National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2017

McLoughlin House Unit
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

McLoughlin House Unit
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **B: Should be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**

Tracy A. Fortmann 8-22-17

Superintendent, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Program Coordinator
National Park Service
Cultural Resources, Pacific West Region
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828
vida_germano@nps.gov

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Pacific West Region
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H2215 (PWR-CR)

August 28, 2017

Roger Roper
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Attn: Christine Curran, Associate Deputy SHPO
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
725 Summer St NE, Suite C
Salem, OR 97301

Re: SHPO review and concurrence with the findings of the McLoughlin House Unit Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Dear Mr. Roper,

In accordance with the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Section 110(a)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended (NHPA), we are requesting your review and concurrence with the findings of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) documentation of McLoughlin House Unit. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all cultural landscapes having historical significance that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The McLoughlin House Unit is located on 0.63-acres of land in Oregon City, Oregon, overlooking the Willamette River. The historic site includes the McLoughlin House, the Barclay House, the Singer Hill Steps (Grand Staircase), and the associated grounds and landscape features. The McLoughlin House Unit is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with events significant to broad patterns of our history as a reflection of early preservation activities in Oregon City during the early to mid-twentieth century. The period of significance begins in 1909 when the McLoughlin House was saved from demolition and relocated to the site. The period extends to 1941 when the McLoughlin House National Historic Site was designated under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The rich history that has defined and shaped the property is displayed through a number of buildings and structures as well as small-scale features, including the McLoughlin House, Barclay House, the WPA Singer Hill Steps, the McLoughlin plaque and the water fountain.

Previously, portions of the McLoughlin House Unit have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The McLoughlin House National Historic Site (NRIS #66000637) was administratively listed to the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. Eight years later, the Dr. Forbes Barclay House (NRIS #74001676) was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 5, 1974. The McLoughlin Promenade (NRIS #14000179) was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 15, 2014.

We are requesting your concurrence with the findings of the CLI, including the area of significance, period of significance, list of contributing and non-contributing landscape characteristics and features, and historic property boundary. We are providing your office with a hard copy of the McLoughlin House Unit CLI and a sign-off sheet that lists the contributing and non-contributing resources of the historic property. If you concur with the findings of the CLI, please sign the attached SHPO concurrence sign-off sheet and mail a copy to the attention of Vida Germano, CLI Coordinator, at 333 Bush Street, Suite 500, San Francisco, California, 94104-2828. We are requesting a review period of 45 days, consistent with Section 110 guidelines. If you need any additional information, or have questions or concerns regarding the CLI, please contact Vida at 415-623-2367 or at vida_germano@nps.gov.

David Louter, PhD
Chief, Cultural Resources Program
National Park Service, Pacific West Region

Enclosures:
Hardcopy of CLI
Sign-off sheet

Email cc w/out enclosures:
Tracy Fortman, NPS/FOVA Superintendent
Theresa Langford, NPS/FOVA Curator
Vida Germano, NPS/PWR Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
Christy Avery, NPS/PWR List of Classified Structures Acting Coordinator

Germano, Vida <vida_germano@nps.gov>

McLoughlin House Unit Cultural Landscapes Inventory

ALLEN Jason * OPRD <Jason.Allen@oregon.gov> Tue, Oct 31, 2017 at 8:44 AM
To: "Vida_germano@nps.gov" <Vida_germano@nps.gov>

Hello Vida,

Please find (attached) our office's signed concurrence with the findings of the cultural landscapes inventory conducted at the McLoughlin House Unit of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Thank you for the opportunity to review the document.

Cheers,

-Jason

Jason M. Allen, M.A.

Historic Preservation Specialist

Survey and Inventory Program Coordinator

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

725 Summer St. NE, Ste. C

Salem, OR 97301-1266

503.986.0579

Jason.allen@oregon.gov

McLoughlinHouseCLI_SHPOconcur.pdf
1784K

PoS = 1909 - 1941

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
McLoughlin House Unit

Oregon SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Actions Requested:

1) SHPO concurrence that the landscape characteristics as identified in the CLI contribute to the historic character of the McLoughlin House Unit (see the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Vegetation, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, and Small Scale Features):

I concur X, I do not concur _____ that the landscape characteristics as described in the CLI contribute to the historic character of McLoughlin House Unit.

