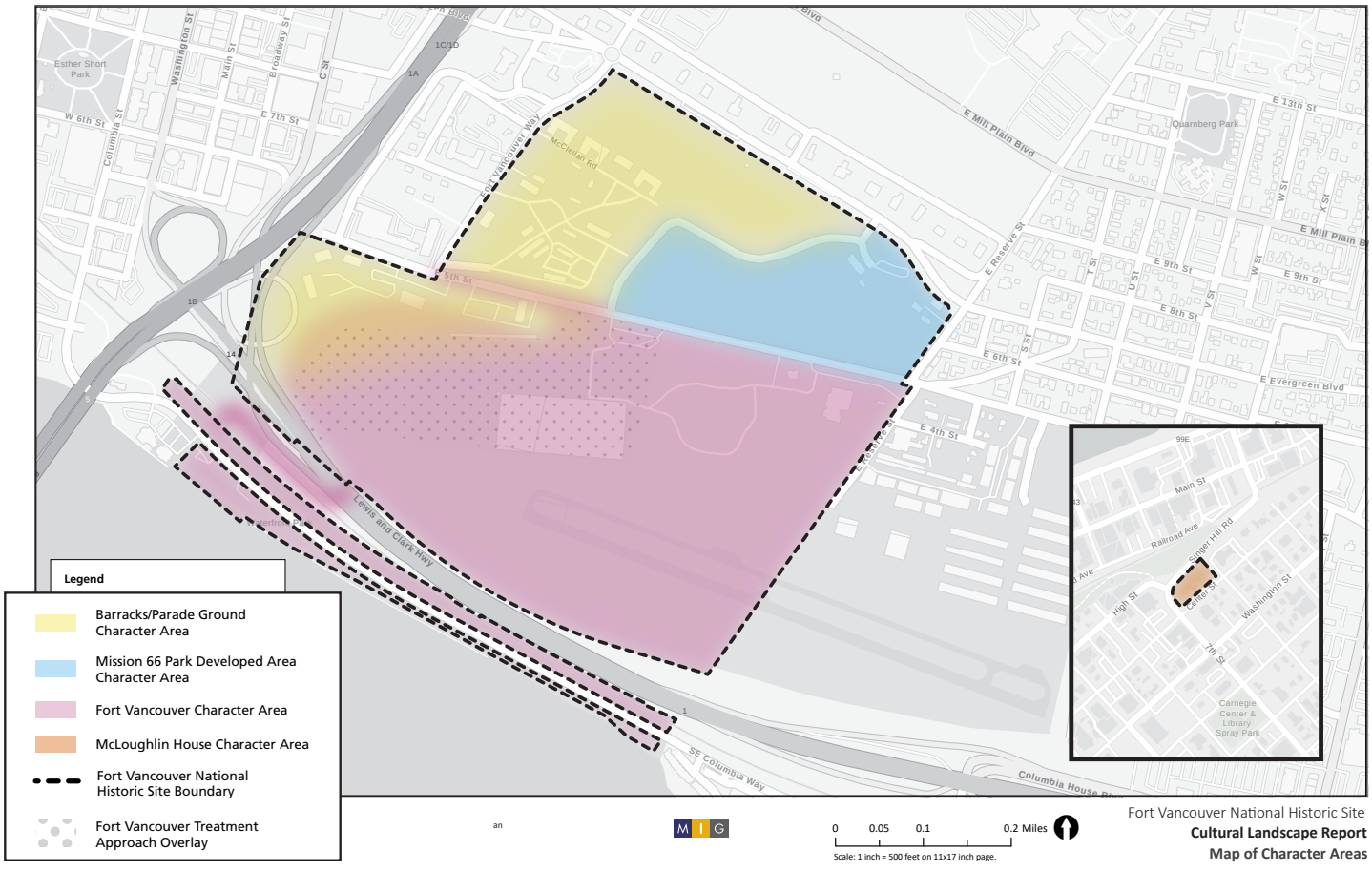
Fort Vancouver

Apart from the South Barracks, the Fort Vancouver Character Area encompasses the area south of E. 5th Street. The area includes the Fort Vancouver cultural landscape (containing the HBC Fort and village reconstructions and associated archeological sites), Pearson Airfield and the Air Museum, the Spruce Trail, and the waterfront. The outlying areas comprise an integral setting for the reconstructed fort and therefore need to be considered as a whole when discussing their character and making recommendations for the future.

McLoughlin House

The McLoughlin House unit, in Oregon City, Oregon, is bounded by 8th Street to the northeast, Center Street to the southeast, 7th Street to the southwest, and the steep topography of Singer Hill at the northwest. The unit is discontinuous from the Vancouver, WA, unit and is characterized by its local natural systems and features, land use, and vernacular design.

See Appendix A for Existing Conditions Site Plans and a larger map of character areas as discussed in this chapter.



Map of Character Areas. See Appendix A for larger map.

Evaluation of Integrity

The National Register of Historic Places identifies seven aspects of integrity: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association. Retention of these most or all of these qualities is essential for a property to convey its historic identity or evoke its appearance related to a significant period in history.

According to National Register guidelines, a property does or does not retain its overall historic integrity. The seven qualities of integrity need to be evaluated together - leading to an overall conclusion regarding the integrity of the property. Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether the property retains the identity for which it is significant. All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. They are the features without which a property can no longer be identified.

A discussion of each aspect of integrity with regards to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site and a conclusion is outlined below. Summaries of identified cultural landscapes within the National Historic Site from their respective CLIs are also included.

Summaries of Integrity for each Cultural Landscape

Fort Vancouver

All buildings and structures within the Fort Vancouver cultural landscape, apart from the original stone well lining within the stockade, are reconstructions using the best scientific and professional procedures available at the time, and following the guidelines established by the Park's master plans. Reconstruction began in 1966 and continues to be a work in progress. The locations and materials of the buildings and structures have been informed by archeological excavations. The accuracy of the reconstruction, based on the footprints of the original buildings and structures, has maintained the spatial organization, circulation, as well as the natural features, that are important to the historic character of the site during the period of significance.

Enough of the Fort Vancouver buildings and structures have been reconstructed to effectively convey the historic association, feeling, workmanship, materials, and design of an HBC-era fort. The open fields that have been maintained within the site's boundaries, while noncontributing, are compatible with the historic agricultural land use associated with the Fort's development. The setting has undergone the most change with the development of the railroad berm, State Route 14, and Interstate 5 which have created physical and visual barriers between the fort, the Columbia River, and downtown Vancouver.

East Barracks/Parade Ground

Overall, the East Barracks/Parade Ground reflects the historic character that was in place towards the end of its period of significance and retains integrity in terms of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. There are seven landscape characteristics that help to convey the historic character of the East Barracks/ Parade Ground, they include: natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and small-scale features. The natural river terrace upon which it was built remains an important feature of the Parade Ground's open and flat character. The Parade Ground's location and relationship to the surrounding Vancouver Barracks remains. Native trees still punctuate the terraced open expanses of lawns, and highly pruned foundation plantings mark the entrances to many of the buildings. Many of the historic buildings are still used and retain integrity. The location and scale of vehicular circulation routes intended for internal use are still retained. Some pedestrian pathways from the historic period are also still present. The landscape is interspersed with small-scale features from the period of significance such as railings, a trash platform constructed by the CCC work crews in the 1930s, a rock mound, and a guard rail.

McLoughlin House

Several landscape characteristics help to convey the historic character of the McLoughlin House site, including natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and small-scale features. The

extant historic features continue to convey the significance of the site and its associations with early preservation activities in Oregon City. During the period of significance, 1909-1941, local organizations such as the McLoughlin Memorial Association and other advocates such as Eva Emery Dye played a paramount role in the relocation, preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the McLoughlin House, and later the Barclay House. These buildings continue to function as the primary resources associated with the property, conveying all seven aspects of integrity. Additionally, the influence of Works Progress Administration activities within the locale remains an important component of the site. This was articulated through the construction of the Singer Hill Steps, which led to the introduction of new circulation features on site to connect the McLoughlin Promenade to the McLoughlin House. Other components of the site, including vegetation, also convey integrity, although some mature shade trees have been lost as a result of age.

While the primary buildings, structures and landscape features constructed on site within the period of significance remain extant, there have been some changes to the McLoughlin House through time. The most notable change occurred in 1970-1971 when the remains of John McLoughlin and his wife Marguerite were relocated to the site and placed between the McLoughlin and Barclay houses. Later, in 1983, a sidewalk to the gravesite was formalized, which modified circulation patterns near the front of the site facing Center Street. In addition to the gravesite, other small-scale features were installed. Many of these features were introduced to accommodate visitor needs (benches and drinking fountains) or were commemorative in nature, which typically consisted of a plaque mounted to a naturalistic boulder. Generally, these features are compatible with the historic character and as a result do not compromise the integrity of the McLoughlin House.

It should also be noted that the overall spatial context of the McLoughlin House within Oregon City has remained relatively unchanged since the period of significance. The site is situated within the McLoughlin Conservation District, which was established in 1986 by Oregon City in recognition of the concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings constructed within the 153-block district. Today, all new construction or large additions located within the McLoughlin Conservation District require review by Planning Division staff or the Historic Review Board in an effort to ensure the historic character of the district is preserved in perpetuity.

The McLoughlin House retains all aspects of its integrity including its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Despite some changes to the site throughout the years, the McLoughlin House continues to convey its historic associations as established during the period of significance, 1909-1941.

Mission 66 Park Developed Area

All of the buildings and landscape features of the Mission 66 Developed Area embody the principles of modern architecture employed during the implementation of the NPS Mission 66 program, and possess physical integrity through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. 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.

Aspects of Integrity

Location

This aspect of integrity refers to the place where the landscape and its component elements was constructed or evolved into being.

The pattern of the mixed forest and prairie plains along the north bank of the Columbia River was deliberately cultivated over hundreds of years by Native Americans in the Columbia Basin and was a key factor in Governor George Simpson's decision to establish the new HBC post at the site. It provided the HBC with a location along existing trade routes and it became the hub at the center of the HBC fur trading network in the Pacific Northwest. The location also provided the British with a physical claim to the northwest territories and was temporarily successful in beating back American competition in both the fur trade and land claims.

The site's location also led to the US Army's decision to expand in the area after the Oregon Treaty was signed and eventually push out the HBC and solidify the Oregon Territory as part of the United States. On October 31, 1850, the US Army formally proclaimed the establishment of a military reservation of about four square miles. This claim included the HBC stockade and the land and improvements about two miles to the east and west of it. This led to a century long occupation by the military at the reserve and the site has remained under continuous federal management to the present. Although the boundaries and uses have shifted over time, the site's location on the Columbia River has remained central to its function.

The Mission 66 Park Developed Area was established on its current location when the NPS took over management of a portion of the army reserve for use as a historic site and national park. The Mission 66 era development remains extant on its original location.

The McLoughlin House site was part of the HBC and then John McLoughlin's landholdings in Oregon City in the 1830s. McLoughlin donated the city block to the city of Oregon City before his death as a dedicated public square. The McLoughlin Memorial Association relocated his home to the site in 1909 to save it from demolition and to interpret his legacy to the public, and the house remains intact at the property. In sum, both units of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site retain integrity of Location.

Design

The combination of elements that create the form, plan, spatial organization, and style of a cultural landscape or historic property fall under this category.

The spatial organization of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site successfully conveys the various periods of historic significance that are associated with the property. Shaped by the natural systems and topography of the sites, both park units retain the general form, views, and cluster arrangements that define the individual cultural landscapes as they developed over the 142-year period of significance.

For instance, the design of the reconstructed HBC fort and siting of the village site, garden, and orchards conveys the early history of the National Historic Site associated with the HBC fur trade and colonial settlement, while other areas retain distinctive features that convey later periods of development. Furthermore, the Mission 66 Developed Area exemplifies the 1955 master planning process and construction of the 1961 Park Headquarters that 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 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.

Likewise, while the buildings within the East Barracks-Parade Ground character area have been rehabilitated since ownership and management were transferred from the US Army to the NPS, resulting in the replacement of some windows and railings to meeting accessibility standards at specific buildings, they retain the distinctive Colonial Revival-

style and arrangement in that is representative of the design and construction of military posts by the US Army during the 19th and 20th centuries.

In sum, due to the evolving use of the National Historic Site both during and after the period of significance, changes have occurred within the landscape. However, the site's overall spatial organization and the intact designed landscapes within effectively convey the property's historic significance. As such, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site retains integrity of design overall.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place.

The topography, natural vegetation, and Columbia and Willamette rivers played a critical role in the historic settings of both Fort Vancouver National Historic Site units. The terraced prairie "plains" that were enclosed by the forest and maintained for centuries by Native Americans along the Columbia River were the reason the HBC and US Army selected the site for their regional operations. The plains are no longer easily identifiable in the landscape, but the topography continues to gently rise in a series of shallow terraces from the north bank of the river to a high point at Evergreen Boulevard where Officers Row was built.

The McLoughlin House's location at the edge of a river terrace remains one of its character-defining features. Both Fort Vancouver and the McLoughlin House retain obstructed views towards the rivers due to their siting and orientations, although the view at the McLoughlin House site has been obstructed by overgrown vegetation and the view at Fort Vancouver was impacted due to transportation developments along the southern edge of the site.

The forested setting in Vancouver, Washington has been replaced by urban development, yet this pattern of development began during the period of significance and was in fact spurred by the military presence and military-adjacent industry in the region. The McLoughlin House backs up to the McLoughlin Conservation District, which is a residential neighborhood with contemporaneous residential development.

Both Fort Vancouver and the McLoughlin House units were situated within a largely natural setting when they were first established and witnessed a shift towards dense urban development fill in adjacent areas during the period of significance. While the natural setting has been diminished over time, both units maintain a direct relationship with the river upon which they are sited through a mixture of topography and views and the urban settings in which they now exist is representative of the setting from the end of the period of significance. Therefore, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site retains integrity of setting.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

The landscapes at Mission 66 Park Developed Area and the McLoughlin House retain the original building materials used to construct a majority of the contributing features, including the buildings and structures, contributing pathways and parking areas, and small-scale features. Some changes have occurred to the vegetation at the McLoughlin House unit, as trees have aged and reached the end of their life cycle, but the overall pattern of textures of the extant vegetation remains intact. The stockade and buildings within the Fort Vancouver cultural landscape have been reconstructed in compatible materials based on research and archaeological investigations.

Upgrades to buildings in East Barracks have taken great care to use compatible materials and small-scale features that are compatible with the aesthetic of the National Historic Site, and many of the historic vegetation pallets and tree species have been maintained since the end of the period of significance. Some historic roads have been maintained as non-paved paths, but most roads throughout The Fort Vancouver Unit have been paved with asphalt. This material is compatible with the

Mission 66 Park Developed Area character. Though some materials of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site have been altered, the changes are either minimal or reversible.

In sum, while largely compatible changes have occurred within the East Barracks and Parade Ground landscape, the National Historic Site retains overall integrity of Materials.

Workmanship

The aspect of workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period.

Evidence of workmanship is evident throughout Fort Vancouver National Historic Site from small-scale features to vegetation. Each cultural landscape remains a record of the time in which it was constructed, and upgrades and improvements to the landscapes either during the period of significance or after having been sensitively implemented by NPS and its partners to meet compatible but distinct rehabilitation standards. The overall landscapes at both park units is reasonably cared for, retaining a well-manicured look at both sites that is representative of its appearance and form the end of the period of significance.

Feeling

A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period is evaluated under this aspect of integrity.

As discussed under the other aspects of integrity above, each cultural landscape within Fort Vancouver National Historic Site represents particular eras of development. Combined, they tell a chronological story that begins with the establishment of Fort Vancouver by the HBC and extends almost 150 years until the Mission 66 Park Developed Area was designed and built by the NPS. Each landscape is clearly connected to the era in which was first designed and constructed (or in the case of Fort Vancouver, the era on which the reconstruction is based) and when moving from one landscape to another, one experiences the passage of time as the buildings and structures, small scale features, vegetation, and circulation shift to reflect contemporaneous methods of construction, workmanship, design, and materials from the associated period of significance.

The cultural landscapes are separated within the larger National Historic Site by circulation features and vegetation patterns that were established early in the period of significance and evolved with each era of development to adapt to new uses, but retained their general alignments, forms, and scale throughout, so that the cultural landscapes blur into one other and historic connection between landscapes is clear.

Feeling is perhaps the aspect of integrity more than any other that has been intentionally maintained and curated over the decades that have passed since the period of significance.

Association

This aspect of integrity refers to the direct link between the significant historic event, period, person, design, etc., and the cultural landscape.

The association of each landscape with its defining era in the history of this landscape is central to the National Historic Site's existence. Sufficient physical characteristics and features, many of which are described in relationship to other aspects of integrity, survive from the historic periods to sustain the association between the landscape and its historic importance.

Conclusion

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The setting has been somewhat diminished at The Fort Vancouver Unit due to the construction of adjacent highways and infrastructure, but largely represents the urban setting that was in place during the reconstruction of the fort and at the end of the National Historic Site's period of significance. Therefore, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site maintains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance.

Landscape Characteristics and Features Descriptions and Analysis

This section describes and analyzes the extant landscape characteristics and features at the National Historic Site, providing an assessment of their current condition plus an analysis of whether they contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape. The content is organized by character area and then landscape characteristic, and the analysis relies on the previous site history and integrity discussion to outline whether the landscape characteristic or feature in question contributes to the cultural landscape's historic character.

Landscape characteristics are defined as "the tangible and intangible aspects of [a place] which have either influenced the history of the development of the landscape or are products of its development."[1] Landscape characteristics addressed in this CLR include natural systems and features, topography, spatial organization land use, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeology. In cases where a feature could be categorized under more than one landscape characteristic, it was included with the characteristic that provided the best way of understanding its relationship to the overall cultural landscape. Cross references are included in the following narrative to provide clarity.

The following definitions outline each landscape characteristic per *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* that is identified within Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. A summary table of characteristics and features, including their historic status, is included at the end.

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation. Natural systems and features either contribute directly to the landscape or helped shape and define other contributing resources.

Topography

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation.

Spatial Organization

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

Land Use

Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction.

Vegetation

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

Circulation

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

Buildings and Structures

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

1 Jeffrey Killion and Gretchen Hilyard, National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide, 2009

Views and Vistas

A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.

Small-Scale Features

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

Archeological Resources

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Only sites identified in approved National Register documentation are identified in this report in order to protect sensitive information

The table on the following pages summarizes all of these landscape characteristics and features at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.

Summary of Landscape Characteristics and Features at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID
Parkwide		
Natural Systems and Features		
Natural Systems and Features	Contributing	n/a
Topography		
Topography	Contributing	n/a
Spatial Organization		
Spatial Organization	Contributing	n/a
Circulation		
East 5th Street	Contributing	n/a
Adjacent Circulation Features	Noncontributing	n/a
Small Scale Features		
Split Rail Perimeter Fence	Contributing	202922, 203052
Other Fencing	Noncontributing	n/a
Light Poles	Noncontributing	202926
Barracks/Parade Ground Character Area		
Spatial Organization		
Parade Ground Area	Contributing	202885
Barracks Area	Contributing	202886
Vegetation		
Parade Ground Lawns	Contributing	192582
Barracks Lawns	Contributing	202887
Oregon white oaks	Contributing	199532, 199542, 199550, 199551, 199552, 199553, 199554, 199555, 199556, 199557, 199617, 199618, 199620, 199621, 199623, 199627, 199628, 199629, 199633, 199634, 199643, 199651, 200097, 200098, 200099, 200100, 200102, 200103
Specimen Trees, Deciduous	Contributing	199533, 199535, 199536, 199538, 199539, 199540, 199543, 199545, 199547, 199548, 199561, 199635, 199636, 199637, 199640, 199649, 199650

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID
Specimen Trees, Coniferous	Contributing	199559, 199579, 199581, 199625, 199642, 199652, 199653, 199654, 199655, 199656, 199657, 199658, 199659, 199660, 199661, 199662, 199663, 199664, 199665
Flowering Trees	Contributing	199599, 199601, 199602, 199626, 199638, 199639, 199644, 199645, 199646, 199647, 199648
Hedges and Shrubs	Contributing	199700, 199712, 199713, 199714, 199717, 199721, 199726
Foundation plantings	Contributing	199695, 199696, 199697, 199698, 199701, 199702, 199703, 199704, 199705, 199708, 199709, 199711, 199732, 199733, 199734, 199735, 199736, 199737
Douglas fir Allée	Contributing	199584, 199585, 199586, 199587, 199588, 199589, 199590, 199591, 199592, 199593, 199594, 199595, 199596, 199597, 199598
Specimen Trees, Deciduous	Noncontributing	199631, 199632
Specimen Trees, Coniferous	Noncontributing	199606, 199608, 199610, 199612, 199613, 199667, 199668, 199669, 200104
Flowering Trees	Noncontributing	199563, 199577, 199582, 199583, 199614, 199616
Hedges and Shrubs	Noncontributing	199706, 199707, 199715, 199716, 199718, 199719, 199720, 199722, 199723, 199724, 199725, 199727, 199728, 199729, 199730, 199731, 199738, 199739
North Lot Plantings	Noncontributing	202888
Circulation		
Alvord Road	Contributing	202889
McClellan Road	Contributing	202890
Hatheway Road	Contributing	202891
Unnamed Road	Contributing	202892
Internal Connecting Road	Noncontributing	203053
Historic Parking Areas	Contributing	202893, 202894, 202897
Non-Historic Parking Areas	Noncontributing	202896, 202899, 202900, 203054
Pedestrian Circulation	Contributing	202901
Buildings and Structures		
Building 704	Contributing	202902
Building 721	Contributing	202905
Building 722	Contributing	202906
Building 725	Contributing	722907
Building 728	Contributing	202908
Building 733	Contributing	202909
Building 746	Contributing	202910
Building 748	Contributing	202911
Building 752	Contributing	202912
Building 753	Contributing	202913
Building 754	Contributing	202914
Building 786	Contributing	202915

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID
Building 987	Contributing	202916
Building 989	Contributing	202917
Building 991	Contributing	202918
Building 993	Contributing	202919
Bandstand	Noncontributing	104880
Buildings 410	Contributing	n/a
Buildings 400, 402, 404, and 405	Noncontributing	n/a
Small Scale Features		
Concrete Platform	Contributing	202920
Historic Bakehouse Building Foundation	Contributing	202921
Memorial and Markers	Noncontributing	202923
Bike Rack	Noncontributing	202924
Lighted Bollards	Noncontributing	202925
Wayfinding & Interpretive Signage	Noncontributing	202927
Mailbox	Noncontributing	202928
Planter bollards	Noncontributing	202929
Flagpole	Noncontributing	202930
Utility Boxes and Vaults	Noncontributing	202931
Basalt edging	Undetermined	202932
Rock Mound	Undetermined	202933
Archeological Sites		
Vancouver Barracks Site	Contributing	45CL162 (site number)
Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery Site (approximate area)	Contributing	202934
Mission 66 Developed Area Character Area		
Spatial Organization		
Visitor Center Area	Contributing	199469
Park Operations Area	Contributing	199470
Land Use		
Land Use	Contributing	n/a
Vegetation		
Honey Locusts	Contributing	199471
Mature Conifers	Contributing	202943
Clipped Hedges	Contributing	199473
Specimen Trees	Contributing	199475, 202944, 202945, 202946
Norway Spruce Trees	Contributing	199746, 202947
Arborvitae	Noncontributing	199477
Foundation Plantings at the Residences	Noncontributing	202948
Trees and shrubs around the Hojun Maru Monument	Noncontributing	199478
Japanese Maple	Noncontributing	202949
Conifers in parking area islands	Noncontributing	202950
Shrub screen around the utilities at the rear of the Visitor Center	Noncontributing	202951
Circulation		
Visitor Center Access Road	Contributing	121584
Visitor Center Parking Area	Contributing	192587
Visitor Center Concrete Sidewalk	Contributing	192588
Employee Area Access Road	Contributing	192589
Non-historic Walkways	Noncontributing	202952

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID
Buildings and Structures		
Visitor Center	Contributing	121586
Maintenance Shop	Contributing	121648
Staff Residences	Contributing	121646, 121644
Picnic Shelter	Noncontributing	126909
Playground	Noncontributing	126911
Utility Shed	Noncontributing	202953
E. 5th Street Gazebo	Noncontributing	n/a
Views and Vistas		
View from Visitor Center to Fort Vancouver	Contributing	202954
Small Scale Features		
Visitor Center flagpole	Contributing	121588
British anchor exhibit	Contributing	121592
Park Sign near Evergreen Blvd and Visitor Center Access Road	Contributing	121590
Park Sign near Visitor Center	Noncontributing	121640
Japanese Cargo Ship Monument, Hojun Maru	Noncontributing	121642
Wood Fence	Noncontributing	202955
Site Furniture	Noncontributing	202956, 202957, 202958
Fort Vancouver Character Area		
Spatial Organization		
HBC Fort	Noncontributing	199489
Fort Vancouver Village	Noncontributing	199490
Orchard and Garden	Noncontributing	199491
Pearson Field and Air Museum	Contributing	n/a
Waterfront	Contributing	n/a
Vegetation		
Chief Factor's House Plant Beds	Noncontributing	192617
Demonstration Garden	Noncontributing	192618
Field Areas	Noncontributing	192616
Invasive Species	Noncontributing	202935
Miscellaneous Non-native/Ornamental Vegetation	Noncontributing	192621
Mission 66 Fruit Trees	Noncontributing	192620
Native Vegetation	Noncontributing	192619
Orchard	Noncontributing	192615
Old Apple Tree	Contributing	n/a
Circulation		
Land Bridge Trail	Noncontributing	192612
Lower Mill Road	Noncontributing	192611
Main Fort Entrance Walkway	Noncontributing	192609
Parking Lot	Noncontributing	192613
Paths within the Fort	Noncontributing	192610
Pearson Field Runway	Noncontributing	192614
Pedestrian Walkways	Noncontributing	202936
Spruce Trail	Noncontributing	n/a
Pearson Air Museum Visitor Parking Lot	Noncontributing	n/a
Buildings and Structures		
Well	Contributing	121660
Bastion	Noncontributing	192590
Bakehouse	Noncontributing	192591

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID
Belfry	Noncontributing	192605
Blacksmith Shop	Noncontributing	192595
Carpenter Shop	Noncontributing	192598
Chief Factor's House	Noncontributing	192592
Contact Station	Noncontributing	202937
Counting House	Noncontributing	192600
Demonstration Garden Storage	Noncontributing	202938
Flagstaff	Noncontributing	192604
Fur Store	Noncontributing	192597
HBC Fence System	Noncontributing	192608
Fort Vancouver Village Entrance Gate	Noncontributing	192607
Jail	Noncontributing	192599
Kitchen	Noncontributing	192593
Stockade	Noncontributing	192603
Stockade Privies (3)	Noncontributing	192606
Trade Shop and Dispensary	Noncontributing	192596
Village House #1 (Engage House)	Noncontributing	192601
Village House #2	Noncontributing	192602
Wash House	Noncontributing	192594
Building 194	Contributing	n/a
Building 189	Contributing	n/a
Building 102	Contributing	n/a
Pearson Air Museum	Noncontributing	n/a
Small Scale Features		
Bike Rack	Noncontributing	202939
Entrance Sign	Noncontributing	192623
Chief Factor's House Garden Fence	Noncontributing	202940
Interpretive Panels	Noncontributing	192624
Rain Barrels	Noncontributing	192625
Red Wheelbarrows	Noncontributing	202941
Cannons in front of the Chief Factor's house	Noncontributing	192627
Wheelchair lift to Chief Factor's House porch	Noncontributing	202942
Wooden Benches	Noncontributing	192622
Soviet Transpolar Flight Monument	Noncontributing	n/a
Archeological Sites		
Fort Vancouver Village Sites (Kanaka Village)	Contributing	121650
Stockade Archeological Sites	Contributing	121564
Concrete Remnants	Undetermined	n/a
McLoughlin House Character Area		
Natural Systems and Features		
Geology/Topography	Contributing	n/a
Hydrology	Contributing	n/a
Soils	Contributing	n/a
Spatial Organization		
McLoughlin House Site	Contributing	202959
Barclay House Site	Contributing	202960
McLoughlin Gravesite	Noncontributing	199381
Vegetation		
Curvilinear Foundation Plantings	Contributing	176869
Boxwood Hedges	Contributing	199378
Evergreen and Deciduous Trees	Contributing	199379

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS CL Feature ID
Bluff and Curbside Plantings	Contributing	202961
Invasive Species	Noncontributing	202962
Circulation		
Singer Hill Steps System	Contributing	177055
Barclay House Front Sidewalk	Contributing	177059
McLoughlin House Concrete Pad	Noncontributing	177057
McLoughlin Gravesite Walk	Noncontributing	177061
Barclay House Southwest Sidewalk	Noncontributing	187955
Barclay House Concrete Pads	Noncontributing	187959
Circular Drinking Fountain Path	Noncontributing	187956
Water Fountain Concrete & Flagstone Walk-way	Noncontributing	202963
Barclay House Flagstone Path	Undetermined	187958
Diagonal Drinking Fountain Path	Undetermined	187957
Buildings and Structures		
McLoughlin House	Contributing	176969
Barclay House	Contributing	177063
Retaining Wall, Bluff	Noncontributing	177067
Retaining Wall, Barclay House	Noncontributing	177069
Small Scale Features		
Water Fountain	Contributing	177071
McLoughlin Plaque	Contributing	177073
City of Oregon City Ceramic Tile	Noncontributing	202964
McLoughlin Gravemarker	Noncontributing	177077
Barclay House Plaque	Noncontributing	177079
McLoughlin House Plaque	Noncontributing	177081
McLoughlin Memorial Association (MMA) Plaque	Noncontributing	177083
Barclay House Sign	Noncontributing	177123
Flagpole	Noncontributing	177125
Drinking Fountain	Noncontributing	177141
Wooden Bench	Noncontributing	177129
Flagstone Bench Pad	Noncontributing	187964
Fences	Noncontributing	177139
NPS Sign	Noncontributing	177169
Cannon	Noncontributing	177173
Garbage Can	Noncontributing	177175
Concrete Bench Pad	Noncontributing	187961
McLoughlin Gravesite Fence	Noncontributing	199380
Light Post	Noncontributing	202965

Parkwide

Natural Systems & Features (Contributing)

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site was originally chosen as a site for development by HBC because of its location at the intersection of multiple natural features that facilitated settlement and trade. The most influential natural features included: the strategic position on the Columbia River, providing fresh water, transportation, and power; a mild, maritime climate characterized by temperate conditions in the winter months and dry seasonal summers; expansive prairies for crop production and livestock grazing; timber for building material and fuel in the surrounding forests; and a relatively open landscape defined by river terraces in the midst of the thick forest. These same elements also provided the US Army with a strategic military advantage.

Native American land practices, which included controlled burning, created the distinct forest/prairie mosaic and set the stage for subsequent Euro-American use of the site. During the HBC era, the broad Fort Vancouver area included an assortment of plains or grasslands, coniferous forests, riparian forests, Oregon oak savannahs, and water bodies including streams and lakes. The prairies (sometimes called plains) were flat areas of land that were characterized by grass, moss, lichens, and other low herbaceous plants rather than dense tree cover found in the forest. Indigenous burning practices and the dense vegetation cover helped maintain the prairie's physical integrity and made it impenetrable to other plants. An oak savannah transition zone often occurred between forest and plain where the topography shifted from level to sloping land. Here the landscape took on a park-like or open woodland character, where prairies were interspersed with widely spaced native Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*, commonly known as the Garry oak) and/or Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) trees that offered a wealth of building materials and fuel.[2] Isolated groves of Oregon white oaks remain within the National Historic Site boundary since; it is likely that the existing oaks are descendants of trees that were in this area in the 1800s and retain an important characteristic of the historic landscape that resulted from the indigenous seasonal burning of the area.

Subsequent development by the HBC and the US Army resulted in the loss of the prairie communities and surrounding forest. Meanwhile, the open airfield and expanses of lawns within the park provide an open feel that highlights the relatively flat river terraces set within the gently sloping topography. Many of the other natural features of the site that historically influenced initial trade and military activities remain in place. For example, the proximity and connection to the Columbia River has been broken by the construction of Highway 14 but is still visible in some locations and has been re-established via the land bridge; the river continues to define the southern boundary of the site. Therefore, although some aspects have been diminished due to modern development, the natural systems and features continue to contribute to the overall cultural landscape.

2 CLR, 1992, 42-43.

Topography (Contributing)

The natural features that most influenced the location, siting, and orientation of the various facilities that characterized the HBC, US Army, and Mission 66-era developments were the river terraces that rise up from the banks of the Columbia River. The relatively flat prairies with carefully managed vegetation required minimal grading for building and other land uses, such as agriculture or training exercises. Facilities such as US Army Barracks and the Mission 66 Park Developed Area buildings were sited on a high terrace to take advantage of surrounding views. In fact, the view towards the Fort site from the Mission 66 Park Headquarters building view became the primary focal point from which the park resources were interpreted. The terraced landscape is still visible today, roughly divided by roads and other transportation networks that run parallel to the Columbia River in an east-west alignment, including State Route 14 14, E. 5th Street, and Evergreen Blvd. Overall, the topography comprised of flat river terraces still reflects the general form of the landscape that historically attracted traders and settlers to the area.

Spatial Organization (Contributing)

The spatial organization of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site is defined by the four character areas, including the discontiguous McLoughlin House Unit. These interlocking areas combine to create a cultural landscape with a more than 100-year period of significance, including diverse representation of physical features that illustrate the overlapping eras of development of the site from its settlement by the HBC through its management as a National Park. Further discussion about spatial organization within each character area is included in those sections.



Historic prairie area south of Lower Mill Road, looking north to the stockade (MIG January 2023)



Columbia River looking west towards Mt. Hood from Waterfront Park. (Contributing) (MIG, January 2023)

Circulation

East 5th Street (Contributing)

A roadway appears to have existed in this location since the earliest days of HBC occupation of the site and was possibly established along an even earlier Indigenous trail. The HBC-era road was named Upper Mill Road and appears in a 1846 sketch of the HBC fort and village and in an engraving of Fort Vancouver from 1855.[3] The road aligned with the natural topography of the site, separating two river terraces that rose from the Columbia River, and was later referred to as Public Road during its use by the US Military. The US Army made a slight southward shift in the road alignment to conform with the outlying street grid during the early development of the City of Vancouver and the name was formally changed to E. 5th Street. The military and NPS both used the thoroughfare to connect the site with the City of Vancouver to the west and the Kaiser Shipyards to the east. Construction of US Highway 99 during the 1950s (and later Interstate 5 in 1964) truncated the connection at the road's west end.

Today E. 5th Street is paved with two-lane traffic. Although it the road is owned and maintained by the City of Vancouver, NPS holds a right of way and it is included within the National Historic Site boundaries. A row of coniferous and deciduous trees over a mix of shrubs and ground cover lines much of the south edge. The road has been resurfaced, paved, and very likely widened over time, yet continues to function as a primary circulation route within the Vancouver, WA, park unit and is a contributing feature to the cultural landscape.

Adjacent Circulation Features (Noncontributing)

Several prominent circulation routes (both vehicular and rail) define the boundaries of the Vancouver, WA, park unit.. They are described in chronological order below for context on the site's setting but are outside the cultural landscape boundary and therefore not considered contributing features.

Fort Vancouver Way, formerly known as McLoughlin Road, was established by the US Army in the 1850s. This north-south oriented road historically connected the Columbia River with the north half of the Military Reserve. Currently, a portion of the road starts at East 5th Street extends north through Vancouver Barracks to the City of Vancouver. It is a paved, two-lane road, bordered in some areas with a concrete sidewalk and concrete drainage ditches. The road forms the west boundary for the park unit and overlaps with a known archeological site.

East Evergreen Boulevard, formerly known as Grant Avenue, was established early in the development of the US Military post. This road forms the north boundary of the park unit, separating it from Officers Row to the north. This road was established in the mid-1800s to handle internal circulation for the residential areas of the US Military Post. It did not intersect directly with public roads outside the post until 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 former post with downtown Vancouver to the west. It remains a two-lane road; however, a traffic circle has been added at its intersection with Fort Vancouver Way. West of this traffic circle, a modern road alignment now diverts traffic to a bridge across the interstate.

The east boundary of the park unit is delineated by E. Reserve Street. This north-south artery was also developed by the US Army during the mid to late 1800s to provide circulation within the post. Circulation features like Fort Vancouver Way, Evergreen Blvd., and E. Reserve Street loosely followed circulation routes that were also used by the HBC, but the US Army laid out these new roads in a more orderly grid pattern than existed previously.

A railway bisects the Fort Vancouver character area, although since it is not owned or managed by NPS it is technically outside the boundaries of the cultural landscape. A rail line was first built at this site in 1908 after the US Military granted the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway access to the southern portion of the post, spanning a low river terrace that had been used for agricultural and grazing

3 Covington, 1846; Covington, 1855 (University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections, #NA 4171).

previously. The terrace was regraded to form a railroad berm above the floodplain to service rail operations, effectively separating the upper terraces of Fort Vancouver from the river. The construction of rails marked the beginning of an era of industrial development in the region and the increased importance of Vancouver as a shipping hub, setting up the site for use during World War I as a Spruce Mill and the construction of multiple spurs that were constructed on top of the former HBC fort site.[4] The spurs were removed after the war effort.

A new highway, formerly Alternate 830 and now signed as State Route 14, was built in the 1920s just north of the main railway. Like the railway, the vehicular route cuts through the cultural landscape but is technically outside of its boundaries. A pedestrian land bridge was constructed over the road in 2008 to reconnect the park unit to the waterfront.

4 CLR, 2006, 34.



East 5th Street (Contributing) (MIG 2023)



East Evergreen Blvd. looking west near intersection with Access Road. (Noncontributing) (MIG 2023)



View of State Route 14 to I-5 Bridge southwest from Land Bridge. (Noncontributing) (MIG 2023)



Southern portion of land bridge. (Noncontributing) (MIG 2023)

Small-Scale Features

Split Rail Perimeter Fence (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202922)

A wooden post and three-rail fence serves as a general boundary for the north edge of the Vancouver park unit. Beginning at the southwestern corner of the Parade Ground, the fence runs north, parallel along Fort Vancouver Way until it meets the cluster of evergreen trees near the traffic circle at the intersection with E Evergreen Blvd.. The fence then runs east along the sidewalk of the Parade Ground and continues around the Mission 66 Park Developed Area cultural landscape before turning south along E. Reserve Street to meet E 5th Street. The fence runs west along both sides of E 5th Street terminating near its intersection with Access Road. The rails along the fence have been removed at sections to create pedestrian or vehicular entrances.

A three-rail fence existed for much of this route during the period of significance, following an alignment along the north boundary of the Mission 66 Park Developed Area and enclosing the Park Operations Area (see Mission 66 Park Developed Area for further discussion relating to park operations), delineating the north edge of the park unit from Officers Row and the neighborhoods across Evergreen Boulevard. Therefore, it appears that an early iteration of this fence was built as part of the Mission 66-era development of the park, although the posts and rails have been replaced on an as-needed basis and the fence type has expanded into the Fort Vancouver character area along pedestrian trails and paths.

Other Fencing (Noncontributing)

Additional fence types are located throughout the National Historic Site, such as contemporary chain-link. Specific types are described in the following discussions when they are located entirely within a specific character area. Other types are ubiquitous and found in multiple areas. Unless otherwise specified, these fences were built by NPS after the period of significance and are utilized to direct or restrict visitor access. Miscellaneous fence types are considered noncontributing features to the National Historic Site.

Light Poles (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202926)

A mix of styles of outdoor lighting features are located within the landscape. Light poles are located throughout the parking lots in the Fort Vancouver and Barracks/Parade Ground character areas and along Access Road. Typical standards are metal with a curved “shepherds hook” arm or paired curved arms at the top; some feature a petal detail at the pole base. The metal light poles are contemporary and do not appear to be associated with the US Military occupation or Aviation use of Fort Vancouver. Therefore, the light poles are noncontributing features.

Archeological Resources (Contributing)

Fort Vancouver is significant under National Register Criterion D for its high probability of information potential. Past archeological investigations have led to reconstruction of the HBC fort and village sites and identified the locations of the HBC garden and orchard. On-going and future archeological study is likely to uncover further information about both Indigenous lifeways and HBC settlements in the region, as well as early US Military priorities and practices. Known archeological sites are discussed further in the character area analyses below.



Split Rail Perimeter Fence located throughout site, shown here on north edge of Lower Mill Road. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202922) (Source MIG, January 2023)



Shepherds Hook light poles located throughout the site. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202926) (MIG 2023)

Barracks/Parade Ground

Spatial Organization

The predominant organizational principle within the northern portion of this cultural landscape was a formal arrangement of residential buildings around the Parade Ground. As a strategic military location, the site was ideal because it offered clear site-lines of the surrounding area and Columbia River. The area immediately south of the Parade Ground consists of a formal arrangement of buildings known as the East Barracks in rows that align with the terraces that parallel the Columbia River. That arrangement is crossed diagonally by Alvord Road, which likely followed the alignment of the Klickitat Trail.

The Parade Ground and East Barracks areas still reflect the spatial organization that was established by the US Army during the period of significance. The South Barracks area, located south of E. 5th Street within the Barracks/Parade Ground character area, shares a historical association with the East Barracks area but has lost historic integrity. The rectangular Parade Ground is still bounded on three sides by buildings and roads; however, the easternmost road has been removed and a more curvilinear road (Access Road, associated with the Mission 66 Park Developed Area character area) now forms its easternmost boundary. The East Barracks still accommodates residential, administrative, and utilitarian buildings accessed by historic roads and pathways. The overall spatial organization of the Barracks and Parade Ground areas contribute to the integrity of the cultural landscape.

Parade Ground Area (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202885)

The Parade Ground was established early in the history of the US Army's occupation of the site to accommodate assemblies, drilling and inspection of troops, and ceremonies. Although the size of the Parade Ground evolved during the period of significance, it was consistently characterized as an open, rectangular expanse of lawn with edges defined by roads and buildings. The current Parade Ground is approximately 10 acres in area. By the end of the period of significance, the defining buildings and roads included Officers Row and Grant Avenue (present-day Evergreen Boulevard) along the northern edge; a footpath and barracks buildings 987, 989, and 993 and post headquarters building 991 along the southern edge; McLoughlin Road (present-day Fort Vancouver Way) along the western edge; and Ingalls Road along the eastern edge.

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

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

Barracks Area (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202886)

The East Barracks underwent several phases of development and change between 1849 and 1966. During that development period, it experienced continuing expansion that built upon and incorporated earlier development. Its spatial organization is primarily defined by the series of terraces it is built upon which parallel the Columbia River, the adjacent location of the Parade Ground that defined the early organization of buildings, the formal arrangement of buildings within rows, and the roads and pathways that connect them.

The East Barracks is situated at the base of a gentle south-facing slope offering panoramic views of Mount Hood to the southeast. The series of natural terraces that parallel the

nearby Columbia River shoreline influenced the HBC and US Army's site design and circulation patterns. Most structures are oriented parallel to the natural slope while roads and pathways are primarily oriented parallel with the buildings and terraces. A notable exception is Alvord Road, which cuts diagonally through the East Barracks. Its alignment likely existed prior to the HBC and US Army's presence as a trail used by Native Americans to access the Columbia River.

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

An area known as the South Barracks is located south of E. 5th Street. It was developed by the US Army during the early 1900s with organized rows of military-style barracks that resembled many of the buildings and structures in the East Barracks area. These historic buildings were utilized by the CCC during the interwar period. They were almost entirely removed by the US Military during the late 1900s and NPS in the 2010s, and reconfigured with contemporary storehouses that do not follow the historic cluster arrangement of the site. Only one US Army building remains intact (see Buildings and Structures) and therefore the South Barracks has lost historic integrity and is not considered a contributing element of the Barracks Area.



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



Aerial of East Barracks, with a portion of the Parade Ground visible to the north. South Barracks not pictured. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202886) (Google Earth, June 2023)

Vegetation

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

Parade Ground Lawn (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 192582)

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

Historic photographs of the area show that there were previously more Douglas fir trees in the Parade Ground; some of those that remain may represent the last vestiges of naturally occurring, native vegetation on the site. The perimeter of the Parade Ground also contains native and non-native species planted as ornamentals. At the eastern end of the parade ground are two remnant flowering cherry trees from an allée of street trees that lined the non-extant Ingalls Road. The row of Douglas fir along the south side of the Parade Ground appears to have been planted by the US Army by the late 1930s.

Barracks Lawns (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202887)

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

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

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

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

In their natural environment, Oregon white oaks are found in spacious groves where their limbs have room to spread out. In dense groves, they become spindly and weak. Oregon white oak trees are shade intolerant, meaning their leaves cannot efficiently photosynthesize unless they receive full sunlight. Healthy Oregon white oak trees are characterized by full, mushroom-shaped crowns. In 2017, Vancouver Barracks Vegetation Assessment identified six historic Oregon white oak groves in the East Barracks, including 95 individual trees. The groves are densely packed with some trees leaning to find light. The trees range from fair to good condition. With the implementation of rehabilitation projects, namely those associated with transportation and circulation improvements, some oaks have been removed. New Oregon white oaks have been planted in other areas of the site to replace those losses.

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

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

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

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

Though not as prevalent within the cultural landscape boundary as Oregon white oaks, species including Norway spruce (Picea abies), Douglas fir, and Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris) are also native trees that may have been growing in the East Barracks/Parade Ground area since before the HBC built Fort Vancouver. Areas where these species are found and can be traced to the period of significance or earlier include: a cluster of Douglas firs west of building 987 (199579, 199581); several clusters of Douglas firs at the east end of the Parade Ground (199652-199665); and a Norway spruce along a north/south pathway leading to the west entrance of building 728 (199625). It is likely that these trees are descended from vegetation that has existing in the area for centuries, including during the period of significance, and they convey an important characteristic of the historic landscape that resulted from indigenous controlled burnings of the area.

Flowering Trees (Contributing, CRIS CL ID, 199577, 199599, 199601, 199602, 199626, 199638, 199639, 199644, 199645, 199646, 199647, 199648)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The barracks are U-shaped buildings and form rear courtyards that historically contained trimmed hedges or rhododendrons along their north edges against the rear porches of the buildings' primary volumes. The courtyards at buildings 989 and 993 were inaccessible due to construction activities in January 2023, but it appeared the historic foundation plantings within those spaces remained extant at that time. A former boxwood located along the south edge of the foundation at Building 987 (199699) was removed ca 2020.

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

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

Aerial photographs from 1939 and 1943 show a row of small plantings on the north side of buildings 987-993 that are believed to be Douglas firs (as shown in oblique aerials from 1948 and 1950). These Douglas firs define the southern boundary of the Parade Ground in this location and were determined to be historic during the 2017 Vancouver Barracks Vegetation Assessment. In the assessment report, it is stated that tree coring was used to confirm that one of the firs was at least 94 years old.[5]

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

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

Additional deciduous and coniferous trees have grown along the west and north edges of the South Barracks area. The trees camouflage the restricted area from the rest of Vancouver Barracks and provide a physical barrier between the park unit and the adjacent interstate exchange. It appears that these trees matured after the period of significance, and they do not follow a historic vegetation pattern.

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

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

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

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

Additional deciduous and coniferous trees have grown along the west and north edges of the South Barracks area. The trees camouflage the restricted area from the rest of Vancouver Barracks and provide a physical barrier between the park unit and the adjacent interstate exchange. It appears that these trees matured after the period of significance, and they do not follow a historic vegetation pattern.

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

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

5 2018 East Barracks/Parade Ground Cultural Landscape Inventory

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

Boxwood hedges were planted around buildings 733 and 728 after 1946 and are not considered contributing features. Additional contemporary shrubs are also used to screen above ground utilities and views throughout the East and South Barracks areas and are noncontributing features.

As part of building 987's rehabilitation, the shrubs around the building and the courtyard space were redesigned as an outdoor space for tenant use, containing a picnic area surfaced in decomposed granite, with a border of lawn and textured plants including small-scale specimen trees on its south end where it opens onto McClellan Road and planter boxes along its north edge near the porch. The historic plants, including Rhododendrons in the courtyard, were removed.

North Lot Plantings (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202888)

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



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



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



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



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



Eastward view of a speciment tree, coniferous (Douglas fir) in the Parade Ground, north of the double barracks and allée. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 199741) (MIG January 2023)



Flowering Trees. A cherry tree near building 993 (off photo to the left). (contributing, CRIS CL ID 199638) (MIG January 2023)



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



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



Douglas Fir Allée between the Parade Ground and East Barracks. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 199584-199598) (MIG January 2023)



Specimen trees, deciduous, framing the Clark County Veterans Memorial. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199631, 199632) (MIG January 2023)



Specimen trees, coniferous. A group of Douglas Firs near Access Road that appear to have been planted after the period of significance. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199606, 199608, 199610, 199612, 199613)) (MIG January 2023)



Flowering cherry tree (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199616) (MIG January 2023)



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



North Lot Plantings. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202888) (MIG January 2023)

Circulation

Vehicular Circulation

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

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

Alvord Road (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202889)

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

McClellan Road (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202890)

McClellan Road spans the cultural landscape in an east-west alignment, starting at Fort Vancouver Way at the west and connecting with Access Road on the east. A segment of this road once extended further east to Ingalls Road but was removed after the period of significance when Access Road which was built during the Mission 66 era to connect the Visitor Center with the reconstructed Fort Vancouver. It has been resurfaced in asphalt.

Hatheway Road (Contributing CRIS CL ID 202891)

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

Unnamed Road (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202892)

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

the period of significance. The remnants (road trace) of the east end of the Unnamed Road that used to connect with Ingalls Rd. are still visible from Access Road, south of the Central Lot East parking area. The current road appears to retain its historic width.

Internal Connecting Road (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 203053)

As the circulation patterns have been modified since the end of the historic period with the addition of the Access Road, the introduction of new parking areas, the reconfiguration of the South Barracks, and the transition of Alvord Road to pedestrian and bike use, new internal road connections have been added to the Barracks/Parade Ground character area to facilitate vehicular traffic across the spatial organization.

New internal road connections have been added to the East Barracks, including a curved internal connecting road located between a connector runs along the western edge of the North Lot that provides access from McClellan Rd to the north and Hatheway Road to the south. It was added during renovations completed as part of the 2019 OTAK circulation plan.

Parking

Historic Parking Areas (Contributing, CRIS CL IDs 202893, 202894, 202897)

Central Lot, McClellan Lot, and the Gymnasium Lot appear to date to the period of significance and were constructed to service historic US Army operations. Although they have been resurfaced, they retain their historic location and footprint.

Non-Historic Parking Areas (Noncontributing, CRIS CL IDs 202896, 202899, 202900, 203054)

Several parking areas have been added to the Barracks/Parade Ground character area since the end of the period of significance. They are located within or adjacent to the building clusters, including the construction of some accessible parking spaces between buildings 987 and 989, and are accessed via internal connecting road and path segments. These parking areas are paved with asphalt. They include the Crossroads Lot (completed in 2023), the North Lot (completed in 2020), and the Hatheway Lot (date of construction unconfirmed), and the Hathaway Lot East (constructed in 2020 when Building 728 was rehabilitated). Most recently, a visitor parking lot for the Fort Vancouver reconstruction was built south of E. 5th Street where both the US Army and the CCC constructed offices and barracks during the interwar period.

Pedestrian Circulation

Pedestrian Circulation (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202901)

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



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



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



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



Trace of former Unnamed Road, looking west from near the Visitor Center Access Road (contributing, CRIS CL ID 202892) (MIG 2023)



Historic Central Parking Area in the East Barracks area (contributing, CRIS CL ID 202893) (NPS 2024)



The Crossroads Lot Parking Area (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202896) (NPS 2024)



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

Buildings and Structures

The Parade Ground includes one structure, the bandstand, which was reconstructed based on historic research and archeological investigations, is located on the eastern end of the Parade Ground. The Barracks includes two distinct areas: East Barracks and South Barracks.

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

The South Barracks area is located within the National Historic Site boundary, south of E. 5th St. and was built during the interwar period by the US Army and the CCC. During the historic period, it was composed of wood structures that resembled many of those built within the East Barracks area in terms of both scale and materials. Today the South Barracks area is primarily comprised of four brick buildings that were built by the US Military in the 1980s and largely function as maintenance and storage spaces. They do not follow the historic arrangement of the former barracks buildings. A single South Barracks building from the period of significance remains extant at the east end of the newly constructed south parking lot.

Development began in earnest in the East Barracks between 1903-1907, along the southern edge of the Parade Ground where the new headquarters building and four barracks were built. Of the four barracks that flanked the headquarters building (building 991) three barracks buildings remain (buildings 987, 989, and 993). A gymnasium (building 721) was built facing McLoughlin Road.

Several storehouses and workshops were erected at the south end of the post. The first of these buildings (building 786) was built in 1905-1906, containing workshops. A Quartermaster storehouse, (building 752) was built along Alvord Road at the same time, and three years later, a second Quartermaster storehouse (building 754) was constructed nearby. Most of these buildings date to the first decade of the 1900s when many of the Quartermaster's standard plans for communal housing and administrative buildings reflected a simplified Colonial Revival style. This style of building is found at several of the large western military posts, such as Fort Yellowstone. Additional construction took place during World War I. Several of these buildings are still extant within the East Barracks. In 1914, two mess halls (buildings 722 and 725) were built; building 725 became a restaurant in 1931. A storage building (building 753) was built in 1917 near the Quartermaster storehouses, and a motor repair shop (building 748) built between 1918 and 1919. Continued construction occurred in other areas of the post through World War II but slowed down in the East Barracks significantly after World War I ended except for a couple of buildings that were constructed to support the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. Few buildings or structures have been added to the East Barracks since the period of significance.

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

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

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

This building was historically used as a Gymnasium and Cafeteria. It exhibits Colonial Revival stylist features. A one-story wood-frame building with rectangular footprint and full daylight basement level, Building 721 has a hipped roof with dentil course; prominent hipped-roof portico supported by Doric columns; sandstone masonry foundation; horizontal beveled wood cladding with corner boards; primary fenestration sets of 1/1 double-hung wooden windows with 3-light transoms; two sheet metal roof ventilators with star finials; and a corbelled brick masonry chimney. Alterations made to two original window openings at west elevation, addition of side entrance porch at south elevation and loading dock at east elevation, installation of asphalt shingle roofing. Building 721 exhibits generally good physical integrity on the exterior except for significant alterations made to the windows at the front (west elevation). A non-historic entry/exit porch has been added to the south elevation and a modern door and loading dock has been added to the east elevation.

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

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

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

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

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

Building 728 was historically used for a finance office. It is a one-story, wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint; gable roof form with low pitch and tight eaves and rake; small shed-roof entry porch roof at west elevation; concrete perimeter/pier foundation system; horizontal dropped wood cladding with corner boards; hollow clay tile walls at SE corner; wooden 8/8 double-hung windows; multiple metal roof ventilators;

brick chimney; composition shingle roofing. Building 728 exhibits good physical integrity on the exterior. Alterations have been made to the west entry porch, which was originally a recessed entryway. The building was rehabilitated to accommodate a new tenant around 2019.

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

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

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

Historically, Building 746 was known as the Barracks or Emergency Barracks. It is a two-story, wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint; gable roof form with low pitch, tight rake, wide eaves and exposed rafter ends; shed roof with hipped junctions wraps around building above first floor level windows; shed roof above second floor windows at gable end - north elevation; concrete pier foundation system with vertical board skirting; horizontal dropped wood cladding with corner boards; wooden 8/8 double-hung windows; primary entrance at north elevation with no formal entry porch; fire escape door at second floor level with small projecting platform porch supported by wood kneebraces; wooden ladder attached to north elevation; freestanding brick masonry chimney with metal flue; composition shingle roofing. It was moved to its current site circa 1955. Building 746 exhibits good physical integrity on the exterior; however, some entry doors have been altered.

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

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

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

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

and porch have also been added to the north elevation. Despite these changes, Building 752 exhibits generally good physical integrity on the exterior.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historically this building was also called the Double Infantry Barracks, it is a two and one-half story, wood-frame building with symmetrical U-shaped footprint/floor plan and full daylight basement and attic levels; gabled roof with one-story front and rear porches; rusticated sandstone masonry foundation; horizontal beveled wood cladding with corner boards; primary fenestration is 2/2 double-hung wooden windows with flat simple surrounds; typical five-panel doors with three-light transoms; four large corbelled brick masonry chimneys; four large metal roof ventilators; gable end returns and box cornice; and composition/asphalt shingle roofing. Open porches along the north elevation have shed roofs supported by slender Tuscan columns on cast iron bases with cast iron guard rails and handrails. Open porches at the south elevation have shed roofs supported by slender square columns with chamfered corners on cast iron bases with cast iron guard rails and handrails. The building is very similar in plan and design to Building 987 and Building 993, both of which utilize an identical floor plan. Building 987 differs slightly in plan and the gable end windows at the attic level of the north elevation are Palladian style composed of 2/2 arched windows with keystones flanked by fixed 4-light panels. The rear entryway doors also differ; they are 2-panel wood doors with a glazed 30-light upper panel surmounted by a 3-light transom. Alterations to Building 989 include removal of original slate roofing and installation of composition/asphalt shingle roofing at main roof; removal of original standing seam metal roofing and installation of rolled asphalt roofing at porches; removal of two original brick masonry chimneys. Building 989 exhibits generally good physical integrity on the exterior except for non-historic metal fire escapes at the north elevation and modern doors that have been added to various elevations.

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

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

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

Also historically called the Double Infantry Barracks, Building 993 is a two and one-half story wood-frame building with symmetrical U-shaped footprint/floor plan and partial daylight basement and attic levels; gabled roof with one-story front and rear porches; rusticated sandstone masonry foundation; horizontal beveled wood cladding with corner boards; primary fenestration is 2/2 double-hung wooden windows with flat simple surrounds; typical five-panel doors with three-light transoms; six large corbelled brick masonry chimneys; four large metal roof ventilators; gable end returns and box cornice; and composition/asphalt shingle roofing. Open porches along the north elevation have shed roofs supported by slender Tuscan columns with cast iron guard rails and handrails. Open porches at the south elevation have shed roofs supported by slender square columns with chamfered corners with cast iron guard rails and handrails. The building is identical in original plan and design to Building 987 and very similar to Building 989. Buildings 987 and 993 differ only slightly from 989 in plan and the gable end windows at the attic level of the north elevation are not Palladian style. The rear entryway doors also differ; they are 2-panel wood doors with a glazed 4-light upper panel surmounted by a 3-light transom. Prior to the 2023

rehabilitation to accommodate a new tenant, alterations included removal of original slate roofing and installation of composition/ asphalt shingle roofing at main roof and the removal of original standing seam metal roofing and installation of rolled asphalt roofing at porches. Building 993 exhibits a very high level of physical integrity on both the exterior and the interior of the building. It is distinguished by significant character-defining interior spaces that remained relatively unaltered.

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

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

Building 410 (Contributing)

This single story, wood frame, building with an end-gabled roof and horizontal siding dates to the interwar period of development in the South Barracks spearheaded by the US Army and the CCC on the site of the former Spruce Mill south of E. 5th Street. The rectangular plan building is oriented in a north-south direction, with four overhead vehicular doors lining the east façade. It appears to have functioned as a vehicle maintenance building historically. It is the only remaining historic building within the South Barracks area, as most were removed by the US Military or the NPS over the last 20 years as the site transitioned in management and use.

Buildings 400, 402, 404, and 405 (Noncontributing)

These four brick-faced buildings comprise the remainder of the South Barracks cluster within the Barracks/Parade Ground character area. They are square and rectangular in plan, with flat roofs and large vehicular openings, clustered around a multipurpose paved area that provides access and parking to the area. The buildings are restricted access and encircled by a chain link fence. They were built by the US Army in 1983 for the purpose of vehicle maintenance and storage and are not considered contributing features within Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.



Building 704 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956505) (MIG January 2023)



Building 721 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956509) (MIG January 2023)



Building 722 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956512) (MIG 2023)



Building 725 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956515) (MIG 2023)



Building 728 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956519) (MIG 2023)



Building 733 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956521) (MIG 2023)



Building 746 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956524) (MIG 2023)



Building 748 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956528) (MIG 2023)



Building 752 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956534) (NPS 2024)



Building 753 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956533) (NPS 2024)



Building 754 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956531) (MIG 2023)



Building 786 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956535) (MIG 2023)



Building 987 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956907) (MIG 2023)



Building 989 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956536) (MIG 2023)



Building 991 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956538) (MIG 2023)



Building 993 (Contributing, CRIS HS ID 956537) (MIG 2023)



Bandstand on eastern edge of Parage Ground Bandstand (Noncontributing, CRIS HS ID 1170705) (MIG January 2023)



View of Building 410 towards East 5th St. (Contributing) (MIG December 2021)



One of the contemporary buildings, Building 405, in the South Barracks cluster (buildings 400, 402, 404, and 405). (Noncontributing) (MIG January 2023)

Small-Scale Features

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

Concrete Platform (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202920)

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

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

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

Memorial and Markers (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202923)

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

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

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

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

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

Bike Rack (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202924)

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

Lighted Bollards (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202925)

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

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

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

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

Mailbox (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202928)

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

Planter bollards (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202929)

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

Flagpole (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202930)

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

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

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

Basalt Edging (Undetermined , CRIS CL ID 202932)

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

Rock Mound (Undetermined, CRIS CL ID 202933)

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



Concrete Platform (contributing, CRIS CL ID 202920) (MIG 2023)



Historic Bakehouse Building Foundation (contributing, CRIS CL ID 202921) (MIG 2023)



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



Utility boxes and above ground vaults are located throughout the East Barracks area. These features were added after the period of significance and are noncontributing. (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202931) (MIG January 2023)



Basalt Edging (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202932) (MIG 2023)



Rock Mound (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202933) (MIG 2023)

Archeological Sites

Vancouver Barracks (Contributing, 45CL162)

The Vancouver Barracks site was first designated in 1979 to document the built environment, consisting of 25 extant historic U.S. Army structures. The boundary encompasses the current West and East Vancouver Barracks. West Vancouver Barracks, located west of Fort Vancouver Way, is owned by the City of Vancouver. The southwestern corner of the site is managed by the FHWA, and the East Vancouver Barracks is managed by the NPS.

The site has multiple components reflecting a variety of historical occupants and activities. The HBC used the southern extent of the site and most of the East Vancouver Barracks, in the mid- to late 19th-century for residences, outbuildings, and other structures. The HBC Cemetery takes up a large area of the site (CRIS number here). The southwestern portion of 45CL162 contains the site of the ca. 1845–1887 St. James Catholic Mission. The U.S. Army use of the site began in the mid-19th century and continued into the 20th century. The southern portion of West Vancouver Barracks contained Quartermaster's Depot buildings, and the northern portion contains the O. O. Howard House, a Commanding Officer's quarters built in 1878. Throughout the site, U.S. Army structures also included barracks, quarters, training facilities, hospitals, other associated buildings, and roads. A Sutler's Store, a private supplier to the military, existed to the north of the St. James Mission in the mid-19th century. Archaeological excavations since 1980 have uncovered intact, significant cultural deposits, features, and artifacts associated with all of these components.

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

The site of a cemetery that was used by the HBC prior to the establishment of the US military post intersects with the west boundary of the Barracks/Parade Ground character area boundary. The cemetery was unmarked, so the extent of the site is unknown, but the current archaeological site covers approximately five acres that spans both the East and West Barracks areas. When HBC left Fort Vancouver, the US Army did not maintain or use the cemetery. The general area was used for the construction of US Army buildings and structures, including a chapel, and is the current site of the Clark County Veterans Memorial.



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

Mission 66 Park Developed Area Character Area

Spatial Organization

The NPS Mission 66 master plan for the National Historic Site called for a developed area near the northeast corner of the park. This development included a small cluster of buildings related to park management and visitor amenities overlooking a broad, sloping lawn. The buildings included a Park Headquarters (now used as the Visitor Center), two employee residences, and a maintenance building. The buildings and roads associated with the Mission 66 Park Developed 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 site to a minimum. As a result, buildings were sited close to one another to minimize the area of disturbance and obstructions of views.

Today, all elements of the historic spatial organization remain extant within the Mission 66 Park Developed Area. The buildings, road systems, and the lawn with specimen trees are 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 landscape and retains overall integrity in terms of pattern and relationship.

Visitor Center Area (Contributing, CRIS CL 199469)

A Visitor Center was planned for interpretive programs and administrative offices (see Buildings and Structures for more information on the building itself). A gently rising, curvilinear park road provided a pleasant drive through a broad expanse of lawn with clusters of specimen trees from East 5th Street toward the Visitor Center located on an upper river terrace. Parking was located at the north edge, behind the Visitor Center, to hide it from view as visitors approached the Visitor Center from the reconstructed Fort. The placement of the parking area 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 siting 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 Operations Area (Contributing, CRIS CL 199470)

The residences housed the Superintendent (from 1962 through 1978) and park employees (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, and the maintenance building was sited on the north side of the utility yard and used for equipment storage and a workshop.

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



Visitor Center Area (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199469) (MIG January 2023)



Park Operations Area (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199470) (MIG January 2023)

Land Use

Land use within the Mission 66 Park Developed Area cultural landscape included activities typically associated with the establishment of the park's visitor and administration services. 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 also included but 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 park's interpretive staff and the Friends of Fort Vancouver group instead of the administrative staff. The residences are used for housing, and the former maintenance shop is used as the costume shop. The interpretive program has been expanded as reconstruction efforts at the Fort have increased and the inclusion of the Fort Vancouver Village. As the Fort reconstruction has been further developed, the focus of the visitor interpretive experience has shifted toward the Fort reconstruction and relies less completely on the Visitor Center. However, important interpretive programs continue to occur within the Visitor Center. Overall, the land uses within the Mission 66 Park Developed Area continue to contribute to the cultural landscape.



Interpretive panels within the Visitor Center, overlooking the Fort Vancouver reconstruction to the south. (Contributing) (MIG January 2023)

Vegetation

Between 1961 and 1962, a planting plan was implemented within the Developed Area. The plan shows a plant palette that was predominantly composed of ornamental plant species that complemented the suburban setting of the park facilities. The original planting has been altered over time through the removal of some plant beds, the replacement of many shrubs, trees, and hedges around the buildings, and the addition of new vegetation. Because so little remains from the 1960s plan, the planting plan as a whole has lost integrity. However, the general function (screening, suburban feel), arrangement, and grouping of plants continues to convey the historic character of the Mission 66 Park Developed Area. Therefore, while individual plants may not contribute, the plantings as a whole remain a contributing characteristic of the Mission 66 Developed Area character area since they exhibit a similar character to what was planted during the historic period. The various plant groups are outlined below.

Honey Locusts (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199471)

A historic row of seven honey locust trees (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*) is located along the southern edge of the Visitor Center parking area and appears to be part of the original planting plan.

Mature Conifers (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202943)

There is a small grove of mature conifers (species) planted near the entrance sign along Evergreen Boulevard. Additional clusters of conifers are located along the fence line that follows the north edge of the cultural landscape. They were included in the original planting plan and appear to have been planted during the period of significance or replaced in-kind at a later date.

Clipped Hedges (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199473)

There are clipped hedges including the original Firethorn hedge (Pyracantha) at the eastern facade of the Visitor Center. Although some of the hedges have been altered overtime, the location and texture of these plant materials were established during the period of significance.

Specimen Trees (Contributing, CRIS CL IDs 199475, 202944, 202945, 202946)

Specimen trees are found throughout the Developed Area, both around the buildings and in the open lawn area that align with the 1960s planting plan.

A Norway spruce (Picea abies), an ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*), and two crabapples (*Malus scheideckeri*) are located behind the residences.

A mix of Oregon white oak and Douglas fir trees dot the lawn area between the Visitor Center and E. 5th Street. Although these trees may have existed before the Mission 66 Developed Area was planned and built, they were intentionally retained as part of the design implementation.

Norway Spruce Trees (Contributing, CRIS CL IDs 199746, 202947)

Two Norway spruce trees are located east of the Maintenance Building, near E. Reserve Str. They were planted during the period of significance.

Arborvitae (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199477)

An arborvitae shrub screens residences and maintenance area from parking area. The shrub was planted at an unknown date after the period of significance and replaced a former yew hedge at this location.

Foundation Plantings at the Residences (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202948)

Most of the original foundation plantings around the residences in the Park Operations area have been replaced. A former planting bed between the two residences has also been removed.

Trees and Shrubs Around the Hojun Maru monument (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199478)

Most of the original trees and shrubs west of the Visitor Center have been replaced. The vegetation around the Hojun Maru monument, including *Rhododendron sp.*, *Pieris sp.*, and *Prunus sp.*, were planted after the period of significance in 1989. Two additional cherry trees (*Prunus*) were planted in 2017 and 2019.

Japanese Maple (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202949)

A Japanese maple (*Acer*) is planted to the west of the Visitor Center entrance. It was planted after the period of significance, possibly circa 1989 when some of the trees and shrubs around the Hojun Maru Monument were installed.

Conifers in Parking Area Islands (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202950)

Mature conifers are planted in each island within the visitor center parking area. Photos from 2014 indicate that five conifers were present at that time. Currently, there is one extant conifer in the west island and two extant conifers in the east island. These trees replaced London plane trees that were specified in the original planting plan and were planted at an unknown date after the period of significance.

Shrub screen around utilities (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202951)

Non-historic rhododendron and other shrubs (species unidentified) have been planted at the rear of the Visitor Center to screen utilities that were installed within the lawn area after the period of significance.



Honey Locusts along southern edge of Visitor Center parking area. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199471) (MIG January 2023)



Mature conifers near the entrance sign (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202943) (MIG January 2023)



Clipped Hedges, including original Firethorn hedge, at the east end of the Visitor Center. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199473) (MIG January 2023)



Specimen Trees near residences, viewed from west. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199475) (MIG January 2023)



Two Norway spruce trees located at the east end of the maintenance building. (Contributing, CRIS Feature IDs 199746 and 202947) (MIG January 2023)



The arborvitae that separates the employee residences and maintenance shop from parking area. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199477) (NPS, 2024)



Foundation plantings at the employee residences (Picture: Residence #1). (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202948) (MIG January 2023)



Trees and Shrubs Around the Hojun Maru monument (Noncontributing, CRIS CL 199478) (MIG 2023)



Japanese Maple in front of the visitor center. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202949) (MIG January 2023)



Conifers within the parking area islands (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202950) (MIG January 2023)



Shrub screen around the utilities behind the Visitor Center. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202951) (MIG January 2023)

Circulation

One goal of the Mission 66 master plan was to prepare for an increase in visitation and 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 park roads and parking areas, to accommodate the traffic. The new road system and parking area 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).

Today, the circulation system as a whole continues to follow the same patterns that were developed in the Mission 66 Master Plan. Therefore, circulation features and patterns support the integrity of the Mission 66 Park Developed Area character area and contribute to the cultural landscape.

Visitor Center Access Road (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121584, CRIS HS ID 367629)

Originally built as a single-lane road, 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 US Army era. The Access Road has been recently repaved in asphalt and vehicular pull-outs were added at intervals along the road to accommodate two-way traffic. Gates at the north and south ends of the road allow vehicular access to be managed.

Visitor Center Parking Area (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 192587, CRIS HS ID 167640)

To accommodate vehicles once the visitors arrived at their destination, parking areas 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 area at the Fort site was a looped road that was moved and reconfigured in the early 1990s with the addition of an interpretive garden (this parking area is not located within the cultural landscape boundary). At the Visitor Center, the asphalt paved parking area was placed north of the building so as not to interfere with views from the Visitor Center to the Fort site. It is designed as a loop road with parking spaces on the north and south sides of the parking area.

Visitor Center Concrete Sidewalk (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 192588, , CRIS HS ID 367675)

Starting with a paved plaza and seat wall in front of the Visitor Center entrance, a concrete sidewalk extends along the southern edge of the parking area. The sidewalk extended from the Visitor Center to the eastern edge of the parking area, providing a walkway for visitors moving to and from their automobiles. The sidewalk was also the formal path that connected the Visitor Center and the employee area near the east end of the parking area. The sidewalk departed from the parking area to descend a slope to the employee housing area, passed by a historic hedge (non-extant) that served to discourage the public from entering the area. The plaza and the seat wall were modified in the 1990s with new paving and an extended seating area with a bench and a universally accessible ramp at the east end, but the plaza retains the overall form and function of the original design.

Employee Area Access Road (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 192589, CRIS HS ID 367675)

This road was constructed to provide access to the employee area from East Reserve Street. This road was accessed from a separate entrance to deter visitors from entering the Park Operations area.

Non-historic Walkways (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202952)

Modifications to the historic circulation pattern include the installation of a pathway from the Visitor Center entrance to the Japanese cargo ship monument at the west end of the building that was installed in 1989. Additionally, a concrete sidewalk was added in front of the Visitor Center to facilitate temporary parking for visitor drop off. Walkways located between the parking area and picnic shelter are also thought to post-date the historic period since they do not appear on the 1968 as-built plans.



Visitor Center Access Road, looking west/southwest towards E. 5th Street. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 121584) (MIG January 2023)



Visitor Center Parking Area (contributing, CRIS CL ID 192587) (MIG 2023)



Visitor Center concrete sidewalk, looking east towards the employee housing area. (contributing, CRIS CL ID 192588) (MIG January 2023)



Employee Area Access Road (CRIS CL ID 192589), Contributing (MIG 2023)



One of the Added Walkways which is a concrete sidewalk in front of Visitor Center (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202952) (MIG January 2023)

Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures associated with the Mission 66 Park Developed 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 streamlined Modern Style architecture that emphasized new materials (inexpensive steel, concrete, and glass) and machine production. Common aspects of modernist 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 Developed Area character area reflect the elements typical of modernistic architecture of the Mission 66 era. The Visitor Center, the two staff residences, and a maintenance shop remain today with some alterations. These buildings and their subsequent modifications are described below.

The original buildings within the developed area retain their original form and arrangement. Their designs continue to convey the Modern Style architecture that was central to the Mission 66 movement. Therefore, the original buildings contribute to the cultural landscape.

Visitor Center (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121586, CRIS HS ID 367271)

Built in 1960-1961, the Visitor Center is one-story over a 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 green.

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. Historically, there was an overhanging eave covering a walkway that connected the plaza to restrooms at the eastern end of the building. The southern façade has two great banks of windows. In 2015, a renovation to the front of the Visitor Center saw the entrance to the restrooms moved inside the building, and the entry doors and roofline over the doors were modified to a front gabled portico entry system. Other 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 green. 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 bench/planter unit, and a universally accessible ramp, set of stairs and low retaining wall were all added in the early 1990s.

Maintenance Shop (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121648, CRIS HS ID 367602)

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. Another expansion occurred in 1998. The building is currently used as the costume shop for interpretive programs.

Staff Residences (Contributing, CRIS CL IDs 121646, 121644, CRIS HS IDs 367311, 367389)

There are two staff residences in the Park Operations area: Residence #1 (Park Headquarters/Admin.) (CRIS CL ID 121646, CRIS HS ID 367311) and Residence #2 (CRIS CL ID 121644, CRIS HS ID 367389). Built in 1960-1961, the two residences 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 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.

Picnic Shelter (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 126909),

A picnic shelter was added after the end of the period of significance. It is a one-story rectangular wood framed building with a gable roof. There are sliding barn doors on the north façade and parts of the east and west facades that are opened when in use. A short concrete retaining wall is offset from the building's north façade, which also serves as its main entrance.

Playground (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 126911)

The playground consists of two prefabricated structures, including a swing and a climbing and sliding structure. The climbing and sliding structure has triangle shaped caps which mimic forms on the corner of the reconstructed Fort Vancouver Structure. The playground is bounded by square lumber and the ground plane is covered in wood chips.

A playground was included in the original Mission 66 Developed Area plan in the lawn area behind the Visitor Center. The playground was built and furnished with metal equipment typical of the Mission 66 program in an informal arrangement on the law. These features were removed after the period of significance, and the new playground was installed during the 1990s at its current location.

Utility Shed (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202953, CRIS HS ID 117164)

A small utility shed with vertical siding and a gable roof sits on a concrete slab near the southeast corner of the Visitor Center. It is painted green to match the other buildings in the cluster. Date of construction is unconfirmed, but it is likely that the shed was built when other utility improvements were installed in the area in the 1970s or 1990s.

E. 5th Street Gazebo (Noncontributing)

A wood gazebo was built by the City of Vancouver within a vegetated island at the east vehicular entrance to the National Historic Site on E. 5th Street during the early 2000s. The gazebo is decorative in function, with a sign noting that you are entering the National Historic Site affixed to its east-facing columns. The gazebo is not maintained by NPS and is not a contributing feature to the cultural landscape.



Visitor Center entrance. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121586) (MIG January 2023)



Maintenance Shop, now the costume shop, viewed from E Reserve St. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121648) (MIG January 2023)



Residence #2 viewed from the south (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121644). (MIG January 2023)



Picnic Shelter (CRIS CL ID 126909), Noncontributing (MIG 2023)



Playground (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 126911) (MIG 2023)



Utility Shed, looking northeast (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202953). (MIG January 2023)



E. 5th Street Gazebo (Noncontributing) (MIG 2023)

Views and Vistas

View from Visitor Center to Fort Vancouver (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202954)

The Visitor Center was built in this location and oriented to face southwest over the broad expanse of lawn to provide a view towards what was then the site of the historic fort. Prior to its reconstruction, this vantage and viewpoint allowed the NPS to describe what was present during the HBC Era. Today, the reconstructed fort serves a similar purpose and the viewshed is critical to that interpretive goal. Over time some trees have grown within the viewshed, which limits the framed view from the Visitor Center to the reconstructed fort.



View from the rear of the Visitor Center towards the reconstructed Fort (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202954). (MIG January 2023)

Small-Scale Features

Contributing small-scale features include those that were designed under the Modern Style architectural approach and emphasized visitor experience. They include the flagpole, the British anchor exhibit, and the park entrance sign located near the Access Road's intersection with East Evergreen Boulevard. Additional noncontributing small-scale features have been added to the cultural landscape since the period of significance and are described in further detail below.

Visitor Center Flagpole (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121588, CRIS HS ID 614751)

The flagpole was part of the original design for the Visitor Center and has remained in its original location since 1961.

British Anchor Exhibit (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121592, CRIS HS ID 367800)

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 area and remains in the original location. The anchor is a catalogued museum object and may someday be moved into a location that is protected from the elements for preservation. Because the anchor exhibit was installed during the Mission 66 period of significance, underscores the Mission 66-era goal of site interpretation, and remains in its original location, it is contributing.

Park Sign near Evergreen Blvd. and Visitor Center Access Road (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121590, CRIS HS ID 367794)

The NPS sign located at the northern entrance to the Visitor Center parking area, near the intersection of Evergreen Blvd. and Visitor Center Access Road, 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 is attached to the front of the sign. This sign was installed during the period of significance and is a contributing feature within the cultural landscape.

Park Sign near Visitor Center (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 121640)

Another park sign is located near the entrance to the Visitor Center. It consists of a metal board mounted on two square posts. Although an NPS sign existed at this location historically, this sign was installed after the period of significance and is a noncontributing feature.

Japanese Cargo Ship Monument, Hojun Maru (Noncontributing CRIS CL ID 121642)

A small Japanese monument commemorating the Japanese cargo ship, Hojun Maru, was placed by a local Boy Scouts troop in 1989 at the northwestern corner of the Visitor Center. The ship ran aground near Cape Flattery in 1832. The survivors were the first documented Japanese people to arrive on the North American continent.

Wood Fence (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202955)

Wood fences were installed after the period of significance around the above ground utilities near the southeast corner of the Visitor Center. This general area, was installed in the 1970s after the period of significance and although the fence mimics the historic fence style it is a noncontributing feature. The concrete retaining wall which the fence borders is considered part of the Visitor Center and was built during the historic period.

Site Furniture (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202956, 202957, 202958)

Other Noncontributing small-scale features within the landscape include the wood and/or metal bollards placed along the vehicular pullouts on the Access Road (CRIS CL ID 202956), wood slat benches that are sited within the plaza in front of the Visitor Center (CRIS CL ID 202957), and picnic tables near the playground (CRIS CL ID 202958). Modern Style wood slat benches and picnic tables were built as part of the original development but are non-extant today. These features were added during improvement projects after the period of significance.



Flagpole outside Visitors Center (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121588) (MIG January 2023)



British Anchor Exhibit (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121592) (MIG 2023)



Park Sign near Evergreen Blvd. and Visitor Center Access Road (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121590) (MIG January 2023)



Park Sign near Visitor Center (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 121640) (MIG 2023)



Japanese Cargo Ship Monument, Hojun Maru (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 121642) (MIG 2023)



Wood fence around utilities behind Visitor Center (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202955) (MIG January 2023)



Wood and/or metal bollards along the vehicular pull-outs on the Access Road (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202956) (MIG January 2023)



Wood-slat benches adjacent to Visitor Center (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202957) (MIG January 2023)

Fort Vancouver Character Area

Spatial Organization

The Fort Vancouver character area comprises several different areas that can broadly be understood as the Fort and its setting. The setting includes various areas that represent different eras of development and use within the cultural landscape. They are defined and described below.

HBC Fort (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199489)

The HBC strategically sited Fort Vancouver on Fort Plain, a large open meadow surrounded by dense coniferous forests on the northern bank of the Columbia River. The Columbia River was the main transportation route to and from the area, so the (second and final) fort was constructed in a location close to the waterfront with views of the river and easy access to the water , but out of the flood plain (approximately 1,000 feet from the current riverbank).

The Fort served as the hub of the HBC's business activities. Within the stockade was a concentration of buildings, including the Chief Factor's house, kitchen, wash house, bakehouse, blacksmith shop, trade shop, fur store, carpenter shop, church, priest's house, jail, office, powder magazine, several storage structures, and the bachelor's quarters. 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. Generally, the buildings were clustered into two courtyards, with storehouses lining the north, west and south sides of the courtyard, with a bastion constructed in the northwest corner of the stockade in 1845. The east courtyard contained the residences and associated structures (CLR, 1992, 83).

Fort Vancouver Village (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199490)

In addition to construction within the stockade, development at Fort Vancouver also occurred outside of the enclosure. A system of wagon roads extended from the central fort to the outlying fields and forests, the waterfront, and the Fort Vancouver village. A wharf was built on the river southwest of the fort stockade and wagon roads connecting the wharf to the stockade were established. The village was developed west of the stockade that extended from the riverbank to just north of the Upper Mill Road (called East 5th St. today) and included buildings and facilities that supported both the daily lives of the employees and business activities of the HBC. Known as the Fort Vancouver Village (or Kanaka Village), this development was generally inhabited by the lower ranks of HBC employees and their families. During its peak, the village housed between 300 and 600 people. The village was the largest multicultural settlement in the Pacific Northwest and included French-Canadian, Scottish, Irish, Hawaiian, and Iroquois people as well as people from over 30 different regional Native American groups. Some of the buildings and structures documented in the village and along the waterfront included residences, a hospital, mills, boat sheds, a coopers shop, and a salmon house.

Orchard and Garden (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199491)

Between the village and the fort stockade, immediately adjacent to the northwest sides of the stockade, the HBC planted an orchard and garden while agricultural fields were cultivated around the other sides of the stockade wall. The agricultural fields and pastures extended further east, northeast, and southeast from the immediate surroundings of the stockade into the outlying river terraces. Barns and other farm structures were constructed adjacent to the fields northeast of the fort stockade. The fields and pastures closest to the fort stockade were defined by wooden split rail fences.

After the HBC left the area and their development was removed by the US Army, very little remained to convey the historic spatial organization of the HBC development. Starting in 1966, the National Park Service built an accurate reconstruction to help park visitors understand the extent of development by the HBC and to reestablish the development patterns within the landscape. The park reconstructed the fort stockade and several buildings within, as well as two residences in the village and a road that connects the two areas. Fences were constructed to delineate the organization of the agricultural fields immediately around the stockade and a historically accurate orchard

was planted to further convey the agricultural setting of the fort. The reconstructions are based on archeological surveys and historical research that utilized journals, letters, maps, and sketches in their analyses. The result has been a highly accurate reconstruction of portions of the HBC development that helps convey the historic spatial organization of the HBC landscape, with some contemporary elements such as a visitor parking lot, the demonstration garden, and walkways.

Despite NPS reconstruction efforts, some changes to the landscape since 1860 (when HBC's officially departed from the property and the US Army took over management of the landscape) have significantly impacted the ability of the NPS to fully represent the spatial organization of the site in the reconstruction. The greatest impact has been the construction of the railroad berm (built in 1908) and State Route 14 (constructed in the 1940s), which severed the visual and physical relationship between the fort and the Columbia River. With views of the river blocked, it is difficult for visitors to comprehend the relationship between the river and the fort. To help reestablish the symbolic and physical connection between the river and the fort, a land bridge was constructed over State Route 14 in 2007.

Another impact to the spatial organization is the Pearson Field runway, located directly south and southeast of the fort. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) safety regulations have required that the NPS limit use of the historic road alignment (Lower Mill Road) along the southern edge of the stockade that connects to the village, an important link between the two areas. The FAA has worked with the NPS to maintain an agricultural feel to the field through specific mowing practices that help convey the historic agricultural use.

Despite these challenges, through careful research and construction methods, the park has recreated portions of the HBC development that help to accurately portray aspects of the historic spatial organization of the site.

Pearson Field and Air Museum (Contributing)

The east end of the Fort Vancouver Character Area includes an aviation complex with the airplane hangar, the Pearson Field Office, shed and airfield that were built during the interwar period by the US Army and the CCC. While the airfield was used by the US Army for decades prior, it was not paved until 1946. The area extends into the municipal airport outside and to the east of the cultural landscape boundary.

The air museum, hangar, shed and the Pearson Field Office are located at the north edge of the area, along E. 5th Street, while the airfield and associated landscape features span the open river terrace between the hangars and State Route 14. See the Building and Structures for more information on individual contributing features.

Waterfront (Contributing)

The waterfront along the Columbia River at the south edge of the National Historic Site was critical to each phase of development during the period of significance. Different groups have developed the waterfront over time, with the HBC building a village and commercial hub around an inlet (pond, non-extant) and wharf, while the US Army built docks and piers that connected to the railroad line and eventually Kaiser Shipyards. The waterfront remained connected to the upper terraces through a road that may have followed an Indigenous trail that was maintained by HBC and then the US Army, until it was obstructed by the construction of the railroad berm in the 1920s and fully truncated by the expansion of State Route 14 in the 1950s.

Today the linear waterfront spans the river for the full length of the south edge of the National Historic Site between Interstate 5 and the east boundary of the site that cuts through Pearson Field. It remains isolated from the rest of the park unit due to the continued obstruction of the rail line and State Route 14. However, the construction of the land bridge over the interstate in 2008 reestablished a pedestrian connection between the areas. The City of Vancouver manages a seven acre Waterfront park in the west end that features a walking trail, parking, mixed vegetation, and site furniture.



HBC Fort, including the reconstructed bastion at the northwest corning. Looking southwest. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199489) (MIG January 2023)



The entrance to the Fort Vancouver Village, looking west along the Lower Mill Road alignment. Two reconstructed buildings and a split rail fence are visible in the background. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199490) (MIG January 2023)



The Demonstration Garden, looking south towards the stockade. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199491) (MIG January 2023)



Pearson Field and Air Museum area including two hangars and the airfield (Contributing) (MIG 2023)



Waterfront (Contributing) (MIG 2023)

Vegetation

Chief Factor's House Planted Beds (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192617)

Two planted beds in front of the Chief Factor's House, one on either side of the central staircase, include flowering plants and shrubs representative of the HBC era. The plant bed is approximately four feet deep and enclosed by a white fence. Plants include a mix of flowering annuals and perennials, such as roses.[6] Grape vines are supported by on the house's front porch columns to additional provide shade.

Demonstration Garden (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192618)

The demonstration garden was planted ca 1974 to the northeast of the main entrance of the fort stockade. It measures approximately 300 feet by 75 feet with the long axis oriented north-south. It is maintained by a group of NPS volunteers. The garden's location and size are non-historic, but it is near the original location of the historic garden, planted with historically appropriate plant species, and helps to convey the general agricultural character of the site during the HBC era.

The traditional English-style inspired garden has geometric plant beds arranged symmetrically along a central walkway. Most of the flowers and vegetables grown in the garden represent species that would have been available to the HBC. Examples of plants grown within the garden include: borage *(Borago officinalis*), California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), pinks (*Dianthus plumarus*), flowering tobacco (*Nicotiana alata*), foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), hollyhock (*Alcea rosea*), lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*), love-in-a-mist (*Nigella damascene*), rose campion (*Lychnis coronaria cartyophyllaceae*), caraway (*Carum carvi*), currants *(Grossulariaceae spp*.), hops (*Cannabaceae lupulus*), lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis laliatae*), moon and stars watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), and scarlet runner bean (*Phaseolus vulgari coccineus*).

Field Areas (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192616)

Several fields around the fort have been delineated by fences that typically would have enclosed cultivated fields during the HBC era. The park limits mowing of the fields to a couple times a year allowing the existing vegetation within the fields (predominantly non-native grasses and low-growing perennials) to grow to approximately 3 feet in height. Although the fields are not planted with crops or maintained as agricultural fields, the taller vegetation and fences help to convey an agricultural setting. The open fields are located on all sides of the fort.

Invasive Species (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202935)

Several invasive species are found throughout the HBC landscape. Fields are mowed on a regular basis to control spread. Invasive species listed in the 2009 report titled "Vertebrate and Vascular Plant Inventories for Fort Vancouver National Historic Site: NP Species Certified Lists" include: cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), common velvetgrass (*Holcus lanatus*), common St. John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), Kentucky fescue (*Lolium arundinaceum*), reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) is another problematic species in the park but is not listed in the report as an invasive species. *Note: Invasive vegetation is not mapped on the associated site plans; see Natural Resources map data on file with NPS.*

Miscellaneous Non-native/Ornamental Vegetation (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192621)

Shrubs and several trees are located throughout the HBC development area that date to post-HBC eras and uses of the land and are not associated with HBC era activities. A chokecherry hedge and groupings of iris, west of the interpretive orchard, is located near the sites of CCC-era buildings that no longer exist. These shrubs may be remnants from the CCC era but have not been confirmed. During the HBC era this location would have been either an orchard

6 The site visit for this CLI update was conducted in January when the flowering plants were dormant.

or cultivated field. A sequoia tree is located within the interpretive orchard and several locust trees line the fence north of the interpretive orchard (south of the CCC-constructed US Army buildings). The origins of these trees, although unknown, post-date the HBC era and would not have existed within the orchard historically. A single locust tree is located near the reconstructed residences in the village. The origin of this tree is also unknown, but it is not associated with the HBC era. In addition, a mowed lawn has been maintained within the fort stockade since its construction in 1960s. *Note: Partially mapped in associated site plans; see Natural Resources map data on file with NPS for further information.*

Mission 66 Fruit Trees (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192620)

During the Mission 66 era of the park, an orchard was established northwest of the main entrance to the fort reconstruction. The location, tree spacing, and tree species were not an accurate representation of the HBC era orchard. The location was chosen to provide a screen between the fort and the US Army buildings to the north. Several types of fruits trees were planted including apples, cherries, and pears. The apple trees became diseased and were removed between 2003 and 2009. Approximately six cherry and pear trees remain from the Mission 66 orchard, and they have lost their grid pattern so no longer convey the appearance of an orchard.

Native Vegetation (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192619)

Several native plants have become naturalized since the park began reconstructing the HBC landscape in 1966. A few clusters of cottonwoods are located between the Pearson Field runway and State Route 14. Small patches of camas have also been noted between the fort reconstruction and State Route 14 14, though they likely predate the reconstruction of the fort. And two Douglas firs have grown near the northeastern corner of the fort, at the trailhead for the Spruce Trail. More recently, with the construction of the land bridge over State Route 14, native vegetation was planted around the base of the structure. The existence of these species is appropriate within the cultural landscape and were likely present in the uncultivated areas of the HBC landscape.

Orchard (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192615)

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-1800s 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. Six trees were grafted with cuttings from the Old Apple Tree. The young apple trees were carefully shaped (with tall trunks and no lower branches) and were planted on a 30-foot grid system, which are all details that reflect 1840s apple orchard practices.

Old Apple Tree (Contributing)

An apple tree that dates to the 1820s settlement of the HBC is located in Apple Tree Park at the west end of the land bridge adjacent to the waterfront, nestled against the State Route 14 and Interstate 5 exchange. The tree is enclosed within a fence composed of a short concrete wall with pillars connected via metal chains to protect it from climbing and other types of human activities. The concrete fence appears in historic photos dating to the period of significance.

Thought to have germinated in 1827 within the HBC employee village, the more than 200-year-old tree is one of the oldest apple trees in the Pacific Northwest. Living shoots from the Old Apple Tree were used to propagate the reconstructed HBC orchard along the Land Bridge Trail. The tree suffered damage from storms in 2009-2010 and was temporarily thought to have died in 2021, until the rootstock resprouted in 2023.



Chief Factor's House Planted Beds. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192617) (MIG January 2023)



Demonstration Garden, looking east from the central path. The stockade is to the right of the image. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192618) (MIG January 2023)



Field areas, looking northwest from near the entrance to the Fort Vancouver Village. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192616) (MIG January 2023)



Miscellaneous/Ornamental Vegetation (Douglas firs trees at the northeast corner of the stockade) (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192621) (MIG January 2023)



Extant row of Mission 66 Fruit Trees (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192620) (MIG January 2023)



Native Vegetation along the southern boundary of the landscape. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192619) (MIG January 2023)



The reconstructed Orchard, looking southeast towards the stockade. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192615) (MIG 2021)



Old Apple Tree (Contributing) (MIG 2023)

Circulation

Land Bridge Trail (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192612, CRIS HS ID 1170768)

In 2007, a trail was constructed to provide visitor access through the village area to the land bridge over State Route 14 14. The portion of the trail that passes through the village area follows the alignment of the main historic north-south route through the HBC village and later the US Army. An east-west spur trail branches off the main trail, following a historic path that provided access to HBC employee residences. The remainder of the trail includes a segment that begins at East 5th St. west of the US Army Building 410 (historic CCC office), heads south, and then S-curves west through the orchard reconstruction toward the village. This segment does not follow historic road alignments.

Historically, the roads through the village were wagon roads, approximately 12-15 feet wide and probably compacted soil or surfaced with gravel. Design and construction of the modern trails was done in a manner to make them compatible with the historic character of the village. The trail is 12 feet wide, raised 2-3 feet from the surface to not disturb archeological resources underneath, and surfaced with decomposed granite.

A 40 ft wide, earth covered land bridge, known as the Vancouver Land Bridge, is located at the south end of the Land Bridge Trail to provide pedestrian access between Fort Vancouver and the waterfront. The bridge was designed by architects Johnpaul Jones of Jones and Jones, and Maya Lin, and was dedicated in 2008. Indigenous groups were involved in the native planting concept and the interpretive elements of the land bridge's design.

Lower Mill Road (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192611, CRIS HS ID 1170767)

The road south of the fort, "Lower Mill Road," was a main connector between the fort and the waterfront to the west and agricultural fields to the east. The historic alignment of the road is currently demarcated by fence lines that historically would have been used to enclose the surrounding agricultural fields. The road is approximately 20-feet wide. The west end of the trail is an unpaved, grassy corridor; sections close to the stockade are paved in gravel. The road historically joined with East 5th St. (or Upper Mill Road) as it continued eastward, but today the road is truncated by a road associated with Pearson Field. Since the road is located within the Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) of Pearson Field, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) safety regulations discourage visitor use of this road.

Main Fort Entrance Walkway (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192609, CRIS HS ID 367182)

The northern entrance to the fort was historically accessed by a wagon road that was aligned north-south between East 5th St. and the entrance to the fort stockade. It measured approximately 12-15 feet wide and was probably surfaced with compacted soil or gravel. Today, a 12-foot-wide walkway follows the same alignment extending from East 5th St. to the northern gate of the stockade. A spur trail branches westward to connect to the main visitor parking lot outside of the cultural landscape boundary. This walkway provides the main access between the parking lot and the fort. The walkway was designed and constructed to be compatible with the historic character of the fort. The trail is 12 feet wide, raised 1-2 feet from the surface to avoid disturbance of archeological resources underneath, and surfaced with decomposed granite, which gives a historically compatible look and feel that matches the color of the native soil.

Parking Lot (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192613, CRIS HS ID 1170769)

The parking lot within the cultural landscape boundary was constructed in the early 1990s. It is a roughly rectangular-shaped, open area, approximately 300 feet long and 150 feet wide. It is accessed from East 5th Street and has one entrance at the western end and one exit at the eastern end to encourage one-way traffic through the lot. It is divided into two parking areas by a narrow median down the center line. The parking lot is surfaced with gravel and its edges are defined by lawn. The parking lot provides angle-in parking for cars and trucks that is delineated by wood bumpers and parallel parking for buses and RVs along

the northern edge of the median. This parking lot was originally constructed as a temporary solution for visitor parking and is now being phased out.

Paths within the Fort (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192610, CRIS HS ID 1170766)

Several paved paths within the fort stockade provide access to reconstructed buildings. Like the other walkways throughout the HBC area, these walkways were designed and constructed to be compatible with the historic character of the fort. The paths are 10 feet wide and are slightly raised from the surface to avoid disturbing archeological resources underneath. The trails are surfaced with decomposed granite, which gives a historically compatible look and feel that matches the color of the native soil. While the surface material is compatible, not all the alignments are historically accurate. The walkways show signs of deterioration due to poor drainage and exposure to elements. There are signs of water pooling where they connect to building entrances and at major junctions in the paths.

Pearson Field Runway (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192614, CRIS HS ID 1170770)

The Pearson Field runway is located south of the fort and extends eastward beyond NPS-owned property. It is paved with asphalt and measures 60 feet wide and 3,200 feet long with a little less than half its length on NPS property. The field has been used as a landing strip since the early 1900s but has undergone several modifications over the years, including initial efforts to pave the runway in 1946. The runway was both repaved and reconfigured after the period of significance. An unpaved extension at the western end of the runway is kept mowed, per FAA regulations, and provides the field-like setting for the Fort Vancouver stockade and villages reconstructions sites. The runway is accessed via a asphalt-paved road from E. 5th Street.

Pedestrian Walkways (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202936)

Walkways and paths within the cultural landscape are primarily decomposed granite or gravel material. They bisect areas that were historically planted fields. A walkway was constructed to connect the main fort entrance walkway to the Spruce Trail to the east and the fields to the west of. Another walkway was constructed to connect the parking lot to the main entrance walkway and Land Bridge Trail.