2) SHPO concurrence with the list of contributing and non-contributing features to McLoughlin House Unit. (See tables below and the associated landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Circulation, Buildings and Structures, and Small Scale Features):

Contributing Resources: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following have been identified as contributing resources to the McLoughlin House Unit:

Contributing Resource Name	**Date Built**	**Concur**	**Do not Concur**
Singer Hill Steps Access Walkways	During period of significance	X	
Barclay House Front Sidewalk	During period of significance	X	
McLoughlin House	Circa 1846, moved 1909	NRHP Listed	
Barclay House	1849, moved 1907 and 1936	NRHP Listed	
WPA Singer Hill Steps	1936-1939	NRHP Listed (McLoughlin Promenade)	
Water Fountain	1911	X	
McLoughlin Plaque	1939	X	

Non-contributing Resources: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following have been identified as non-contributing resources to the McLoughlin House Unit:

Non-contributing Resource Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
McLoughlin House Concrete Pad	Post period of significance	X	
Barclay House Southwest Sidewalk	Post period of significance		
Circular Drinking Fountain Path	1969		
McLoughlin Gravesite Sidewalk	Post period of significance		
Barclay House Retaining Wall	1967		
Bluff Retaining Wall	Post period of significance		
McLoughlin Gravesite	Post period of significance		
McLoughlin House Plaque	1950		
Barclay House Plaque	1950		
McLoughlin Memorial Association (MMA) Plaque (Eva Emery Dye Plaque)	1989		
Barclay House Sign	2011		
Flagpole	1964		
Drinking Fountain	1969		
Wooden Bench	Post period of significance		
Concrete Bench Pad	Post period of significance		
NPS Sign	Circa 2003		
Garbage Can	Post period of significance		

Undetermined Resources: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following have been identified as undetermined-status resources to the McLoughlin House Unit:

Undetermined Resource Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
Diagonal Drinking Fountain Path	Undetermined	X	
Barclay House Flagstone Path	Undetermined		
Barclay House Concrete Pads	Undetermined		
Flagstone Bench Pad	Undetermined		
Fences	Undetermined		
Cannon	Undetermined		

Reasons/comments why any 'Do Not Concur' blocks were checked:

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
McLoughlin House Unit

Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer — Date 10/13/17

Please return form to the attention of:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
Pacific West Regional Office
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828
415-623-2367 (phone)
415-623-2388 (fax)
vida_germano@nps.gov

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

> *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)).* Each Federal agency shall establish…a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places…of historic properties…
>
> *Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003.* Sec. 3(a)…Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA…No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior… (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying… historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary…
>
> *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation* Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) *Management Policies 2006.* 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories…about cultural resources in units of the national park system… Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,… and historic sites…

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

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, "*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement*" charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency's mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America's Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

> **Connect People to Parks.** Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.
>
> **Advance the Education Mission.** Strengthen the National Park Service's role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.
>
> **Preserve America's Special Places.** Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America's Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, "Park Pulse." Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to "*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.*" The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

> 1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation's heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management*;
>
> 2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS*;
>
> 3) *Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America's diverse national identity*;
>
> 4) *Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability,*

while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and

5) *Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service*.

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System.

Inventory Unit Description:

The McLoughlin House Unit is located on 0.63-acres of land in Oregon City, Oregon, overlooking the Willamette River. Situated on a parcel of land wedged in-between Seventh and Eighth streets fronting Center Street, the acreage was part of Dr. John McLoughlin's original land claim that he donated to Oregon City in 1851. At the time, McLoughlin specified that the parcel, known as "Block 40," be used as a "public square." Improvements were made to the site to support the relocation of the McLoughlin House in 1909. Additional improvements were made to the site under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in association with development of the McLoughlin Promenade between 1936 and 1939. Also notable was the relocation of the Barclay House to the site in 1937. Under management of the McLoughlin Memorial Association (MMA), the site was preserved, restored, and maintained until 2003 when the historic site was designated a unit of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Today, the historic site includes the McLoughlin House, the Barclay House and the associated grounds and landscape features.