Spruce Trail (Noncontributing)

A short loop trail traverses the lawn between the reconstructed Fort Stockade and the aviation complex. The trail was constructed by NPS in the early 2010s after the remaining Spruce Mill and US Army buildings were removed from the site during the 1990s. The landscape around the trail features mowed grasses, reminiscent of the former agricultural fields that characterized the HBC era, providing an important setting (in combination with the mowed airfield) for the reconstructed HBC sites. The accessible trail is surfaced with decomposed granite and may be accessed from the east via the aviation complex or the west via the northeast corner of the stockade. Metal and concrete markers embedded in the ground along the trail provide stopping points for a self-guided tour that examines the Spruce Mill's history.

Pearson Air Museum Visitor Parking Lot (Noncontributing)

A visitor parking lot was constructed along the north edge of the aviation complex ca. 2008 to provide parking for visitors to the Pearson Air Museum. The one-way linear lot is entered at its west end via a driveway from E. 5th Street and exits onto E. Reserve Street at the east end. It is paved in concrete with angled parking on either side. A line of textured vegetation featuring coniferous trees, shrubs, and groundcover line the north edge of the lot.



The southern end of the Land Bridge Trail, looking north from the land bridge. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192612, CRIS HS ID 1170768) (MIG January 2023)



Southwest Land Bridge gateway entrance, approaching from Waterfront Park or the Old Apple Tree. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192612, CRIS HS ID 1170768) (MIG January 2023)



Approaching center of Land Bridge from Land Bridge Trail. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192612) (MIG January 2023)



Lower Mill Road looking east toward the fort from the village. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192611, CRIS HS ID 1170767) (MIG January 2023)



Main fort entrance and walkway, looking north towards E. 5th Street from the north gate of the stockade. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192609, CRIS HS ID 367182) (MIG January 2023)



Parking Lot, looking east. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192613, CRIS HS ID 1170769) (MIG January 2023)



Paths within the Fort Stockade (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192610, CRIS HS ID 1170766) (MIG January 2023)



View of Pearson Field Runway looking southeast. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192614, CRIS HS ID 1170770) (MIG January 2023)



Asphalt paved access road to Airfield, looking south towards field. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192614) (MIG January 2023)



Pedestrian Walkways (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202936) (MIG 2023)



Spruce Trail (Noncontributing) (MIG 2023)



Pearson Air Museum Visitor Parking Lot (Noncontributing) (MIG 2023)

Buildings and Structures

Most of the buildings and structures associated with the Hudson's Bay Company were removed in the early 1860s when the US Army assumed full control of the site. The rest were removed by subsequent Army activities and a fire in 1866 that destroyed the stockade. Since 1966, the National Park Service has been actively reconstructing historic HBC buildings and structures, focusing on the company's height of development in 1845. All buildings and structures, except for the original stone well lining within the stockade, are reconstructions built using the best scientific and professional procedures available at the time, and following the guidelines established by the park's earlier master plans. The contemporary reconstruction of the fort stockade and several interior structures, coupled with reconstruction of the two village buildings and wagon roads, help convey the construction style of the HBC era.

The current fort reconstruction consists of the stockade, 11 buildings, three privies, a flagstaff, belfry, restored well, the Fort Vancouver Village entrance gate, and an extensive split rail fence system outside of the stockade. A few of the buildings have non-historic uses, such as public restrooms in the wash house and curatorial facilities in the fur store. However, the historic appearance was conveyed with only minor changes to their exteriors to accommodate these modern 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 not currently considered eligible for listing in the National Register but are compatible with the historic landscape.

The buildings associated with the HBC development were principally built in the Canadian style with post-on-sill construction. This type of construction was used throughout Canada during this period and was common in the fur-trade industry. Employing post-on-sill construction techniques, the frames of the buildings were made by mortising vertical, squared-timber posts into timber sills. The walls were 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. Initially the roofs were clad with one-foot-wide, by one-inch-thick sawed boards until approximately 1845 or 1846 when most of these boards were replaced by shakes or shingles. Early in the stockade's history, the roofs appeared to have been simple gable roof; however, by 1846 eight of the principal buildings had hip roofs (CLR, 1992, 83).

Non-contributing and incompatible buildings and structures include the contact station located inside the main entrance to the stockade and the interpretive garden shed built in the 1980s for equipment storage. These non-compatible features are not accurate reconstructions of known historic features.

Additional contributing and non-contributing buildings that were built in support of the 20th century US Army operations and the airfield are located within the character area outside of the reconstruction.

Well (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121660, CRIS HS ID 005179)

Constructed circa 1845, 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 lining. The shaft opening was returned to grade and covered with wood boards like the covering over other fort wells that can be seen in historic photographs. The well was excavated in 1955 and rehabilitated in 1974. The new well sweep and well cap were reconstructed in 2001 based upon information found in historic photographs.

Bastion (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192590, CRIS HS ID 000401)

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 gun ports are covered with Plexiglas. The exterior walls are constructed of chinked, horizontal, infill timbers placed between vertical posts. The roof is pyramidal with wood shingles and a beaver weathervane 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. The original bastion was constructed circa 1845 and was reconstructed in 1972.

Bakehouse (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192591, CRIS HS ID 000402)

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. The bakehouse was originally constructed in 1844 and was reconstructed in 1974.

Belfry (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192605, CRIS HS ID 239249)

The bell tower is located adjacent to the east elevation of the carpenter shop. It is a wooden post with a bell at the top and wooden rungs up the side. The belfry was used to 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. The original belfry was constructed around 1835 and the reconstruction was dedicated in 1993.

Blacksmith Shop (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192595, CRIS HS ID 030081)

The blacksmith shop is 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 first 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. The blacksmith shop was originally built circa 1836-1841 and was reconstructed in 1981.

Carpenter Shop (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192598, CRIS HS ID 235695)

The carpenter 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 in the end gables. In the east and south elevations are wood plank doors. The carpenter shop was originally constructed circa 1844-1845 and was reconstructed in 1997.

Chief Factor's House (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192592, CRIS HS ID 000407)

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 grape vines planted to shade the veranda in the summer. Primary fenestration is paired 10-light casement windows with exterior shutters. A red painted wood door is located on the south elevation. The Chief Factor's house was originally constructed around 1837-1838 and was reconstructed in 1976.

Contact Station (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202937, CRIS HS ID 1172162)

Located just inside the stockade, west of the Chief Factor's house, the contact station is the first point of contact for visitors to the stockade. It is a rectangular, one-story building with a gable roof covered with

wooden shingles. The exterior walls are clad in wood siding. The contact station was added to the Fort in the 1980s and is therefore a noncontributing structure.

Counting House (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192600, CRIS HS ID 366423)

The counting house, located south of the jail and carpenter 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. The counting house was originally built in 1845 and was reconstructed in 2003.

Demonstration Garden Storage (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202938, CRIS HS ID 1172163)

Located next to the demonstration garden north of the fort, the garden shed is used to store tools and other equipment needed for maintenance of the demonstration garden. The shed was constructed in the 1980s, and is not a reconstruction based on historical evidence or archaeological investigation like the other buildings and structures within Fort Vancouver. Next to the shed are two rectangular plan enclosures built for storing compost and green waste.

Flagstaff (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192604, CRIS HS ID 239129)

In 1974, a flagpole was erected in an incorrect location, west of the Chief Factor's House. A new, peeled log flagpole was erected adjacent to the east elevation of the fur store and the old flagpole was removed. The 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. The flagstaff was originally built circa 1829 and was reconstructed in 1995.

Fur Store (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192597, CRIS HS ID 030205)

The fur store is located adjacent to the south wall of the stockade. It is the largest reconstructed building within the fort stockade 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. The fur store was originally built in 1841 and was reconstructed in 1994.

HBC Fence System (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192608, CRIS HS ID 367182)

During the HBC era fences were installed throughout the fort area to protect cultivated crops and define pastureland. A system of 4-foot high split cedar post-and-rail style fences have been reconstructed around open fields surrounding the stockade. Fence lines are also located along a historic wagon road alignment that runs behind (south of) the fort reconstruction, along the Land Bridge Trail, which follows the historic alignment of the main village road, around the demonstration garden, along East 5th St., and near the parking lot. The Fort Vancouver Village fence system was originally built between 1824 and 1860. Reconstruction of the fence system began in 1966 and is ongoing at the time of this evaluation (2023).

Fort Vancouver Village Entrance Gate (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192607, CRIS HS ID 366979)

Outside the stockade, at the Fort Vancouver Village site, a gate has been reconstructed at the junction with Lower Mill Road, the main road to the fort stockade from the waterfront. The 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. The entrance gate was originally built in the 1830s and was reconstructed in 2001.

Jail (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192599, CRIS HS ID 235698)

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. The jail was originally built between 1841 and 1844, it was reconstructed in 2001.

Kitchen (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192593, CRIS HS ID 000408)

This building is behind the Chief Factor's house (north elevation). It is connected to the main house via a short, enclosed passageway, which is not based on historic evidence. The kitchen 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 first 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. The kitchen was originally constructed in 1837-1838 and was reconstructed in 1976.

Stockade (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192603, CRIS HS ID 000400)

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 posts along the northern wall of the stockade are round, pointed tops that are not historically accurate. The rest of the wall posts have beveled tops, with the flat surface of the bevel slanting toward the interior of the stockade. The stockade has 3 entry gates that are the full height of the stockade fence with smaller pedestrian doors at the bottom. These gates are located: on the north side of the stockade, between the Chief Factor's House and the contact station; on the south side of the stockade, west of the trade shop; and on the south side of the stockade west of the fur store. The original stockade was fully constructed prior to 1845 and was reconstructed between 1966 and 1973.

Stockade Privies (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192606, CRIS HS ID 1170765)

Three reconstructed privies are located within the walls of the stockade. Two privies are located near the bakehouse, and the third structure is situated on the eastern stockade wall near the blacksmith shop. Their siting was determined by the archeological evidence. The small rectangular privy reconstructions are covered with board and batten siding and have a shed roof clad with wood shingles. The front-facing elevation has two wood plank doors with a small ventilation opening located above each door. The privies were originally built circa 1830s and were reconstructed in the 1980s.

Trade Shop and Dispensary (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192596, CRIS HS ID 030082)

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. The trade shop and dispensary was originally constructed around 1836-1841 and was reconstructed in 1981.

Village House #1 (Engage House) (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192601, CRIS HS ID 957725)

Of the many house styles that existed during the HBC-era, house #1 was reconstructed to reflect an architectural style that was found in historic sketches. House #1 provides a glimpse of 1800s living conditions in the village. Located west of the stockade, house #1 is a square, 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 is clad in roof shakes with exposed rafters. Primary fenestration includes 2, 12-light casement windows on the southern elevation and a single 12-light casement window on the eastern elevation. A wood plank door is also located on southern elevation. Village house #1 was originally built circa the 1830s and was reconstructed by the University of Oregon Field School between 2006 and 2007.

Village House #2 (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192602, CRIS HS ID 957734)

Of a similar style and scale to house #1, the building is located west of the stockade, approximately 100 feet east of house #1. House #2 is a rectangular, one and one-half story, post-on-sill building with a gable roof. The exterior walls are constructed of chinked, horizontal, infill timbers placed between vertical posts and board and batten wood siding above on the gable ends. The roof is clad with wood shingles and has exposed rafters. Fenestration includes 2 12-light casement windows on the southern elevation, 3 12-light casement windows on the western elevation (one is located at the gable end), while the eastern elevation has 2 12-light casement windows. A wood plank door is located on the southern elevation of the building. The house has a working fireplace and chimney and supports park interpretive programs. Village house #2 was originally built circa the 1840s and was reconstructed in 2009.

Wash House (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192594, CRIS HS ID 000403)

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 first 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 design was carefully modified from its historic appearance to accommodate the modern public restrooms within the building. The Wash House was originally built circa 1840 and was reconstructed in 1976.

Building 194 (Contributing)

Constructed in 1918 and relocated to its present location at the northwest corner of the aviation complex in 1929, this building historically served as the Pearson Field Office. It is a single story, rectangular plan residence with a cross-gable roof. The building is wood-framed and sits on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in horizontal wood siding and the roof is capped in composition shingles. The main entrance faces east towards the Air Museum and features a wood sign that reads "Headquarters Pearson Field" and a flagpole that extends through the roofline. The house was rehabilitated in 2000, and an accessible ramp was constructed, to provide office and meeting space for the museum and currently houses a non-profit vendor. A paved parking area is located at the rear (west) of the building that also connects to the airfield access road.

Building 189 (Contributing)

Built in 1921, this historic airplane hangar is thought to have been constructed with salvaged lumber from the Spruce Mill. It abuts the Air Museum at its north façade and served as the model for the larger replica. The hangar is rectangular in plan with a gambrel roof. It sits on a concrete foundation and is clad in wood lap-siding. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and painted in a yellow and black checked pattern. The east and west façade feature oversized wood hangar doors.

Building 102 (Contributing)

This shed like structure was constructed in 1904 and moved to its current location in 1925. Built to store munitions, it is a one story rectangular plan, building with a gable roof. Both the exterior façades and roof are clad

in corrugated metal sheets, and the roof is painted in a black and yellow checked pattern with vents at the ridge. Two sets of paired metal doors are located over a concrete entry ramp at the north façade, while fenestration is located at the south façade looking towards Pearson Field.

Pearson Air Museum (Noncontributing)

The museum building was constructed in 1997 as a larger scale replica of the original Pearson Field Hangar. It comprises a rectangular shape with a gambrel roof painted in a black and yellow checked pattern, and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in wood lap-siding, and a contemporary façade treatment was applied to the north elevation which overlooks the visitor parking lot.



Well (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121660, CRIS HS ID 005179) (MIG 2023)



Bastion (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192590, CRIS HS ID 000401) (MIG 2023)



Bakehouse (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192591, CRIS HS ID 000402) (MIG 2023)



Belfry (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192605, CRIS HS ID 239249) (MIG 2023)



Blacksmith Shop (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192595, CRIS HS ID 030081) (MIG January 2023)



Carpenter Shop (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192598, CRIS HS ID 235695) (MIG 2023)



Chief Factor's House (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192592, CRIS HS ID 000407) (MIG 2023)



Contact Station (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202937, CRIS HS ID 1172162) (MIG 2023)



Counting House (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192600, CRIS HS ID 366423) (MIG 2023)



Demonstration Garden Storage (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202938) (MIG 2023)



Flagstaff (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192604, CRIS HS ID 239129) (MIG 2023)



Fur Store (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192597, CRIS HS ID 030205) (MIG 2023)



HBC Fence System (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192608, CRIS HS ID 367182) (MIG 2023)



Fort Vancouver Village Entrance Gate (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192607, CRIS HS ID 366979) (MIG 2023)



Jail (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192599, CRIS HS ID 235698) (MIG 2023)



Kitchen (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192593, CRIS HS ID 000408) (MIG 2023)



Stockade wall looking west along the north boundary wall. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192603, CRIS HS ID 000400) (MIG January 2023)



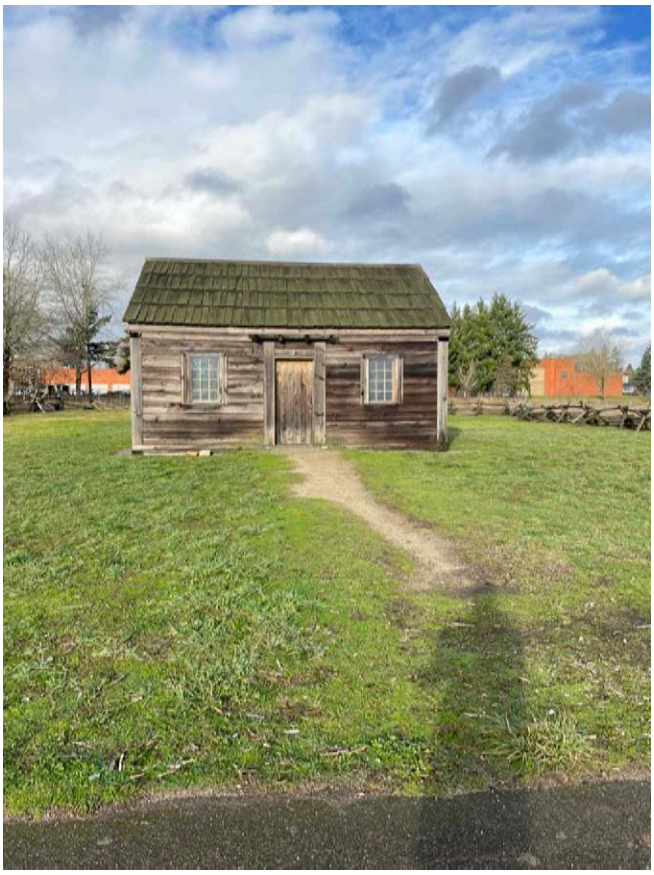
Stockade Privies (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192606, CRIS HS ID 1170765) (MIG 2023)



Trade Shop and Dispensary (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192596, CRIS HS ID 030082) (MIG 2023)



Village House #1 (Engage House) (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192601, CRIS HS ID 957725) (MIG 2023)



Village House #2 (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192602, CRIS HS ID 957734) (MIG 2023)



Wash House (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192594, CRIS HS ID 000403) (MIG 2023)



Building 194 (Contributing) (MIG 2023)



Building 189 (Contributing) (MIG 2023)



Building 102 (Contributing) (MIG 2023)



Pearson Air Museum (Noncontributing) (MIG 2023)

Small-Scale Features

This character area includes several small-scale features that have been carefully designed or chosen to complement the historic character of the reconstruction. These features include rain barrels around the Chief Factor's house, two cannons in front of the Chief Factor's house, and one portable demonstration cannon that is currently located offsite and not described further in this report. The rain barrels and the cannons in front of the Chief Factor's house are reconstructions based on historic evidence. The cannons in front of the Chief Factor's House were historically 18-pounder cannons that were not functional during the HBC era but were placed to impress visitors to the fort. These features are predominantly located in or near the stockade and are compatible with the historic character of the landscape.

Other small-scale features throughout the character area, such as the wood benches, a bike rack, and interpretive signs are clearly contemporary interventions that facilitate visitor enjoyment of the site. The entrance sign, located near the parking lot, was built in 2001 following the same Mission 66-era design used for the sign at the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site's visitor center. Overall, the features at Fort Vancouver are non-contributing, although the items that reconstructed are managed as cultural resources along with the other reconstructed features within the landscape.

Bike Rack (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202939)

A metal bike rack is located near the parking lot at the northern terminus of the fort entry walkway, behind the entrance sign.

Entrance Sign (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192623)

The NPS sign located at the northern terminus of the fort entry walkway 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 is attached to the front of the sign.

Chief Factor's House Garden Fence (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202940)

A wood fence surrounds the garden beds in front of the Chief Factor's house. The fence is approximately 2 feet tall with slats that are about 3 inches wide spaced about 3 inches apart. The fence is painted white. A similar fence is shown in a historic photograph of the Chief Factor's house ca. 1860.

Interpretive Panels (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192624)

Free-standing, metal framed interpretive panels are located throughout the Fort Vancouver cultural landscape. They describe the historical context for nearby reconstructed features. There are panels in several locations: near the entrance to Fort Vancouver Village, at the demonstration garden, in front of the bakehouse, and in front of the carpenter's shop. Some interpretive panels show signs of degradation due to exposure to the elements.

Rain Barrels (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192625)

There are two rain barrels placed at gutter downspouts at the northwestern and northeastern corners of the Chief Factor's house. There are also two barrels at the carpenter's shop; one at the northwest corner and one at the southeast corner. The barrels are wood with metal rings around the body of the barrel. Gutter downspouts are directed into the barrels to collect rainwater runoff from the roofs of the building. These features were added during the reconstruction of the buildings and were designed and sited based on historic evidence.

Red Wheelbarrows (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202941)

Several portable wood wheelbarrows, painted red, are located inside the stockade. They are typically located near reconstructed buildings and appear to be used as interpretive tools for domestic tasks during living history demonstrations.

Cannons in front of the Chief Factor's house (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192627)

Two replica cannons are located south of the Chief Factor's house within the fort stockade. The replica cannons are mounted on wooden bases and oriented with the open face south. They include a stack of replica cannon balls on the ground in front of each cannon. They were reconstructed based on historical evidence and were sited in front of the Chief Factor's house during the HBC era to intimidate visitors. The wooden bases on which the cannons are mounted show signs of deterioration due to the elements.

Wheelchair Lift to Chief Factor's House Porch (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202942)

A wheelchair lift is located on the east side of the front porch on the Chief Factor's house that goes from ground level up to the porch. This lift enables visitors who are unable to use stairs to access the front porch of the house and enter. The wheelchair lift is unsheltered and shows signs of deterioration due to elements.

Wooden Benches (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192622)

Wooden benches are located throughout this landscape. There is one south of the contact station inside the stockade and one on the north end of the demonstration garden. The bench shows signs of deterioration due to elements.

Soviet Transpolar Flight Monument (Noncontributing)

This monument is located within the aviation complex and was built to memorialize the first non-stop transpolar flight from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) to the US in 1937. The sculpture is ten feet tall with an exposed aggregate concrete finish and bronze plaques that describe the event. It on a stepped concrete platform and is surrounded by a walkway composed of red brick pavers. The monument was installed and dedicated in 1973.



Bike rack (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202939) (NPS 2024)



Entrance Sign (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192623) (MIG 2023)



Chief Factor's House Garden Fence (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202940) (MIG 2023)



Interpretive Panels (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192624) (MIG 2023)



Reconstructed rain barrels (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192625) (MIG 2023)



Red Wheelbarrows (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202941) (MIG 2023)



Two Cannons in front of the Chief Factor's house (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192627) (MIG 2023)



Wheelchair Lift to Chief Factor's House Porch (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202942) (MIG 2023)



Wooden Benches (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 192622) (MIG 2023)



Soviet Transpolar Flight Monument (Noncontributing) (MIG 2023)

Archeological Resources

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" by Bryn Thomas (1992) and the "Excavation and Laboratory Procedures Manual," by Douglas C. Wilson, Robert Cromwell, and Theresa E. Langford (2001). Supplemental information for this update was provided by Theresa E. Langford, Cultural Resources Program Manager at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Only sites identified in approved National Register documentation are identified in this report in order to protect sensitive information.

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 the HBC officers and employees. Early efforts focused on the stockade and its associated buildings, mainly to provide information for the NPS reconstruction of these features.

More recent investigations have uncovered further information about areas outside the stockade. Known archeological sites include the Fort Vancouver Village (also known as the HBC Village) and barn complex, and several HBC-associated sites that are outside of the Fort Vancouver cultural landscape boundary, such as schoolhouses, the waterfront complex, St. James Mission, and the HBC cemetery. The archeological sites associated with the stockade and Fort Vancouver Village are described below.

In general, the level of preservation and integrity of all the previously investigated sites has remained remarkably intact. Although later US Army development had intrusive impacts on specific locations, it can be stated that upwards of 75 percent of the HBC deposits have been culturally undisturbed since 1866. In fact, US Army development of the Spruce Mill between ca. 1917 and 1921 aided in the preservation of much of the Fort Vancouver stockade area through the large deposits of sterile fill sand placed to construct the mill.

Fort Vancouver Village Sites (Kanaka Village) (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121650)

The Fort Vancouver Village (estimated to have contained between 40 and 60 dwellings and associated outbuildings occupied by Native Hawaiians, Native Americans, and other HBC employees) was located west of the stockade. The exact population of the village is unknown, as women and children were not included in the HBC-written records, but estimations in the archeological records indicate upwards of 600 people lived in the village during peak seasons. The population was comprised primarily of the HBC employees and fluctuated based on time of year. The name Kanaka Village is commonly used by archeologists and draws from early HBC-era written references to Kanaka Town that indicates an earlier seasonal village on the site. Once the HBC settled at the fort, the village was incorporated into the HBC-developed complex. In the late 1960s, extensive excavations at the Fort Vancouver Village found evidence of 4 structures (completely excavating one of them), a well, a fire-cracked rock feature, 2 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 stockaded hospital, the US Army Quartermaster's Depot, and a garbage-filled pond. Between 1980 and 1981, some of the most extensive excavations were performed at Fort Vancouver Village, north of what is now Old Apple Tree Park (Thomas and Hibbs 1984). Structural remains were found that guided the reconstruction of two village residences in the 2000s (see buildings and structures) including some of their distinctive features such as a rock-lined hearth (Wilson et al. 2001). A rehabilitated road and the reconstructed residences mark the site of the Fort Vancouver Village site today, but archeological evidence provides evidence for a far more expansive development. Note: The full extent of the village site is unknown and is not included on associated site plans.

Stockade Archeological Sites (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121564)

Archeological investigations in the area began in the late 1940s. The earliest work was conducted by NPS archeologists 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 stockade 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-1800s archeology collection (Ross 1976), as well as guided the precise location of the fort's reconstructed features, including the structures built within the stockade, associated roads, and agricultural operations outside the stockade. (Caywood 1954; Hoffman and Ross 1972a, 1972b, 1973a, 1973b, 1973c, 1974a, 1974b, 1974c, 1975; Ross and Carley 1976; Ross, Thomas, Hibbs and Carley 1975). Note: The full extent of the archeological site, including roads and agricultural operations, is unknown and is not included on associated site plans..

Concrete Remnants (Undetermined)

Slabs of concrete and sections of stairs are visible along the edge of the waterfront between the park and the Columbia River. This is the location of the original government docks for the Vancouver Barracks, and it is possible that some of these concrete remnants date to the industrial use of the waterfront by the US Military in the first half of the 1900s. For example, at least one staircase was built ca. 1940 by the U.S. Coast Guard.[7] Further study is warranted before determining their historic status. Access is restricted via contemporary railings.

7 https://www.columbian.com/news/2018/aug/08/clark-asks-why-are-there-stairs-to-the-river-by-who-song-larrys/



A view of the reconstructed residences within the Fort Vancouver Village (Kanaka Village) Archaeological Site (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121650) (MIG January 2023)



A view of multiple reconstructed and contemporary features located within the Fort Vancouver Stockade archaeological site. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 121564) (MIG January 2023)



Concrete stairs along the waterfront, looking west. (Undetermined) (MIG 2023)

McLoughlin House Character Area

Natural Systems and Features

The natural systems and features that have had the greatest impact on the development and condition of the landscape are geology, topography, hydrology, and soils.[8] All are contributing elements of the cultural landscape.

Geology / Topography (Contributing)

One of the most defining natural features of the site is its topography. The McLoughlin House unit sits on a sloped terrace on the edge of a bluff above the Willamette River and downtown Oregon City. The topography of Oregon City, located along the Willamette and Clackamas Rivers, divides the city into three natural terraces. These terraces range in elevation from 50 feet at the lowest terrace to 162-170 feet above sea level at the second terrace, and up to more than 250 feet above sea level on the upper terrace. The McLoughlin House site is located on the edge of the second terrace.

Approximately half of the site has a gentle slope of zero to ten percent found primarily in the southern and eastern portions where most built features are located. The rest of the property has steeper slopes, including the bluff along Singer Hill Road, along the northern and western edges of the grounds. These areas are classified as geologic hazard areas, as defined in Oregon City Code of Ordinances.[9] The steep slope, or bluff, is stabilized by a stone retaining wall.

Hydrology (Contributing)

Two water sources are in proximity to the McLoughlin House. The Willamette River is located approximately 860 feet northwest of the property edge and was once visible from the northwestern corner of the property before the vegetation on the slope crowded the view. Singer Creek, which is piped by the time it nears the property beneath 7th Street, daylights at Singer Creek Falls (located at the bluff at 8th Street), which was constructed in 1936 with funding from the WPA.

Soils (Contributing)

According to the soil survey conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, soils located within the property are Saum Silt Loam, with three to eight percent slopes. Oregon City's soil map of the property lists the soil type as Category 1 Soil, which requires percolation tests for new development proposals. The site is relatively well-drained with some instances of standing water near the southwestern elevation of the Barclay House.

8 Fort Vancouver NHS GMP: McLoughlin House Management Plan, 2007.

9 City of Oregon City, Oregon City Code of Ordinances, section 17.04.510, accessed January 17, 2017, https://www.municode.com/library/or/oregon_city/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT17ZO_CH17.04DE_17.04.510GEHAAR.



View of the siting of the McLoughlin House on a terrace, with the topography (contributing) sloping towards the river on the front (MIG 2023)

Spatial Organization

The organization of landscape features within the McLoughlin House is heavily influenced by the siting of the McLoughlin House, Barclay House, and the Singer Hill Steps during the period of significance. Early in the development of the site, shade trees, plant beds, walkways, and a fountain were organized around the McLoughlin House to create the aesthetic of a formal garden. The organization of the site was dramatically altered in the mid to late 1930s with the introduction of several new features. Notably, at this time, local architect Glenn Stanton was hired to draw plans for the placement of the Barclay House, which proposed alterations to circulation patterns to accommodate the house and the new WPA-funded Singer Hill Steps. The site still closely resembles Stanton's design.

The McLoughlin House encompasses 0.63-acres located at the edge of the bluff above the Willamette River and the historic downtown of Oregon City. It is bounded on all sides by streets and has an irregular rectangle shape that follows the curve of Singer Hill Road to the west. Seventh and Center Streets are delineated by sidewalks. The overall site is gently sloped from Center Street to the edge of the bluff to the northwest where the grade drops steeply to Singer Hill Road below.

After the end of the period of significance, a notable change occurred at the site because of the addition of the McLoughlins' gravesite to the grounds. Dr. John McLoughlin and his wife Marguerite McLoughlin were exhumed and reburied in a location between the McLoughlin House and Barclay House. The addition of the drinking fountain in 1969 also altered the main walkway from the Singer Hill Steps to Center Street. Notably, views from the McLoughlin House toward the river as well as views from the McLoughlin Promenade toward the site have also changed because of the maturation of vegetative comprised of trees and shrubs on the north.

Today, except for the gravesite and the associated walkway, the site retains the spatial organization patterns as established by 1941. The McLoughlin House and Barclay House are still in their historic locations within the grounds. The spaces between them are characterized as a well-maintained lawn with shade trees and flower beds. The vegetation reflects the more simplified garden established by the end of the period of significance, retaining the most prominent historic plant beds immediately around the two buildings, as well as the boxwood hedges in front of the Barclay House. Overall, the siting of the McLoughlin House and the Barclay House contribute to the cultural landscape.

McLoughlin House Site (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202959)

The McLoughlin House site underwent several changes within its 32-year period of significance. When the McLoughlin House was first moved to the site in 1909, primary access to the site was from the western corner of the property at the intersection of Singer Hill Road and 7th Street. Historic photos show that the main access path originated at a set of steps in this corner of the block and followed a curved alignment past the fountain to the front door of the McLoughlin House. The façade was oriented toward the bluff so that it was visible to pedestrians as they walked up the wooden stairs from downtown to the upper terrace (later the steps were replaced by the WPA-funded stone steps). The house also looked out over the Willamette River and had a view of the river and downtown Oregon City that has since been obscured by vegetation. The statue that was once on top of the fountain faced the corner of Singer Hill Road and 7th Street so that visitors saw its face when approaching the house. This formal entrance was heavily planted and included flowering shrubs that lined the walkway and well-established flowerbeds that dotted the western portion of the grounds.

In the mid to late 1930s, significant changes occurred to the spatial organization of the site that dramatically altered its circulation patterns. These changes included the construction of the WPA-funded Singer Hill Steps (or Grand Staircase) in 1936 and the placement of the Barclay House in 1937, a combination of which shifted the primary access point of the property from the corner of Singer Hill Road and 7th Street to Center Street. The associated alterations to the grounds are still reflected in the landscape today.

With the construction of Singer Hill Steps at the western corner of the block, the original path to the McLoughlin House was cut off. The steps brought pedestrians into the site at a different location, southwest of the McLoughlin House. The original diagonal path that traversed the grounds diagonally from the western corner, past the front entrance to the McLoughlin House, to the eastern corner was removed. The back door facing Center Street became the main visitor's entrance. Two new walkways were established from the Singer Hill Steps that led directly to Center Street and to 7th Street.

Barclay House Site (Contributing CRIS CL ID 202960)

When the Barclay House was moved to the site in 1937 it was oriented toward Center Street and set back from the street giving the house a front yard. A concrete walkway was aligned from Center Street to the front porch and the front yard was planted with lawn and lined with boxwood hedges. Over the course of the period of significance, the number of trees and flowering plants throughout the grounds declined and were simplified, no longer presenting the aesthetics of a formal garden.

McLoughlin Gravesite (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199381)

The graves of John McLoughlin and Marguerite McLoughlin were relocated to the site in 1970. Placed between the McLoughlin and Barclay houses, the gravesite is comprised of two key features: the grave markers for both John and Marguerite and a wrought iron fence. The graves are covered with well-trimmed English ivy. The rectangular gravesite sits on a large concrete pad, composed of several smaller segments of poured concrete pads that cumulatively measures 152 inches by 255 inches. A smaller pad that measures 48 inches by 168 inches extends from the southwest side of the primary pad. A paved path from the Center Street sidewalk provides pedestrian access to the graves.



McLoughlin House Site (contributing, CRIS CL ID 202959), looking northeast with Center Street in the background. (MIG 2023)



Barclay House Site on the right (contributing, CRIS CL ID 202960) and McLoughlin Gratesite on the left (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199381) from Center Street. (MIG 2023)

Vegetation

Before the McLoughlin House was moved, the site was characterized as an unmaintained grassy field with scattered trees and shrubs. After the placement of the house, the MMA created a formal garden onsite that was heavily planted with flowering plants, shade trees, and lawn. Towards the latter half of the period of significance, however, in conjunction with the various large-scale projects, the landscape was simplified to include shade trees and foundation plantings. Often new plantings from late 1930s and early 1940s consisted of donated shrubs from community groups. As part of a landscaping project in 1956, some of the original plantings were replaced with native species, such as Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*, largely non-extant), and sword ferns (*Polystichum munitum*), while others were strategically relocated throughout the grounds.

Today, despite some changes, including the loss of several large trees, overall, the vegetation retains the visual character of the later years of the period of significance. Character defining aspects of vegetation at the site include:

- Heavy plantings of trees scattered informally throughout the site that provide shade, including a mix of species and sizes, which are predominantly deciduous,
- Maintained lawn throughout the site,
- Plantings around the Barclay House, which include foundation plantings, formal boxwood hedge along entrance walkway; low broad-leafed, flowering shrubs and vine along southwestern elevation, and both large and small trees in front and along the northeastern side of house,
- Plantings around the McLoughlin House, which include medium height foundation plantings around the entire house (maintained below the windowsills), and both large and small trees in front of the house (façade, looking towards the bluff).

Curvilinear Foundation Plantings (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 176869)

Curvilinear plant beds surrounding the foundations of the houses are planted with shrubs and perennials. They consist of a mix of colorful or evergreen ornamental plant species that line the foundation of the buildings, such as rose (*Rosa spp.*), hydrangea (*Hydrangea spp.*), laurel (*Laurus sp.*), boxwood (*Buxus sp.*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron spp.*), hostas (*Hosta spp.*), and camellia (*Camellia spp.*). Some historic plants, such as flowering bulbs, are no longer present in the planted beds, while other plants were added to the beds after the period of significance, such as English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*). While Oregon grape is typically considered a compatible plant species for a shrub border with these species of historic shrubs and is a native plant, it is spreading through the planting beds, leaving little room for other flowering shrubs to thrive. However, the location, form, and texture of these planted beds contribute to the cultural landscape.

While most herbaceous and low growing species that were present during the historic period are unknown, a list of compatible species is derived based on 1920s and 1930s garden design principles. Historically compatible plant species for the foundation beds include: Azalea (*Rhododendron pentanthera*), Bergenia (*Bergenia spp.*), Boxwood (*Buxus sp.*), Camellia (*Camellia spp.*), Cherry (*Prunus spp.*), Hosta (*Hosta spp.*), Hydrangea (*Hydrangea spp.*), Laurel (*Laurus sp.*), Rhododendron (*Rhododendron spp.*), Rose (*Rosa spp.*),, and flowering bulbs such as lilies, tulips, and irises (non-extant).

Non-historic species include: Fern (*Polystichum munitum*), Ivy (*Hedera helix*)\, Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), and Yucca (*Yucca sp.*).

Boxwood Hedges (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199378)

Formal boxwood (*Buxus*) hedges delineate the front yard of the Barclay House and flank either side of the Center Street entrance to the McLoughlin House. The boxwood hedges at the Barclay House are visible in a 1941 photograph of the house. The boxwood hedges at the McLoughlin House

were planted at an unknown date but are compatible with both the street-facing lawn aesthetic that the MMA established at the end of the period of significance, and when maintained at a height that does not rise above the window sills blend in with the other types of plants found in the textured foundation beds. As such, the boxwood hedges are a contributing feature within the cultural landscape.

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 199379)

Mature deciduous and coniferous trees, including a large evergreen magnolia (Magnolia) and a mature horse chestnut (Aesculus), dot the lawn and provide a canopy of green foliage over the gardens that is characteristic of the cultural landscape during the period of significance. Although the exact planting dates cannot be determined from currently available historic resources, the Stanton plans that were developed between 1934 and 1938, and the general 1920s and 1930s garden design principles suggest that many of these mature trees likely date to the period of significance. Historic tree species include elm (Ulmus), maple (Acer), horse chestnut (Aesculus), Douglas fir (Abies), magnolia, and sycamore (Platanus). These trees contribute to the cultural landscape. Other trees are not mentioned in any historic planting plans nor illustrated in historic photos and are presumed to have been added to the garden after the end of the period of significance, including Japanese andromeda (Pieris japonica) and dwarf spruces (Picea glauca).

Historic and historically compatible species include: Beech (*Fagus*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), Dogwood (*Cornus*), Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Elm (*Ulmus*), Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus*), Japanese Maple (*Acer japonicum*), Magnolia (*Magnolia*), Maple (*Acer*), Oak (*Quercus sp.*), and Rhododendron (*Rhododendron*).

Non-historic species include: Pieris (*Pieris japonica*) and Dwarf spruce (*Picea glauca*).

Bluff and Curbside Plantings (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 202961)

The steep bluff along Singer Hill Road (the northwest edge of the site) is densely covered with mature trees composed of native big leaf maples (*Acer macrophyllum*), laurels (*Laurus sp.*), and camellias (*Camellia spp.*). Historic photos indicate that this area was vegetated with broad leaf shrubs and trees during the period of significance although it was not as dense during that time. The matured vegetation has grown into the historic viewshed looking over Oregon City and the Willamette River.

Trees, shrubs, and roses also lined the curbed area along 7th Street during the period of significance, although more recent curbside plantings have been established where Singer Hill, High Street, and 7th street intersect that are not historically compatible plant species, such as yucca (*Yucca sp.*) and spruce (*Picea sp.*). Therefore, while the overall planting scheme that utilized vegetation to define the north and west boundaries of the garden area is contributing within the cultural landscape, some of the individual species may not contribute.

Historic and historically compatible plant species include: Abelia (*Abelia*), Bergenia (*Bergenia*), Boxwood (*Buxus*), Camellia (*Camellia*), Cherry (*Prunus*), Fern (*Polystichum munitum*), Holly (*Ilex*), Huckleberry (*Vaccinium*), Hydrangea (*Hydrangea*), Iris (*Iris*), Laurel (*Laurus*), Maple (*Acer*), and Rose (*Rosa*).

Non-historic Species include: Dwarf spruce (*Picea glauca*) and Yucca (*Yucca*).

Invasive Species (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202962)

Invasive species, such as English ivy (Hedera helix) and Himalayan blackberry (Rubus armeniacus), are carpeting the ground along the bluff and in the planted beds, growing up into the tree canopy and choking the neighboring shrubs which affects the health of the surrounding vegetation. The ivy, which was originally planted to replace flowers at the gravesite in the 1970s or 1980s, is also beginning to crawl up the buildings and some vines have grown under the foundation of the McLoughlin House. It is unknown if the

blackberry was planted intentionally, but it is not mentioned in the historic planting plans or visible in historic photos, and the area where it is most dense has seen several alterations since the period of significance as the fences and circulation behind the Barclay House have been repaired and replaced. Therefore, the historic status of the invasive species listed here is non-contributing.

Invasive Species include: Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) and Ivy (*Hedera*).



Curvilinear Foundation Plantings (contributing, CRIS CL ID 176869) (MIG 2023)



Boxwood Hedges in front of Barclay House (contributing, CRIS CL ID 199378). (MIG 2023)



Evergreen and Deciduous Trees providing mature canopy cover (contributing, CRIS CL ID 199379). (MIG 2023)



Bluff and Curbside Plantings on the slope north of the McLoughlin House along Singer Hill Road (contributing, CRIS CL ID 202961). (MIG 2023)



Invasive Species Bluff and Curbside Plantings on the slope north of the McLoughlin House along Singer Hill Road (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202962). (MIG 2023)

Circulation

Historic circulation at the McLoughlin House site included entrance paths to the front and rear entrances of both historic homes, as well as pedestrian paths that provided passive recreation in the landscaped yards. A major change occurred within the period of significance when the Singer Hill Steps were installed, interrupting the previous system of meandering pathways on the north side of the McLoughlin House. The overall circulation patterns associated with the McLoughlin House remain largely unaltered since the end of the period of significance in 1941. The most recent and notable change occurred in 1970 with the installation of two concrete sidewalks associated with the McLoughlin gravesite. See the Spatial Organization section for additional information.

The most dramatic change to the McLoughlin House circulation system occurred during the latter part of the period of significance when the four original paths (the east-west path, the path from the southern corner to the fountain, and the two paths associated with the McLoughlin House), were removed in the mid to late 1930s. At this time, construction of the Singer Hill Steps, which connected the McLoughlin grounds to the lower terrace, introduced two new paved walkways associated with the structure. The relocation of the Barclay House also introduced a new walkway providing circulation between the Center Street and the building, as well as a flagstone path from the front yard/porch to the back of the house. By 1941, many of the paved walkways that remain today had been established, serving as vital components of the circulation system. The last notable change to the site occurred in 1970 when two additional sidewalks were built to provide access to the McLoughlin gravesite.

Except for the sidewalks associated with the McLoughlin gravesite, no significant changes have been made to the McLoughlin House circulation system since the period of significance. All replacements and repairs have been made in-kind. The circulation system reflected today are the features associated with the Singer Hill Steps, the McLoughlin House, the Barclay House, and the McLoughlin gravesite, with the 7th Street and Center Street sidewalks bordering the property as the primary method of circulation around the perimeter of the site. All but one of the paved walkways situated within the grounds provide access to the property via Center Street.

Singer Hill Steps System (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 177055, CRIS HS ID 1092247)

The Singer Hill Steps System was built as a part of the WPA-funded McLoughlin Promenade project from 1936 to 1939. Located in the western corner of the grounds, the Park Rustic structure connects the bluff to the Singer Creek Falls and the promenade, and finally to downtown Oregon City. It replaced earlier iterations of wooden stairs that connected the lower terrace and the bluff. The structure is comprised of mortared stone walls and steps, and metal railings that span between stone posts. The overall appearance is rough and coarse, with local gray stone quarried from the Center Street quarry, light gray/white mortar, and concrete caps.

Only the upper sections of the Steps are included within the CLI boundary. The Singer Hill Steps structure within the site consists of two access points that lead down and under Sing Hill Road to Singer Creek Falls. One entrance faces 7th Street and the other Center Street; each has a paved walkway providing pedestrian access from the sidewalk.

Circulation features associated with the Singer Hill Steps include two walkways that facilitate access between the McLoughlin Promenade, the McLoughlin House and street access (7th and Center). The walkways function as part of one system and have been evaluated as a singular circulation feature. The southeastern landing of the Singer Hill Steps is served by a straight asphalt paved walkway, 68 inches wide, leading directly to Center Street. This linear feature is intersected by the 1969 drinking fountain and its associated circular path. In addition, the southwestern landing is served by a shorter, wider, more formal walkway leading directly to 7th Street. It measures 96 inches wide and is perpendicular to the walkway leading to Center Street. The alignment of the walkway system is consistent with the historic alignment established during construction of the Singer Hill Steps and as a result is a contributing feature to the McLoughlin House.

Barclay House Front Sidewalk (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 177059, CRIS HS ID 1092204)

A 60-inch-wide sidewalk provides access to the Barclay House front porch from Center Street. This sidewalk is flanked on both sides by boxwoods and lawn and serves as the primary access route to the Barclay House. The sidewalk is consistent with the historic alignment established after relocation of the Barclay House and can be seen in historic photographs but has been resurfaced over time. Constructed during the period of significance, the path is a contributing circulation feature.

McLoughlin House Concrete Pad (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177057, CRIS HS ID 1170742)

A wide concrete pad situated in front of the McLoughlin House provides visitor access to the site from a sidewalk located adjacent to Center Street. Based on photographs, the concrete may have been installed in the 1960s or later and as a result does not contribute to the McLoughlin House.

McLoughlin Gravesite Walk (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177061, CRIS HS ID 1170744)

The McLoughlin gravesite is served by a 48-inch-wide concrete sidewalk that originates at the Center Street sidewalk. It is joined by the Barclay House west sidewalk that extends from the Barclay House front porch, forming a "T". This circulation system is the only major alteration to the McLoughlin House circulation system post period of significance. The gravesite originally did not have formal access walks; however, the 1980 Annual Report reflects first considerations for such a paved pathway as rain and soft earth made it dangerous for visitors to approach the site. The direct path to the gravesite was constructed after 1980 and as a result is a noncontributing feature.

Barclay House Southwest Sidewalk (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 187955, CRIS HS ID 1170743)

The Barclay House west sidewalk extends from the southern corner of the front porch to meet the McLoughlin gravesite sidewalk. The two features meet at a near 90-degree angle. The 48-inch-wide circulation feature likely appeared in the 1980s or later. Photographs from the Barclay House National Register of Historic Places nomination from circa 1974 illustrate that the area was covered in undisturbed lawn at the time. As a result of its construction after the period of significance, the sidewalk is a noncontributing feature.

Barclay House Concrete Pads (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 187959, CRIS HS ID 1170747)

The rear entrance of the Barclay House is surrounded by concrete pads of varying sizes and shapes (also known as McLoughlin House Barclay House Concrete Pads) that form an uneven series of platforms where the flagstone path and a set of concrete steps that descend from the Barclay House rear door converge. The circulation system also includes a concrete pathway that leads to a concrete pad for parking at the northwest edge of the property, just outside the cultural landscape boundary. The mix of concrete pads do not appear in the site concepts from the 1930s, although a full width porches or paths were considered in various configurations. However, if remnants of a historic concrete porch or path system are present within the series of pads, it has lost integrity due the addition of the pathway and pad associated with the parking space and other renovations associated with the retaining wall after the period of significance. Therefore, this feature is considered noncontributing.

Circular Drinking Fountain Path (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 187956, CRIS HS ID 1170739)

A circular asphalt-paved path intersects the Singer Hill Access Walkway, which terminates at the Center Street sidewalk. The circular path was constructed around the drinking fountain in 1969 and as a result is a noncontributing feature of the McLoughlin House. While the path does not date to the period of significance, it is important to note that the siting and configuration of a circular monument in this general location was a central design element in Stanton's McLoughlin Monument proposal sketches, which were developed around 1938.

Water Fountain Concrete & Flagstone Walkway (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202963, CRIS HS ID 1172167)

The concrete pool of the water fountain is surrounded by a circular flagstone and concrete walkway measuring 48 inches wide that was added after the period of significance.

The walkway is partially cracked (with evidence of patching) and is mossy in places.

Barclay House Flagstone Path (Undetermined, CRIS CL ID 187958. CRIS HS ID 1170746)

A flagstone path measuring 80 inches wide is located along the northeastern elevation of the Barclay House. Along a portion of the path, the feature is flanked by a row of ferns on one side and a dry stacked stone retaining wall on the other. The path is obscured from street view by boxwoods, which line the lawn edge along Center Street towards the eastern corner of the grounds. Additionally, due to the manipulation of topography, it should be noted that the path sits below the 8th Street level. The flagstone path can be accessed through the eastern end of the front porch, by cutting across the front lawn, or through the area behind the Barclay House. As the path wraps around the northern corner to the back of the house, it narrows to 40 inches wide and leads to the rear entrance.

The 2017 CLI for the McLoughlin House Historic Site indicates that a flagstone path was installed at this location when the Barclay House was relocated to this site, but this could not be verified through available historic sources. It is possible the path was resurfaced when the adjacent retaining wall was improved in the 1960s. Therefore, its status is undetermined.

Diagonal Drinking Fountain Path (Undetermined, CRIS CL ID 187957)

The diagonal drinking fountain path (also known as McLoughlin House Diagonal Drinking Fountain Path) is a narrow 32-inch asphalt-paved path that extends from Center Street and terminates at the drinking fountain. The diagonal path is situated within the alignment of the historic Singer Hill Steps access walkway that extends to Center Street. The path was likely built to provide access to the drinking fountain. Though unlikely, it is possible that the diagonal path is a remnant of one of the original circulation features on site, which could have originated from the southern corner of the block and terminated atthe water fountain. As the construction date of this path remains unknown, the possibility of it being a remnant of early site development cannot be dismissed. Therefore, the status of the diagonal drinking fountain path is undetermined.



Singer Hill Steps System looking west from the subject site (contributing, CRIS CL ID 177055) (MIG 2023)



Barclay House Front Sidewalk (contributing, CRIS CL ID 177059) (MIG 2023)



McLoughlin House Concrete Pad (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177057) (MIG 2023n



McLoughlin Gravesite Walk (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177061) (MIG 2023)



Barclay House Southwest Walk (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 187955) (MIG 2023)



Barclay House Concrete Pads (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 187959) (MIG 2023)



Circular Drinking Fountain Path (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 187956) (MIG 2023)



Water Fountain Concrete & Flagstone Walkway (noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202963) (MIG 2023)



Barclay House Flagstone Path (undetermined, CRIS CL ID 187958) (NPS 2024)



Diagonal Drinking Fountain Path (undetermined, CRIS CL ID 187957) (MIG 2023)

Buildings and Structures

There are two contributing buildings, the McLoughlin House and the Barclay House, and two noncontributing structures, both retaining walls, located within the McLoughlin House unit.

McLoughlin House (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 176969, CRIS HS ID 614457)

The McLoughlin House (CRIS HS# 614457), built circa 1846, was moved from its original location on the lower terrace of Oregon City to its current location facing the bluff and oriented northwest in 1909. The house draws on both Colonial and Georgian architectural styles and was built using finished lumber, local timber, and prefabricated trim from Boston. The two-story rectangular wood-frame building measures approximately 30 feet by 50 feet, has a hipped, shingled roof with overhanging eaves and cornice, horizontal wood lap siding, and a dressed stone foundation. It has two brick chimneys (one on each end of the house) and double-hung windows.

Situated facing the bluff, the fenestration on the facade (northwestern elevation) includes a central entrance with two sidelights and a transom window, four 16-over-12 windows on the first floor, and five 12-over-12 windows on the second floor. The rear (southeastern) elevation, which serves as the visitor's entrance today, bears the same fenestration arrangement as the façade with the exception of the two sidelights. The pattern of 12-over-12 windows on the second floor and 16-over-12 on the first continue on the side elevations.

The McLoughlin House has four distinct points of entry. A broad stone stairway is situated at the original front entrance of the house. The landing of the stairway is roughly 120 inches wide and 41.5 inches deep, while the seven steps each measure roughly 86 inches wide. A simple railing, with a height just above the base of the first floor window, lines both edges of the stairway and landing. Other entrances include a single-step landing made of concrete and slate on the southeastern elevation facing Center Street (visitor's entrance) as well as a central, side entrance with a transom window located on the southwestern elevation, which is marked by a small, mortar and cut-stone landing 53 inches wide and 48 inches deep. This 38-inch tall landing does not offer access through this entrance since there are no stairs that service it and is blocked by vegetation. Also, a crawlspace door is located on the northeastern elevation of the building, with two, narrow stone steps leading down to it. Despite four distinct entryways to the building, the McLoughlin House is served only by the wide concrete pad, flanked by boxwoods, connecting Center Street to the visitor's entrance landing.

The interior configuration of the building is characteristic of buildings from this period with a central hallway serving the rooms on both floors. The interior of the house bears wooden floors and painted ceilings, while the walls are clad with a reproduction of 1800s wallpaper. The house is furnished with historic objects acquired by the MMA and donated to the NPS. Many of the objects were donations from public citizens, while others were those owned and used by the McLoughlin family. The house interior is open to visitors while on guided tours.

Barclay House (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 177063, CRIS HS ID 614463)

The Barclay House (CRIS HS# 614462) was built in 1849, moved in 1907, and moved again to the McLoughlin House site in 1936.

The Barclay House is a one-and-one-half story, rectangular Classical Revival style house measuring approximately 36 feet by 40 feet with lapped siding of 6-inch horizontal boards. It was built on an irregular stone foundation. The side-gabled roof slope extends with an unbroken medium pitch over a deep porch in front of the house. The eaves are carried above a simple entablature lintel with molded trim, which is supported by four equally spaced square chamfered posts with molded trim resembling capitals. The house has two chimneys. Fenestration at the front includes a central door with sidelights and transom window and two formally placed windows on each side. The eight-paneled main door with brass hardware was reportedly brought from England along with mahogany, rosewood, and walnut furnishings for the interior of the house. The windows are 12-over-12 double-hung.

The northwestern slope of the roof has three dormers that were added as a part of the 1938 restoration project and extends over what was once a rear porch. The rear of the house underwent significant alterations in its previous location, where a two-story addition was constructed to the (now) northwestern elevation. While this addition has since been removed and the house closely restored to its original appearance, what was once the rear porch remains partially enclosed (western corner), and the rest of the old porch has been incorporated into the interior building footprint. Today, a small, covered landing serves the rear entrance. The roof of the landing, measures 164 inches by 70 inches and bears the same pitch as the main roof.

Retaining Wall, Bluff (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177067)

A stone retaining wall was constructed in the 1970s along the bluff, on the northwestern side of the grounds. Today, only a small portion of the southern section of the wall is visible due to the growth of mosses as well as vegetation such as English ivy. The wall was constructed of irregularly squared basalt blocks displaying varying construction techniques including both dry-stacked stone and mortared stone walls. The southern corner of the wall has a mortar cap visible from the edge of the bluff.

Retaining Wall, Barclay House (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177069)

A dry-stacked stone retaining wall is located along the flagstone path that lines the northeastern elevation of the Barclay House. It follows the alignment of the path and curves around the building, where it meets the natural, cut edges of the soil. The MMA archives show that the wall was constructed in 1967, replacing an earlier construction dating back to the 1930s.



McLoughlin House rear façade, looking west from Center Street (contributing, CRIS CL ID 176969) (MIG 2023)



Barclay House (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 177063) (MIG 2023)



Retaining Wall, Bluff (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177067) (MIG 2023)



Retaining Wall, Barclay House (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177069) (MIG 2023)

Small-Scale Features

Contributing features include a decorative water fountain and the McLoughlin Plaque, which were installed on site during the period of significance. Other small-scale features have been added since the period of significance and as a result do not contribute to the historic character of McLoughlin House. These features consist of a flagpole, drinking fountain, signs, plaques, and a wooden bench, fencing, and a cannon.

Water Fountain (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 177071, CRIS HS ID 1092202)

The water fountain (also known as the McLoughlin House Water Fountain), dedicated in 1911 by Oregon City Women's Club, is an ornate, cast-iron pedestal fountain in the center of a concrete pool. The concrete based was restored (repoured and repainted) in 2023. The pedestal, originally painted blue, is currently painted to green and off-white and sits at the center of a round concrete pool that measures roughly 128 inches from edge to edge. The pedestal is roughly 30 inches in diameter. Water bubbles up through a pipe in the pedestal into a shallow bowl on top, then cascades over the edges into the concrete pool below. The pedestal is decorated with an ornate pattern of leaves and birds. It was originally topped with a small statue holding an umbrella that faced the historic entrance to the grounds, but the statue was stolen in the 1970s and it has not been replaced. The southern face of the pedestal bore the plaque of dedication by the Oregon City Women's Club. The plaque was removed during the early 2020s during the cleaning and restoration process and, as of the writing of this report, has not yet been reattached. The plaque read:

Recirculation & Restoration Project

Provided by Oregon City Woman's Club
1994

An additional plaque on a knee-height column reads:

Gift of Oregon City Woman's Club

Memorial to Dr. John McLoughlin

Dedicated June 18, 1911

Reconstructed and Restored by Oregon City Woman's Club

Re-Dedicated June 18, 1978

This column and plaque were originally located within the basin of the fountain but was relocated to the lawn area just north of the water fountain in 2023 based on recommendations from NPS conservators to preserve the health of both the water fountain and the plaque.

McLoughlin Plaque (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 177073, CRIS HS ID 1092200)

This plaque was dedicated and placed at the southernmost corner of the block in 1939 to commemorate John McLoughlin. The bronze plaque is mounted on a boulder of local stone set on a concrete base with a mortared stone edge. The base measures 77 inches by 49.5 inches and is 7.5 inches tall. A layer of moss and lichen is growing on the boulder around the plaque as well as on the concrete base. The McLoughlin plaque reads:

Dr. John. McLoughlin

1784-1857

Chief Factor, 1821-1845, and Superintendent of the Columbia Department, 1824-1845, of the Hudson Bay's Company, Laid Claim to and Took Possession of the Site of Oregon City in 1829.

In 1842 He had the Site Surveyed, and Subsequently Dedicated This Park to the Public.

In 1850 He Filed the First Plat of the Site of Oregon City.

Marker Placed August 15, 1939, by

Oregon City Territorial Days Association

City of Oregon City Ceramic Tile (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202964)

A ceramic tile depicting the house and the planting beds of the grounds, labeled "McLoughlin House," was part of a city-wide effort to label cultural resources and was embedded in the sidewalk immediately in front of the base of the McLoughlin Plaque after the period of significance.

McLoughlin Gravemarker (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177077)

The graves are marked by a large slab of rough-cut, gray stone in which the original marble headstones are set. The grave marker refers to the stone slab and the two marble headstones as a single feature. The grave marker is oriented southeast, facing Center Street. Though the engravings on the headstones show signs of wear, the headstones are well-maintained and have been cleaned since 2014. The headstones read:

Margaret McLoughlin	*John McLoughlin*
Died	*Died*
February 28 1860	*September 3 1857*
Aged	*Aged*
85 Years	*73 Years*

The Pioneer and Friend of Oregon

Also the founder of this City

The slab bearing the headstones is set on the northwestern side of the rectangular gravesite and measures 103.5 inches wide, 19 inches long, and 38 inches tall. It sits on a smaller stone base that measures 60 inches wide and 9 inches tall, giving it a cumulative height of 47 inches. The northwestern face (facing the bluff) bears a bronze plaque acknowledging the sponsors of the monument in 1970.

Barclay House Plaque (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177079, CRIS HS ID 1170757)

Placed in 1950, this plaque is mounted on a roughly rectangular boulder of local stone set on end in concrete along the Center Street sidewalk southeast of the walkway to the front door of the Barclay House. While it was originally intended to be mounted on the house upon dedication, the bronze plaque proved too heavy and was later mounted on the boulder. The concrete pad measures 46 inches by 56 inches. The bronze plaque currently shows oxidation of its copper content, particularly noticeable at the top and bottom, the plaque reads:

Dr. Forbes Barclay

1812-1873

Dr. Forbes Barclay Left

Scotland in 1839 for Fort

Vancouver, (Washington), Where

He Became Chief Physician

For Hudson's Bay Company.

He Moved to Oregon City

In 1850 Where He Practiced

Medicine for Many Years.

He Was One of Oregon City's

Early Mayors, Councilman

For 9 Years, Coroner for

18 Years, and Superintendent

Of the First Public School

For 15 Years.

Susannah Lee Barlow Chapter

Daughters of the

American Revolution

Dedicated August 15, 1948

McLoughlin House Plaque (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177081, CRIS HS ID 1170755 1)

Placed in 1950, this plaque is mounted on a large, rounded boulder of local stone located in front of the visitor entrance of the McLoughlin House along the Center Street sidewalk. The boulder is situated in front of the boxwood hedges on the southwestern

side of the entrance, on a poured concrete pad. A layer of moss and lichen is growing on the boulder around the plaque. The plaque, bearing an eagle at top, reads:

National Historic Site McLoughlin House

In the City He Founded

In this House He Built, Lived

Dr. John McLoughlin, 1846-1957.

He Won Enduring Fame

For His Generous and Humane Aid

To Early American Settlers

In the Oregon Country,

As Chief Factor and Superintendent

Of the Hudson's Bay Company

In This Territory, 1824-1845.

In 1850 Dr. McLoughlin Presented

This Park to Oregon City.

In 1851 He Became a Citizen of the United States.

His House which Originally Stood Closer to the River was

Removed to the Location in 1909.

Erected 1950, National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior

McLoughlin Memorial Association (MMA) Plaque (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177083, CRIS HS ID 1170758)

Dedicated in 1989, this plaque (also known as the Eva Emery Dye Plaque) is placed on a small boulder of local stone (much like those of the other plaques) located along the Center Street sidewalk, next to the main walkway to the Singer Hill Steps. The boulder is situated on a concrete pad measuring 52 inches by 42.5 inches. The plaque was dedicated in memory of Eva Emery Dye, celebrated author and an early member of the MMA, who played a pivotal role in saving the McLoughlin House from demolition. A layer of moss and lichen is growing on the boulder around the plaque. This plaque reads:

In Memory of Eva Emery Dye and Others Who Saved

The McLoughlin House from Demolition in 1909.

The House was Moved Down Main Street and up Singer Hill

To Open as a Museum on This Location in 1910.

Mrs. Dye was the Author of "McLoughlin and Old Oregon",

And Inspired Both the Chautauqua in Gladstone

And the Oregon City's Woman's Club.

September 10, 1989, McLoughlin Memorial Association

Barclay House Sign (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177123)

A wooden sign hangs from a wooden lamppost in front of the Barclay House. The post is situated in the inside corner of the northeastern line of boxwood hedges that line the walkway to the front entrance of the house. The sign was replaced in-kind in 2011 and is a noncontributing feature; however, it does not detract from the character of the Barclay House or its associated front lawn.

Flagpole (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177125)

A metal flagpole was donated by the Colonial Dames in 1964 near the southern corner of the McLoughlin House. The flagpole is smaller than the standard, large industrial size and is compatible with the residential character of the McLoughlin House and the associated neighborhood. The metal pole stands on an 18-inch by 18-inch concrete pad, connected to a cut stone path to the sidewalk pavement. This path measures 18 inches wide and 54.5 inches long.

Drinking Fountain (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177141)

A concrete drinking fountain was placed in 1969 in memory of Vara Caufield, a leader of the McLoughlin Memorial Association. The fountain is a concrete column 12 inches in diameter with exposed aggregate surface and has a metal basin and waterspout. The fountain is set in a round concrete circle constructed to support the drinking fountain. It measures about 96.5 inches in diameter and is edged with mortared stones. Within this concrete circle, on the northern side, a bronze plaque was installed commemorating Vara Caufield's service to the MMA. The plaque reads:

> *This Fountain Dedicated to the Memory of Vara Caufield Curator of McLoughlin House from 1947 to 1962.*

This circular structure and the associated path intersect the main walkway from Center Street to the Singer Hill Steps. The water supply to this fountain is currently cut off. Richard Matthews, a member of the MMA and a volunteer at the McLoughlin House, explained that the water supply is maintained by the City of Oregon City.

Wooden Bench (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177129)

A non-historic aluminum and wood bench was placed near the Singer Hill Steps in the 1980s by Oregon City. It is set on a rectangular flagstone bench pad. The bench shows signs of deterioration due to elements.

Flagstone Bench Pad (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 187964)

The flagstone bench pad measures 107 inches by 52.5 inches. The pad appears to have been constructed using locally quarried gray stones like the Singer Hill Steps as well as the steps on the north side (historic front door) of the McLoughlin House. However, historic documentation of the McLoughlin Promenade indicates that its original construction did not include seating or lighting. Bench pads and seating were first installed along the circulation system during the 1960s and 70s by local Kiwanis.[10] Therefore, the bench pad is noncontributing.

Fences (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177139)

A fence line extends along the northwestern perimeter of the maintained lawn near the edge of a steep bluff. The fence line begins at the edge of the Singer Hill Steps on Singer Hill Road and terminates at the northernmost corner of the property behind the Barclay House.

The fence line is comprised of three different fence types. A single chain link and metal post fence, with metal posts roughly 3 feet tall and a chain that passes through the loops at the top of each post, runs from the Singer Hill Steps to roughly the southern corner of the retaining wall on the bluff edge. At the end of this fence type, a stretch of ivy-covered mesh wire and post fence, roughly 38 inches tall lines the edge of the bluff, behind the McLoughlin gravesite. From the point where the bluff edge curves northward, a wood post and rail fence with decorative wire continues to follow the natural line of the bluff up to the northern corner of the grounds, meeting 8th Street. The dates of construction of the fences are unknown, but they do not appear in historic photos from the 1930s and the materials and styles indicate that they were installed as a safety measure after the period of significance.

NPS Sign (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177169)

Likely installed circa 2003 when the site became a unit of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, the NPS sign is constructed of fiberglass mounted on metal posts set in a concrete base that measures 96 inches by 48 inches. It is located along Center Street between the two houses.

Cannon (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177173)

The cannon rests on a pyramid-shaped stone base and a concrete foundation that is slightly off axis (to the north) with the historic front door of the McLoughlin House. The cannon bears the inscription E.B. on one side and the date 1789 on the other. It is an 18-pounder cannon that is 43.5 inches long from cascabel to muzzle; 5 inches bore and weighs about 400 pounds. It is 12 inches in diameter at the thickest part of the breech. The cannon is mounted on a tapered granite block measuring 31 inches by 29 inches, placed on a concrete pad 55 inches by 55

10 Curran, p 2.

inches. The canon was moved to the site by the MMA at an unknown date due to an assumed association with the Hudson's Bay Company, which has been disproven through further research. As such, the cannon does not convey the significance of the property and is a noncontributing feature.[11]

Garbage Can (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177175)

A concrete-barreled, aggregate-surfaced garbage can is situated along Center Street between the flagpole and the paved path to Singer Hill Steps. Though the date of introduction is unknown, Richard Matthews explained that its installation was in response to several fires that occurred in the 1970s. After an arsonist damaged the McLoughlin House by setting fires to the plastic garbage cans, the city ordained that the garbage cans on site be changed to an inflammable and immovable material like concrete.

Concrete Bench Pad (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 187961)

A concrete bench pad with two small post holes is situated near the cannon, near the edge of the bluff. It measures 104 inches by 48 inches and served as the base for a bench that was removed in 2013. It was one of two benches installed on the grounds by Oregon City in the 1980s.

McLoughlin Gravesite Fence (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199380)

The wrought iron fence surrounds three sides of the rectangular gravesite. The fence stretches 146 inches, long from corner to the gravestone slab, and 103.5 inches wide, establishing the perimeter of the rectangular gravesite. The ornate, floral-motif fence stands 42 inches tall. The fence was added after the gravesite was added to the Oregon state registry as a historic site in 1985. It shows signs of rust in certain areas but is overall in good condition.

Light post (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202965)

A metal light standard with a curved top is located on one of the stone pillars where the two access points meet. According to the McLoughlin Promenade National Register Nomination the original circulation system did not include lighting. The standard was likely installed in the McLoughlin House unit by the City of Oregon after the period of significance, as occurred in other locations along the promenade.

11 Relatively recent research shows that this cannon's association with HBC unlikely. The cannon was manufactured by a Swedish foundry called Ehredahls Bruk, which used the "EB" mark from 1779-1803. Evidence supporting this new historic narrative include the date inscription (uncommon in English canons), and the absence of the engraved "P," an English gun proof mark. Further, the base ring and base plate of the canon is in a distinctive Swedish shape. (Heidi Pierson, "The McLoughlin House Cannon: a New Identity" in ***NCRI Report***, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2008), Northwest Cultural Resources Institute, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Vancouver Washington.)



View of the water fountain looking south, fronted by the McLoughlin Plaque (Contributing, CRIS CL IDs 177071, 1092200).(NPS, 2024)



The McLoughlin Plaque and Ceramic Tile at the corner of 7th and Center streets, looking northwest. (Contributing, CRIS CL ID 177073) (MIG 2023)



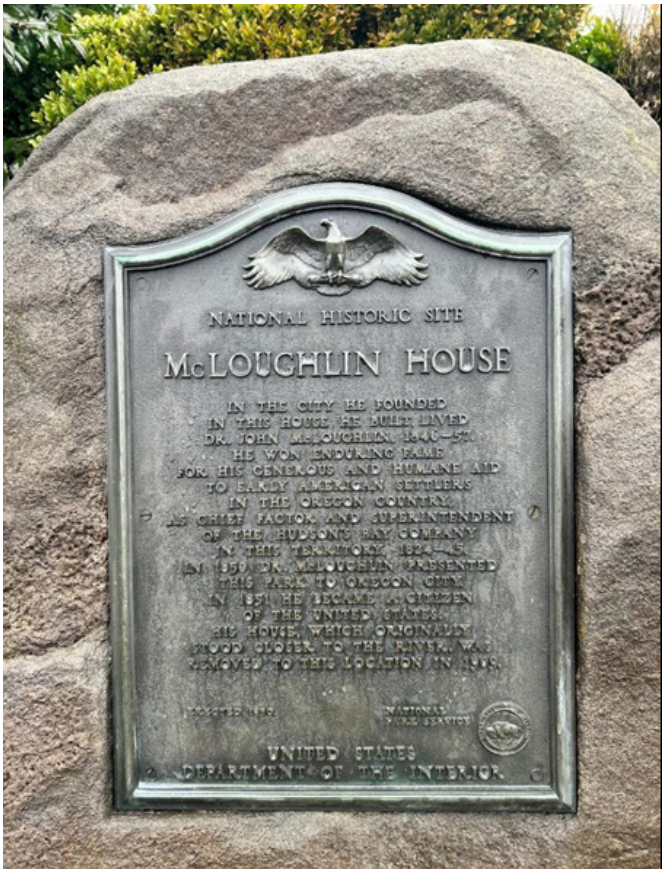
Detail of the City of Oregon City Ceramic Tile (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202964) (MIG 2023)



A detail view of the gravemarker at Margaret and John McLoughlin's grave site, looking northwest (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177077). (MIG 2023)



The Barclay House Plaque (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177079). (MIG 2023)



The McLoughlin House Plaque located next to the visitor entrance in the rear façade (facing Center Street) at the McLoughlin House (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177081) (MIG 2023)



McLoughlin Memorial Association (MMA) Plaque (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177083) (MIG 2023)



Barclay House Sign (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177123) (MIG 2023)



View of the Flagpole looking southwest (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177125). (MIG 2023)



Detail view of the Drinking Fountain and dedication plaque, looking south (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177141). (MIG 2023)



View of the Wooden Bench (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177129) and Flagstone Bench Pad (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 187964) near one entrance to the Singer Hill steps, looking west. (MIG 2023)



Fence types atop the bluff behind the Barclay House (Fences, Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177139). (MIG 2023)



View of the NPS Sign (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177169), looking west. Barclay House is visible in the background to the right. (MIG 2023)



View of the Cannon on concrete pad, looking northeast (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177173). (MIG 2023)



A view of the Garbage Can along Center Street, looking northeast (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 177175). (MIG 2023)



View of the Concrete Bench Pad above the retaining wall in the bluff, looking northwest (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 187961). (MIG 2023)



View of the wrought iron fence at Margaret and John McLoughlin's grave site, looking northwest (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 199380). (MIG 2023)



The Light Post that illuminates the Singer Hill Steps System. (Noncontributing, CRIS CL ID 202965). (MIG 2023)



Improvements to the East Barracks North Lot, including new stairs and walkways, pavement, and fixtures, were completed in 2022. (MIG, January 2023)

4. TREATMENT

Introduction

This chapter presents treatment recommendations for the short- and long-term planning, design, and management of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site's cultural landscape. Inherent is the objective of preserving the character-defining features that convey the cultural landscape's historic significance for its association with multiple historic periods and areas of significance from 1824 to 1966, while balancing its current use by visitors and tenants. The treatment recommendations are organized by character areas, three of which are contiguous in Vancouver, Washington: Fort Vancouver, Barracks/Parade Ground, and Mission 66 Developed Area, and another, McLoughlin House, which is in a separate location in Oregon City, Oregon. There are also a set of recommendations that apply parkwide, regardless of character area. It's important to note that some recommendations under the parkwide umbrella may apply only to The Fort Vancouver Unit, whose three character areas are listed above, or the McLoughlin House unit. That distinction is noted in the text.

Of the four character areas, two share the same preservation treatment approach, which is rehabilitation for Barracks/Parade Ground and Mission 66 Developed Area. The other two are guided by different treatment approaches, restoration for Fort Vancouver, and preservation for McLoughlin House. These treatment approaches and their application in each character area are explained in more depth later in this chapter.

This chapter contains three sections:

- *Introduction* includes its purpose and how to use the information contained within this chapter to guide treatment and management of the cultural landscape.
- *Treatment Approach* identifies the overarching treatment approach for the park overall and supporting treatment approaches for the four identified character areas. This section defines each approach in relationship to established standard cultural landscape preservation practice.
- *Treatment Recommendations* provides detailed guidance and best practices for how to treat and manage the extant cultural and historic characteristics and features. The recommendations are organized by landscape characteristic. For each landscape characteristic, broad site-wide recommendations are listed first with feature or area specific recommendations following them.

Implementation of these recommendations will contribute to fulfilling the park's goals of sustaining the cultural landscape's character and function, protecting significant and meaningful resources, and helping park visitors better understand why and how this place is significant. It will contribute to the fulfillment of the park's purpose outlined in the General Management Plan (as updated).

This chapter is intended to provide two layers of guidance for future treatment and management of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site cultural landscape. The parkwide recommendations provide overarching treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape as a whole, while more detailed management and design recommendations are provided for each character area. All are intended to provide decision-making assistance when determining how to treat, design, and manage landscape characteristics, features, and functions that inherently change or are slated for change.

This guiding document is intended to support the consultation and compliance process, while allowing for future discussions regarding exactly how recommendations are implemented as funding becomes available. For example, the ***treatment approach*** identifies the overarching application of rehabilitation for the park, followed by guidance for how each of the four character areas may require slightly different applications of a given approach given their history, condition and future use. This would occur within the spectrum of the

four approaches which include preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. For example, the Fort Vancouver character area will be guided by a reconstruction approach to match the approved treatment for the buildings and structures.

The *treatment recommendations* go beyond basic principles of cultural landscape preservation practice to focus on recommendations to ensure the continued historic integrity of the characteristics and qualities that contribute to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site landscape. They exist to ensure that the cultural landscape retains coherence with its historic form, relationships, and functions now and into the future. Existing facilities should be managed, and new facilities should be designed in a way that establishes compatibility and continuity with elements of the past, resulting in a respectful consistency between old and new. One guiding principle is that any new features or designs be compatible with the historic character, but distinct so that what is new is clearly discernable from what is historic. The goal is that the resulting environment will be a setting where this site's significance is legible for those visiting and working here.

How to Use This Chapter

This chapter serves as a guide for decision making that affects the character, management, and design of the landscape and built environment within the National Historic Site, including park management and their stewardship partners, as they work to create contextually and environmentally appropriate interventions. The treatment recommendations should be used by all: ecologists, biologists, architects, planners, landscape architects, engineers, concessionaires, administrators, maintenance personnel, design review staff, land managers, and associated Tribal partners; becoming part of a project review process that ensures compatibility of design and management solutions for the site and built features as they are proposed.

It is critical to understand that these recommendations help clarify, but do not replace critical aspects of the National Historic Preservation Act/Section 106 and/or National Environmental Policy Act review and compliance process. Prior to implementation of any CLR recommendations, the environmental compliance process will be completed. The recommendations are provided to ensure that this process incorporates the cultural landscape and that any new or revised practices and facilities will be compatible with the character of and vision for this cultural landscape.

These recommendations are not meant to anticipate every future decision or be a substitute for collaborative planning and design work the NPS, stewardship partners, and professional consultants need to complete. **These recommendations will serve as a tool to tie the character, management, and design of the cultural landscape, which is such a prominent aspect of this National Historic Site, into a more holistic process.** These recommendations aid the decision-making process, providing sufficient flexibility to accommodate changing times, circumstances, and technologies.

The recommendations are organized by character area and treatment approach, followed by landscape characteristic. This aligns as much as possible with the organization of the landscape characteristics and features analysis in Chapter 3.

Treatment Approach

During the development of this Cultural Landscape Report several conversations occurred about the multiple layers of history that form a palimpsest in this landscape which express, in varying degrees, the lived experiences of those who have come before, and provides a setting for those who visit, learn, and work here today and into the future. The treatment approach is rooted in a vision for a place which fosters and encourages meaningful exchanges about our collective history in this region. In practical terms it provides a foundation for making decisions about opportunities and issues which are raised in the future but were not specifically addressed at the time of the recommendation's creation. The treatment approach outlines the overall philosophy for the treatment and management of the cultural landscape.

There are four standard treatment approaches for cultural landscapes outlined in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. That document should be referenced to deepen understanding about how the treatment approaches apply to cultural landscapes since there are differences from approaches related to other cultural resources. Generally, the amount of physical intervention allowed in a landscape increases from the preservation treatment to the reconstruction treatment. All allow for change, but the level and degree vary. New elements should be compatible with the historic character and patterns of the cultural landscape, but visually distinct so that new features can be distinguished from those that are historic. The standard treatment approaches include:

- *Preservation* - These standards require retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric, including the landscape's historic form, materials, and details as they have evolved over time.

- *Rehabilitation* - Rehabilitation is "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values."[1] Rehabilitation standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a cultural landscape to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the landscape's historic character.

- *Restoration* - Restoration is defined "as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project."[2] Restoration standards allow for the depiction of a landscape at a particular time in its history by preserving materials from the period of significance and removing materials from other periods.

- *Reconstruction* - Reconstruction standards establish a framework for re-creating a vanished or non-surviving landscape with new materials, primarily for interpretive purposes.

The treatment approach for Fort Vancouver National Historic Site's cultural landscape is rehabilitation. Within this overarching rehabilitation approach for the entire park, each of the park's four character areas has its own individual treatment approach that provides more site-specific guidance and detailed recommendations. This addresses subtle differences for each of the character areas, to reflect each landscape's current and proposed uses and level of integrity. Each character area has a different historic character and period of significance which should be respected and highlighted. For example, the Fort Vancouver character area will focus on a reconstruction approach to match the reconstruction approach used for its buildings and structures. Likewise, given the high integrity of the Mission 66 Developed Area character area, emphasis will be placed on preserving intact cultural landscape characteristics and features with less tolerance for changes given the continued pattern of use from the historic period through today.

1 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (1995)

2 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (1995)

Character Areas

While more detailed recommendations will be outlined in the next section of this chapter, the following is an overview of how the treatment approaches will be applied to the park overall and each of the four identified character areas located with the National Historic Site: Fort Vancouver, Barracks/Parade Ground, McLoughlin House, and the Mission 66 Developed Area. As previously described, each character area evokes a different period and area of significance within the National Historic Site, so the treatment approaches respond to those differences as well as differences in integrity, condition, and future uses. The character areas are listed in the order they appear in this chapter.

Parkwide (PW)

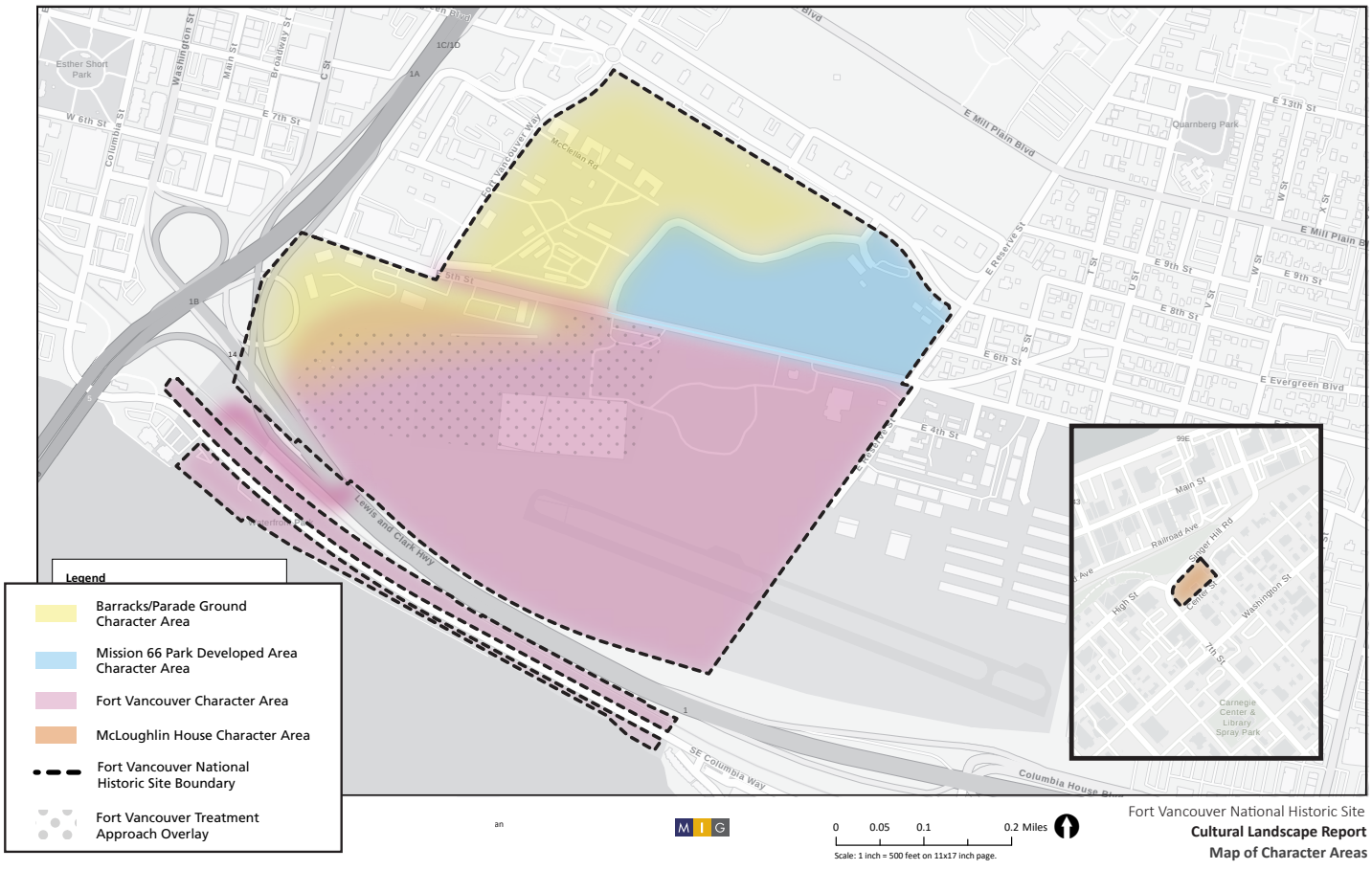
The park will follow a ***rehabilitation*** approach, unless otherwise specified below. This allows for the retention and restoration of landscape elements associated with the park's long period of significance, but also accommodates the ongoing work to accommodate visitors and tenants.

Barracks/Parade Ground (B/PG)

This character area will be guided by a ***rehabilitation*** approach, which matches the approach for the park at large. This allows for the retention and restoration of landscape elements associated with the US Army period, which this character area reflects most, but also accommodates the ongoing work to welcome new tenants and visitors. The c. 1946 historic character of the US Army Vancouver Barracks serves as the baseline for the treatment recommendations in this character area. The exception to the application of the rehabilitation approach occurs in the cemetery, which is addressed later in this chapter.

Mission 66 Park Developed Area (M66)

This character area will be guided by the ***rehabilitation*** approach. However, given the high integrity of the Mission 66 era landscape and that the area's use is relatively unchanged since its period of significance, there should be a greater emphasis on ***preservation***, which focuses on retaining as much historic fabric and character, and limits changes that are



Map of Character Areas. See Appendix A for larger map.

typically needed to address new uses and conditions. The end of the Mission 66 design period in 1966 should serve as the baseline for treatment recommendations.

Fort Vancouver (FV)

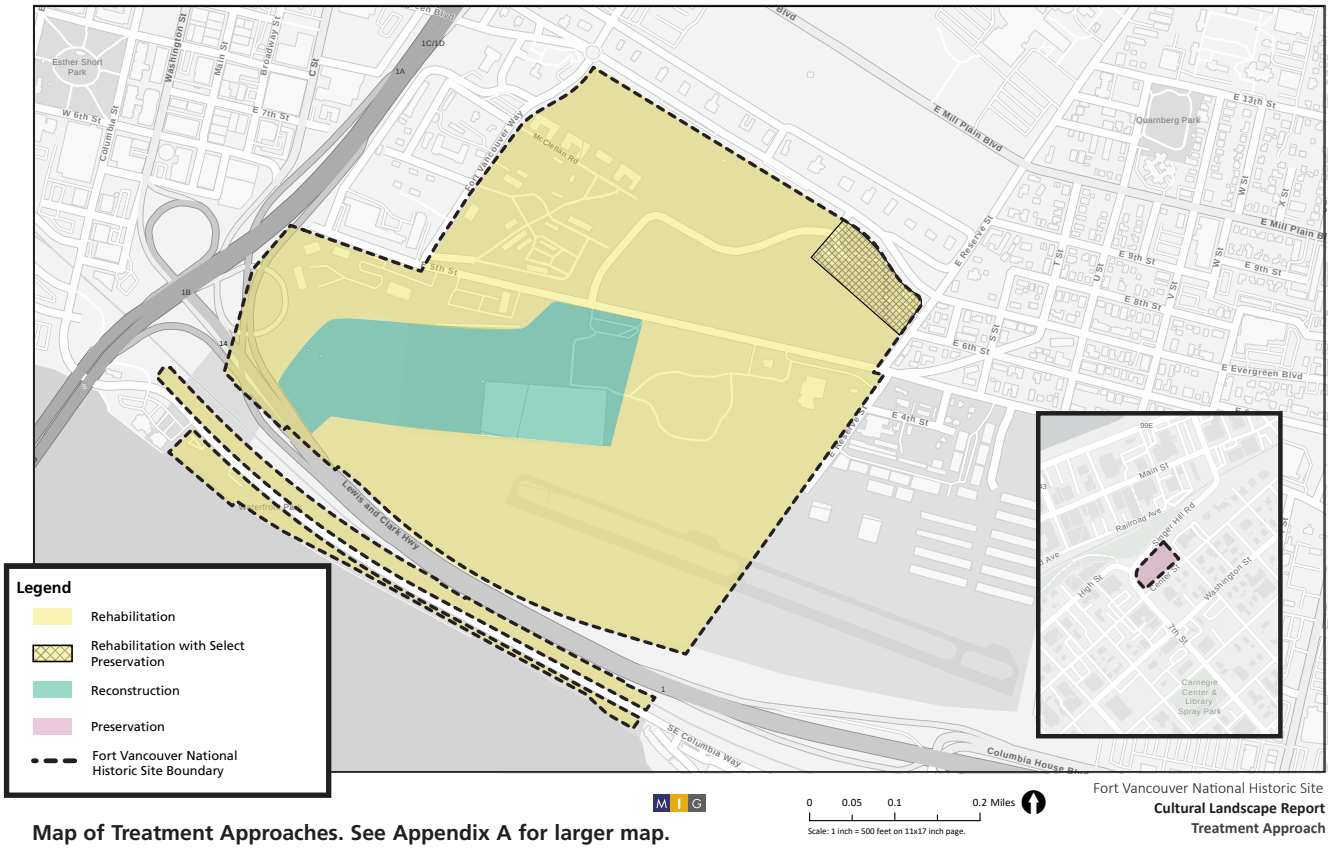
To complement the reconstruction treatment approach that is being used for this character area's buildings and structures, the cultural landscape should be guided by a complementary *reconstruction* approach whenever research and archeological investigations can support that effort. When there isn't enough historical evidence to support a reconstruction approach, then following standard preservation guidelines is recommended. The c. 1845 date guiding the building and structures reconstruction efforts will be used as a guide for implementing character area treatments associated with cultural landscape resources.

McLoughlin House (MH)

Preservation will guide treatment and management efforts at this site in order to preserve features from multiple eras of historic resources while facilitating visitor access and use. The landscape as it existed at the end of the period of significance in 1941 should serve as the baseline for treatment recommendations, as the primary buildings and structures that characterize early preservation efforts and visitor interaction were in place by that time. Certain contributing elements within the landscape are in poor condition, such as the border plantings, so more of a restoration approach for those features is appropriate.

Treatment Approaches Summary

Rehabilitation is the most common preservation treatment approach that will be applied at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site since it is recommended for the overall park, Barracks/Parade Ground, and Mission 66 Developed Area. *Reconstruction* is slated for Fort Vancouver, and *preservation* is recommended for McLoughlin House.



Map of Treatment Approaches. See Appendix A for larger map.

Treatment Recommendations

The recommendations are organized by character area and treatment approach, and then landscape characteristic. The character areas and their associated treatments (in order) are:

- Parkwide: *Rehabilitation*
- Barracks/Parade Ground: *Rehabilitation*
- Mission 66 Developed Area: *Rehabilitation with select Preservation*
- Fort Vancouver: *Reconstruction*
- McLoughlin House: *Preservation*

The specificity of the recommendations varies based on the resource itself, the current condition of the resource, and the need for potential intervention. For example, recommendations at the landscape characteristic scale are broad and more process oriented. Recommendations that are focused on a particular feature, such as Oregon white oaks, or an area of the landscape, such as the barracks courtyards, are more specific given the assessments and treatments that have been completed to date.

Some overarching issues are addressed in multiple sections, within more than one character area since they reflect broad goals associated with the treatment of the cultural landscape. They include:

- commemoration of people and events that have intersected with this landscape since time immemorial;
- resource protection and resiliency, especially in response to rapidly changing climate conditions;
- education and interpretation, focusing on ways the landscape is an integral part of telling stories and can broaden people's understanding of our history, and
- universal access.

In addition, there is a desire to incorporate regeneration into the treatment of the cultural landscape where possible and conditions are suitable. ***Regeneration** reflects a concept of managing a cultural landscape with multiple layers of history by incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into its management*. The regeneration approach honors contributing landscape characteristics and features, while focusing on regenerating the sustaining lifeways of the landscape present before the mid 19th century. This approach should be considered within the Fort Vancouver character area, but it often has the most resonance and application for resources like vegetation or within areas like riparian corridors. These management decisions and their implementation require nuance and subtlety not always found within the norms of preservation, hence the emphasis on a regenerative approach which looks to the past for reference, is firmly planted in the present conditions, and is looking towards overall landscape health and function as a guide for the future.

See Appendix A for treatment plans that illustrate the treatment recommendations.

Parkwide (PW): Rehabilitation

It should be noted that while most of these recommendations can be applied throughout the park, they are mostly focused on the cultural landscape associated with the park unit located in Vancouver, Washington. Recommendations for the park unit located in Oregon City, Oregon are enumerated later in this chapter in the McLoughlin House section.

A. Natural Systems and Features

1. Columbia River and Riparian Area

The river and its associated riparian area may be at the edge of the park's boundary, but it is the center of life in this landscape. Regeneration of this landscape feature will require conversation, partnership, study, and monitoring over time. Conversations should be focused on how the NPS, and adjacent landowners and managers, develop a vision and work together to ensure the health and vibrancy of this resource. The river not only forms a political boundary, but it stretches far into the larger landscape associated with this site and thematically connects the two park units: Fort Vancouver and the McLoughlin House. It is important to turn our attention towards the river and riparian area to improve its health, support diverse lifeways, and enhance the natural character.

The river's health is critical to the habitat of this area since it supports all matters of life: plant, animal, and human. Some guiding recommendations include:

- The riparian area should be managed to support the greatest diversity of life possible, which includes plants, animals, and humans by restoring native vegetation and removing invasives.

- Explore the viability of co-managing native plant species using traditional cultural methods, and fostering the harvest of key plant species by Tribal partners that are used traditionally.

Recommendations for prairie and native plant communities are included in Parkwide: Vegetation.

B. Topography

1. Terraces

Preserve the series of terraces and plateaus that gradually rise upwards from the Columbia River to the Parade Ground. It is important to retain the terraces since they speak directly to the reason Fort Vancouver was established on this site and has remained consistent throughout the different eras of use and development over its long period of significance. While the integrity of the grading closest to the river has been disrupted by transportation networks built parallel to the river's edge, efforts to interpret the edge condition and its critical historic relationship to this site and its development trajectory can be infused into interpretive programs, especially with the Fort Vancouver character area where the connection was integral.

- Preserve the plateaus that exist as a series of terraces within the site. These include the lowest intact terrace associated with Fort Vancouver to a mid-level terrace associated with the central area of the Barracks, and the highest-level plateau associated with the Parade Ground.
    - On a finer scale, introducing new earthworks such as engineered mounds or depressions should be avoided.
    - If a project requires the modification of topography by either cut or fill, it should be completed in the least intrusive manner possible, and any new landforms should blend into the character of the surrounding topography by matching the curves of the existing adjacent slopes and landforms.

2. Drainage Features

Preserve and maintain historic drainage features, which primarily include open concrete gutters and culverts but could include some natural swales and wet meadow areas that serve as places where water infiltrates the soil.

a. Cyclical Maintenance

Remove sediment and debris annually from open concrete gutters and culverts, especially prior to the rainy season, to ensure that they function as drainage features.

- In some cases, these historic drainage features are located adjacent to pathways, such as along Fort Vancouver Way, which could be considered a tripping hazard. In those cases, a low concrete curb can be built into the sidewalk to indicate the path's edge and prevent people from moving into the open gutter. The concrete curb should not impact the width, materials, or depth of the historic open gutter.

b. Repair Historic Elements

When improper drainage issues are identified, such as those that were identified between buildings 721 and 722, consult with a civil engineer and cultural resource professionals to develop solutions that address the specific issues. Since each drainage issue is unique, the solution needs to be customized. However, general guidance is as follows:

- The first solution should involve fixing any historic elements associated with the area's drainage so they can function again. For example, existing concrete gutters were aligned and re-used near the sidewalk north of Building 733. Fixing the historic feature may need to be supplemented with additional methods if they are undersized or the conditions have changed and need to be adjusted (see below for more details).
    - If the historic drainage system is no longer functioning nor can it be rehabilitated, then design a solution that mirrors the historic system or is compatible.

- If regrading is needed as part of the solution, an archeologist needs to be consulted.

c. Swales and Culverts

Swales and open-air culverts can be used to slow and treat stormwater on site when designed to blend within the cultural landscape. They should not exhibit a contemporary character such as those that are commonly designed in urban street environments.

- Historic drainage features should be referenced to inform future designs for vegetated swales and open-air culverts. In some cases that may mean looking at historic maps to see if there is any indication of a stream, wetland or pond that might have served that purpose in the project area.

- Vegetated swales should be designed to blend with the surrounding landscape character where they are proposed to be sited. For example, if they are near a lawn area then they should blend into the natural topographic forms and have a similar vegetated character. Plants that are appropriate for use in vegetated swales are listed in the Vegetation section.

- Consider re-establishing wetlands where ponds are known to have existed historically or depressions to convey stormwater through grass areas where streams may have existed historically. This could help alleviate pressure on other stormwater conveyance infrastructure.

d. Large Stormwater Features

If a large stormwater discharge area is needed, then the design of the new non-historic discharge area should match the primary historic topographic forms and slopes of the surrounding area. They should be more organic in form and less geometric than is typically specified. The cobble should be between 4-6" in size. An example includes a stormwater discharge area recently designed in conjunction with Building 993. The other option is to design an infiltration facility with an overflow that leads to two underground injection wells, such as the one completed for the Crossroads Parking Lot.



Example of concrete curb near drainage feature. Source: www.greatriversgreenway.org



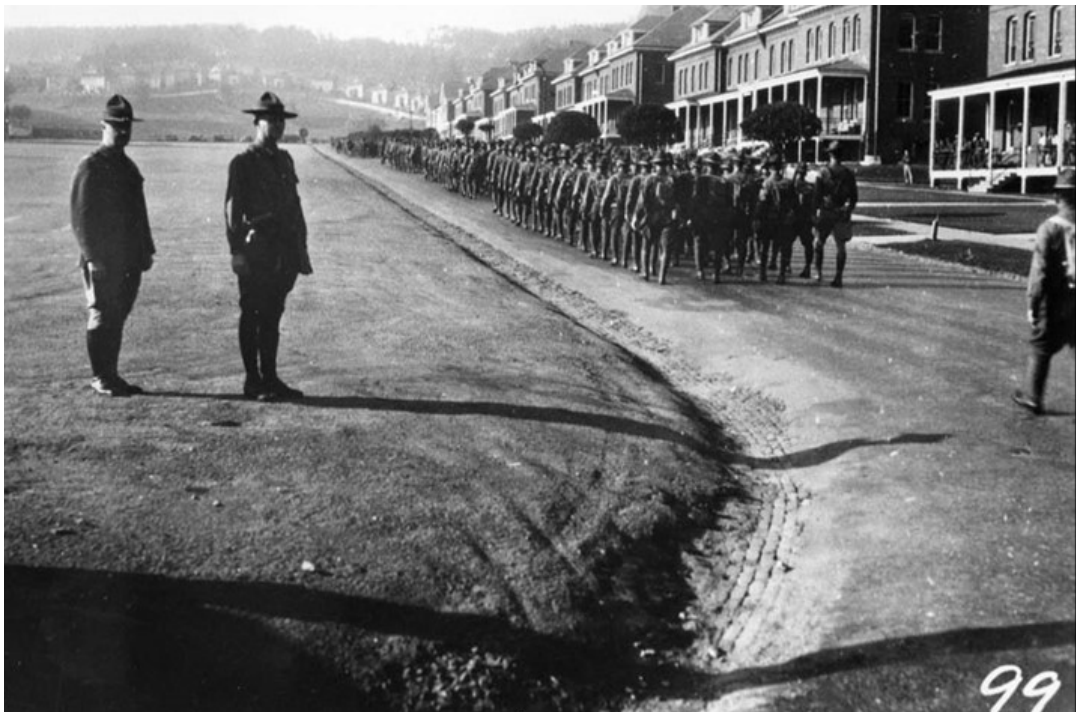
Photo looking east of the area between Buildings 721 (right) and 722 (left) before the filling and regrading project. Please note that Building 722 had protective covering at this time so the windows are not visible. (Source: Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)



Photo looking east of the area between Buildings 721 (right) and 722 (left) after the filling and regrading project. This project altered the topography by adding up to 3 feet of fill which was blended into the surrounding topography. This allowed new utilities to be placed in this area while protecting sensitive archeological resources. Some management issues have arisen including stormwater flowing into adjacent Buildings 721 and 722. (MIG 2021)



Example of a historic culvert in Vancouver Barracks. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Trust Collection Notebook 1, FOVA T-105)



Brick lined drain at the Presidio in San Francisco in 1915, located on Montgomery Street near the northwest corner of the Parade Ground, which is like a type of drainage feature used at Fort Vancouver. (Presidio Cultural Landscape Report)



Hatheway Road with an open gutter which can collect debris. (PWR 2018, Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)



Fort Vancouver Way concrete gutter. (Google Maps Street View)



Reconstructed walkway and gutter south of the Parade Ground and north of the barracks buildings. (PWR 2010, Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)



Rehabilitated historic concrete gutter between sidewalk and curb along road between Buildings 728 and 733. (MIG 2021)

C. Vegetation

Treatment and management of existing vegetation should perpetuate the historic character and species whenever possible to preserve as much historic vegetative material as possible. However, it is understood that some modifications will be needed to address issues associated with plant material that is aging or being affected by changing climatic conditions. Vegetation, primarily native plants, that has been lost or has seen a reduction in number or geographic distribution should be added where possible or managed in a way to regenerate their populations.