The McLoughlin House National Historic Site (NRIS #66000637) was administratively listed to the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. The nationally-significant historic site was significant due to its association with Dr. John McLoughlin. Eight years later, the Dr. Forbes Barclay House (NRIS #74001676) was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 5, 1974. The house was listed at a state level of significance under 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. Most recently, the McLoughlin Promenade (NRIS #14000179) was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 15, 2014. The historic district includes the Singer Hill Steps (Grand Staircase), which are located within the boundaries of the McLoughlin House Unit. It is locally significant under Criteria A and C for its association with the Public Works Era and for exemplifying the rustic style.

Today, the McLoughlin House Unit is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with events significant to broad patterns of our history as a reflection of early preservation activities in Oregon City during the early to mid-twentieth century. The period of significance begins in 1909 when the McLoughlin House was saved from demolition and relocated to the site. The period extends to 1941 when the McLoughlin House National Historic Site was designated under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. This period reflects the efforts of the McLoughlin Memorial Association as well as other early advocates such as Eva Emery Dye to protect and preserve the McLoughlin House and later the Barclay House from demolition. These buildings served as tangible reminders of the role that McLoughlin and Barclay played in the early history of Oregon City as well as the larger region due to their association with the Hudson's Bay Company. Recognition of the historical significance of the buildings was achieved, in part, through their successful relocation to an existing publicly-owned site known as "Block 40" that had been donated to Oregon City by John McLoughlin in 1851.

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 rich history that has defined and shaped the property is displayed through a number of buildings and structures as well as small-scale features, including the McLoughlin House, Barclay House, the WPA Singer Hill Steps, the McLoughlin plaque and the water fountain. Other landscape features remain in association with the historic site, including contributing circulation features as well as historic vegetation that was established during the period of significance. Today, the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association of these buildings, structures, small-scale features and associated landscape features convey the character of the historic site as it appeared during the period of significance. Collectively, the cultural landscape's contributing features are in fair condition,

exemplifying the site's association with early preservation activities in Oregon City during the early to mid-twentieth century.

Site Plans

Site plan showing the McLoughlin House Unit. See the Supplemental Information section for a larger version of this site plan (NPS PWR CL Program, 2017).

Site plan showing vegetation associated with the McLoughlin House Unit. See the Supplemental Information section for a larger version of this site plan (NPS PWR CL Program, 2017).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	McLoughlin House Unit
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975540

Park Information

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

CLI Hierarchy Description

The McLoughlin House Unit is a cultural landscape with no component landscapes.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

In 2014, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site staff Elaine Dorset (Park Archeologist) and Heidi Pierson (MCHO Site Manager) as well as Pacific West Region cultural landscapes staff Erica Owens (Historical Landscape Architect), Veronica Malinay (Historical Landscape Architect Intern), and Story Wiggins (Historical Landscape Architect Intern) prepared a draft CLI for the McLoughlin House Unit. Additional fieldwork, historical research, graphic development and site recommendations were completed in 2017 by PWR cultural landscapes staff Cortney Cain Gjesfjeld (Historical Landscape Architect), Shannon Sawyer (Historical Landscape Architect) and Sang Bae (PWR Cultural Resources Program Associate), which resulted in a revised CLI for the McLoughlin House Unit.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	8/22/2017
National Register Concurrence:	Yes
Date of Concurrence Determination:	10/13/2017

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Boundary Description
The boundary for the McLoughlin House Unit includes the area described in the 2003 Scenic Easement Deed between the City of Oregon City and National Park Service: "Block 40, Oregon City, in the City of Oregon City, County of Clackamas, State of Oregon, EXCEPTING that portion lying within Singer Hill Road."

The CLI boundary begins at the corner of Center Street and the 8th Street road spur/easement. It heads southwest to the corner of Center Street and 7th Street. It continues northwest, following the edge of 7th Street, curving around the corner where it meets Singer Hill Road. The boundary continues northeast along the edge of Singer Hill Road until it meets the 8th Street Road spur/easement. The boundary turns southeast until it rejoins the point of origin.