This section includes guidance on treatment of contributing plants, opportunities for incorporating additional native plants, and removal of invasive species. In general, *the following recommendations are listed in order of preference*, with the preservation of contributing plant material the first option to consider, followed by modifications to that approach which may be necessary due to conditions or locations of the plant material.

1. Contributing Plants

Maintain and care for contributing plants to improve their condition and character and to ensure their longevity.

- Monitor plant species on a cyclical basis to identify any issues and trends that may be affecting their health and vigor. While immediate issues, such as limb or leaf loss, should be treated with annual or bi-annual pruning and replanting, long-term trends should also be recorded to determine if species are able to withstand changing climatic conditions.
    - For rare or special plant species*:* some species may require special planning for when a replacement is needed if the plant is a rare or unknown variety or has shown to be disease or pest resistant. In those cases, cuttings should be taken from the plants and propagated into saplings which can be replanted when plants reach the end of their life and need to be removed. Technical support may require partnerships with local universities or arboretum.

Replace contributing plants with historic species, wherever possible. If that is not viable, then compatible species are acceptable.

- If a plant needs to be replaced due to it reaching the end of its natural life, its condition, or a project impact that is unavoidable, then general recommendations are listed below for choosing a replacement. Plant species and type recommendations are included with each character area. General guidelines for choosing a replacement plant include:
    - Where feasible, the first order of preference should be given to replacement in-kind, and to use plant material of a caliper sufficient to reestablish historic character as quickly as possible. If that is not possible, see recommendations that follow.
        - If available, review historic photographs and aerials taken towards the end of the character area's historic period for reference when determining the number, location and species that should be used.
        - For replacements, historic plant species are preferred with an emphasis on drought tolerant or resilient varieties or cultivars.
    - Replacements can include cultivars whose mature growth size and habit most closely resembles the size and habit of the plant as it was historically maintained, which may be smaller than the species that was originally planted.

- When it is not feasible to plant the historic species, compatible plant species are acceptable. Guidance for how to choose compatible species is below. Species or type specific recommendations are included within each character area.
    - Compatible plant species can include native plants and those that exhibit the form of historic vegetation.
    - Species that are *not* considered compatible are those with variegated foliage or hybridized flowers that are larger or more colorful than would have existed during the historic period.
- Consider whether the compatible plant species will be able to withstand changing climatic conditions. This is especially important for plants that have a longer life, such as shrubs and trees, but is applicable for all. For example, this landscape is in USDA plant hardiness zone 8b so some plants that have traditionally done well in those conditions, may not be able to adapt as fast as the climate is changing. Continual monitoring should help inform the selection of plant choices. Some guidelines to consider if the plant is showing climate change impacts include:
    - If temperature change is a climate change effect prevalent in this landscape and impacting plants, then looking for native plants that are like those historically present but thrive in zones 9a or even 9b should be considered. Continual monitoring should help inform the selection of plant choices.
    - Increased severity of storms would require trees that can withstand high winds and are less prone to limb loss.
    - While drought tolerance is typically something to consider, given that the area is irrigated that is less of a concern.

The following recommendations provide guidance for specific types of contributing vegetation within the park, going beyond the general recommendations listed above. These types include trees, shrubs, foundation plantings, hedges and vegetated screens, lawn, and planter boxes. These recommendations are in the parkwide treatment recommendations section since they apply to most of the character areas.

a. Trees

Maintain consistent distribution of trees throughout the cultural landscape, referring to aerial photographs from the end of the historic period for guidance on the location and density of specimen trees.

- If planting replacement trees within an existing mature stand, ensure the smaller trees have good access to light and water.
- If the replacement trees need to be a different species, due to issues related to the existing species condition or future viability, then the replacement species should have a similar form and character to the contributing species that is being removed.

b. Shrubs

Consider pruning back shrubs, where shrubs have overgrown into trees or become excessively leggy, as appropriate.

- Shrubs that bear flower buds on the previous year's growth should be pruned after spring flowering, whereas shrubs that bloom on the current year's wood should be pruned in early spring before bud break.

- The renewal pruning technique is recommended for both deciduous and evergreen shrubs because it results in less of a visual impact on the landscape when compared to quick, severe pruning. In renewal pruning, approximately one-third of older wood is removed each season over three years while maintaining the overall shape of the shrub to reducing its volume and height over time.



First year- A. Large old bush. B. Remove 1/3 of old branches at ground level. C. Growth at end of first season.



Second year- D. Use thinning technique to remove 1/3 of old branches and to cut back new growth.
E. Growth at end of second season.



Third year- F. Use thinning technique to remove remaining old branches adn to cut back new growth.
G. Growth at end of third season (rejuvenated shrub).

Rejuvenation pruning techniques (Oklahoma State University Extension Service)

c. Foundation Plantings

- Consult historic photos from around the end of the cultural landscape's historic period to determine the location, density, and character of foundation plantings. If no photos exist but are available for another similar building, then those can be used for reference. Historically, foundation plantings were maintained to a height below the windows, railings, and porches to ensure a clear view of the building from the street/sidewalk and clear sight lines from the building to distant views.

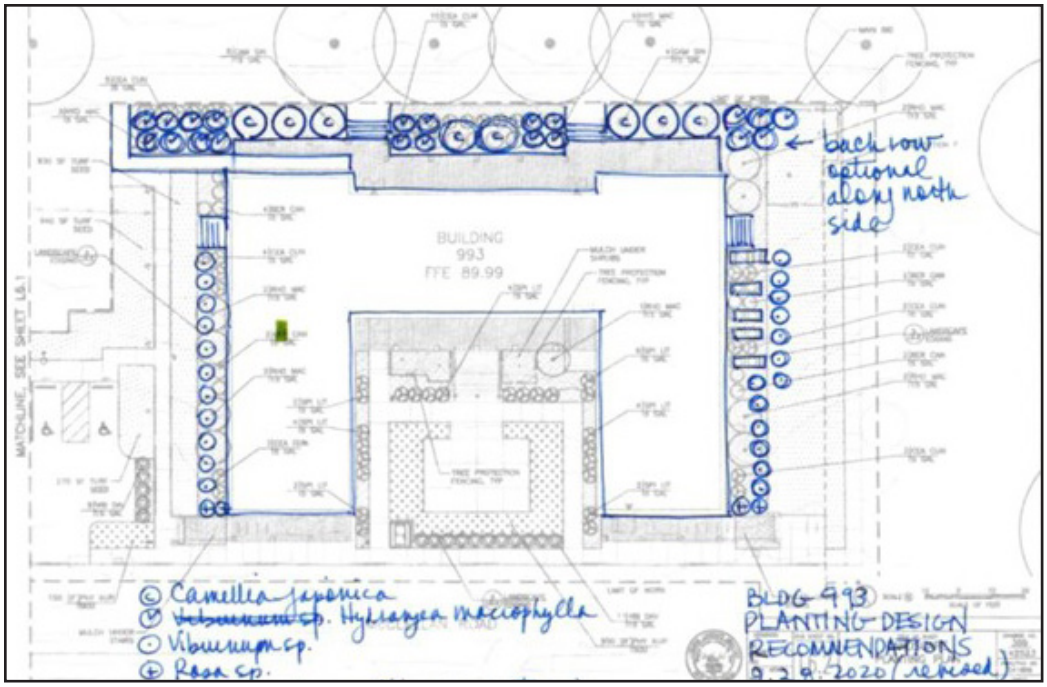
- In general, do not introduce garden beds where none existed historically. Review historic photographs for historic foundation and planting bed locations.



Example of trimmed boxwood shrubs maintained at an appropriate height below the porch railing in the West Barracks. (PWR 2018, Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)



Example of overgrown camellia shrubs previously blocking a porch and windows. (PWR 2018, Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)



A later iteration of a planting plan for Building 993 with foundation planting adjustments related to species and spacing, which balanced the historic character of the plantings along with plants needed for screening contemporary site features.

d. Hedge and Vegetated Screens

- Maintain hedges or vegetated screens that were planted during the historic period to delineate areas primarily around buildings, but also some roads and parking lots.

- Maintain the neatly trimmed character of hedges, which typically included hard lines and geometric shapes, which were planted to delineate areas around buildings and some roads and parking lots during the historic period.

- Use trimmed hedges and shrubs in a formal planting arrangement to screen contemporary elements, such as parking lots and utilities. However, care should be taken to use hedges and shrubs with some restraint and only in instances where there is no other way to screen or relocate a contemporary element. Vegetative screens and buffers should be used sparingly so they do not become so prolific in the overall landscape that they impact the historic character. Whenever possible, utilities and associated modern features like trash and recycling receptacles, and internet infrastructure should be hidden from view. Due to historic layout, site circulation, and equipment access, this is not always possible but should be mindfully addressed.

    - When a need is determined, plant material is effective in screening undesirable views, to visually separate uses and to create areas of privacy. New plants should be historic species or compatible with historic species.

    - The use of evergreen plant material is recommended for screening large, primary use areas or permanent utilities and equipment because it will provide screening year-round. Deciduous plant material is acceptable to screen smaller areas or to be used when some transparency between landscape areas is desired. For example, within parking lots some transparency is desired to provide views near entrances or between rows within a large parking area.

- Plantings should be guided by the historic character of those areas at the end of the historic period. While shrubs have typically been used, that is not always the case. For example, if a parking lot was surrounded by Oregon white oaks, then efforts to replant Oregon white oaks should be made.

- In cases where screening is needed near the edge of a character area, the character of the adjacent landscape should also be considered. For example, the South Parking Lot is located on the border between the Barracks/Parade Ground and Fort Vancouver Character Areas. Therefore, plantings should respond more directly with the HBC character area but be compatible with the military era character area.

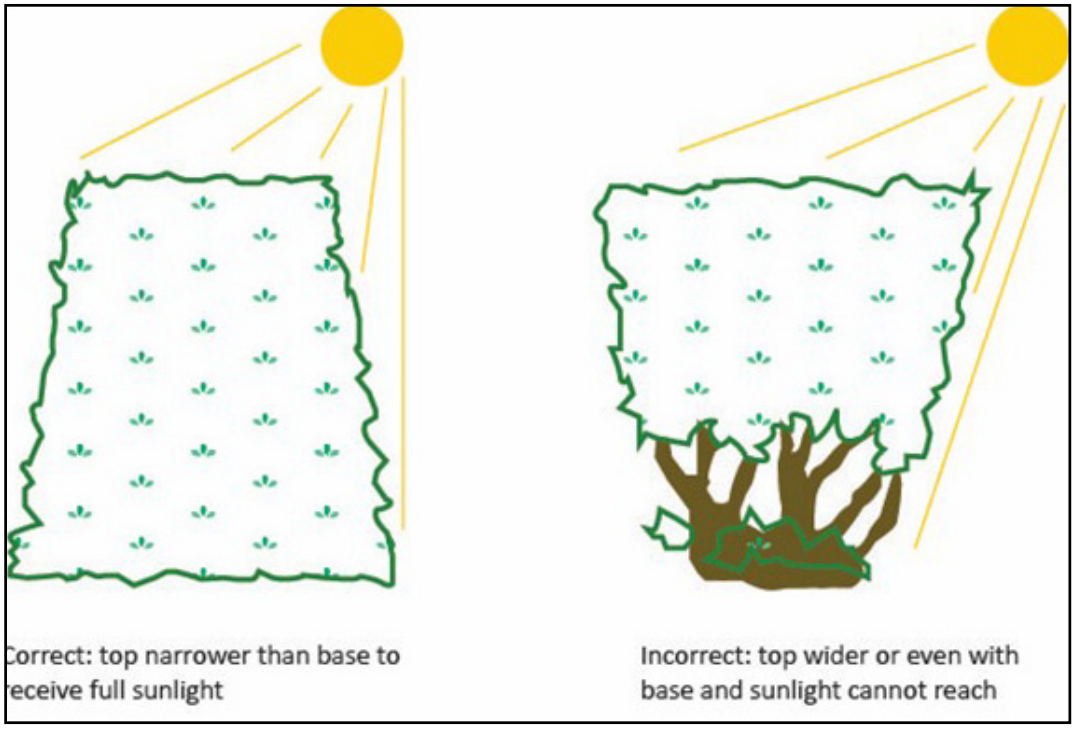


Diagram showing the recommended pruning method and form for hedges. (Source: provided by NPS Pacific West Regional Office)



Photo of Vancouver Barracks Army Hospital with formal hedge buffer, circa 1915. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Neg. no. 96293, FOVA T-194)



Example of a compatible trimmed boxwood hedge screening the street from the back of Officers' Row. (Source: Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)

Lawn Restoration Plant Species

The following list of plants was specified for the Crossroads Parking Lot for areas where lawn needed to be restored and should be used as a guide for similar situations. Percentages of each species are indicated.

- **Creeping Red Fescue (Festuca rubra ssp. rubra) 45%**
- **Red Fescue (Festuca rubra ssp. arenaria) 35%**
- **Red Fescue (Festuca rubra ssp. secunda) 20%**

Other lawn mixes have used a combination of these species which can be used as substitutes:

- **Creeping Red Fescue (Festuca rubra var. rubra)**
- **Seaside/Colonial Bentgrass (Agrostic tenuis)**
- **White Lawn Clover (Trifolium repens)**
- **Redtop (Agrostis alba)**

Native Grasses and Grass-like Sedges and Rushes

In areas where natives can be added to the lawn mix, these are worth considering, especially in areas where mowing is less frequently needed.

- **Fringed Brome (Bromus ciliates)**
- **Bebb's Sedge (Carex bebbii)**
- **Soft Rush (Juncus effusus)**
- **Fowl Bluegrass (Poa palustris)**
- **Sitka brome (Bromus sitchensis)**
- **Tufted hairgrass (Deschampsia beringensis)**
- **Woodrush (Luzula comosa)**
- **Hairgrass (Deschampsia danthonoides)**
- **Slender hairgrass (Deschampsia elongata)**
- **Largeleaf collomia (Collomia grandiflora)**
- **Blue field gilia (Gilia capitata)**
- **Red fescue (Festuca rubra ssp. rubra, ssp. arenaria, or ssp. secunda)**

Lawn Substitute Plant Species

The following list of plants can be considered when more typical lawn grass species cannot be used, either due to slopes or maintenance restrictions. Plants from the list of native grasses and grass-like sedges and rushes below can also be considered.

- **Kurapia (Lippia nodiflora var. Kurapia) It should be noted that this species needs to be planted in the spring so it can get well established before the winter months since it is susceptible to cold temperatures when it is not well established.**
- **Festuca (Festuca rubra 'molate')**

Stormwater or Drainage Swale Plant Species

The following lists of plants were specified for the Crossroads Parking Lot stormwater treatment planting and should be used as a guide for similar situations. Percentages of each species are indicated. Plants from the list of native grasses and grass-like sedges and rushes below can also be considered.

- **Native red fescue (Festuca rubra ssp. rubra) 60-70%**
- **Seaside/Colonial bentgrass (Agrostis tenuis) 10-15%**
- **Water foxtail (Alopecurus geniculatus) 10-15%**
- **Alsike Clover (Trifolim hybridum) 6-10%**
- **Bird's Foot Trefoil (Lotus corniculatus) 1-5%**
- **Redtop (Agrostis alba) 1-6%**

Alternatives

- **Creeping Forget-Me-Not (Omphalodes verna) 30-40%**
- **White Lawn Clover (Trifolium repens) 20-30%**
- **Crinkle-Leaf Creeper (Rubus calycinoides) 10-20%**
- **Strawberry (Fragaria chiloensis) 5-10%**
- **Native red fescue (Festuca rubra ssp. rubra)**

e. Lawn

- Preserve lawn in areas where it existed during the historic period with minor modifications to address vegetation maintenance issues. For example, lawn should be removed around the base of trees that require different irrigation regimens.

- The lawn should be mowed regularly but does not need to be kept extremely short. Three inches is recommended and mowing when it is dry to avoid ruts. A slightly longer grass condition will help retain moisture which will help it retain its green color in the rain-free summer months.

- Maintain a Class B turf, where frequent mowing to maintain vegetation height control is important but other management inputs are somewhat limited. Bare and worn patches of lawn, and the encroachment of grass over pathways is not compatible with the historic character of the Barracks/Parade Ground, McLoughlin House, and Mission 66 Developed Area landscapes.[3] The Fort Vancouver landscape was less manicured and should have a rougher character.

    - Bare or worn patches of grass should be overseeded as needed by broadcasting seed, raking the seed gently into the soil, and establishing the seed by consistent watering.

- Establish new lawns with a hydroseed and soil specification that includes native Pacific Northwest grasses, which should increase the lawn's ability to adapt to the wet winters and dry summers. Species which are found in Oregon white oak woodlands are also appropriate for planting. See list below of possible plants to include.

- Substitute plants that have a similar character to lawn if there are places where maintaining a lawn is not possible (slopes, small areas), but a lawn style planting is desired to maintain the historic character. For the Building 993 project two planting options were considered for a lawn-like planting area.

    - Kurapia was chosen since it looks like lawn from a distance and is a drought-tolerant, non-mounding plant that doesn't require mowing. It grows 1-2" without trimming, and though it is drought tolerant it can also adapt to wet conditions. It was developed from the California native plant, *Lippia nodiflora*.

3 Today, maintenance of a Class A turf, requiring high levels of pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers to produce a uniform appearance is not appropriate to the historic character of the site.

- A low-growing Festuca *(Festuca rubra 'molate'*) was also considered given its grass-like character. It can be trimmed or mowed to form a more even cover or can be left unmowed. If left unmowed it often forms small mounds, which do not match the historic character of lawns as well.

- Establish swales or vegetated stormwater treatment areas within lawns with plants that evoke a lawn-like character whenever possible. The predominant character of stormwater planting basins with a variety of native sedges and rushes is not compatible with the historic character of the National Historic Site. Kurapia, which is highlighted above as a lawn-substitute is a good candidate for these planting areas since it can handle water inundation as well as dry summer months. If possible, grasses in these areas should be mown to approximately 3 inches for compatibility with surrounding lawns. A mix of species may be possible, if when maintained they appear like grass. Native, broadleaf, dense-rooted grass varieties can be considered. See Topography section for more guidance about drainage features.



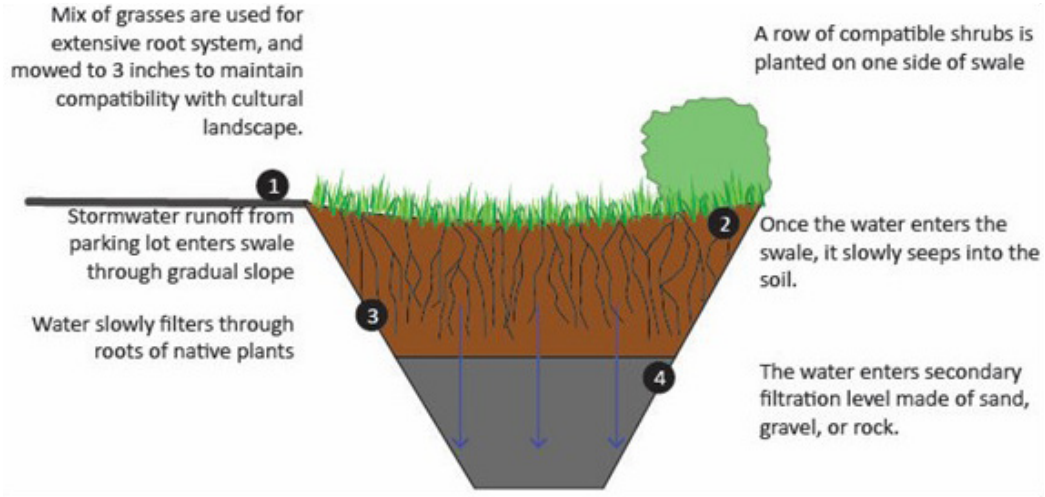
An example of Festuca rubra 'molate'. (provided by RHAA)



Kurapia sp. viewed from a distance and maintained as a lawn. (provided by RHAA)



Lawn area east of Building 993. (MIG 2019)



A diagram illustrating a lawn bioswale. (Source: provided by NPS Pacific West Regional Office)



Compatible lawn bioswale which has gentle slopes that allows it to blend better with the surrounding topography. (Biofilters for Stormwater Discharge Pollution Removal)



A detailed view of Kurapia sp. when blooming. (provided by RHAA)

f. Planter Boxes

- Plantings should be small, evergreen with minimal flowers and color, to fade into the setting and not draw any more attention to the feature than is necessary to serve their function as traffic control devices. See recommendations for the use of planter boxes in the Parkwide: small-scale features section.

Planter Box Plant Species Recommendations

Note: the conditions of the area where the planting box is located, such as access to sun or shade, will determine which species is most viable, since all have slightly different growing conditions.

- **Aucuba japonica 'Nana'**
- **Buxus sempervirens 'Graham Blandy'**
- **Camellia japonica**
- **Pieris japonica**
- **Rhododendron sp.**
- **Viburnum tinus 'Spring Bouquet'**
- **Cistus sp.**
- **Ilex crenata 'Bennett's Compacta'**
- **Laurus nobilis**
- **Pittosporum tenuifolium**

2. Native Plants

Seek opportunities to reintroduce native plants, where possible, that were more prevalent in this landscape at the beginning of its historic period. Those opportunities include introducing a wider range of species and number of some types of plants in areas that are less developed, such as the area around the Village, South Barracks and Interstate 5 interchange, and the area between SE Columbia Way and the railroad alignment. *See related recommendation for prairie restoration in Fort Vancouver.*

- For example, some native plants, namely Oregon white oaks, whose numbers and distribution have diminished within this cultural landscape should be planted when opportunities and good growing conditions exist.

- Prioritize the restoration of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs in appropriate areas, with a priority on plants that have significance to Tribal partners or were noted in oral histories.

Manage existing native plant communities to ensure their health, vigor, and regeneration. For both existing and re-introduced native plant communities, management regimes and priorities should be informed by ethnobotany.

- Vegetation needs consistent cyclical management, and that management may benefit from consultation with Tribal partners that are interested and able to be engaged. This could ensure that key species important to their lifeways and cultural practices are conserved or restored, especially in ways that match indigenous management practices.

- Develop a working group with members of the associated Tribes and NPS botanical experts to begin developing a plan for monitoring and managing the native species in the grasslands, upland prairie, and riparian areas. This group could encourage the growth and health of plants significant to the Tribal partners for their continued harvest and use in select areas.

- Develop an education initiative to inform visitors and tenants about the character and value of landscapes managed in this way, which may differ from their perspective on how the landscape should look and be managed.

a. Oregon White Oaks

- Explore opportunities to plant Oregon white oaks (Quercus garryana) to mitigate the loss of these species since the end of the historic period.

    - Oregon white oaks should be maintained and managed for optimal tree health. Arborists who specialize in the management of Oregon white oaks should be consulted periodically to ensure the extant trees and groves continue to remain healthy. For example, their inspection may determine that some Oregon white oaks need to have mulch instead of lawn under their canopy, or a mixture of prairie grasses that are managed with less frequent mowing and irrigation.

    - Oregon white oaks should only be removed in circumstances where all other viable options have been explored or the tree poses an immediate safety concern.

        - If an Oregon white oak is removed, then at least one new Oregon white oak should be replanted for each one that is lost. Ideally, it will be replanted near the original location, but if that is not possible then a new area should be identified. The goal is to preserve the historic

tree canopy and spatial organization of the Oregon white oaks which have existed in this area since before the HBC era. The Oregon white oaks should continue to reflect a combination of closely planted groves along with individual trees that are allowed to grow without competition into their full natural form.

- When existing Oregon white oaks are lost to age or damage within open large open areas, it is not necessary to replant the same species in the same locations. Open grasslands that are conducive for Oregon white oaks should be rehabilitated to reflect the character of the early 19th century prairie landscape and reflect the amount of land coverage of oaks at the end of the historic period. The design and placement of species in these areas should reflect the needs of the space, such as shade for visitors, and species diversity for interpretation.

    - The removal and replacement process, including determining locations, removal and planting methods, should be a collaborative discussion between cultural and natural resource experts and representatives of associated Tribes. Some considerations could include:

        - Planting new trees within or near existing groves can help maintain the extant spatial organization and canopy.

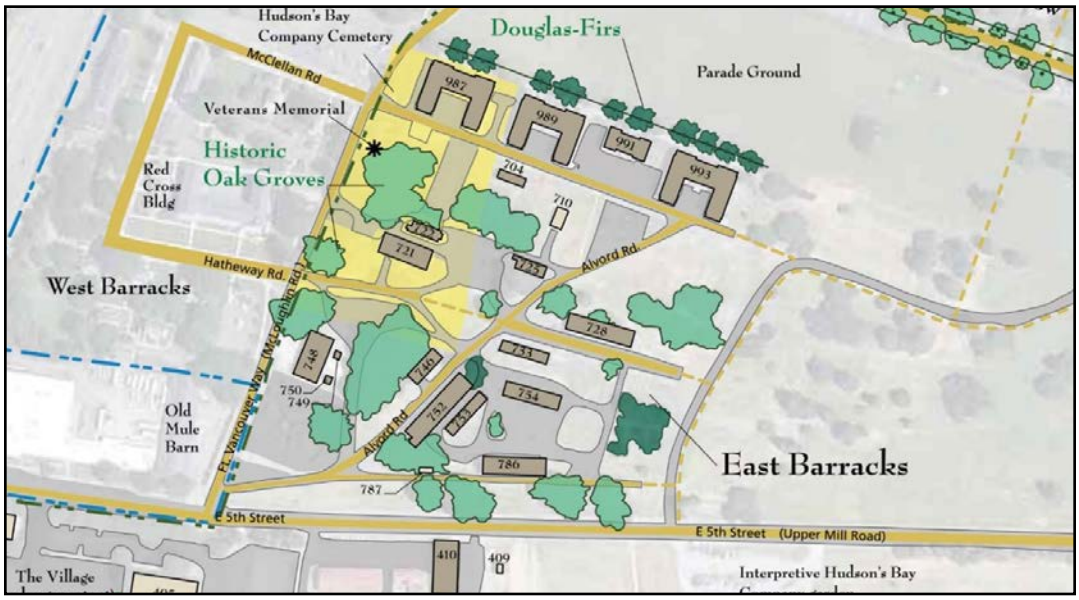
        - Planting trees in locations where oaks were present during the historic period.

        - The size of the replacement tree should be as large as possible to blend with the extant mature trees, but with the caveat that oaks are sensitive to transplanting and, in some cases, a younger tree may be more likely to adapt to a new location.

        - Not all areas are conducive for planting Oregon white oaks, which are best suited in dry to moist well-drained soils. Areas that have more restricted root zones, such as near parking lots or planting islands are more conducive to swamp white oak (Quercus bicolor) trees if oaks are desired for those types of locations.



1943 aerial of the East Barracks. Many clusters of Oregon white oaks were found south of McClellan Road, east of Fort Vancouver Way, and north of East 5th Street. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv. no 1043, FOVA 1382)



Historic oak groves are identified, including those within the boundary of the HBC Cemetery (shown in yellow). (Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)



Character of an Oregon white oak grove near Building 746. (PWR 2018, Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)



Oregon white oak replacement planting in lawn (on left) between Buildings 728 (not pictured) and 725 (in background). (MIG 2021)

b. Native Riparian Vegetation

- Manage the riparian area to support the greatest diversity of life possible, which includes restoring native vegetation and removing invasives.

- Re-establish native trees along the river to create a cooling, shaded canopy over the water.

- Work with Tribal partners to establish culturally important native plants along the river.

3. Invasive or Non-Desirable Species

Where possible, the presence of invasive and non-desirable plant species throughout the cultural landscape. Methods include mechanical and herbicidal treatments, with preference given to the least harmful method.

- Remove or reduce the presence of invasive plant species by using mechanical and spot herbicidal treatment.

    - The impacts of using either method can be mitigated by increased knowledge of the site's resources and by careful application of the eradication and control treatments. The goal is to avoid impacts to cultural resources when applying herbicides, which can cause chemical contamination of organic and non-organic artifacts and remains, and when manual or mechanical plant removal takes places, which can disturb a site's sedimentary matrices that contain artifacts and other cultural remains.[4]

- Consider controlling the footprint without completely eradicating invasive historic species, using mechanical methods.

    - Invasive historic plant species removal should follow the preceding guidance related to mechanical methods for invasive non-historic vegetation.

- Reduce weeds in planting beds using mulch instead of overplanting these areas with shrubs and forbs.

    - In general, the number and density of plants was much sparser than is typically represented today. Therefore, limit the number of plants around buildings and parking lots. In contemporary practice, overplanting has become a common method to address die out and/or prevent weeds from growing. In this instance, proper soil amendments and mulch should be used to address those issues instead of overplanting areas.

        - Mulch should be used at base of plants/trees and near buildings which will minimize weed growth and prevent mowers from having to get too close to the ornamental trees and shrubs.

        - Preference should be given to using a dark brown hemlock/fir mulch mix that does not have a reddish hue, but if that is not available then composted arborist chips or cedar chips can be substituted. Priority for the dark hemlock/fir mulch is given to parking lots with arborist chips being designated for tree rings and garden beds, and cedar chips being designated for ornamental garden beds around buildings.

4 National Park Service. Invasive Non-Native Plant Management Environmental Assessment, North Cascades National Park Service Complex. National Park Service, 2011.

D. Circulation

This section includes recommendations for preservation of contributing roads and paths, ABAAS upgrades, and guidelines for construction of new roads, pathways, and associated features. Revisions to site circulation within the Fort Vancouver cultural landscape are guided by the Transportation and Site Circulation Plan (2020) which follows the rehabilitation preservation treatment. The plan calls for modifications to some roads, parking, and pathways to accommodate changes in use between the Department of Defense (DOD) and the NPS and increases safety for pedestrian and vehicular modes of travel, while honoring historic routes and circulation patterns.

1. Contributing Roads and Paths

Contributing roads include East 5th Street, East Reserve Street, Grant Avenue (now Evergreen Boulevard), Fort Vancouver Way, Hatheway, McClellan, Alvord, and Access Roads, plus select interior connecting roads within the East Barracks area. There are no contributing roads associated with McLoughlin House.

- As the high-level Transportation and Site Circulation Plan is implemented, roads, parking and infrastructure development should carefully respond to and respect historic circulation patterns whenever possible. New roads and paths are discouraged.

- Preserve existing historic circulation patterns evident at the end of the period of significance.

- Consider reestablishing former routes that are no longer extant, especially those that can improve connections for pedestrians and cyclists.

a. Roads

- Retain the width, alignment, material, and historic edging details of all contributing roads. If a contributing road is no longer needed for vehicular transportation, it should not be removed, but retained.

    - Consider adding barriers at the end of the unused section to prevent unauthorized use or protect pedestrian use. *See guidance for barriers under small-scale features.*

- Minimize road markings by developing design solutions that decrease the need for road markings and signage. The road markings themselves should not be excessively reflective or brightly colored.[5]

    - The “standard” style of crosswalk markings is the preferred style. In select cases, where the level of traffic on a regular basis necessitates it, the continental style may be used, but these should be highly limited. Solid, dashed, zebra, and ladder styles are not appropriate.

    - The standard crosswalk type, consists of two parallel white lines running from one side of road to the other, with the width of lines being typically 12 to 24 inches wide. The preferred line width is 12 inches.

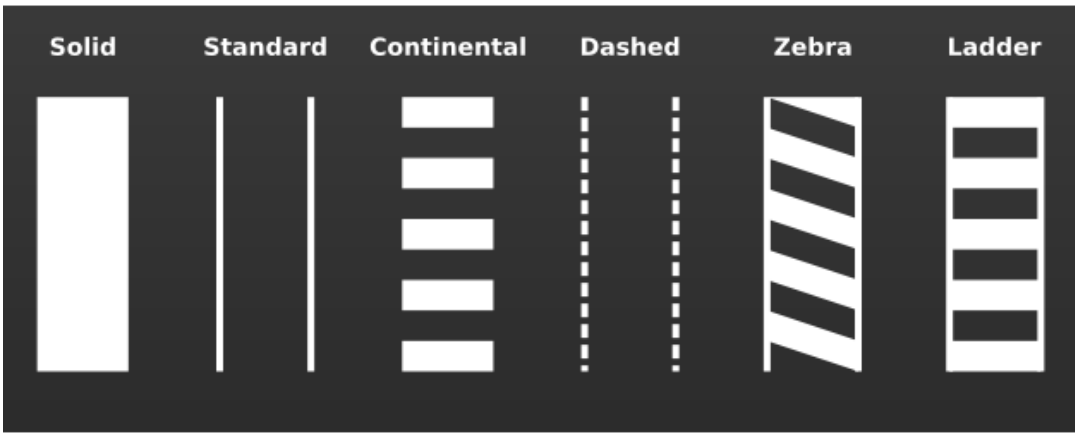
    - The continental crosswalk type, consists of sets of multiple bars across the crosswalk itself perpendicular to the direction of crossing. Bars are typically 12 to 24 inches wide and are set 12 to 24 inches apart. The preferred bar width is 12 inches and the preferred interval is 24 inches.

5 Pedestrian crosswalks were introduced as early as the 1930s within Vancouver Barracks.

- Crosswalk pavement markings should be smooth, slip-resistant, and non-reflective.

- Crosswalk lines should not be used indiscriminately. Consultation with a traffic engineer, such as FHWA or a consultant, should determine the least visually intrusive option available before a marked crosswalk is installed. City of Vancouver standards are not automatically adopted on park or city roads crossing through the historic district. Previous consultations have agreed that adjustments can be made within the cultural landscape, while acknowledging all agencies will work together to collaborate and meet a combination of goals for visitor and public safety, traffic regulations and minimal modern intrusions upon the character of the cultural landscape. For example, due to the site being historic and having low traffic, stop bars and crosswalk lines can be 12-18 inches wide instead of the standard 24 inches.

- Minimize traffic control signs, as possible, limiting their number and placement to reduce the proliferation of contemporary site furnishings along the streets. Instead of placing multiple signs along a road or at an intersection, consider how to minimize their number or use other means of communicating traffic information.



Crosswalk pavement marking styles. (Source: https://www.sfbetterstreets.org/find-project-types/pedestrian-safety-and-traffic-calming/crosswalks/)



Photo of the intersection at McClellan and Fort Vancouver Way (formerly McLoughlin Road) taken after 1933 using the standard crosswalk marking style. (Library of Congress, HABS WASH, 6-VANC, 4A-3)

b. Paths and Sidewalks

- Maintain the alignment and width of the existing paved paths and sidewalks. They should not be expanded beyond their current width or length.

- For all future repairs and at such time that portions of the paved paths need to be restored, repair paths with the same type of concrete, finish, and integral color to decrease contrast between historic and new sections.

    - When paths and sidewalks connect character areas, considerations should be made to reflect the different materials used for circulation features during each character area's historic period, while retaining some consistency.

        - For example, sidewalks, paths, and trails that move between the Barracks/Parade Ground and the Fort Vancouver character areas, will need to respond to the different characteristics, such as existing widths and materials, in as seamless a way as possible. To exemplify a possible approach, the paths between areas could be the same width, but have different materials. Or, in select cases, the widths can transition from one width to another, and the materials remain similar in color or texture.

- Regularly inspect the sidewalks and paths to establish baseline conditions and identify needed repairs, removal of encroaching vegetation, and selective pruning of vegetation to ensure a clear walking path.

    - Clean sidewalks and paths to remove normal dirt and grime build up, repair cracks to maintain structurally sound surface, and minimize water intrusion.

- Historically edge treatments for paths and sidewalks (and roads) were not uniform. There were some curbs associated with sidewalks, and some were constructed to direct sheet flow of stormwater. There were also areas without a formal edge.

    - For areas where curbs were used as edge treatments, the following guidance applies:

        - Curbs that are determined to date from the historic period and/or exhibit a historic form should be retained, even if their function has become obsolete due to changes in circulation and drainage. If that is not possible, they should be documented before they are removed. *See photos under Circulation: Paths and Sidewalks for examples of historic curbs.*

        - Any historic curb that needs to be replaced due to nearby construction activity associated with road replacement or due to deterioration should be replaced with either a curb that matches the surrounding existing curb, or if none are available, then the City of Vancouver Type E-1 curb or Modified Type E-1 curb.

        - Curbs that were not present during the historic period and are not needed to control stormwater drainage should be removed and not replaced. Curbs that are triangular in profile are typically non-historic.

        - Curbs that were not present during the historic period and are needed to control stormwater should be replaced with a new curb. It is recommended to use the curb style closest to the project area as a guide to retain consistency. If there are no historic curbs nearby, then use either the City of Vancouver Type E-1 curb or Modified Type E-1 curb.

        - As a default, a new curb should not be installed unless needed for safety or stormwater management.



Example near Building 987 where contemporary concrete sidewalks in historic alignments could have used an integral color to match the existing historic sidewalk color. (Google Maps Street View screenshot)



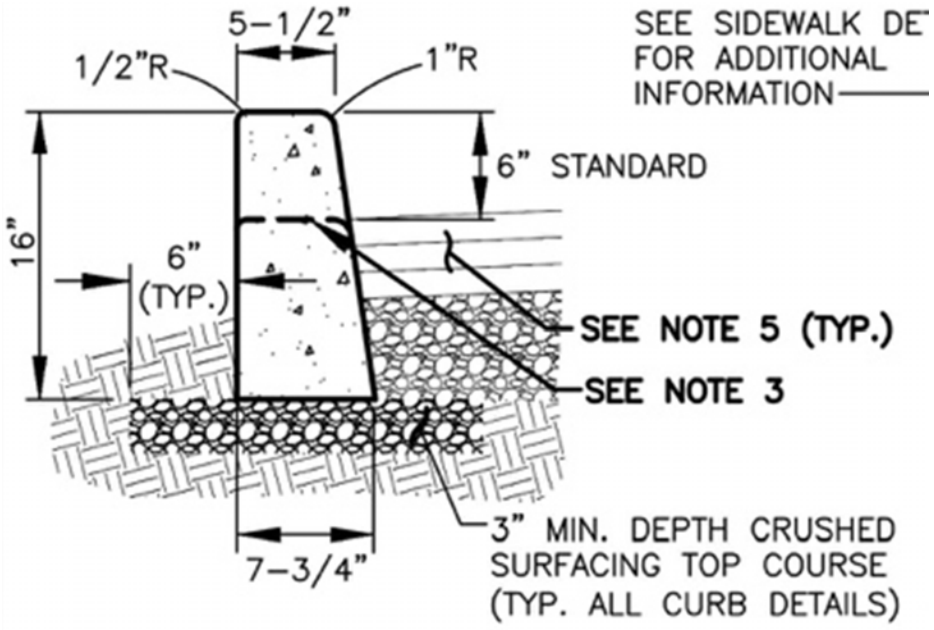
Example of contemporary concrete sidewalk in a historic alignment that successfully used an integral color to match the color of existing historic sidewalks. (MIG 2021)



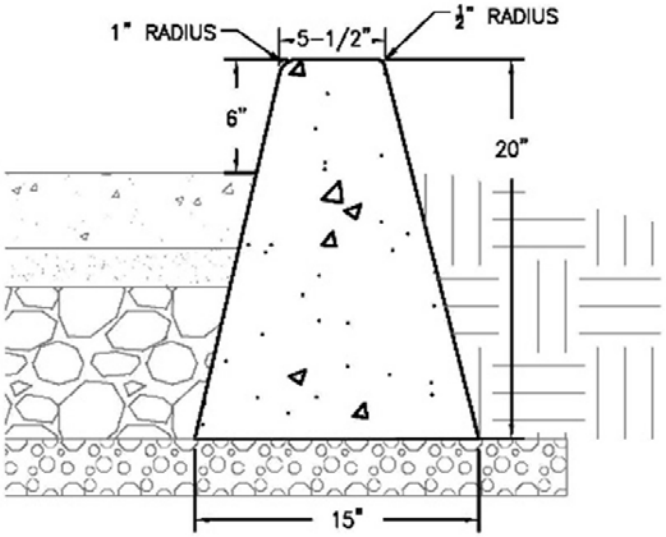
Detail of patched area of concrete sidewalk and curb along Alvord Road near Building 746 where the historic color and finish have been matched. (MIG 2021)



Historic concrete sidewalk south of Building 728. The cherry tree's roots are causing the sidewalk to heave. Cuttings should be taken from these cherry trees for use in developing cultivars that will be used for their replacement. (MIG 2023)



City of Vancouver Type E-1 Curb Detail is recommended for use in all locations unless otherwise specified. (City of Vancouver)



MODIFIED HEIGHT CURB NOTES

1. CONCRETE CURBS SHALL BE 3000 PSI MIN. (CL 3000), 3–1/2" SLUMP (MAX.), DRIVEWAY OPENINGS SHALL BE 4000 PSI MIN. (CL 4000).
2. 3/8" EXPANSION JOINTS SHALL BE PLACED ON BOTH SIDES OF CATCH BASINS, AT ALL CHANGES IN DIRECTION, AND AS DIRECTED BY THE INSPECTOR. CONTRACTION JOINTS TO BE PLACED AT 15' MAXIMUM SPACING.
3. COMPACT SUBGRADE AND CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE TO 95% MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (3" MIN. DEPTH).
4. CURB TO BE MEDIUM BROOM FINISHED. PARALLEL TO GUTTER LINE.

City of Vancouver Type E-1 Curb Detail modified for when curb serves retaining function. (City of Vancouver)



Non-historic form of an extruded concrete curb that is more triangular in profile located east of Building 786. (MIG 2019)

c. Parking Areas

- Retain the size and materials of all contributing parking areas. If a contributing parking area is no longer needed, the original dimensions of the space should be retained.

    - Wheel stops are not known to have been used during the historic period so should be used sparingly and only when safety, resource protection, or utility and feature protection requires it. When needed, a low-profile concrete wheel stop is acceptable.

- New parking areas associated with visitor and tenant improvements should be sited sparingly and should follow the character of the parking areas in place at the end of the historic period, including their location, scale, and relationship to the overall historic spatial organization of the area.

    - Large, extensive parking areas should be avoided or minimized.

    - If, in the future, parking areas don't consistently meet the capacity needs of visitation, then investigate options for off-site parking and shuttle to accommodate overflow. Any additional parking areas will erode the spatial organization and circulation patterns in place at the end of the park's historic period.

2. ABAAS and Universal Access

Accessibility modifications are allowed and encouraged to ensure that the site is universally accessible. Guidance for how to add these modifications, while preserving the historic character include:

- Detectable warning pads should blend with the dominant colors of the built landscape features and not introduce new colors that contrast with the historic palette. Therefore, it is recommended that detectable warning pads be white or grey when installed in concrete. If the surrounding material is different, then seek a color that is compatible with the color, but distinct enough to have some contrast.
    - If required within the City of Vancouver right-of-way, a red detectable warning pad can be used. This color is preferable to the standard yellow given its use in other areas of the National Historic Site, and the color's relationship to the historic use of brick in some areas of the landscape.
    - Using stamped concrete as a method for detectable warning is not recommended as an alternative.
    - Electronic devices that display a warning when pedestrians are crossing are not recommended. Examples include in-pavement lightings, yellow flashing beacons or LED flashers installed in signs, and Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (HAWK).
- Guardrails or railings should follow specifications outlined and pictured below since these are compatible, yet distinct from the historic rails. The specifications indicate:
    - Handrails to be manufactured or painted matte black galvanized 1" diameter round XS tube steel, 36" height.
    - Guardrails to be manufactured or painted matte black galvanized 1" diameter round XS tube steel, 42" height.
    - The simplest form of railing is preferred with one top bar and one mid-level bar. If a bottom bar is necessary to meet code, then it can be used. If not, it should be eliminated. The top bar should include a 12" extension.
    - If needed to meet code, then steel cables spaced at 4" on center, are acceptable. These do not need to be painted or manufactured in black since they disappear as they are.
    - Black screws should be used to minimize their appearance.
- Accessible parking spaces should be asphalt, and not concrete, given that asphalt was used historically for most vehicular use areas where the accessible stalls will be located. The consistent use of asphalt in these areas will minimize contemporary contrasts between surface materials.



Example of a white detectable warning strip, which is the preferred color. (MIG 2019)



Example of yellow detectable warning strip that does not blend into its surroundings and should not be used in the future. (MIG 2019)



Example of a stamped concrete detectable warning strip that is not recommended for use in the future. (MIG 2019)



Example of historic sidewalk, curb, and gutter that was rehabilitated to provide an accessible route from parking spaces (to the left, but outside the photo frame) to this path. The curb was cut to provide access and a trench drain added over the historic gutter. When repoured, the sidewalk was raised slightly and then sloped to meet the historic section's grade. (MIG 2021)



Cast iron railing on a porch of a building in Barracks Row. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Neg. No 96217)



Black painted steel railing near Building 746 was used as a model to determine the preferred type of contemporary handrails. (PWR 2018)



Simple rounded black metal railings are preferred when they need to be added to pathways, such as this one associated with a building entrance. (MIG 2021)



Avoid using square black metal railings, such as these located on the accessible ramp to Building 728. (MIG 2021)



Asphalt paved accessible parking stalls with concrete wheel stops. (MIG 2021)

3. New Roads, Pathways, and Associated Features

In general, using existing historic roads and pathways is preferred to developing new road and pathway alignments. However, if new roads or paths are needed the following guidance applies.

a. Roads and Pathways

- New road alignments should be avoided whenever possible, unless advantageous for resource protection such as relocating parking from a burial site or for visitor safety reasons and improved circulation reasons.
    - If new road alignments are needed, then the form of those alignments should follow the dominant form of adjacent circulation features.
- New pedestrian routes may be established, but preference should be to use historic alignments that have disappeared rather than creating new paths along non-historic alignments.
    - If connections need to occur along non-historic alignments they should respond to the pattern of nearby paths, including width material and texture.
- The surfaces of new roads and paths and existing non-historic roads and paths should be differentiated from the surfaces of historic circulation features so that visitors are aware of the difference. For example, within the Barracks/Parade Ground character area concrete paths that are new should have a brushed finish, and concrete paths that are being restored or are along historic alignments should have a light washed finish. Davis Outback 677 has been used as an integral color for new concrete that needs to match historic concrete and should be used unless the adjacent historic concrete is not typical.

- New walks following non-historic alignments should match the historic concrete in color by using an integral color to blend with existing aged concrete. The finish of these new walks in non-historic alignments should be brushed and not washed. Widths should be 5 feet wide unless the use requires a different width. If that is the case, the width should be determined in relationship to other paths in the area so that the new path relates to the scale and use of other paths. For example, the widths of primary and secondary paths in the area should be measured and this new path match as close as possible the type of path its use is designated for.

- Pervious paving materials can be used, but they should match the character of the material that was used historically. For example, pervious asphalt can be considered for use with roads and parking areas.

- Pavers are not recommended as a paving surface except for a few cases where pavers may need to be installed in planting areas to provide access to utilities. If that is deemed necessary, then the pavers should be no larger than 1' square. They should not be round or any other shape, and they should be set as flush as possible into the surrounding soil or mulch.

b. Social Trails

- When social trails appear, they should be evaluated to determine if they are necessary or not based on criteria outlined under roads and pathways. The standard for determining if they are necessary should be high since every new path alignment further erodes the integrity of the historic circulation pattern. If they are not necessary, they should be eliminated, and if they are determined necessary then design alternatives should be reviewed with a historical landscape architect. See more specific guidance below for each circumstance.

    - For social trails that are deemed unnecessary:

        - Eliminate the social trail and rehabilitate the area.

        - After the area has been rehabilitated, place a temporary barrier (see specific guidance for barriers) at both ends of the eliminated social trail route to discourage people from creating the same or another social trail nearby. Remove the temporary barrier after three to six months or more if necessary and monitor the site to ensure the social trail is not created again.

        - The addition of signage is discouraged since it would clutter the landscape. It is best to treat the issue with temporary barriers until people have adjusted to using the established formal circulation routes.

- If a particular alignment of a social trail continues to appear and is deemed necessary for the safe flow of pedestrian circulation, consider design alternatives to direct pedestrians to a designed trail, strategically site a bench or bike rack, or consider adding a path that accommodates this social use, but is designed to meet the recommendations associated with a new path in the cultural landscape.

E. Views and Vistas

See character areas for any recommendations related to contributing views and vistas.

F. Small-scale Features

This section includes recommendations for landscape barriers, screens, site furnishings, lighting, and interpretive signs.

1. Landscape Barriers

"The National Park Service would largely remove barricades and fences, and structure a safer, more coherent and legible experience for motorists and pedestrians."[6] Given the generally open character of Fort Vancouver throughout its period of significance, this remains a goal. Nearly all barrier treatments are new to the cultural landscape so they are distinct, but they will need to be compatible with the historic character of the cultural landscape. In general:

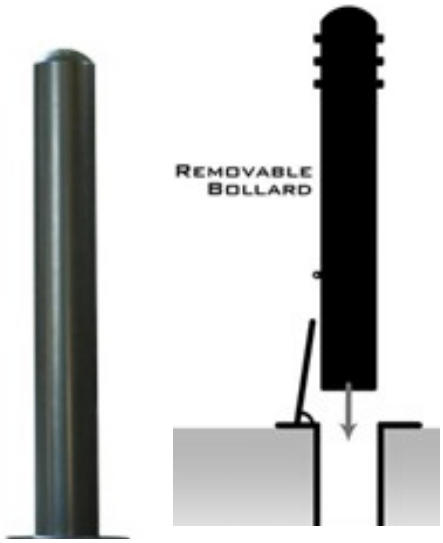
- Install fences when needed to create a physical or visual barrier in the landscape, but fences should be used cautiously. New fences should reference the character of any known historic fences within the area.
    - For planting areas, a split rail fence is most appropriate.
    - Split rail fencing may be used around the perimeter of large open spaces, many of which are planted with lawn. For example, split rail fencing could be used along the north and south sides of East 5th Street or south of Building 405 between the plaza and village.
- Bollards are preferred across circulation networks when a permanent barrier is needed. Bollards should be consistently used throughout the park, preferring black steel bollards or a combination of bollards and planter boxes when the distance is greater.
    - A combination of options should be considered given the nature of the barrier that is needed (for pedestrians or cars, movable or removable) and the scale of the area that needs a barrier. If the area that needs a barrier is large, considerations should be made to modify the design in a way that minimizes the amount and density of barriers needed. For example, if a barrier is needed across a street, the street should be narrowed if it is currently wider than it was historically, or the barrier placed at the narrowest section. There is not one solution that will match each condition so design solutions will need to be made carefully on a case-by-case basis.
        - For short areas that need a barrier, bollards can be used, which allow for pedestrian and bike movement but not motorized vehicles.
        - For longer areas, a combination of bollards and planters can be used with planters along the edges near what is likely a vegetated space, and bollards in the middle. Ideally the planters can be removed once the new circulation pattern is established.
    - If safety lighting is needed where bollards are located for circulation safety reasons, bollards with integral lighting can be included. Though bollards did not include lights during the historic period, it is appropriate to include lighted bollards in limited instances.

6 East and South Vancouver Barracks Master Plan

- A log with saddle footings style barricade should be used for temporary road closures and events. In many cases, the logs used for these barriers are chemically treated so impacts they may have on their surroundings should be considered. In limited cases, movable planters may be used. Planter boxes can also be used to control access when circulation patterns have changed.



Bollards, possibly constructed of wood, are seen in the c. 1910s landscape in the Barracks/Parade Ground character area. (FOVA, Trust Collection Notebook 3, T-231)



Black powder coated steel bollard with domed top which come in both permanent and removable types. The form of the bollard on the left with a smooth, and not ribbed detail at the top, is preferred.

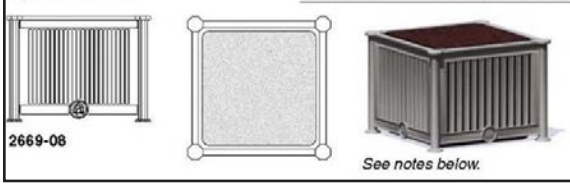


Contemporary black bollards used to control traffic. (MIG 2021)



Lighted bollards, located on the east side of Building 987. (PWR 2018, Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)

TimberForm Craftsmen	Model	Length	Width	Height	Mounting
Square Planter	2669-08'	2' 9" [840mm]	2' 9" [840mm]	2' 0" [610mm]	Surface*



Designer Note: *TimberForm Craftsmen planter components are modular and may be combined to produce several other logical shapes to complement unique site features such as tree-surrounds, "L" shapes or linear traffic control barriers. Contact your regional representative or the factory to discuss other possible planter configurations.*

Compatible planter shape and scale. Appropriate plant choices are listed under Planter Boxes in the Vegetation section. (Columbia Cascade)



Example of planters and bollards used to control traffic, that prevent cars from driving on historic roads that are no longer used for vehicular travel but allow access by pedestrians and bikes. (MIG 2023)

2. Screens

Whenever possible, design solutions that eliminate the need for screens. For example, place utilities below grade when possible. This has recently been completed within the East Barracks for nearly all communication and electrical utilities, except for transformers which need to be placed above grade.

- A vegetated screen is preferred when the item that needs to be screened is in a highly visible location.

- A constructed enclosure is acceptable when the item that needs to be screened is in a less visible location, such as the back of a building or near a parking lot. The enclosure design should utilize the same type and scale of building materials, colors, and characteristics as the adjacent buildings, such as horizontal beveled wood to blend with the barracks buildings.



Evergreen hedge used to screen utilities in West Barracks. This is a great example of a vegetated screen. It could be allowed to grow a bit higher to shield the utilities more while still allowing views of the porch but should not be allowed to grow large enough to obscure the porch railing. (PWR 2018, Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)



Vegetated screen for utilities located between the North Parking Lot (left and out of view) and Building 704. (MIG 2023)



Utilities that are not screened but painted a greenish color presumably to blend into the surrounding lawn. Ideally these would have been located near the edge of the road where an existing hedge could have provided a screen. In 2019-2020 a utility project within the Barracks placed nearly all communications and electrical utilities in underground vaults except for transformers which need to be above grade. (MIG 2019)

3. Site Furnishings

Furnishings should be compatible with the historic architectural style of the character area they are in, with some attention paid to consistency in character between landscapes.

- Site furnishings should be functional, sustainable, and low maintenance. They should be designed and constructed with materials, finishes, and options that are appropriate to their setting. Place site furnishings sensitively to minimize visual clutter and visually recede into the landscape to avoid detracting from the site's historic character.

- A single theme for site furniture and small-scale amenities should be identified and used in conjunction with all future projects and improvements to ensure consistency, except for site furnishings that are located immediately adjacent to buildings that are contributing. In those cases, the site furnishings should more closely reflect the era of the building.

a. Benches

- Maintain existing benches if they are in good condition but remove them once they've reached the end of their functional life, and replace with benches that meet the following criteria:

    - The style selected should complement the materials and design of the character of the historic period, but not compete with historic features so that it is clear these are not historic benches.

    - Choose a style that is easily procured and can be used consistently over a long period of time.

b. Picnic Tables

- Black steel frame picnic tables with weathered grey tops and seats should be used in any areas that are close to buildings and in secure areas, such as buildings being used by tenants.

- Tables that are made of recycled plastic and are typically heavier, and therefore less easy to move, can be used in more open public areas.

c. Bike Racks

- Bike racks should be compatible with the surrounding architectural style and convey a well-maintained, polished but functional aesthetic.

    - Bike racks should be a simple arch-shape consisting of matte black painted steel tubes which match those specified for Building 987. Galvanized steel can be used as an alternative if that would be more compatible.

    - Bike racks should be located near buildings, whenever possible, and limited within areas of the open landscape.



Steel frame picnic table (preferably with integral or painted black metal) with weathered grey wood top and seats in the style pictured here should be used in any areas that are close to buildings and in secure areas, such as buildings being used by tenants. Tables that are made of recycled plastic and are typically heavier, and therefore less easy to move, should be used in more open public areas.



Bike Racks outside Building 987. Future bike racks should match this style and color with a preference for a matte finish. (MIG 2023)

d. Drinking Fountains

- To avoid adding multiple new small-scale features, incorporate drinking fountains for refillable containers into the exterior rehabilitation of buildings whenever possible. The design should be incorporated into the building as much as possible, but if it needs to be freestanding it should complement the materials and design of the adjacent features of the built environment but be distinct from any historic features.

e. Flower Planters/Pots

- Flower planters/pots were not typically found during the period of significance. A rare photo circa 1906-1936 shows a porch in Barracks Row with several planters of flowers. To maintain the historic character of the cultural landscape, flower planters/pots are not recommended year-round. However, they could be considered seasonally and associated with military holidays, allowed between Memorial Day and Veterans Day. Each planter should have one to a handful of plants, depending on the scale of the planter, and exhibit a simple formal character. While they are primarily associated with and appropriate for inclusion in the Barracks/Parade Ground character area, they could be considered for the Mission 66 Park Developed Area and McLoughlin House character areas. They are not recommended for the Fort Vancouver character area. A list of suggested plants is in the Barracks/Parade Ground section.

f. Seasonal Site Furnishings For Tenants

- There may be some cases where temporary site furnishings are required by tenants of the buildings for use in the landscape. While the style and character of these furnishings should match the character of other compatible contemporary site furnishings such as bollards, bike racks, and benches, allowances can be made for a greater visual presence than would be allowed for permanent site furnishings.

- For example, barracks building tenants have expressed a wish to use the south-facing courtyards, but the sun exposure in the warmer months can be excessive and shade is needed. While it is possible to plant trees along the south edge of the courtyards it will take time for these trees to grow and provide necessary amounts of shade. In the interim umbrellas or shade structures can be added or implemented in this space if they can be removed when not needed (either seasonally or when their use is considered unnecessary) without any permanent fixtures present in the landscape or building. Considerations must be made regarding their materials, colors, and storability to minimize their impact on the visual setting.

4. Lighting

Landscape lighting should be compatible with the cultural landscape. "Additional streetlights may be installed as part of the improvements. Any new lights would be compatible with the [character area] and shielded so that light is directed downwards to prevent light pollution of the night sky."[7]

- Retain historic fixtures, if possible, on the exterior of buildings. Consult with a Historical Architect if alterations are needed.

- Assess the need for lighting and determine if lighting from nearby buildings is sufficient to provide enough light for low-level safe-passage lighting.

    - If it is, then no additional outdoor lighting should be installed.

    - If it is not, then lighting may be added on a limited basis to provide safety for employees and visitors.

- Incorporate lighting into bollards or other contemporary site furnishings, structures, or buildings where possible to decrease the need for additional light poles. New or replacement streetlights should reinforce the historic character of uniformity in the landscape through regular spacing and placement. See further guidance under each character area.

- Consider developing a lighting zone plan for The Fort Vancouver Unit, following guidance in *Outdoor Lighting Retrofits: A Guide for the National Park Service* and Other Federal Agencies so that a comprehensive approach which looks at the whole site guides decision-making instead of multiple individual projects. The plan should recognize that a balance is needed between preserving the level of light present during the historic period, which was low, with the reality that the park is in an urban area. It should also recognize that less light benefits night sky viewing for visitors and protects nocturnal wildlife.

    - Lighting needs for visitor safety should be balanced with concern for the environment and the historic character. Zones based on primary and secondary pathways, parking lots, and tenant occupied buildings are the recommended framework to implement a lighting plan. Considerations for zones transitioning between areas with more light to less light should be incorporated. For example, near Fort Vancouver rehabilitated and new parking lots are newly lighted zones, but lighting should be even more limited around the reconstructed Fort.

7 East and South Vancouver Barracks Plan

- New lighting should be sensitively added and take into consideration that adjacent areas are not lighted. It is recommended that 0.5 footcandles be used on average in these types of areas. That level of light was measured in an adjacent park and adequately met the park's goals: allows safe passage, reduces glare, and provides fewer sharp transitions between lighted and unlighted areas. It has been found that low levels of light allow the human eye to adjust to the levels of light available and make moving between lighted and unlighted areas less stark and transitionally shocking.

- Landscape lighting should be dark sky approved:

  - Lighting levels can be lower than standard here in accordance with the City Historic Standards while balancing light needed for safe passage for visitors and employees.

  - Minimize interference with local astronomy by controlling light pollution or "sky glow" while creating a safe environment for users.

  - Implement best management practices for outdoor lighting (NPS Night Skies Program):

    - Light only where you need it.

    - Light when you need it.

    - Shield lights and direct them downward. Use full cut-off light fixtures or uplight at covered porches which allow no light to shine above.

    - Select lamps with warmer colors which give more protection to the eyes and minimizes sky brightness. The International Dark Sky Association recommends shielded 3000 Kelvin or less LED lighting.

    - Use less light. Select the most energy efficient lamp and fixture.

5. Interpretive Signs

Installing signs for orientation, wayfinding, interpretation, and traffic control is an important strategy to augment visitor education and use of the site.

- Every effort should be made to keep signs to a minimum within the park to prevent a proliferation of contemporary site furnishings. Explore ways to increase understanding and interpretation of the place and its meaning without adding additional physical hardware.

- Look for opportunities where wayfinding and informational signs can be combined with existing site furnishings, such as fences or bollards with the goal of layering or combining uses into a single feature. This reflects a condition from the historic period where signs were placed on gate posts.

- Wherever possible interpretive signage should be placed at strategic points that interpret the subject matter, but also positioned to capture a wide audience and serve larger site needs instead of placing interpretive signage in multiple locations which may be less than accessible and over time may litter the landscape. Sites that should be prioritized for consideration would be those that are easily visible and near intersections or entrances.

G. Buildings and Structures

Please reference *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* for a list of basic standards for each treatment approach, especially when a specific treatment approach is referenced in this chapter. Treatment should be developed in consultation with architectural historians and historic architects.

1. **Contributing Buildings and Structures**

Some overarching recommendations for contributing buildings and structures include:

- Develop a historic structures report for any building embarking on a rehabilitation effort.

- Preserve contributing landscape buildings and structures.

    - In some cases, vegetation is causing structures to deteriorate. For example, roots growing on or in proximity can threaten to undermine stability and accelerate deterioration. Some guidance includes:

        - Flush cut encroaching vegetation in contact with structure to remove the destabilizing force.

        - Use of herbicides should be avoided due to the threat that the chemicals may accelerate deterioration of the structure.

        - A string trimmer may be used to maintain low grass cover near the historic structure. The string trimmer should not come in direct contact with the historic concrete.

- Maintain Noncontributing buildings and structures if they are needed. If there comes a time when they are no longer needed, they should be ***removed***, and the landscape ***restored*** to its condition and character of the era within which it resides.

2. **New Buildings and Structures**

If new landscape structures or retaining walls are needed, then historic structures should be referenced in terms of scale, materials, and character.

- Retaining walls are acceptable, but their height should be minimized as much as possible. If they are above 1 foot high then shrubs or forbs may be necessary to screen the retaining wall on the downhill side if the retaining wall is in a highly visible visitation area.

- Seat walls are not appropriate. If a seating area is required, then designing a space for a site appropriate bench or chairs and tables that can be moved easily and stored when not in use are viable solutions.

H. Archeological Resources

Please reference *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* for a list of basic standards. Treatment should be developed in consultation with archeologists.

1. **Cemetery**

Even though this is located primarily in the Barracks/Parade Ground character area, the cemetery reaches beyond specific eras and areas of the landscape.

- Preserve the cemetery while continuing to consult with Tribal partners to determine a vision for the future design and management of the landscape within the boundary of the cemetery.

- Consult with associated Tribes regarding any new or ongoing concerns regarding preservation of known archeological resources and identification/documentation of newly discovered resources.

- Preserve and protect in place all known archeological resources (surface and subsurface), and cyclically monitor conditions. Monitor the riverbank, swales, roads/paths for erosion that threatens archeological resources and stabilize as needed.

- Continue ongoing protocols for monitoring and unexpected discoveries of all archeological resources. Review and update on a regular basis.

- Continue ongoing protocols to avoid or minimize any new disturbance to archeological resources, and to monitor all ground-disturbing activity. Review and update on a regular basis.

Barracks/Parade Ground (B/PG): Rehabilitation

A. Natural Systems and Features

- See Parkwide recommendations.

B. Topography

- See Parkwide recommendations.

C. Vegetation

1. Contributing Vegetation

a. Trees

Monitor the condition and replace as necessary the Douglas fir trees that border the south side of the Parade Ground.

- If planting replacement trees within an existing mature stand and with the same species, ensure the smaller trees have good access to light and water.

Barracks/Parade Ground Historic Tree Species

- **American sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)**
- **Bigleaf maple (Acer macrophylla)**
- **Camperdown elm (Ulmus camperdownii)**
- **Cherry (such as Prunus x 'Okame' or Prunus x 'Pink Perfection' or Prunus serrulata 'Taizo')**
- **Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)**
- **Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida)**
- **Northern red oak (Quercus rubra)**
- **Norway spruce (Picea abies)**
- **Oregon white oak (Quercus garryana)**
- **Pin oak (Quercus palustris)**
- **Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa)**
- **Quaking aspen (Populus tremuloides)**
- **Sycamore maple (Acer pseudoplatanus)**

Barracks/Parade Ground Historic Shrub Species

- **Boxwood**
- **Camellia japonica 'Kona' or 'Lady Clare'**
- **Privet**
- **English Laurel**
- **Rose (pollinator-friendly)**
- **Lilac (pollinator friendly)**
- **Forsythia**
- **Hydrangea***
- **Rhododendron***
- **Azalea (pollinator-friendly)**
- **Spirea (pollinator-friendly)**
- **Viburnum (pollinator-friendly)**
- **Aucuba**
- **Pieris (pollinator-friendly)**
- **Arborvitae**
- **Barberry (pollinator-friendly)**

*These plants are recommended for use on the north side of the barracks.

Barracks/Parade Ground Compatible Shrub Species and Cultivars

- **Beach Rose (Rosa rugosa)**
- **David viburnum (Viburnum davidii)**
- **European Cranberry Bush (Viburnum opulus 'Compactum')**
- **Forsythia (Forsythia x 'Fiesta')**
- **Hydrangea (Hydrangea m. 'Blue Wave')**
- **Japanese camellia (Camellia japonica 'Kona' or 'Lady Clare')**
- **Japanese snowball (Viburnum plicatum 'Newport')**
- **Japanese spirea (Spiraea japonica 'Little Princess')**
- **Laurustinus (Viburnum tinus 'Compactum' or 'Spring Bouquet')**
- **Nootka Rose (Rosa nutkana)**
- **Oval-leaved viburnum (Viburnum elipticum)**
- **Pacific Ninebark (Physocarpus capitatus)**
- **Pacific rhododendron (Rhododendron macrophyllum)**
- **Paleleaf barberry (Berberis candidula)**
- **Western Spirea (Spiraea douglasii)**
- **Wild lilac (Ceanothus cuneatus)**

Compatible Seasonal Planter Species

- **Calendula (Calendula officinalis)**
- **Four o'clocks (Mirabilis jalapa)**
- **Geranium (Pelargonium sp.)**
- **Heliotrope (Heliotropium arborescens)**
- **Lobelia (Lobelia sp.)**
- **Petunia (Petunia sp.)**
- **Phlox (Phlox sp.)**
- **Snapdragons (Antirrhinum majus)**
- **Sweet alyssum (Lobularia maritima)**
- **Verbena (Verbena sp.)**
- **Zinnia (Zinnia elegans)**

- If the replacement trees need to be a different species, due to issues related to the existing Douglas fir, then ideally the species will have a similar form and character to the historic plantings, which exhibit a tall, columnar character. While replanting with a conifer should be given priority, because conifers were planted historically, deciduous trees can be used if that will resolve issues associated with the Douglas fir species in this location.

- If the number of existing trees dips below 30 percent of what was planted during the historic period, then consider removing and replanting the entire row with new trees to ensure the row grows in a uniform manner and corrects issues that individual replantings may have encountered in getting established.

b. Shrubs

- No major plantings should be specified for the east, west, and south sides of the barracks buildings unless they are needed to screen contemporary elements, such as utilities, accessible entrances, or contemporary tenant uses.

    - Plantings that are needed in these areas for screening should be minimal in number, spaced generously, and balanced on each side of the building to provide a sense of symmetry. They should also allow views from the building to the south. Sunlight exposure should be considered when identifying species for these locations.

- Plantings along the north side of the buildings should mimic those associated with the Building 987 rehabilitation project in terms of their species, generous spacing, and number of rows of plants. The planting plan should be symmetrical and/or balanced when facing the building's north façade.

- Maintain or replant pairs of evergreen shrubs that were planted to mark the end points of sidewalk entrances.

c. Courtyard and Seasonal Plantings

- Preserve extant shrubs (Rhododendron sp.) in courtyards if major grading is not required during construction.

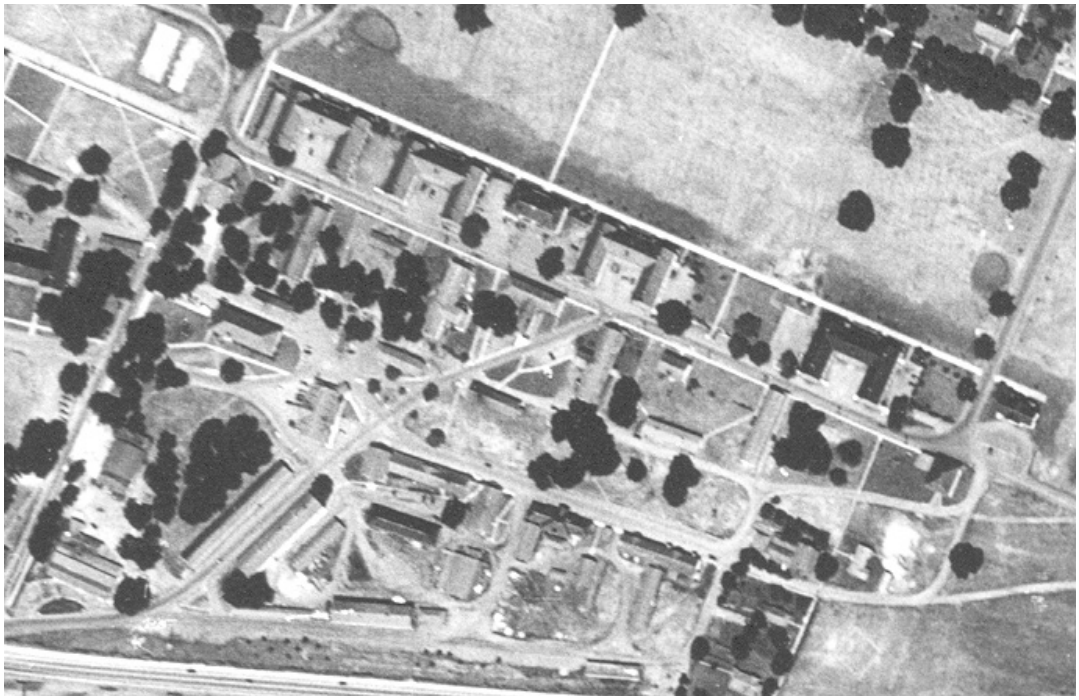
- If there is a need for a courtyard to have a uniform ground cover, then lawn or a lawn-like plant is acceptable. See recommendations for lawns in the parkwide section for more information.

- There is some evidence that trees were planted near the south end of some of the courtyards during the period of significance[8] though trees do not appear around the end of the period in 1946. If trees are deemed necessary to provide shade for the future use of the courtyards by tenants, then there is a precedent for their existence along McClellan Road. If this treatment is implemented, then it should be applied to all courtyards to maintain consistency.

- See Parkwide: Site Furnshings section for guidance on seasonal planters.

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8 A historic photograph from 1934 shows mature trees south of Building 991 lining McClellan Road.



1939 aerial shows trees near the south sides/corners of the barracks buildings. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv. no 1035, FOVA 1381b)

D. Circulation

1. Roads

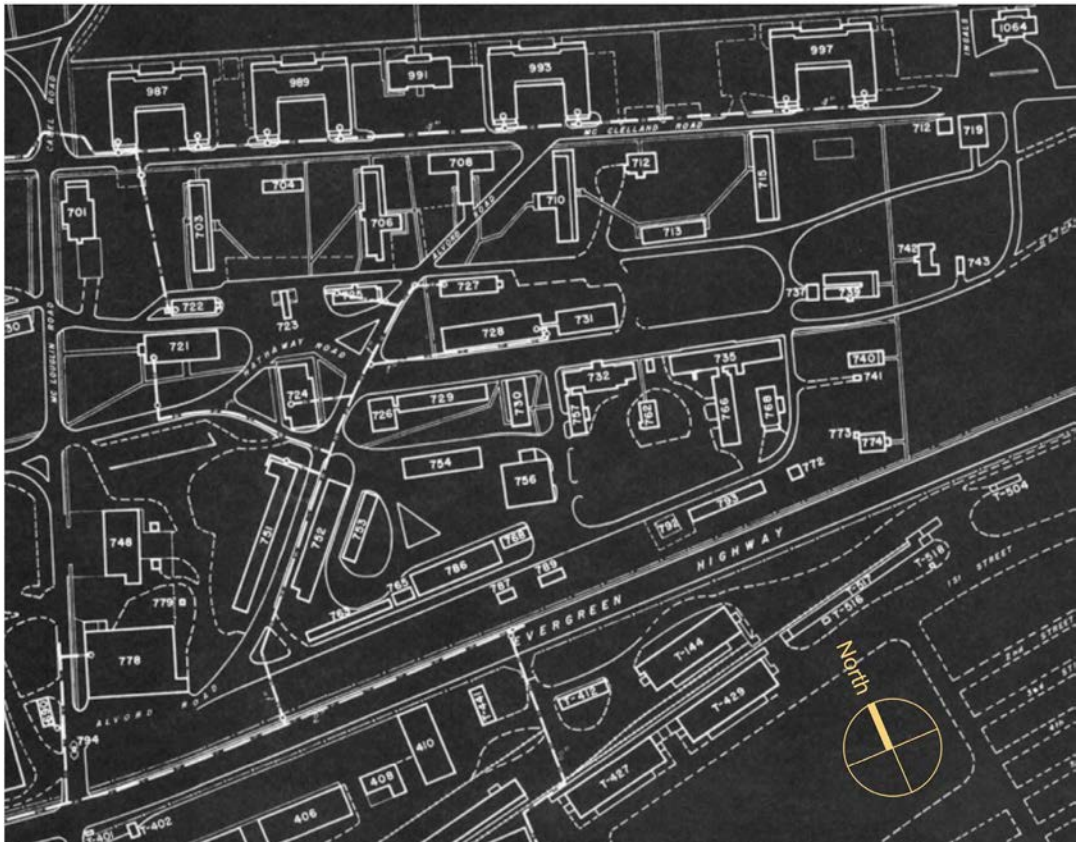
a. Preserve or Rehabilitate Historic Roads

- Preserve or rehabilitate the roads that were in place at the end of the historic period by maintaining their historic alignment, cross section, profile, and width.

    - Military era roads can be resurfaced with asphalt which was the material most used towards the end of the historic period in 1946.

b. Restore Missing Roads

- Restore to the extent possible the eastern ends of the three east-west roads (McClellan, Hatheway/Barracks, and Unnamed) where they connect with the Access Road. If vehicular traffic is not desired between these roads and the Access Road, then install a barrier that prevents vehicles, but allows bikes and pedestrians. See guidance for barriers in the Parkwide: small-scale features section.



This modified map from 1945 shows a portion of the circulation network, primarily focused on the East Barracks. It can be used as a reference when assessing alignments and locations of roads, pathways, and parking areas. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives, Inv. No. [null], Map 21-12)

2. Paths

Maintain historic concrete walkways linking military buildings in their original location, alignment, and cross-section.

- If sections need to be replaced, due to deterioration or exhibiting tripping hazards, those sections should match the color and concrete finish on adjacent sections. Davis Outback 677 has been used as an integral color for new concrete that needs to match historic concrete and should be used unless the adjacent historic concrete is not typical.

- New walks following historic alignments should match historic concrete in width, color, and texture. An integral color (Davis Outback 677) and washed finish is recommended to blend with existing historic concrete. Scoring widths and intervals associated with expansion and construction joints should match adjacent walks, which are typically 5 feet intervals. If there is no adjacent sidewalk, then the expansion and construction joints should be set at 5 feet intervals.

- Brick walkways have been found underneath existing surfaces in some areas during construction projects so brick could be used as a material in discrete and unique circumstances since there is a documented historic use. However, it should be used sparingly both in scale and number (limited to historic display purposes) and not in applications where it would be repeated throughout the East Barracks. Brick is used in other areas, such as The Vancouver National Historic Reserve, which had a more refined design character and using brick regularly in the East Barracks would blur a distinction between this area that had a more utilitarian use and others that were more ceremonial or refined.

3. Parking

Remove the Noncontributing parking lot located north of Building 748, that is accessed by Hatheway Road. Regenerate this area to reflect the prairie style landscape that the Fort and later US Army base was built within. Removing this parking lot will not impact the historic alignment of Hatheway Road.

E. Views and Vistas

- No recommendations specific to this character area.

F. Small-scale Features

1. Site Furnishings

Site furnishings in the Barracks/Parade Ground character area should convey the well-maintained, polished but functional aesthetic that existed during the military era. For example, finished wood and black painted steel is appropriate.

a. Chairs and Tables

- Residential style chairs and tables are appropriate for the Barracks Row porches only and should be easily movable so they can be removed and stored when not in use during the warm weather months.



Outdoor bench using wood and black steel located in the West Barracks. This can be used in Vancouver Barracks except for the porches of the barracks buildings. (PWR 2018, Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)



Wooden porch bench from the West Barracks, which provides an example of a compatible style for benches on Barracks Row building porches. (PWR 2018, Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)

b. Trash and Recycling Receptacles

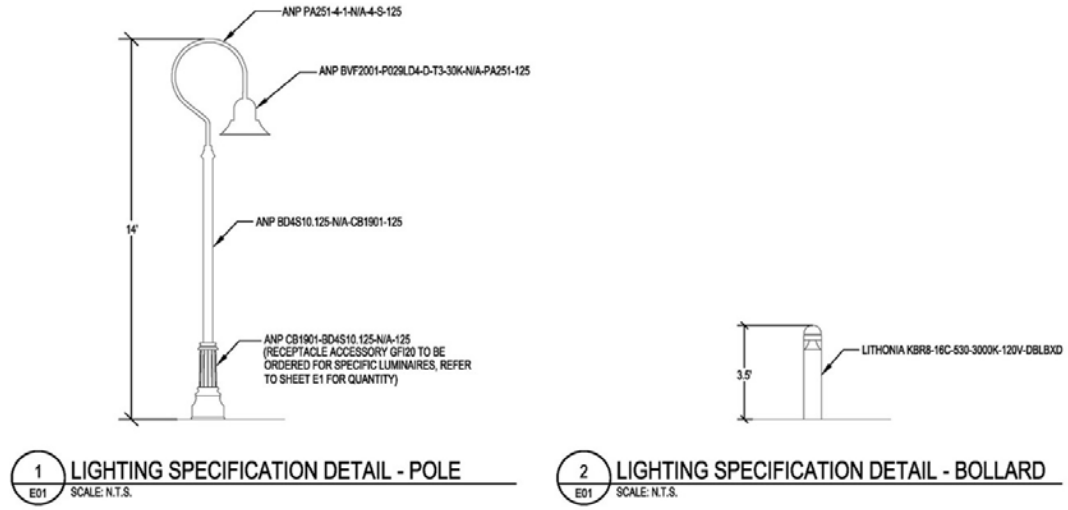
- Receptacles should be black metal and have a simple geometric form without too much ornamentation.



Contemporary and compatible garbage and recycling receptacles in Vancouver Barracks. (PWR 2018, Fort Vancouver East Barracks Treatment Guidelines, 2022 Draft)

2. Lighting

Install additional lighting that is compatible with the cultural landscape. Shepherd's Hook (L1 shape of luminaire without rings) with a hook shape and boot form, and bollard lights (L2) are recommended within the Barracks/Parade Ground. They should be matte black with dimmable LED lights.



Examples of Shepherd's Hook and Bollard Lights specifications. (OTAK)



Shepherd's Hook lights in the North Parking Lot. (MIG 2023)

G. Buildings and Structures

Rehabilitation is the recommended treatment for buildings within most of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site including the Barracks/Parade Ground.

- See Parkwide recommendations for more specifics.

H. Archeological Resources

- See Parkwide recommendations.

Mission 66 Developed Area Historic Species

These species are located within the defined boundary of the cultural landscape, as determined by the CLI. Invasive species are noted with an asterisk.

- **Bearberry *(Arctostaphylos uva-ursi)***
- **Silver birch *(Betula pendula 'Gracilis')***
- **Boxwood *(Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa')***
- **Redbud *(Cercis canadensis)***
- **Flowering quince *(Chaenomeles lagenaria)***
- **Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida)***
- **Forsythia *(Forsythia suspensa)***
- **Salal *(Gaultheria shallon)***
- **Honey Locust *(Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis)***
- **Ivy *(Hedera helix)****
- **St. John's Wort (Hypericum calycinum)**
- **Juniper (Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana)**
- **Juniper (Juniperus chinensis var. sargentii)**
- **Juniper *(Juniperus horizontalis douglasii)***
- **Oregon grape *(Mahonia aquifolium)***
- **Mugo pine *(Pinus mugo)***
- **London Plane *(Platanus acerifolia)***
- **Pyracantha *(Pyracantha crenata-serrata)***
- **Pin oak *(Quercus palustris)***
- **Leatherleaf Viburnum *(Viburnum rhytidophyllum)***

Mission 66 Era Character Area Historic Species

These species were planted within the larger character area during the Mission 66 period. Invasive species are noted with an asterisk.

- **Silver maple *(Acer saccharinum)***
- **Sugar maple *(Acer saccharum)****
- **Deodar cedar *(Cedrus deodara)***
- **White dogwood *(Cornus alba 'Sibirica')***
- **Spreading cotoneaster *(Cotoneaster divaricatus)***
- **Littleleaf cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster microphyllus)***
- **Hawthorn *(Crataegus oxyacantha)***
- **Deutzia *(Deutzia gracilis)***
- **Russian olive *(Elaeagnus angustifolia)****
- **Euonymus *(Euonymus fortunei variegate)***
- **Green Ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata)***
- **St. John's Wort *(Hypericum calycinum)***
- **Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)****
- **Tatarian honeysuckle *(Lonicera tatarica 'Rosea')****
- **Saucer magnolia *(Magnolia soulangeana)***
- **Crabapple *(Malus scheideckeri)***
- **Pachysandra *(Pachysandra terminalis)***
- **Mockorange *(Philadelphus virginialis)***
- **Norway spruce *(Picea abies)***
- **London plane *(Platanus acerifolia)***
- **Cherry *(Prunus glandulosa sinensis)***
- **Cherry *(Prunus 'Amanogawa')***
- **Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)***
- **Spirea *(Spiraea vanhouteii)***
- **Japanese yew *(Taxus cuspidata 'Expansa')***
- **Doublefile viburnum *(Viburnum tomentosum mariesii)***
- **Periwinkle *(Vinca minor)****

Mission 66 Developed Area (M66): Rehabilitation with Preservation

A. Natural Systems and Features

- See Parkwide recommendations.

B. Topography

- See Parkwide recommendations.

C. Vegetation

1. Contributing Vegetation

a. Trees

- Maintain existing contributing trees. As needed, replace or restore historic trees with the historic species in original locations. Consult the historic planting plans for location for the historic species that are listed below.
    - Invasive species should be removed and not replanted. They can be replaced with a species from the historic species list that exhibits a similar character.
    - If the historic species is not viable, plants that have a similar look and feel to the historic species should be the next option.
- Consider replanting honey locusts that border the parking lot and have fungal growth and deposit long seed pods which can impact the safe use of the sidewalk underneath them. Replacement species should include deciduous trees that have a fine leaf texture and a medium to large height.
    - The first option should be to look for cultivars of honey locusts that have been bred to be disease-resistant and have fewer or no seed pods, but if no viable species exist then other tree species can be considered.
- Consider replanting the Ponderosa pines that have shown signs of beetle infestation, utilizing a similar process as the one outlined for honey locusts to find an alternative species.
    - It is unlikely that cultivars have been developed so the more likely option will be to plant another conifer, preferably a pine such as the Jeffrey pine which is the most like the Ponderosa, or the western white pine, which has a similar height and growing form.

b. Shrubs and Forbs

- As needed, replace or restore historic shrub species with the historic species and in historic locations. Consult the historic planting plans for location for the historic species that are listed below.

    - Invasive species should be removed and not replanted. They can be replaced with a species from the historic species list that exhibits a similar character.

    - If the historic species is not viable, plants that have a similar look and feel to the historic species should be the next option.

2. Non-Contributing Vegetation

Remove and do not replace noncontributing plants in areas where vegetation was not present historically.

- Replace Noncontributing plant species with historic species, wherever possible, with the goal of restoring the character of the historic species in this area. If the historic species is not viable, given current growing conditions, then determine if the Noncontributing species exhibits a compatible character to what was present historically. If it does, then it can remain. If it does not, then select a species from the historic species plant list as an alternative.

See Appendix A for period plans that show where vegetation was historically located throughout the cultural landscape, in particular the c. 1966 Mission 66 Park Developed Area period plan.

D. Circulation

1. Roads

Preserve or rehabilitate roads and parking areas from this period and maintain their historic alignment, cross section, profile, and width.

- While roads of this era included curbs within parking lots, the Access Road had a soft or graveled edge. The historic edge conditions should be preserved unless conditions change. *See more detailed guidance in parkwide section.*

- Roads can be resurfaced with asphalt which was the material used during this period.

2. Paths

Preserve historic concrete paths, repair concrete as necessary. Concrete was used for all paths and sidewalks during this era. Follow the existing density and scale of aggregate, finish, and scoring intervals for any replacement sections.

- Where needed, add railings to increase accessibility on steps that connect the parking lot with the landscape area south of the parking lot.

E. Views and Vistas

1. View from Visitor Center to Fort

Restore the view from the Visitor Center in Mission 66 Developed Area to the reconstructed Fort that has been obscured by maturing vegetation or vegetation planted after the historic period.

- Trees that are removed within the lawn area between the Visitor Center and East 5th Street should be replanted in areas south of the Mission 66 Developed Area cultural landscape and north of East 5th Street within areas east and west of the view corridor. See species list in M66 Vegetation section.

- A section of trees along the south side of East 5th Street should be removed, but they do not need to be replaced elsewhere.

F. Small-scale Features

1. Site Furnishings

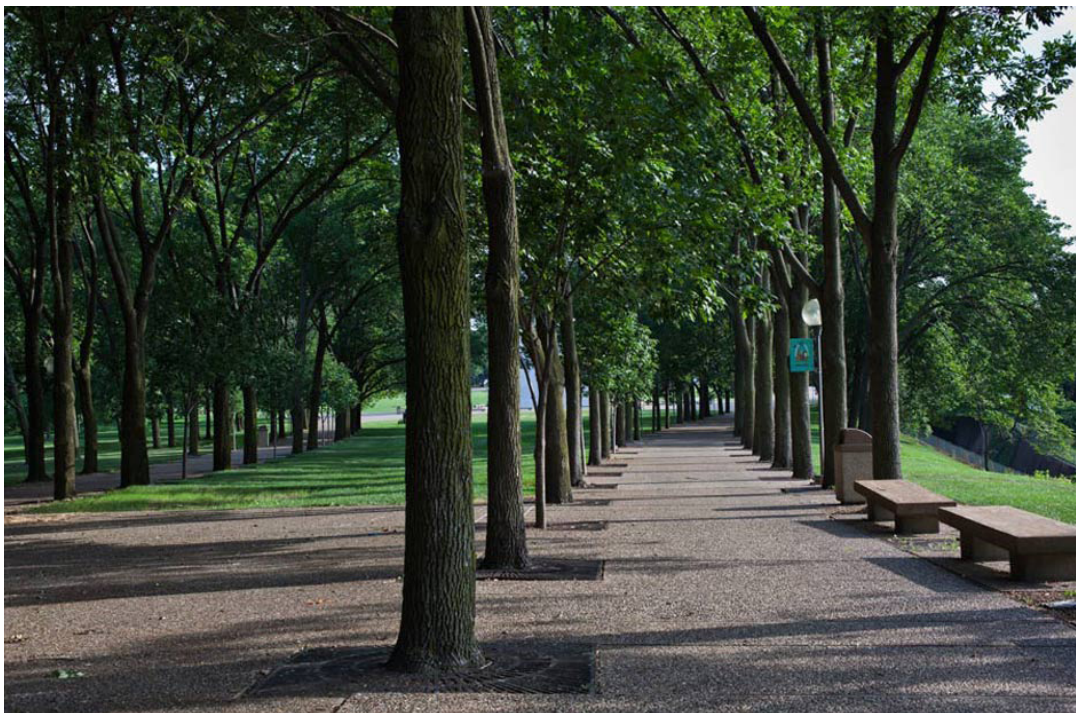
There is no evidence of site furnishings being present during the historic period so those that are added should be done so sparingly. If site furnishings are added they should reflect the mid-century modern landscape architectural style. The precedent set by landscape architect Dan Kiley at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial can be used as inspiration for the style of site furnishings typical of this period in a national park setting.

- Benches were not present during the historic period, likely due to the seat wall that was constructed near the visitor center entrance. If benches are needed in this landscape, they should be sleek with minimal ornamentation with a sturdy seat that mimics the proportion and character of the existing seat wall.

- If bollard lighting is needed along paths then simple, round shaped posts with flat tops should be specified, keeping them as low as possible. The bollards should be black or grey. While grey was a common site furnishing color during the mid-century modern period, black is more commonly found today and having all the site furnishings around the visitor center the same color is desirable.

- If lighting is needed in the parking lot, then a globe or mushroom shaped light fixture that conforms to dark night sky specifications should be prioritized for use. However, this ubiquitous mid-century style is not often dark night sky approved so a dome shaped light fixture can be used instead. Single lights are encouraged, and double lights are discouraged.

- Trash receptacles should be cylindrical in shape and either black metal or concrete with as little ornamentation as possible.



Benches and trash receptacles along a path at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (The Cultural Landscape Foundation)



Mid-century modern era site furnishings including bollards and light posts at the Jefferson National Memorial Expansion (Historic American Landscape Survey, Library of Congress)





Lighting (top): Examples of lighted bollards (left) and light post styles that are compatible with the mid-century modern style of the Mission 66 Park Developed Area. (L: reliance-foundry.com, donovanlighting.com)







Trash Receptacles (middle): Examples of trash receptacles that are compatible with the mid-century modern style of the Mission 66 Park Developed Area. (L to R: uline.com, worthingtondirect.com, trashcansunlimited.com)





Seating (bottom): Examples of outdoor benches that are compatible with the mid-century modern style of the Mission 66 Park Developed Area. The backless bench is more in keeping with the character of this era. (L: modernclassics.com, R: streetpark.eu/en)

G. Buildings and Structures

Rehabilitation is the recommended treatment for buildings within most of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site including the Mission 66 Developed Area.

- See Parkwide recommendations.

H. Archeological Resources

- See Parkwide recommendations.

Fort Vancouver (FV): Reconstruction

A. Natural Systems and Features

- See Parkwide recommendations.

B. Topography

- See Parkwide recommendations.

C. Vegetation

1. Prairie Restoration

Before 1824, the landscape in this region was managed and stewarded by Native Americans who cultivated a mixture of prairie plants with forested buffers. NPS should work with Tribal partners to continue efforts to restore prairie habitat in the areas along the south edge of the Fort Vancouver character area southwest of the Pearson Airfield runway by managing invasive species and restoring native species.

- Consult with Tribal partners to incorporate the regenerative approach, particularly with respect to:
    - edges between the prairie and the Land Bridge,
    - defining the appropriate type of prairie and its character to guide plant selection, and
    - determining a long-term maintenance and management strategy for the restored prairie. Controlled burns were used to maintain the plains in the pre-contact period; if that tool is not appropriate for the current urban setting, alternatives should be identified.
- After the desired prairie character is defined, prioritize the use of native grasses and forbs in the restoration process with a focus on plants that have significance or traditional uses for Tribal partners or were noted in oral histories.
- Curate a forested edge that mimics the pre-19th century land pattern and acts as a screen and buffer between the National Historic Site and Highway 14. Prioritize native trees and shrubs where possible, with a focus on plants that have significance to Tribal partners or were noted in oral histories.

2. Orchard

Maintain the restored orchard and consider expanding it slightly into areas where the orchard was historically but is not currently restored, using similar propagation methods that reflect historic conditions and methods used for the current orchard, such as planting from seed and/or grafting from stock associated with the old apple tree.

- For areas where the historic orchard was present but has been lost and planting fruiting varieties is not viable, such as the South Parking Lot; non-fruiting varieties can be used to interpret the location and spatial organization of the orchard as a means of interpreting the lost feature. Species such as *Prunus sargentii* and *Malus 'snowdrift'*, which were planted in the South Parking Lot when it was redesigned, could be considered.
- Remove any fruit trees that are in non-historic locations, such as those planted during the Mission 56 period.

3. Vegetable, Fruit, and Herb Gardens

Reimagine the restored vegetable, fruit, and herb gardens near the reconstructed Fort to reflect the layout and scale of the garden from the HBC era.

- Maintain existing demonstration garden and restored orchard areas close to the reconstructed fort but outline other planting areas that would have extended near to East 5th Street with organizational elements, such as paths, or meadow plantings within rectangular garden beds. The scale and layout should be verified by research and archeological investigations when possible.

- Revisit species that are being grown and consider introducing new species that are tied to other activities, such as making medicines, dyes, or crafts.

4. Cultivated Fields

Identify areas around the reconstructed Fort where native meadow plantings can be introduced and managed to give the look and feel of cultivated fields that would have been adjacent to the Fort. For example, it is recommended that the gravel parking lot that was initially a temporary visitor lot be removed, and this area be changed to reflect an agricultural field or part of the historic gardens.

- The meadow species should be native grasses and forbs that can increase biodiversity of the site.

- The area should be allowed to grow to a mature height during the spring and early summer and then mowed in mid-summer to mimic the harvest.



Grasses and forbs allowed to grow to full mature height before being mowed (in progress on right side of image) to evoke the feeling of historic agricultural fields at Ham House, England. (Matthews 2023)

Compatible Species

The following species are considered compatible with the historic plant character of the Fort Vancouver character area.

- **Buckbrush (Ceanothus cuneatus)**
- **Cornus sericea**
- **Rosa nutkana**
- **Rosa rugosa (other species of shrub type roses may be considered)**
- **Rosa woodsii**
- **Physocarpus capitatus**
- **Rhododendron macrophyllum (other species may be considered)**
- **Ribes sanguineum**
- **Spiraea douglasii**
- **Vaccinium sp.**
- **Achillea millefolium**
- **Aster sp.**
- **Crocus sp.**
- **Daphne sp.**
- **Eschscholzia californica**
- **Salvia sp.**
- **Thymus sp.**

Historic Species

Research has been completed to determine species of plants that were grown during the HBC era. The research is ongoing, but the following tables represent the current list of plants that are known to have existed.

Historic Species - Vegetables

VEGETABLES	
Common Name	**Source (if known)**
Artichoke/cardoon	
Beans - Broad - Fava, Windsor	
Beans - Common Kidney, Caseknife	
Beans - Falcon (Dwarf White Rice Kidney)	
Beans - Scarlet Runner	
Beans - Sweet White Runner	
Beets - Chioggia	
Beets - Early Wonder	
Beets - Mangel Wurzel	
Broccoli - Purple Sprouting	
Cabbage - Brunswick	
Cabbage - Early Jersey Wakefield	
Cabbage - Perfection Savoy	
Cabbage - Red, Tete Noir	
Carrot - Early Scarlet Horn	
Carrot - Long Orange Improved	
Carrot - St. Valery	
Celery - Golden Self Blanching	
Celery - Red Stalk	
Colewort	FOVA Primary Source documents
Corn - Bloody Butcher	FOVA Primary Source documents (Fort Nisqually Journal of Occurrences "brown" corn)
Corn - Broom (not color mix)	
Corn - Mandan Bride	FOVA Primary Source documents (Fort Nisqually Journal of Occurrences "brown" corn)
Corn (White) Stowell's Evergreen first choice; Black Mexican (black sweet, black aztec) second choice.	McLoughlin letters indicate corn as part of ration in 1830s. People eating white corn (primarily) at this time
Corn (Yellow) Mandan Red Sweet (Nuetta) first choice; Nothstine Dent second choice.	Animal feed
Cress - Garden	

Historic Species - Vegetables, continued.