Boundary Justification
The CLI boundary is the same as the Scenic Easement Deed between the City of Oregon City and National Park Service, which encompasses all the historic buildings, structures, and landscape features associated with the historic site. The National Park Service owns the McLoughlin House and the Barclay House and has a scenic easement, while the City of Oregon City maintains ownership of the land.

State and County:

State: Oregon
County: Clackamas

Size (Acres): 0.63 acres

Boundary UTMS:

Point	Source	Type	Datum	Latitude	Longitude
A	GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	45.3569054382335	-122.605946475388
B	GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	45.3570920439347	-122.606218761109
C	GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	45.3577381260437	-122.605768444314
D	GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	45.3575180147044	-122.605328965159

Location Map

The McLoughlin House Unit is located in Oregon City, Oregon. (FOVA website)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: B: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/01/2016

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The McLoughlin House Unit meets the criteria for Management Category B (Should Be Preserved and Maintained) because it 1) meets National Register Criterion A due to its association with early preservation activities in Oregon City and 2) is compatible with the legislated significance of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site through the preservation of resources associated with John McLoughlin and Forbes Barclay, who have a strong historical connection to the Hudson's Bay Company and Fort Vancouver.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Scenic Easement Deed

Legal Interest Narrative:

Narrative from the scenic easement deed:

"In cooperation with the City of Oregon City (COOC), the National Park Service (NPS) will continue to preserve the historic grounds and landscape features to maintain the existing integrity and character of the cultural landscape. This work will require routine landscaping, such as lawn care, removing invasive plants and weeds, and thinning and pruning historic and non-historic vegetation in accordance with the Scenic Easement Deed conveyed by the COOC to the NPS on December 18, 2003. Preservation maintenance actions would also be necessary to preserve the graves of Dr. John and Marguerite McLoughlin, the cannon, fountain, signs, and commemorative plaques. Stewardship of the historic landscape also includes other treatments necessary to prevent deterioration of the site and its historic features."

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Explanatory Narrative:

While the grounds of the McLoughlin House Unit are publicly accessible at all times, both the McLoughlin House and Barclay House are only open to the public from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays. Guided tours of the McLoughlin House are available to the public during established business hours noted above, while the Barclay House serves as an administrative office and a gift shop.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered – Inadequately documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The McLoughlin House, Barclay House, and the Singer Hill Steps (as a component of the McLoughlin Promenade) have all been listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places, but the landscape associated with the McLoughlin House Unit has not been adequately documented.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Undocumented
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	Site
Significance Level:	Local
Significance Criteria:	A – Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Period of Significance:	1909 - 1941
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Other Expressing Cultural Values
Facet:	Other Expressing Cultural Values

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Conservation

Statement of Significance:

Existing National Register Documentation and Designations

On June 27, 1941, the McLoughlin Home National Historic Site was designated under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. It was the first site in the west to be designated by Congress as a National Historic Site. The site continued to operate under the direction of the McLoughlin Memorial Association.

The McLoughlin House National Historic Site (NRIS #66000637) was administratively listed to the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. While supporting documentation was never prepared for the property, the house is nationally significant under Criteria A and B for its association with Dr. John McLoughlin. National Register areas of significance include Military Exploration/Settlement. Significant years included 1845 and 1846 when the house was constructed on Oregon City's lower terrace on a lot located at Third and Main streets. As a result of proposed demolition, in 1909, the house was relocated to its current site at the corner of Seventh and Center streets.

The Dr. Forbes Barclay House (NRIS #74001676) was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 5, 1974. It has state-wide significance under Criteria B and C for its association with Dr. Forbes Barclay and also as the "earliest identified example of the Classical Revival style in Oregon." The building was constructed in 1849 on Oregon City's lower terrace on a lot located at Seventh and Main streets. The home was first moved in 1907 and was occupied by the Barclay family until 1936 when construction of a new highway threatened the building. In an effort to protect the house from demolition, the building was moved to its present location adjacent to the McLoughlin House at the corner of Eighth and Center streets.