VEGETABLES	
Common Name	**Source (if known)**
Cucumber - Early Green Cluster	
Cucumber - Early Russian	
Cucumber - Long Anglais	
Eggplant	FOVA primary source documents
Gourds - Drinking Calabash	
Kale - Dwarf Curled Scotch	
Kale - Dwarf Green Curled	
Leeks - American Flag	
Leeks - Giant Musselburgh	
Lettuce - White Paris Cos	
Melon - Noir de Carmes	
Melon - Prescott Fond Blanc	
Onion - Jaune Paille des Vertus	
Onion - Old White Shallot	
Onion - Sperling Toga or White Bunching	
Parsnip - Hollow Crown	
Parsnip - The Student	
Peas - Blue Prussian	
Peas - Champion of England	
Peas - Dwarf Champion	
Peas - Marrowfat	
Peas - Prince Albert	
Potato - French Fingerling	
Potato - Ozette	
Potato - Purple Peruvian	
Potato - Red	
Potato - Early Kidney	Louis Labonte's Recollections of Men, Oregon Historical Quarterly Vol. IV:265. 1903
Pumpkin - New England Sugar Pie	
Pumpkin - Rouge vif d'etampe	
Pumpkin - Worchester	
Radishes - (variety needs research)	Fort Nisqually Journal of Occurrences March 1835 (1836) 23rd.
Rutabaga - (variety needs research)	FOVA primary source documents
Squash - Early Crookneck	
Squash - Green Hubbard	
Squash - Vegetable Marrow	
Squash - White Scallop	
Tomato - Large Red	
Tomato - Pomme d'Amour	
Tomato - Red Pear	
Tomato - Reisentraube	
Tomato - Yellow Pear	
Tomato - Yellow Perfection	
Turnip - Gold Ball	
Turnip - Norfolk Green	
Turnip - Orange Jelly	
Turnip - Snowball	
Watermelon - Black Seeded Ice Cream	
Watermelon - Citron	

Historic Species - Flowers

FLOWERS	
Common Name	**Source (if known)**
Aster	Archaeological pollen
Bachelors Button	Archaeological pollen
California Poppy	Anderson
Candytuft	Anderson
Crocus	Archaeological pollen
Dahlia	FOVA Primary Sources, archaeological pollen
Daphne - odorata, mezereon, cneorum, genkwa	Archaeological pollen
Dianthus	Archaeological pollen
Hollyhock	Anderson
Mallow	Anderson
Marigold	Anderson
Mignonette	Anderson, Hussey-1:36
Pinks	
Rose	FOVA Primary Sources, archaeological pollen
Shamrocks	Helmcken 1975:133
Single Daisies?	Helmcken 1975:133
Stock	Anderson
Sweet William	Anderson
Viola	Archaeological pollen
Wallflower	Anderson
White Daisies	Helmcken 1975:133
Yarrow	Archaeological pollen
Zinnia	Archaeological pollen
Campion	Archaeological pollen
tidy tips, daisy	Archaeological pollen

Historic Species - Herbs

HERBS	
Common Name	**Source (if known)**
Barberry - Darwinii or vulgaris	
Borage	
Caraway	
Chamomile	
Chickweed	
Chives	From Gordon & Forsythe to York Factory
Cress	From Gordon & Forsythe to York Factory
Flax	From Gordon & Forsythe to FOVA
Goldenrod	
Hemp	From Gordon & Forsythe to FOVA
Horehound	
Lemonbalm	George Roberts home
Marjoram	From Gordon & Forsythe to York Factory
Mint	From Gordon & Forsythe to York Factory
Mustard	From Gordon & Forsythe to York Factory
Parsley - Flat Italian	
Parsley - Moss Curled	
Portulaca	
Ragwort	
Sage	From Gordon & Forsythe to York Factory

Historic Species - Herbs, continued.

HERBS	
Common Name	**Source (if known)**
Summer Savory	From Gordon & Forsythe to York Factory
Tansy	
Thyme	From Gordon & Forsythe to York Factory
Tobacco - Aztec	"Common" knowledge that tobacco was used in fur bales as a pesticide. Bonneville noted in letter that HBC was growing tobacco.
Tobacco - Common	"Common" knowledge that tobacco was used in fur bales as a pesticide. Bonneville noted in letter that HBC was growing tobacco.
Tobacco - Woodland, Argentinean	"Common" knowledge that tobacco was used in fur bales as a pesticide. Bonneville noted in letter that HBC was growing tobacco.
Wormwood	George Roberts home

Historic Species - Fruit

FRUIT	
Common Name	**Source (if known)**
Blueberry - Low Bush	Archeology - pollen analysis
Blueberry - Blue Ridge, Early Low Bush	Archeology - pollen analysis
Blueberry - Bilberry, Canadian	Archeology - pollen analysis
Gooseberry - (common) Houghton	
Pomegranate	
Fig - See Main, pg. 384 for varieties	
Quince	
Currant - Red	Fort Langley Journals
Current - White	Fort Langley Journals

Historic Species - Trees

TREES	
Common Name	**Source (if known)**
Acacia	Tolmie brought acacia from Hawaii - so possibly Acacia koa. Said to be found throughout the Northwest now. Supposedly also planted at his farm on Vancouver Island (Cloverdale), so trees must have grown at FOVA to produce seeds.
Walnut	
Elm	
Hickory	
Mulberry	Archaeological pollen. Needs research for varieties
Black locust	Noted in Fort Nisqually documents, also they are still growing at the site of Fort Nisqually.

Historic Species - Fields

FIELDS	
Common Name	**Source (if known)**
Rapeseed	FOVA maps, Fort Nisqually documents

D. Circulation

1. Roads

Resurface roads with an aggregate pavement colored to match the local soils. Decomposed granite has been used in the past as a surface treatment in this area.

- The rehabilitation of Alvord Road, located in the Barracks/Parade Ground character area, can be used as a model for profile, edge details, and materials for any historic road alignments that need to be used periodically by cars and bicycles.

- Preserve the alignment of sections of Plains Road (located between the Visitor Center and the Fort) that were not realigned during the Mission 66 era.

2. Paths

a. Existing Paths

Resurface paths that correlate to the early HBC era using an earth-colored decomposed granite.

- For accessible paths in these areas, they should be firm, stable, and slip resistant surfaces.[9] A compacted permeable surface with binder or concrete colored to match the dominant native soil are acceptable surfaces for an accessible route.

- Proper installation is of greater importance than a specific binder product. Binder products may include the following or similar: GraniteCrete, Stabilizer Solutions, or Organic Lock Stabilizer.

b. New Paths

Investigate the feasibility of constructing a pedestrian trail within the corridor between the southern edge of Pearson Airfield and north of Route 14, which connects the Land Bridge Trail on the west with the Discovery Historic Loop Trail on the east. This will provide an alternate inner loop which improves visitor access to the area north of Route 14, and connects two major pedestrian routes associated with the National Historic Site.

3. Parking

Remove the gravel parking lot north of the reconstructed Fort and restore the area to an agricultural or agricultural inspired landscape.

E. Views and Vistas

1. Viewshed

Monitor the viewshed between Fort Vancouver character area and Mt. Hood to ensure that obstructions are not introduced.

F. Small-scale Features

1. Site Furnishings

See parkwide recommendations for guidance.

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9 Per the 2015 Architectural Barriers Act Standards Advisory 302.1 General. A stable surface is one that remains unchanged by contaminants or applied force, so that when the contaminant or force is removed, the surface returns to its original condition. A firm surface resists deformation by either indentations or particles moving on its surface. A slip-resistant surface provides sufficient frictional counterforce to the forces exerted in walking to permit safe ambulation. With anticipated vehicle load, it is recommended to use a concrete colored to match the dominant native rock and adequately contrasting ground markings.

G. Buildings and Structures

1. Continue reconstructions as research allows.

Reconstruction is the approved treatment for buildings within the core of the Fort Vancouver character area.

- Preservation or reconstruction is the preferred treatment for buildings and structures within the reconstructed stockade and the village site, whenever research and archeological investigations can support that effort. It is important to avoid creating a false sense of history through adding conjectural features.

- Although the buildings and structures within the stockade and in the village are noncontributing, they should be managed as cultural resources and maintained and repaired as needed rather than removed, except for the NPS contact station inside the stockade gate (see recommendation below).

- Although investigation of the HBC-era conditions is on-going, consideration should be given to a re-evaluation of the reconstructed complex as having gained significance as an example of a successful NPS reconstruction effort. The presence of the HBC fort and a desire by state and federal agencies to restore and interpret that history was the impetus for the early designations of the National Historic Site that is not fully explored in the existing National Register documentation.

2. Consider removing the incompatible visitor contact station.

Develop plans for a new contact station that is either in a reconstructed building or in a new building that is compatible, but distinct from the historic building character. If a new building is considered an option, it should be designed to mimic the footprint and scale (vertical and horizontal) of a known historic building that has not been reconstructed, nor able to be reconstructed given the lack of historic information needed for that endeavor.

H. Archeological Resources

1. Village

Restore or mark elements that can help increase the legibility of this area's spatial organization, density, and uses from the HBC era in relationship with the reconstructed Fort, and tied to Building 405, planned as the NW Museum Center, and Building 410, planned for future public use.

See parkwide recommendations for further treatment discussion for archeological resources.

McLoughlin House: Preservation

The multiple historic eras and layers each take on a different character at the McLoughlin House since the houses were built in one era, moved in another one, and the landscape designed in an even later one. In this case, the landscape should reflect the public memorial landscape designed and implemented after the houses were moved to this location, reflecting the early preservation activities that characterize this cultural landscape.

A. Natural Systems and Features

1. Terraces

Preserve the terrace and plateau that the McLoughlin House is located on that overlooks the Willamette River.

- On a finer scale, introducing new earthworks such as engineered mounds or depressions should be avoided.

- If a project requires the modification of topography by either cut or fill, it should be completed in the least intrusive manner possible, and any new landforms should blend into the character of the surrounding topography by matching the curves of the existing adjacent slopes and landforms.

B. Topography

1. Drainage Features

Preserve and maintain historic drainage features, which primarily include sheet drainage across the site which is directed to storm drains located in the City of Oregon City right-of-way.

- Sediment and debris should be removed annually from drains, especially prior to the rainy season, to ensure that they are able to function as drainage features.

- When improper drainage issues are identified, consult with a civil engineer and cultural resource professionals to develop solutions that address the specific issues. Since each drainage issue is unique, the solution needs to be customized. However, general guidance is as follows:

    - The first solution should involve fixing any historic elements associated with the area's drainage so they can function again.

    - If the historic drainage system is no longer functioning nor can it be rehabilitated, then design a solution that mirrors the historic system or is compatible.

    - If regrading is needed as part of the solution, an archeologist needs to be consulted.

- Swales may be used to slow and treat stormwater on site when designed to blend within the cultural landscape, but given the scale of the site, other options should be explored before this one is considered. They should not exhibit a contemporary character such as those that are commonly designed in urban street environments.

    - Historic drainage features should be referenced to inform future designs for vegetated swales and open-air culverts.

- Vegetated swales should be designed to blend with the surrounding landscape character where they are proposed to be sited. For example, if they are near a lawn area then they should blend into the natural topographic forms and have a similar vegetated character. Plants that are appropriate for use in vegetated swales are listed in the Parkwide Vegetation section.

- Large stormwater discharge areas are not recommended for this site. If needed, the NPS should work with the City of Oregon City to resolve significant drainage issues.

C. Vegetation

1. Contributing Vegetation

a. Trees

- To reflect the historic composition of trees on site during the historic period, most trees located within the McLoughlin House should be comprised of deciduous species, while coniferous trees should be clustered on the west side or southwestern corner of the property.

    - Maintain the historic balance of specimen trees and groupings of trees that are visible in historic photos and planting plans from the 1930s.

        - Prioritize maple trees, or trees with similar height, form, and texture if species used during the historic period are no longer viable options (invasive, prone to climate change impacts, etc.)

        - Prioritize maintaining and/or replanting conifers along west side and southwest corner of the site.

        - Intersperse the landscape with small flowering trees, such as cherries, hawthorns, or species with a similar height, form, and texture if species used during the historic period are no longer viable options (invasive, prone to climate change impacts, etc.)

McLoughlin House Historic Tree Species

- **Cherry**
- **Dogwood**
- **Douglas fir**
- **Elm**
- **Holly**
- **Horse chestnut**
- **Magnolia**
- **Maple**
- **Pine**
- **Sycamore**
- **Birch**
- **Hawthorn**
- **Locust**
- **Monkey Puzzle**
- **Mountain ash**
- **Oak**

McLoughlin House Compatible Tree Species

- **Disease resistant Elm varieties (e.g. Accolade, Patriot)**
- **English laurel**
- **Mugo pine**
- **Japanese maple**
- **Silver maple**

b. Shrubs and Hedges

- Restore the historic character and locations of foundation plantings around the McLoughlin House and Barclay House based on historic photos and planting plans from the 1930s.
    - When replacements for shrubs are necessary, prioritize broad-leaved, dark green shrubs characteristic of early twentieth century gardens.
    - However, a diverse assemblage of shrub species is recommended that represents the character of the vegetation associated with the latter part of the historic period.
    - The historic character of foundation plantings, including a low ground cover and herbaceous plantings, should be perpetuated.
    - The historic boxwood hedge situated along the entrance walkway to the Barclay House should be maintained and missing boxwood plants should be replaced in-kind.

McLoughlin House Historic Shrub Species

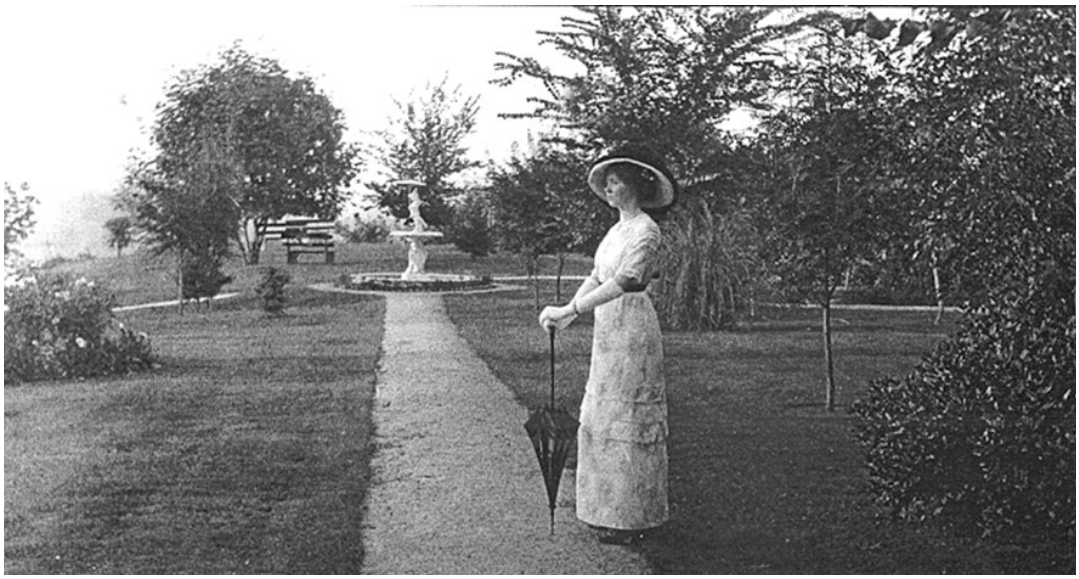
- **Aucuba (not a variegated cultivar)**
- **Barberry**
- **Boxwood**
- **Camellia**
- **English Laurel**
- **Grape vine**
- **Hydrangea**
- **Laurel**
- **Lilac**
- **Pieris**
- **Privet**
- **Rhododendron**
- **Rose**
- **Yew**

McLoughlin House Compatible Shrub Species

- **Azalea**
- **Clematis**
- **Climbing hydrangea**
- **Iris**
- **Hosta**
- **Hypericum**
- **Lilac**
- **Porcelain berry**
- **White anemone**
- **Azalea**
- **Rhododendron**
- **Rosa sp. (rugosa or woodsia)**
- **Viburnum plicatum 'Newport'**
- **Viburnum opulus 'Compactum'**

c. Lawn

See parkwide recommendations for details and historic photos for character guidance.



Looking north/northwest from the path connecting the southern corner of the block to the fountain, 1913. (Retrieved from the Clackamas County Historical Society digital photograph collection: Object ID P-2717)



Photo of the McLoughlin House lawn looking northwest (MIG, November 2023).

D. Circulation

1. Paths

The current paths are a mixture of concrete, asphalt, and flagstone, and vary in width depending on their location within the landscape and date of installation.

a. Rehabilitate Historic Paths

- As sections of pathways or entry pads require replacement, select a surface material such as concrete that blends with the existing landscape and aim for long-term consistency throughout the site. Exceptions can be made for areas where alternative materials are known to have been utilized historically, such as the flagstone in the entry terrace at the McLoughlin visitor entrance, which should be restored if feasible. See the c. 1941 McLoughlin House period plan in Appendix A for the historic locations of known flagstone surfaces.

b. Singer Hill Steps

- Consult with a historical landscape architect or a conservator for any improvements or changes being considered at the Singer Hill Steps system, including the access walkways, as the workmanship and materials of that feature not only contribute to the McLoughlin House character area but are also critical in conveying the integrity of the McLoughlin Promenade Historic District.

c. Universal Accessibility

- Develop an accessibility plan for the landscape that dovetails with the accessibility plan being developed for the house.
    - If new paths are desired at the McLoughlin House to accommodate accessibility improvements, they should be contained within the non-extant historic alignment that related to the front entrance of the McLoughlin House and the fountain.
    - New paths should reflect the historic pathways where documentation exists. Historic photos indicate a gravel surface. If documentation does not support this approach, then new paths should match the width and surface material of the other noncontributing concrete paths.

d. New Paths

- New paths at the McLoughlin House are discouraged as the historic circulation is critical in defining the spatial organization of the landscape towards the end of the period of significance. The small size of the landscape and the insertion of the McLoughlin grave site and associated access paths after the period of significance means that any further additions would have an outsized impact on the landscape.

E. Views and Vistas

1. Restore Obstructed Views

Restore obstructed views toward downtown Oregon City and the Willamette River at the McLoughlin House.

- Consult with an arborist, representatives of Oregon City, the Oregon City Historic Review Board, and McLoughlin Memorial Association to determine the viability of removing or pruning trees that obstruct this view. The potential impacts of the removal of established mature vegetation with deep roots and the threat of landslides and erosion on the bluff should be carefully considered prior to implementation. Additional consideration should also be given to potential impacts from vegetation removal to the non-historic bluff retaining wall.

F. Small-scale Features

1. Site Furnishings

The McLoughlin House has an ornamental and domestic landscape character typical of the 1930s preservation movement memorialization era.

- Some photographic evidence exists regarding furnishing styles used in the landscape during the historic period, namely for benches and chairs (which are not extant), and the fountain (which is extant). The character of the site furnishings in the historic photographs was used to develop the recommendations for contemporary site furnishings below.

a. Bike Racks

- Bike racks should be located at the sides or rear of the Barclay House and not in the areas between the homes and Center Street at either the McLoughlin or Barclay houses.

See parkwide recommendations for guidance on appropriate style.

b. Benches

- While compatible with the public park and memorialization uses of the McLoughlin House character area, benches should be carefully located.
    - Two bench pads exist currently although one bench has been removed and the other is non-historic.
    - Prioritize the existing bench pads for replacement benches and carry over the selected style for any benches that are needed in other locations.
    - Avoid placing benches in the center of open lawn areas, and instead site them along edges or near other features that provide texture and screening opportunities in the landscape such as the foundation plantings or the front porch of the Barclay house.
    - Consider replacing the rocking chair seen on the Barclay House front porch as seen in historic photographs when the site is open.

c. Drinking Fountains

- Repair the existing drinking fountain, which was installed in 1969 as a memorial.

- If repairing the drinking fountain is not feasible, then follow the guidance for installing new drinking fountains located in the parkwide recommendations section, and research the parameters of the memorial to determine how best to install a new drinking fountain that retains the memorialization designation.

d. Interpretive Signage and Tools

- Interpretation should more clearly communicate that the landscape reflects the memorialization period and evoke a 1930s era domestic landscape garden versus the period when the houses were originally constructed.

    - Develop an interpretive program to clarify that the landscape reflects a later era of development than the buildings and is related to the memorialization of the McLoughlin House. Ideally, the program will not necessitate the addition of more signage to the landscape given the proliferation of small-scale features that have been added over time.





Bench (left): Example of compatible bench for the McLoughlin House landscape areas. (countrycasualteak.com)

Rocking Chair (right): Example of compatible rocking chair for possible re-introduction on the Barclay House front porch. (cambridge-casual.com)



Drinking Fountain: Example of compatible accessible outdoor drinking fountain for the McLoughlin House landscape. (columbia-cascade.com)

2. Fences

The McLoughlin House is sited on the edge of a river terrace that rises above Singer Hill Road. The northwest edge of the site is currently stabilized by a Noncontributing stone retaining wall. From that point, various fences are used to mark the edge and protect visitors from the steep edge. None of these fences are contributing.

- Remove and replace the multiple fence types along the northwestern edge of the maintained lawn following the edge of the bluff. Replace the fences with one consistent fence type that is compatible with the historic period, but distinct as a new feature, and meets local historic district design guidelines and codes.

    - The fence should begin at the edge of the historic fence associated with the Singer Hill Steps and extend the length of the bluff, terminating at the edge of the McLoughlin House boundary behind the Barclay House. It should reference design details associated with the historic fence but be deferential and not replicate it.

    - To protect the fence from the threat of loss due to erosion, install the new fence back from the edge of the bluff, but not so far that it impacts contributing features, such as the scale of the garden and the gravesite.



Example of a compatible fence type for areas along the north side of the McLoughlin House site where there is a significant grade change. (zaun.co.uk)

G. Buildings and Structures

Please consult existing or develop new historic structures reports for the two primary buildings on site.

- *See Parkwide recommendations.*

H. Archeological Resources

- *See Parkwide recommendations.*

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Restored fountain at the McLoughlin House site. (MIG, November 2023)

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"Perspective view shows north and west sides. - Vancouver Barracks, Chapel, McClelland & McLoughlin Roads, Vancouver, Clark County, WA." Photograph, Historic American Building Survey, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior. From Prints & Photographs Division, Library of Congress, HABS WASH, 6-VANC, 4A-3; accessed at http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/res/114_habs.html, 2018.

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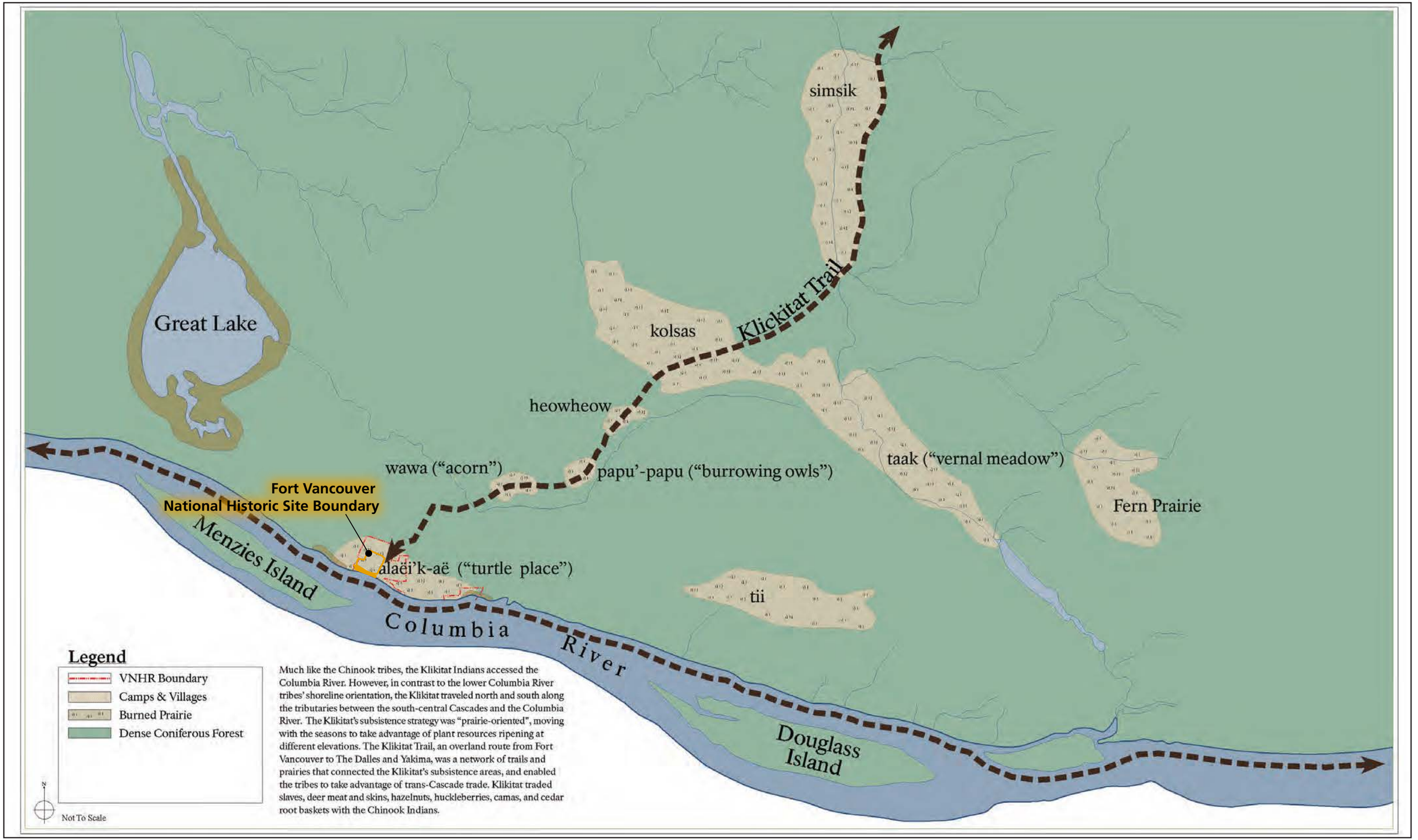
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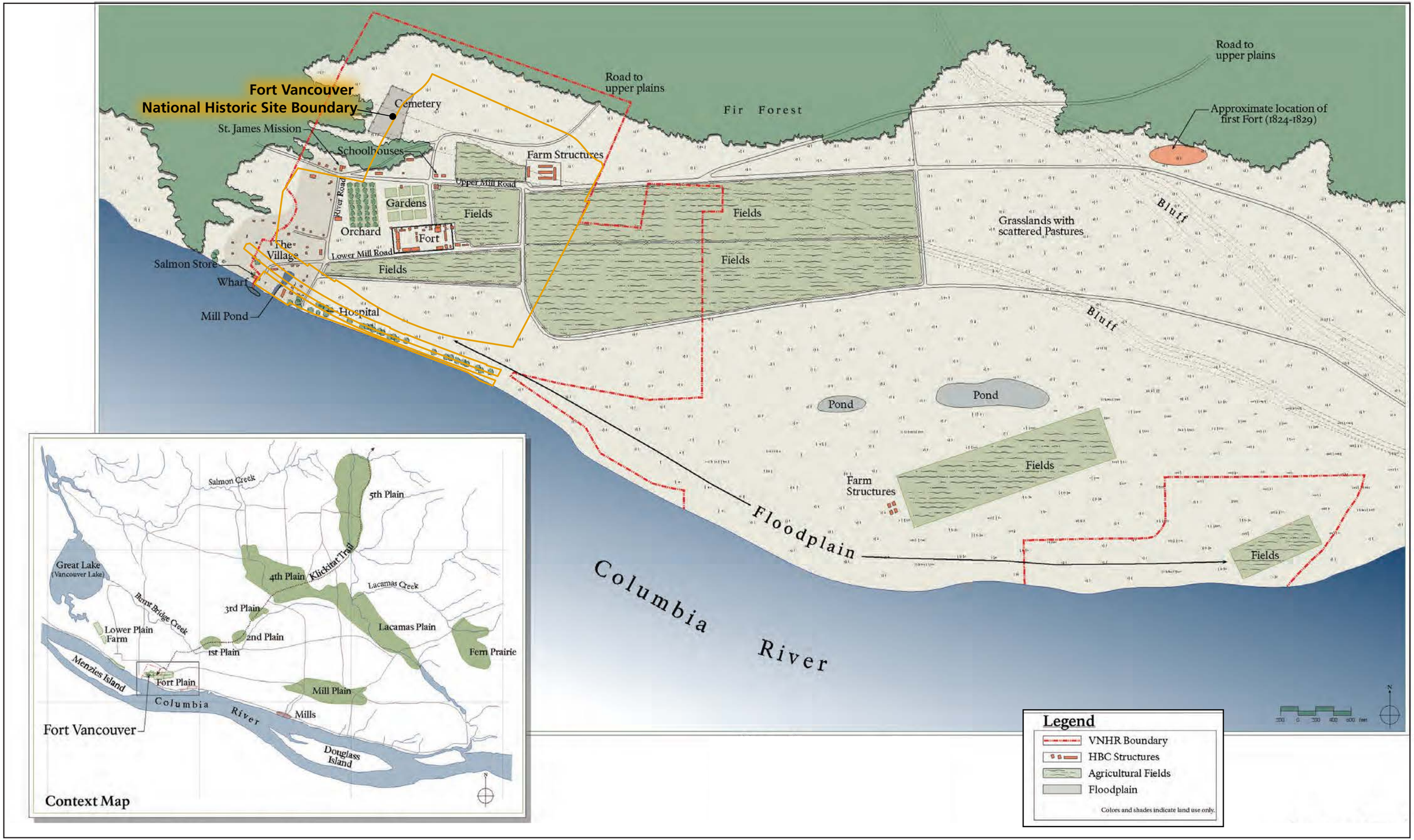
APPENDIX A: MAPS & PLANS PACKAGE

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Source: Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Ltd.
“Pre-1824 Indian Country,” Vancouver National Historic Reserve Cultural Landscape Report, October 2005.

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Source: Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Ltd.
1824-1846 HBC Period, Vancouver National Historic Reserve Cultural Landscape Report, October 2005.

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Source: Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Ltd.
"1847-1860 Fort Vancouver and Vancouver Barracks," Vancouver National Historic Reserve Cultural Landscape Report, October 2005.
ESRI World Imagery basemap, FOVA GIS shapefiles (1859 darden, 1851stockade, 1854mansfieldr, 1859harneyroadnet, 1859thomroads, 1859thomstockade, fences, 1851bombford_stockadebldgs_poly, 1851bombfordbuildings, 1854_bonnevilleb, kanakapond_poly2), 39b aerial (FOVA archives)

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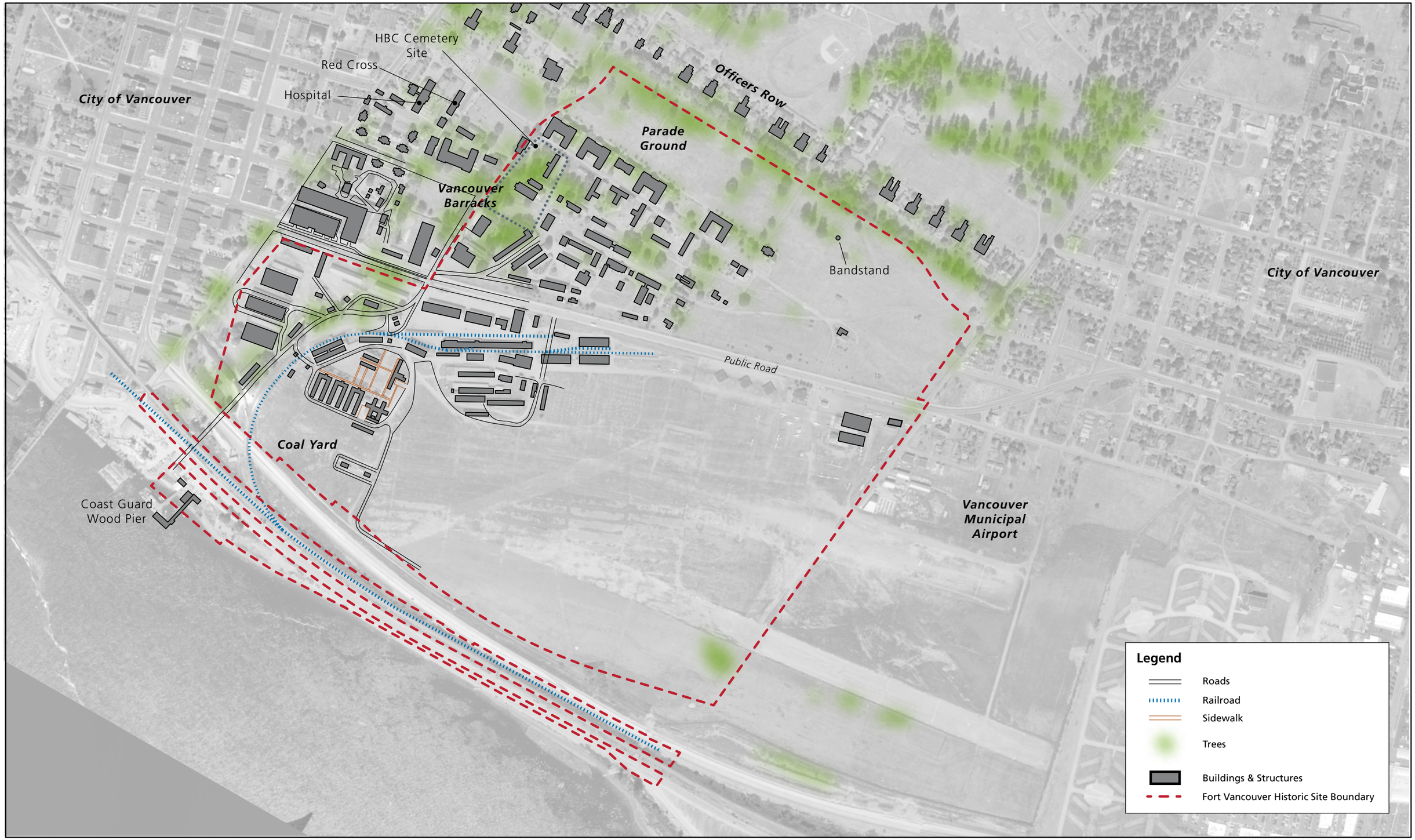
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Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Cultural Landscape Report

circa 1860 Period Plan

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Source: Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Ltd.
"1942-1947 US Army Period/WWII," Vancouver National Historic Reserve Cultural Landscape Report, October 2005.
ESRI World Imagery basemap, FOVA shapefiles(1944bpoly, 1944rr, 1944sdwlk,1936r), 1948 aerial (FOVA archives)

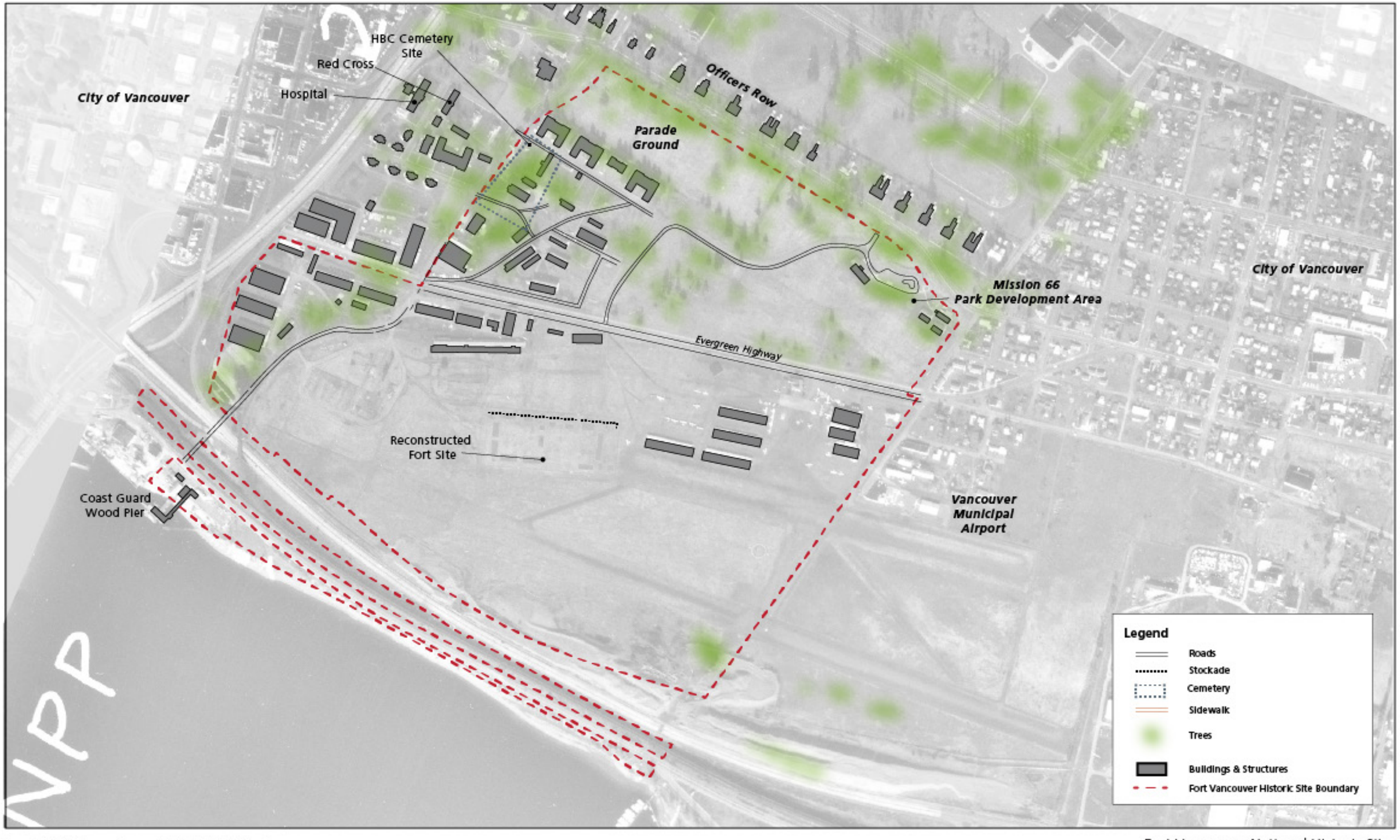
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Scale: 1 inch = 500 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
Cultural Landscape Report
circa 1947 Period Plan

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Source: ESRI World Imagery Basemap, 1966 Aerial (FOVA Archives)

M I G

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Scale: 1 inch = 300 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
Cultural Landscape Report
circa 1966 Period Plan

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Prepared by MIG, Inc., December 2023
Sources:Esri World Imagery basemap and Field Inventory 2023, FOVA archives.
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

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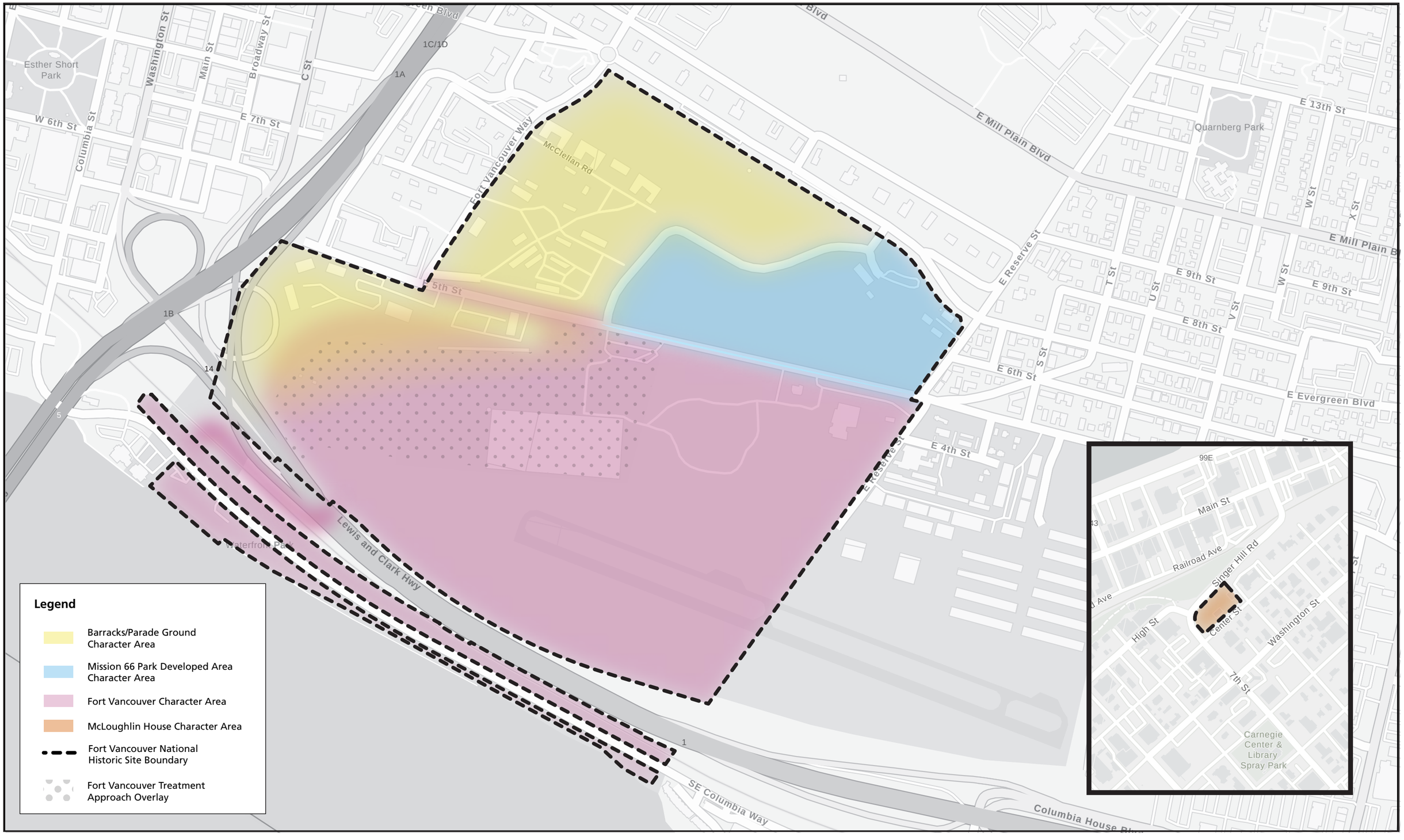
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Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

McLoughlin House Cultural Landscape

circa 1941 Period Plan

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Prepared by MIG, Inc., Janurary 2024
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

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Scale: 1 inch = 500 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Cultural Landscape Report

Map of Character Areas

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Prepared by MIG, Inc., June 2024
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, 2009 Cultural Landscape inventory
Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

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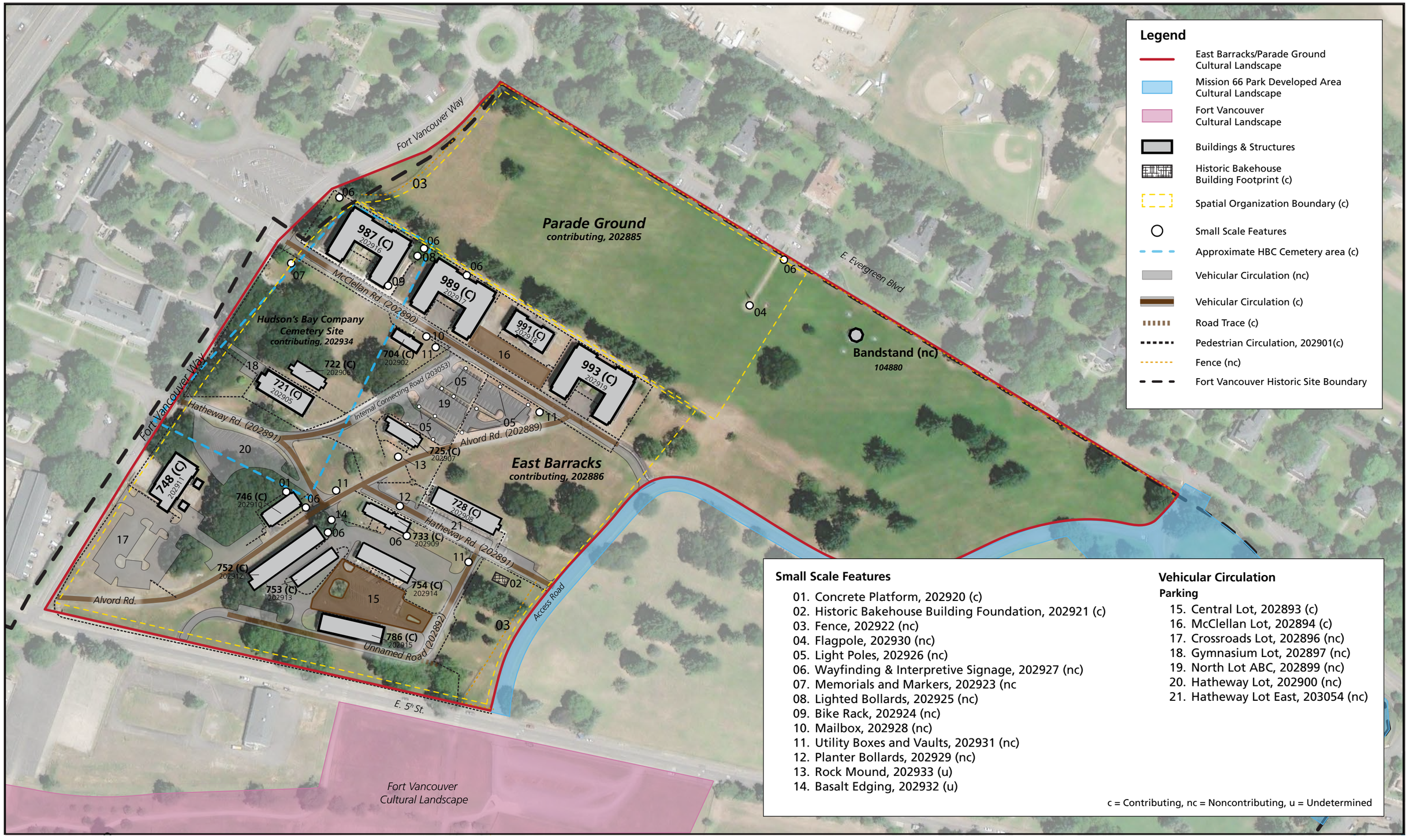
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Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Parkwide Character Area

Existing Conditions Site Plan

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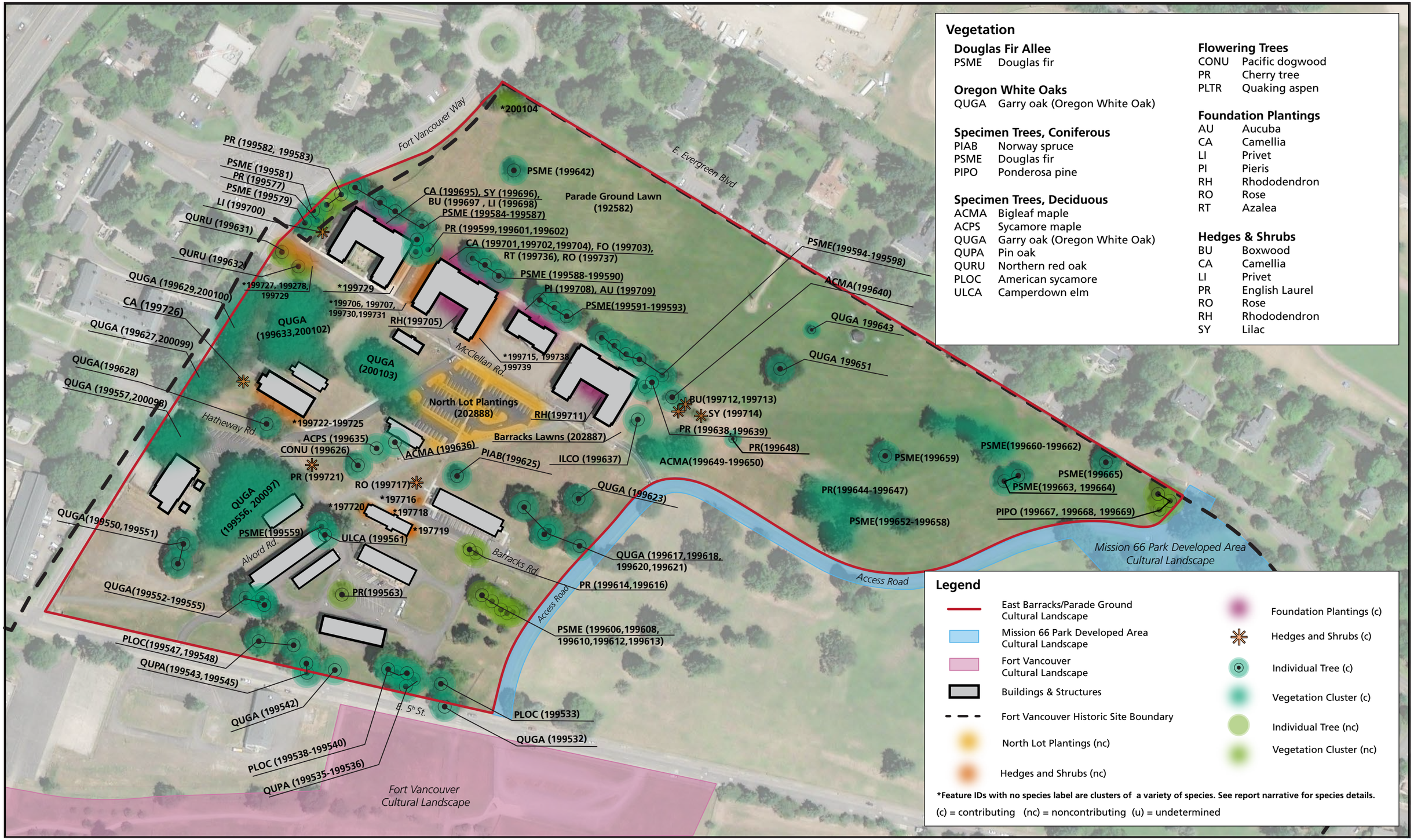


Prepared by MIG, Inc., June 2024
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

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Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
East Barracks/Parade Ground Cultural Landscape
Existing Conditions Site Plan

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Vegetation

Douglas Fir Allee
PSME Douglas fir

Oregon White Oaks
QUGA Garry oak (Oregon White Oak)

Specimen Trees, Coniferous
PIAB Norway spruce
PSME Douglas fir
PIPO Ponderosa pine

Specimen Trees, Deciduous
ACMA Bigleaf maple
ACPS Sycamore maple
QUGA Garry oak (Oregon White Oak)
QUPA Pin oak
QURU Northern red oak
PLOC American sycamore
ULCA Camperdown elm

Flowering Trees
CONU Pacific dogwood
PR Cherry tree
PLTR Quaking aspen

Foundation Plantings
AU Aucuba
CA Camellia
LI Privet
PI Pieris
RH Rhododendron
RO Rose
RT Azalea

Hedges & Shrubs
BU Boxwood
CA Camellia
LI Privet
PR English Laurel
RO Rose
RH Rhododendron
SY Lilac

Legend

- East Barracks/Parade Ground Cultural Landscape
- Mission 66 Park Developed Area Cultural Landscape
- Fort Vancouver Cultural Landscape
- Buildings & Structures
- Fort Vancouver Historic Site Boundary
- North Lot Plantings (nc)
- Hedges and Shrubs (nc)
- Foundation Plantings (c)
- Hedges and Shrubs (c)
- Individual Tree (c)
- Vegetation Cluster (c)
- Individual Tree (nc)
- Vegetation Cluster (nc)

***Feature IDs with no species label are clusters of a variety of species. See report narrative for species details.**

(c) = contributing (nc) = noncontributing (u) = undetermined

Prepared by MIG, Inc., June 2024
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan, 1939 and 1943 aerial images
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

0 0.02 0.04 0.09 Miles

Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

East Barracks/Parade Ground Cultural Landscape
Existing Conditions Site Plan - Vegetation

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East Barracks/Parade Ground
Cultural Landscape

E Evergreen Blvd

Officers Row

18 Access Road (c)

Visitor Center Area
199469 (c)

E Evergreen Blvd

E Reserve St.

Park Operations Area
199470 (c)

E 5th St.

Fort Vancouver
Cultural Landscape

Legend

- Mission 66 Park Developed Area Cultural Landscape Boundary
- Buildings & Structures
- Small Scale Features
- Viewshed
- Vehicular Circulation
- Visitor Center Concrete Sidewalk
- Non-Historic Walkways
- Fenceline
- Fort Vancouver Historic Site Boundary
- Spatial Organization Boundary

Features

Buildings and Structures

01. Visitor Center, 121586 (c)
02. Maintenance Shop, 121648 (c)
03. Residence #1, 121646 (c)
04. Residence #2, 121644 (c)
05. Picnic Shelter, 126909 (nc)
06. Playground, 126911 (nc)
07. Utility Shed, 202953 (nc)

Small Scale Features

08. Visitor Center Flagpole, 121588 (c)
09. British Anchor Exhibit, 121592 (c)
10. Park sign near Evergreen Blvd and Access Road, 121590 (c)
11. Split Rail Perimeter Fence, 203052(c)
12. Park sign near Visitor Center, 121640 (nc)
13. Japanese cargo ship monument, Hojun Maru, 121642 (nc)
14. Wood Fence, 202955 (nc)
15. Wood Bollards Along Access Road, 202956 (nc)
16. Wood Slat Benches, 202957 (nc)
17. Picnic Tables, 202958 (nc)

Circulation

18. Visitor Center Access Road, 121584 (c)
19. Visitor Center Parking Area, 192587 (c)
20. Visitor Center Concrete Sidewalk, 192588 (c)
21. Employee Area Access Road, 192589 (c)
22. Non-historic Walkways, 202952 (nc)

Views & Vistas

23. View from Visitor Center to Fort Vancouver, 202954(c)

c = Contributing, nc = Non-Contributing

Prepared by MIG, Inc., June 2024
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

MIG

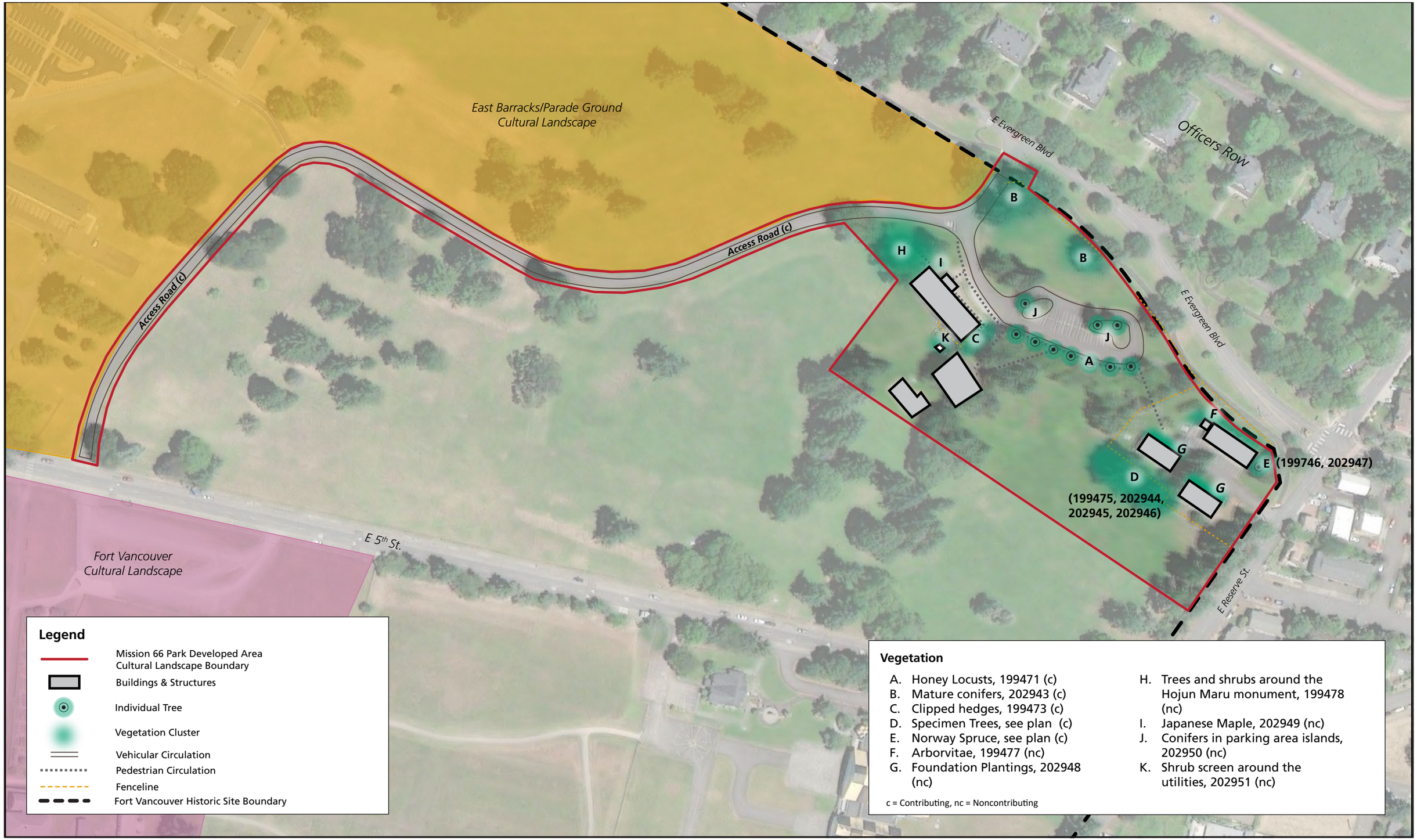
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Scale: 1 inch = 150 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Mission 66 Park Developed Area Cultural Landscape
Existing Conditions Site Plan

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Prepared by MIG, Inc., June 2024
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

MIG

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Scale: 1 inch = 150 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Mission 66 Park Developed Area Cultural Landscape

Existing Conditions Site Plan - Vegetation

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Features List

Small Scale Features

01. Bike Rack, 202939 (nc)
02. Entrance Sign, 192623 (nc)
03. Interpretive Panels, 192624 (nc)

Buildings and Structures

04. Demonstration Garden Storage, 202938 (nc)
05. HBC Fence System, 192608 (nc)
06. Fort Vancouver Village Entrance Gate, 192607 (nc)
07. Stockade, 192603 (nc)
08. Village House #1, 192601 (nc)
09. Village House #2, 192602 (nc)

Archeological sites are not illustrated on this site plan because a) they may contain sensitive data, and b) because their extent is unknown and under investigation.

Circulation

10. Land Bridge Trail, 192612 (nc)
11. Lower Mill Road, 192611 (nc)
12. Main Fort Entrance Walkway, 192609 (nc)
13. Parking Lot, 192613 (nc)
14. Pearson Field Runway, 192614 (nc)
15. Pedestrian Walkways, 202936 (nc)

Vegetation

16. Demonstration Garden, 192618 (nc)
17. Field Areas, 192616 (nc)
18. Miscellaneous Non-native/Ornamental Vegetation, 192621 (nc)
19. Mission 66 Fruit Trees, 192620 (nc)
20. Native Vegetation, 192619 (nc)
21. Orchard, 192615 (nc)

c = Contributing, nc = Noncontributing, u = Undetermined

South Barracks

E. Fifth St.

13 Parking Lot

Orchard and Garden
199491 (nc)

Approximate Fort Vancouver Village
199490 (nc)

07
see Stockade Map for detail

HBC Fort
199489 (nc)

Pearson Field
Mowed Runway Extension

14 Pearson Field Runway

PEARSON FIELD

Legend

- Fort Vancouver Cultural Landscape Boundary
- Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Boundary
- East Barracks/Parade Ground Cultural Landsacpe
- Mission 66 Park Developed Area Cultural Landsacpe
- Spatial Organization Boundary
- Stockade
- Buildings & Structures
- Small Scale Features
- Field Areas
- Orchard
- Mission 66 Fruit Trees
- Pedestrian Walkways
- Fenceline

Prepared by MIG, Inc., March 2024
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, 2009 Cultural Landscape inventory
Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

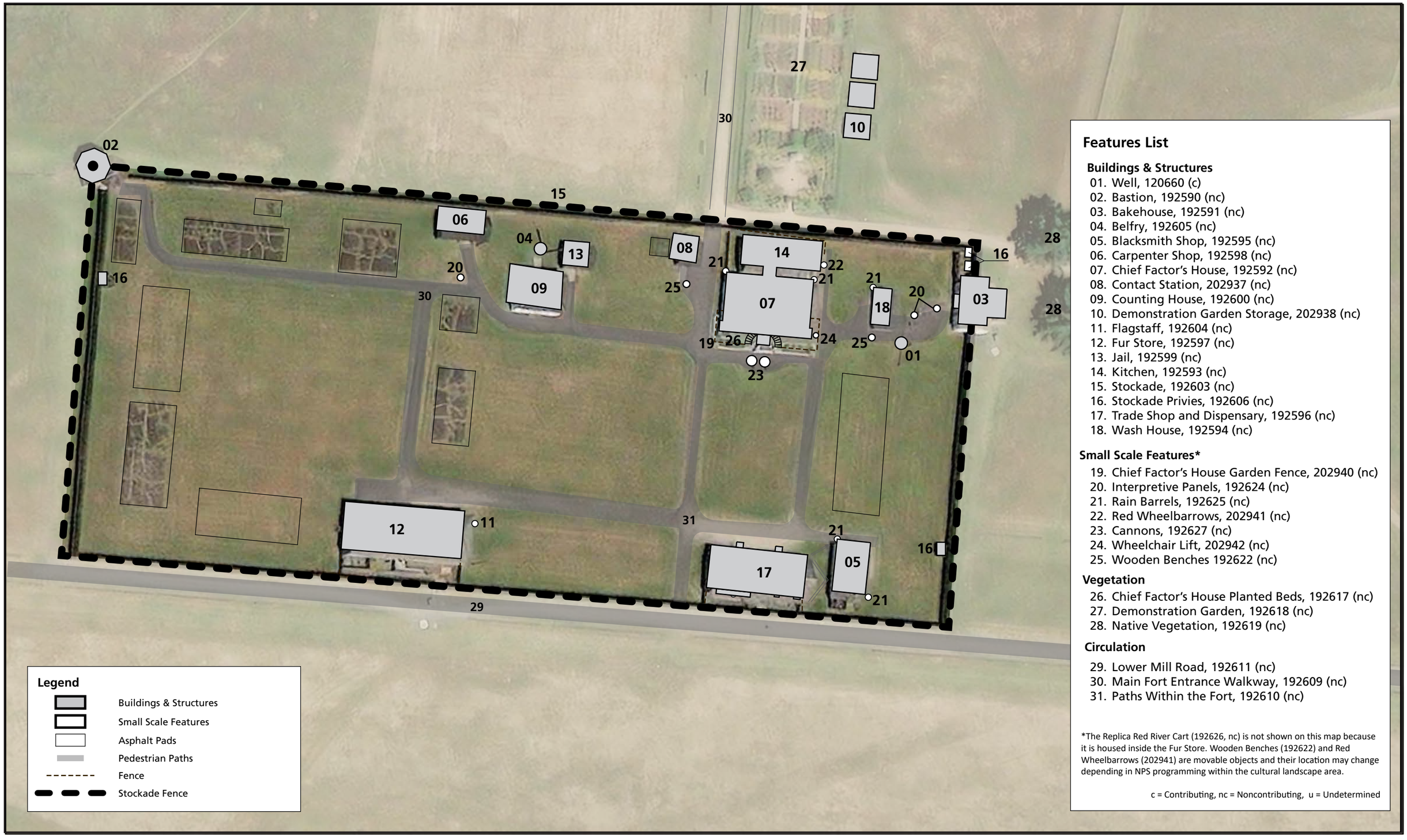
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Scale: 1 inch = 250 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Fort Vancouver Cultural Landscape
Existing Conditions Site Plan

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Features List

Buildings & Structures

01. Well, 120660 (c)
02. Bastion, 192590 (nc)
03. Bakehouse, 192591 (nc)
04. Belfry, 192605 (nc)
05. Blacksmith Shop, 192595 (nc)
06. Carpenter Shop, 192598 (nc)
07. Chief Factor's House, 192592 (nc)
08. Contact Station, 202937 (nc)
09. Counting House, 192600 (nc)
10. Demonstration Garden Storage, 202938 (nc)
11. Flagstaff, 192604 (nc)
12. Fur Store, 192597 (nc)
13. Jail, 192599 (nc)
14. Kitchen, 192593 (nc)
15. Stockade, 192603 (nc)
16. Stockade Privies, 192606 (nc)
17. Trade Shop and Dispensary, 192596 (nc)
18. Wash House, 192594 (nc)

Small Scale Features*

19. Chief Factor's House Garden Fence, 202940 (nc)
20. Interpretive Panels, 192624 (nc)
21. Rain Barrels, 192625 (nc)
22. Red Wheelbarrows, 202941 (nc)
23. Cannons, 192627 (nc)
24. Wheelchair Lift, 202942 (nc)
25. Wooden Benches 192622 (nc)

Vegetation

26. Chief Factor's House Planted Beds, 192617 (nc)
27. Demonstration Garden, 192618 (nc)
28. Native Vegetation, 192619 (nc)

Circulation

29. Lower Mill Road, 192611 (nc)
30. Main Fort Entrance Walkway, 192609 (nc)
31. Paths Within the Fort, 192610 (nc)

*The Replica Red River Cart (192626, nc) is not shown on this map because it is housed inside the Fur Store. Wooden Benches (192622) and Red Wheelbarrows (202941) are movable objects and their location may change depending in NPS programming within the cultural landscape area.

c = Contributing, nc = Noncontributing, u = Undetermined

Prepared by MIG, Inc., June 2024
Sources: Esri World Imagery basemap, and field inventory 2023.
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

0 0.01 0.01 0.03 Miles

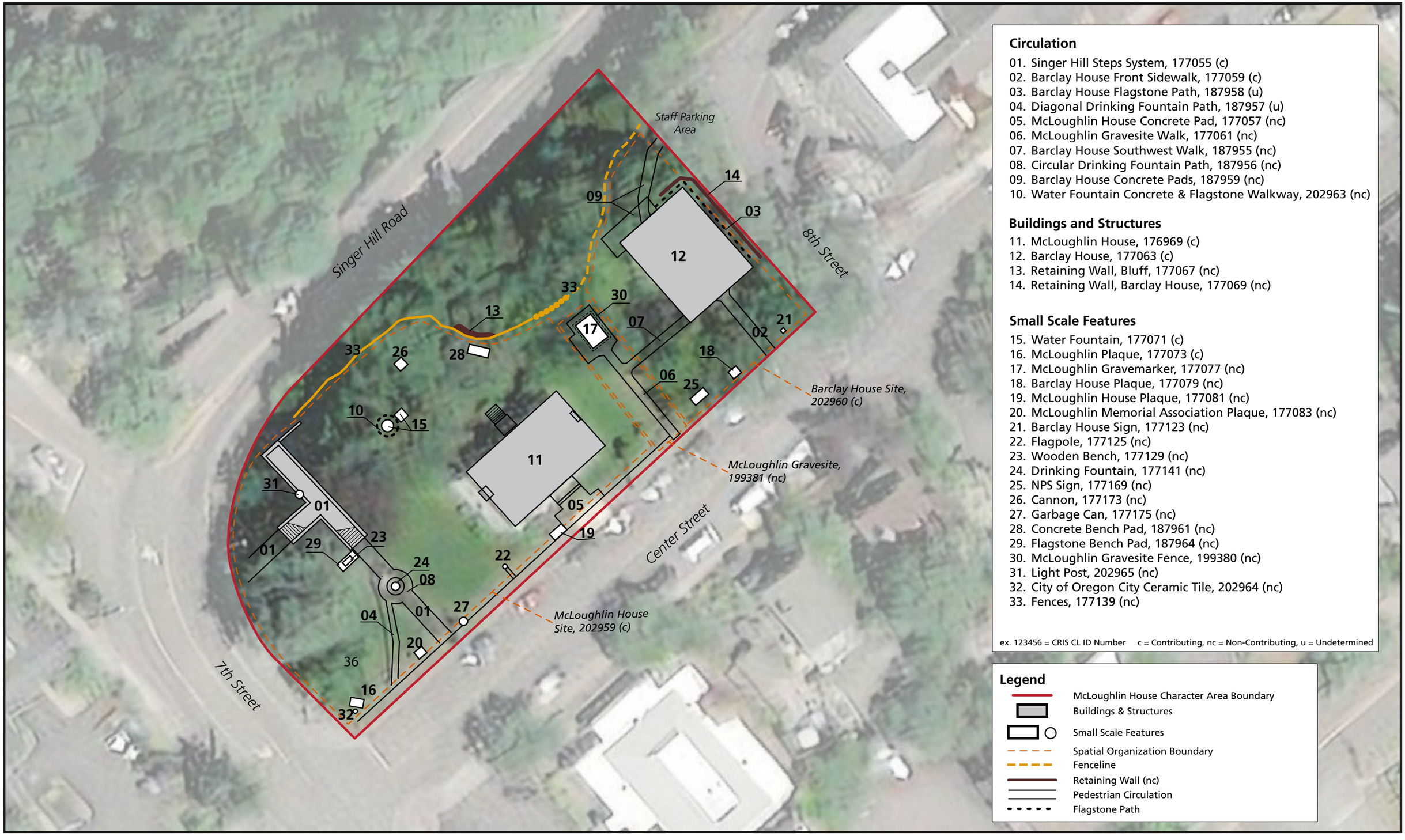
Scale: 1 inch = 75 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Fort Vancouver Cultural Landscape

Existing Conditions Site Plan - Stockade Detail

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Circulation

01. Singer Hill Steps System, 177055 (c)
02. Barclay House Front Sidewalk, 177059 (c)
03. Barclay House Flagstone Path, 187958 (u)
04. Diagonal Drinking Fountain Path, 187957 (u)
05. McLoughlin House Concrete Pad, 177057 (nc)
06. McLoughlin Gravesite Walk, 177061 (nc)
07. Barclay House Southwest Walk, 187955 (nc)
08. Circular Drinking Fountain Path, 187956 (nc)
09. Barclay House Concrete Pads, 187959 (nc)
10. Water Fountain Concrete & Flagstone Walkway, 202963 (nc)

Buildings and Structures

11. McLoughlin House, 176969 (c)
12. Barclay House, 177063 (c)
13. Retaining Wall, Bluff, 177067 (nc)
14. Retaining Wall, Barclay House, 177069 (nc)

Small Scale Features

15. Water Fountain, 177071 (c)
16. McLoughlin Plaque, 177073 (c)
17. McLoughlin Gravemarker, 177077 (nc)
18. Barclay House Plaque, 177079 (nc)
19. McLoughlin House Plaque, 177081 (nc)
20. McLoughlin Memorial Association Plaque, 177083 (nc)
21. Barclay House Sign, 177123 (nc)
22. Flagpole, 177125 (nc)
23. Wooden Bench, 177129 (nc)
24. Drinking Fountain, 177141 (nc)
25. NPS Sign, 177169 (nc)
26. Cannon, 177173 (nc)
27. Garbage Can, 177175 (nc)
28. Concrete Bench Pad, 187961 (nc)
29. Flagstone Bench Pad, 187964 (nc)
30. McLoughlin Gravesite Fence, 199380 (nc)
31. Light Post, 202965 (nc)
32. City of Oregon City Ceramic Tile, 202964 (nc)
33. Fences, 177139 (nc)

ex. 123456 = CRIS CL ID Number c = Contributing, nc = Non-Contributing, u = Undetermined

Legend

- McLoughlin House Character Area Boundary
- Buildings & Structures
- Small Scale Features
- Spatial Organization Boundary
- Fenceline
- Retaining Wall (nc)
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Flagstone Path

Prepared by MIG, Inc., March 2023
Sources: Esri World Imagery basemap, 2014 CLI, and Field Inventory Janurary 2023.
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

MIG

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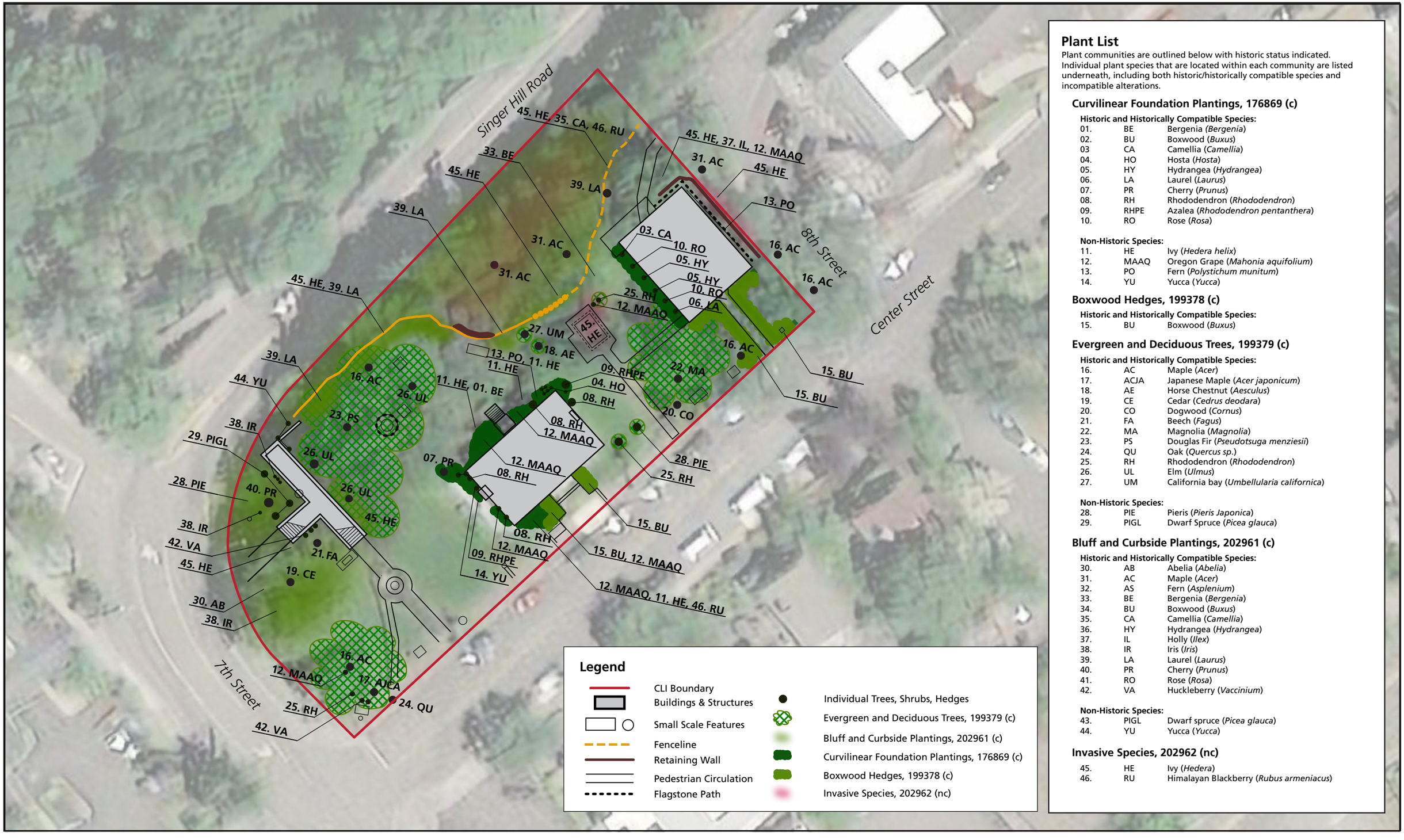
Scale: 1 inch = 40 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

McLoughlin House Cultural Landscape

Existing Conditions Site Plan

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Plant List

Plant communities are outlined below with historic status indicated. Individual plant species that are located within each community are listed underneath, including both historic/historically compatible species and incompatible alterations.

Curvilinear Foundation Plantings, 176869 (c)

Historic and Historically Compatible Species:

01.	BE	Bergenia (*Bergenia*)
02.	BU	Boxwood (*Buxus*)
03	CA	Camellia (*Camellia*)
04.	HO	Hosta (*Hosta*)
05.	HY	Hydrangea (*Hydrangea*)
06.	LA	Laurel (*Laurus*)
07.	PR	Cherry (*Prunus*)
08.	RH	Rhododendron (*Rhododendron*)
09.	RHPE	Azalea (*Rhododendron pentanthera*)
10.	RO	Rose (*Rosa*)

Non-Historic Species:

11.	HE	Ivy (*Hedera helix*)
12.	MAAQ	Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*)
13.	PO	Fern (*Polystichum munitum*)
14.	YU	Yucca (*Yucca*)

Boxwood Hedges, 199378 (c)

Historic and Historically Compatible Species:

15.	BU	Boxwood (*Buxus*)

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, 199379 (c)

Historic and Historically Compatible Species:

16.	AC	Maple (*Acer*)
17.	ACJA	Japanese Maple (*Acer japonicum*)
18.	AE	Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus*)
19.	CE	Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)
20.	CO	Dogwood (*Cornus*)
21.	FA	Beech (*Fagus*)
22.	MA	Magnolia (*Magnolia*)
23.	PS	Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
24.	QU	Oak (*Quercus sp.*)
25.	RH	Rhododendron (*Rhododendron*)
26.	UL	Elm (*Ulmus*)
27.	UM	California bay (*Umbellularia californica*)

Non-Historic Species:

28.	PIE	Pieris (*Pieris Japonica*)
29.	PIGL	Dwarf Spruce (*Picea glauca*)

Bluff and Curbside Plantings, 202961 (c)

Historic and Historically Compatible Species:

30.	AB	Abelia (*Abelia*)
31.	AC	Maple (*Acer*)
32.	AS	Fern (*Asplenium*)
33.	BE	Bergenia (*Bergenia*)
34.	BU	Boxwood (*Buxus*)
35.	CA	Camellia (*Camellia*)
36.	HY	Hydrangea (*Hydrangea*)
37.	IL	Holly (*Ilex*)
38.	IR	Iris (*Iris*)
39.	LA	Laurel (*Laurus*)
40.	PR	Cherry (*Prunus*)
41.	RO	Rose (*Rosa*)
42.	VA	Huckleberry (*Vaccinium*)

Non-Historic Species:

43.	PIGL	Dwarf spruce (*Picea glauca*)
44.	YU	Yucca (*Yucca*)

Invasive Species, 202962 (nc)

45.	HE	Ivy (*Hedera*)
46.	RU	Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*)

Prepared by MIG, Inc., June 2024
Sources:Esri World Imagery basemap and Field Inventory 2023.
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

0 0.02 0.04 0.07 Miles

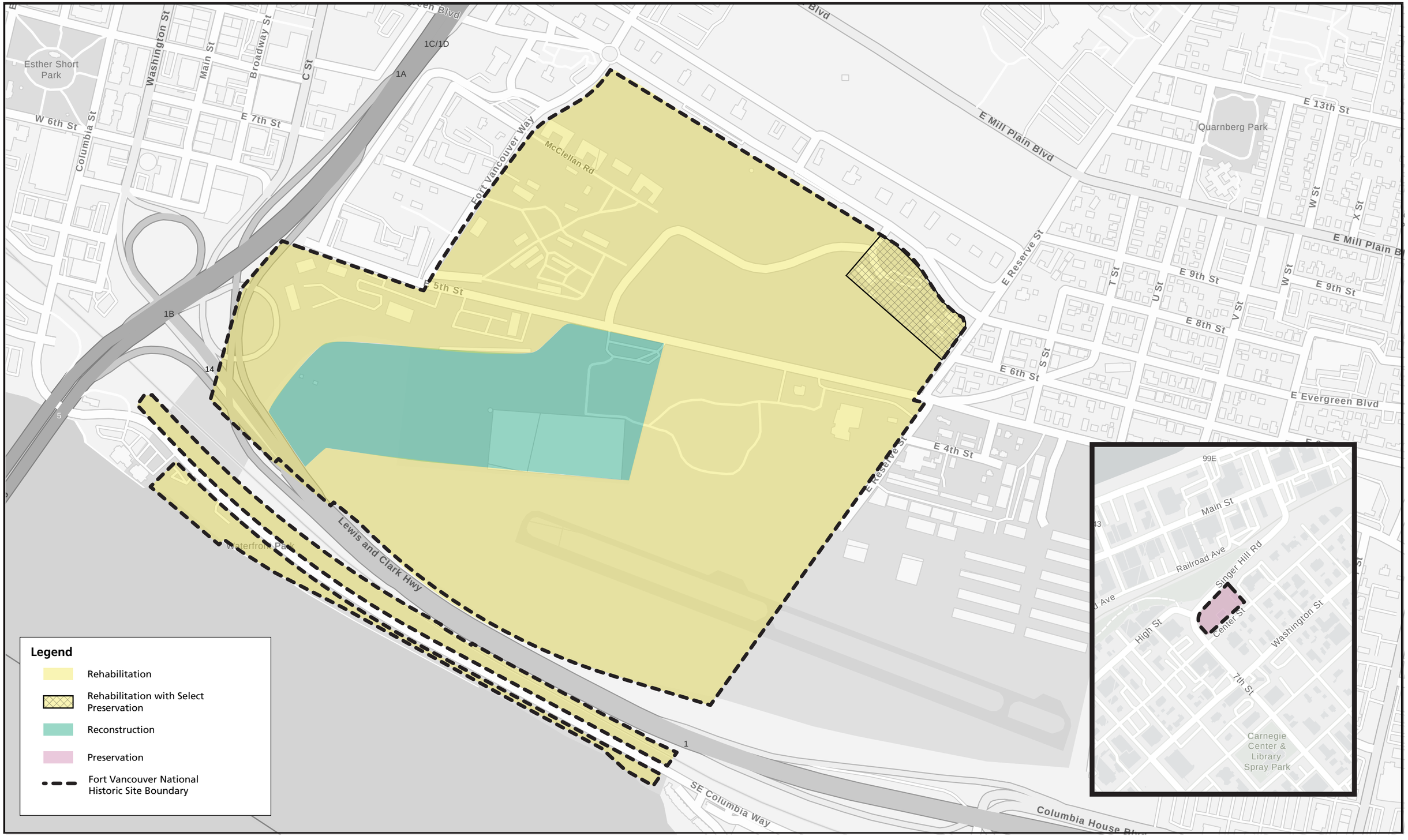
Scale: 1 inch = 40 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

McLoughlin House Cultural Landscape

Existing Conditions Site Plan - Vegetation

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Prepared by MIG, Inc., January 2024
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles

Scale: 1 inch = 500 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
Cultural Landscape Report
Treatment Approach

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Parkwide (PW) Recommendations

See Chapter 4 for more details about each recommendation.

PW - A.1: Rehabilitate Columbia River riparian area
PW - B.1: Preserve site's terraces
PW - B.2.a: Remove debris from open drainage features
PW – B.2.b: Rehabilitate areas with improper drainage
PW - B.2.c: Sensitively design stormwater features to blend with historic landscape
PW - B.2.d: Sensitively design large stormwater features
PW - C.1: Maintain and rehabilitate contributing plantings
PW - C.1.a: Maintain trees
PW - C.1.b: Maintain contributing shrubs
PW - C.1.c: Maintain contributing foundation plantings
PW - C.1.d: Maintain hedges and vegetated screens
PW - C.1.e: Rehabilitate lawn
PW - C.1.f: Utilize planter boxes in select areas
PW - C.2: Reintroduce native plants
PW - C.2.a: Regenerate Oregon white oaks
PW - C.2.b: Restore native riparian vegetation
PW - C.3: Eradicate invasive plants
PW - D.1.a: Rehabilitate roads
PW - D.1.b: Rehabilitate paths and sidewalks
PW - D.1.c: Remove non-historic unneeded parking lots
PW - D.2: Implement ABAAS and Universal Design
PW – D.3.a: Minimize new roads and paths
PW - D.3.b: Address social trails
PW - F.1: Utilize landscape barriers
PW - H.1: Protect cemetery

Legend

- Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Boundary
- Fort Vancouver Character Area
- East Barracks/Parade Ground Character Area
- Mission 66 Park Developed Area Character Area
- Buildings and Structures
- Circulation (c)
- Circulation (nc)
- Railroad (nc)

Prepared by MIG, Inc., June 2024
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, 2009 Cultural Landscape Inventory Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

MIG

0 0.03 0.06 0.11 Miles

Scale: 1 inch = 500 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
2024 Treatment Plan
Parkwide Treatment Recommendations

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Barracks/Parade Ground (B/PG) Recommendations

See Chapter 4 for more details about each recommendation.

- B/PG - C.1.a: Rehabilitate fir allee
- B/PG - C.1.a.3: Rehabilitate courtyard plantings
- B/PG - C.1.b.1: Vegetation on West, South and East sides
- B/PG - C.1.b.2: Vegetation on N side
- B/PG - C.1.b.3: Shrubs mark endpoints of paths
- B/PG - D.1.a: Preserve historic road alignments
- B/PG - D.1.b: Reconnect alignments with Access Road
- B/PG - D.2: Rehabilitate historic walkways
- B/PG - D.3: Remove parking lot

Legend

- Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Boundary
- Fort Vancouver Character Area
- Barracks/Parade Ground Character Area
- Mission 66 Park Developed Area Character Area
- Buildings and Structures
- Vehicular Circulation
- Pedestrian Circulation

Small Scale Features

01. Concrete platform (c)
02. Historic Bakehouse Building footprint (c)
03. Fence (nc)
04. Flagpole (nc)
05. Light Poles (nc)
06. Wayfinding & Interpretive signage (nc)
07. Memorials and markers (nc)
08. Lighted bollards (nc)
09. Bike rack (nc)
10. Mailbox (nc)
11. Utilities (nc)
12. Planter bollards (nc)
13. Rock mound (u)
14. Basalt Edging (u)

Vehicular Circulation (Parking Areas)

15. Central Lot (c)
16. McClellan Lot (c)
17. Crossroads Lot (nc)
18. Gymnasium Lot (nc)
19. North Lot (nc)
20. Central Lot East (nc)

c = Contributing, nc = Noncontributing, u = Undetermined

Prepared by MIG, Inc., December 2023
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

MIG

0 0.02 0.04 0.09 Miles

Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Barracks/Parade Ground Character Area

Treatment Recommendations

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Fort Vancouver (FV) Recommendations

See Chapter 4 for more details about each recommendation.

FV - C.1: Prairie Restoration (general area with exceptions as required by Pearson Field operations)

FV - C.2: Continue restoring orchard

FV - C.3: Continue restoration vegetable, fruit, herb garden

FV - C.4: Cultivated Fields

FV - D.1: Rehabilitate road

FV - D.2.a: Rehabilitate paths

FV - D.2.b: Investigate feasibility of pedestrian trail

FV - D.3: Remove parking lot

FV - E.1: Monitor viewshed to Mt. Hood

FV - G.1: Continue reconstructions

FV - G.2: Remove and replace Visitor Contact Station

FV - H.1: Restore spatial organization as research allows

Features List

Small Scale Features

01. Park Sign (nc)
02. Interpretive Sign (nc)

Buildings and Structures

03. Fort Vancouver Village Entrance Gate (nc)
04. Demonstration Garden Storage (nc)
05. Village House #1 (nc)
06. Village House #2 (nc)
07. Stockade (nc)
08. HBC Fence System (nc)

Circulation

09. Land Bridge Trail (nc)
10. Lower Mill Road (nc)
11. Main Fort Entrance Walkway (nc)
12. Pearson Field Runway (nc)
13. Parking Lot (nc)
14. Pedestrian walkways (nc)

Vegetation

15. Demonstration Garden (nc)
16. Orchard (nc)
17. Native Vegetation (nc)

c = Contributing, nc = Noncontributing, u = Undetermined

Legend

- Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Boundary
- Barracks/Parade Ground Character Area
- Fort Vancouver Character Area
- Mission 66 Park Developed Area Character Area
- Buildings and Structures
- Pedestrian Walkways
- Fenceline
- Prairie Restoration
- Cultivated Fields
- Orchard

Prepared by MIG, Inc., December 2023
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, 2009 Cultural Landscape inventory Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

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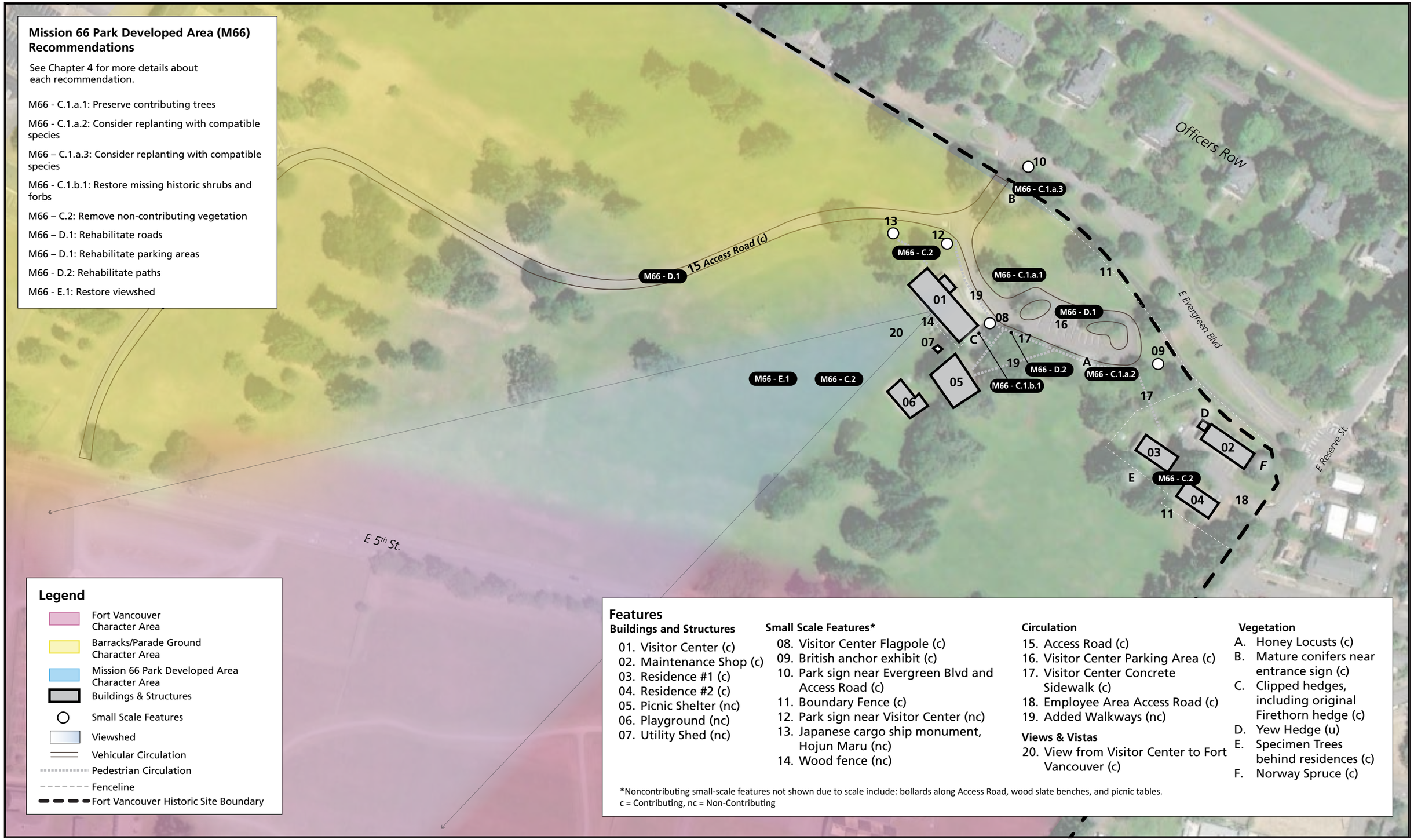
Scale: 1 inch = 250 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Fort Vancouver Character Area

Treatment Recommendations

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Mission 66 Park Developed Area (M66) Recommendations

See Chapter 4 for more details about each recommendation.

M66 - C.1.a.1: Preserve contributing trees

M66 - C.1.a.2: Consider replanting with compatible species

M66 – C.1.a.3: Consider replanting with compatible species

M66 - C.1.b.1: Restore missing historic shrubs and forbs

M66 – C.2: Remove non-contributing vegetation

M66 – D.1: Rehabilitate roads

M66 – D.1: Rehabilitate parking areas

M66 - D.2: Rehabilitate paths

M66 - E.1: Restore viewshed

Legend

- Fort Vancouver Character Area
- Barracks/Parade Ground Character Area
- Mission 66 Park Developed Area Character Area
- Buildings & Structures
- Small Scale Features
- Viewshed
- Vehicular Circulation
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Fenceline
- Fort Vancouver Historic Site Boundary

Features

Buildings and Structures

01. Visitor Center (c)
02. Maintenance Shop (c)
03. Residence #1 (c)
04. Residence #2 (c)
05. Picnic Shelter (nc)
06. Playground (nc)
07. Utility Shed (nc)

Small Scale Features*

08. Visitor Center Flagpole (c)
09. British anchor exhibit (c)
10. Park sign near Evergreen Blvd and Access Road (c)
11. Boundary Fence (c)
12. Park sign near Visitor Center (nc)
13. Japanese cargo ship monument, Hojun Maru (nc)
14. Wood fence (nc)

Circulation

15. Access Road (c)
16. Visitor Center Parking Area (c)
17. Visitor Center Concrete Sidewalk (c)
18. Employee Area Access Road (c)
19. Added Walkways (nc)

Views & Vistas

20. View from Visitor Center to Fort Vancouver (c)

Vegetation

A. Honey Locusts (c)
B. Mature conifers near entrance sign (c)
C. Clipped hedges, including original Firethorn hedge (c)
D. Yew Hedge (u)
E. Specimen Trees behind residences (c)
F. Norway Spruce (c)

*Noncontributing small-scale features not shown due to scale include: bollards along Access Road, wood slate benches, and picnic tables.
c = Contributing, nc = Non-Contributing

Prepared by MIG, Inc., December 2023
Sources: Esri World Imagery Basemap, field inventory January 2023, Historic District Contributing Resources, Circulation Plan
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

0 0.02 0.04 0.07 Miles

Scale: 1 inch = 150 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

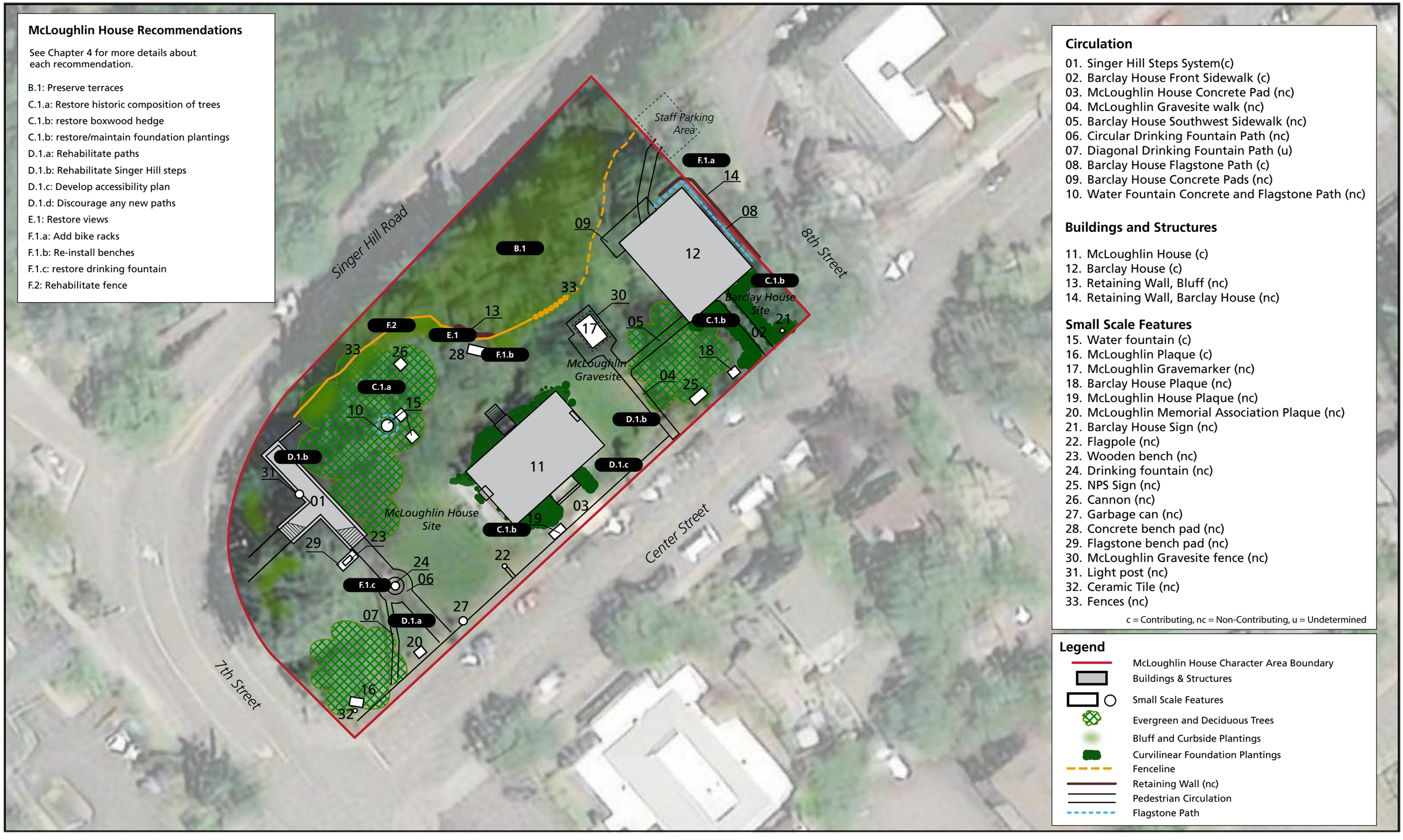
Mission 66 Park Developed Area Character Area Treatment Recommendations

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McLoughlin House Recommendations

See Chapter 4 for more details about each recommendation.

B.1: Preserve terraces
C.1.a: Restore historic composition of trees
C.1.b: restore boxwood hedge
C.1.b: restore/maintain foundation plantings
D.1.a: Rehabilitate paths
D.1.b: Rehabilitate Singer Hill steps
D.1.c: Develop accessibility plan
D.1.d: Discourage any new paths
E.1: Restore views
F.1.a: Add bike racks
F.1.b: Re-install benches
F.1.c: restore drinking fountain
F.2: Rehabilitate fence



Circulation

01. Singer Hill Steps System(c)
02. Barclay House Front Sidewalk (c)
03. McLoughlin House Concrete Pad (nc)
04. McLoughlin Gravesite walk (nc)
05. Barclay House Southwest Sidewalk (nc)
06. Circular Drinking Fountain Path (nc)
07. Diagonal Drinking Fountain Path (u)
08. Barclay House Flagstone Path (c)
09. Barclay House Concrete Pads (nc)
10. Water Fountain Concrete and Flagstone Path (nc)

Buildings and Structures

11. McLoughlin House (c)
12. Barclay House (c)
13. Retaining Wall, Bluff (nc)
14. Retaining Wall, Barclay House (nc)

Small Scale Features

15. Water fountain (c)
16. McLoughlin Plaque (c)
17. McLoughlin Gravemarker (nc)
18. Barclay House Plaque (nc)
19. McLoughlin House Plaque (nc)
20. McLoughlin Memorial Association Plaque (nc)
21. Barclay House Sign (nc)
22. Flagpole (nc)
23. Wooden bench (nc)
24. Drinking fountain (nc)
25. NPS Sign (nc)
26. Cannon (nc)
27. Garbage can (nc)
28. Concrete bench pad (nc)
29. Flagstone bench pad (nc)
30. McLoughlin Gravesite fence (nc)
31. Light post (nc)
32. Ceramic Tile (nc)
33. Fences (nc)

c = Contributing, nc = Non-Contributing, u = Undetermined

Legend

- McLoughlin House Character Area Boundary
- Buildings & Structures
- Small Scale Features
- Evergreen and Deciduous Trees
- Bluff and Curbside Plantings
- Curvilinear Foundation Plantings
- Fenceline
- Retaining Wall (nc)
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Flagstone Path

Prepared by MIG, Inc., December 2023
Sources:Esri World Imagery basemap, 2014 CLI, and Field Inventory Janurary 2023.
Drawn in ArcPro and Adobe Illustrator Creative Cloud

MIG

0 0.02 0.04 0.07 Miles

Scale: 1 inch = 40 feet on 11x17 inch page.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

McLoughlin House Character Area

Treatment Recommendations

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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site









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