The McLoughlin Promenade (NRIS #14000179) was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 15, 2014. The 7.8-acre park is situated along Singer Hill bluff, one block west of High Street in Oregon City. The park land was donated to the people of Oregon City by John McLoughlin in 1851. With the assistance of Works Progress Administration laborers, three distinct, but contributing structures were built between 1936 and 1939 within the park. Today, the McLoughlin Promenade is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with Politics/Government as well as Recreation and Culture. Additionally, the historic district is significant under Criterion C for Engineering. The period of significance corresponds to dates of construction and begins in 1939 and ends in 1963.

The McLoughlin House Unit is also located within the McLoughlin Conservation District, established by Oregon City in 1986. The conservation district encompasses a 153-block neighborhood on the upper terrace of the city, which was primarily populated from the 1870s to the early 1900s. The homes and buildings in this area exhibit a "checkerboard" of architectural styles generally contributing to a late nineteenth to early twentieth century "ambiance." In 2002, the district was found eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the houses within the conservation district have been individually listed to the National Register. The McLoughlin House and Barclay House are two of the oldest buildings located within the conservation district.

Statement of Significance

Today, the 0.63-acre McLoughlin House Unit is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with events significant to broad patterns of our history as a reflection of early preservation activities in Oregon City during the early to mid-twentieth century. The National Register area of significance for the Mcloughlin House Unit is Conservation, which is defined as the "preservation, maintenance, and

management of natural or manmade resources." Significant dates include 1909 when the McLoughlin House was relocated to the current McLoughlin House Unit, 1937 when the Barclay House was relocated to the current McLoughlin House Unit, and 1936 to 1939 when the Singer Hill Steps were constructed as part of the McLoughlin Promenade. The period of significance for the McLoughlin House Unit begins in 1909 when the McLoughlin House was relocated to the current location of the McLoughlin House Unit. The period extends to 1941 when the McLoughlin House National Historic Site was designated under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Notably, the McLoughlin House National Historic Site was the first national historic site created west of the Rocky Mountains and the eleventh national historic site to be officially designated in the nation's history. Ultimately, this period reflects the efforts of the McLoughlin Memorial Association as well as other early advocates such as Eva Emery Dye to protect and preserve the McLoughlin House and later the Barclay House from demolition through the successful relocation of the buildings to an existing publicly-owned site that had been donated to Oregon City by John McLoughlin in 1851.

Criterion A

The McLoughlin House Unit is locally significant under Criterion A as a reflection of early preservation activities in Oregon City during the early to mid-twentieth century. In an effort to save the McLoughlin House from demolition, the building was relocated to its current location in 1909 by a group of concerned local citizens who formed the McLoughlin Memorial Association. The building was moved to an existing publicly-owned site known as "Block 40" that had been donated to Oregon City by John McLoughlin in 1851. Despite its status as a "public square," the space remained largely undeveloped until 1907 when it was improved with the addition of trees and shrubs. Two years later, the site underwent a rapid transformation with the introduction of the McLoughlin House and its associated restoration. Additional changes that occurred during this period included the construction of circulation features and the planting of vegetation such as trees and flowers.

After a few decades of relative stability, the site underwent another series of changes as a result of renewed activity in the area. Between 1934 and 1938, the McLoughlin House underwent additional restoration, which was directed by architect Glenn. A. Stanton. The work was funded by the State of Oregon and federal Works Progress Administration awards. The project included the installation of a new concrete and stone masonry foundation, removal of the wooden entrance porches, and the construction of flagstone terraces. The 1941 brochure of the McLoughlin House states that "since 1935 the house has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition."[1] Also at this time, the WPA was involved in the construction of the McLoughlin Promenade, which included development of the Singer Hill Steps located on the property. In 1937, the last major modification occurred onsite with the relocation of the Barclay House to the corner of Eight and Center streets. As a result of inclusion of the Barclay House, additional circulation features were constructed and new vegetation was planted in proximity to the building.

Notably, these buildings served as tangible reminders of the role that McLoughlin and Barclay played in the early history of Oregon City as well as the larger region due to their association with the Hudson's Bay Company. The McLoughlin House was the original residence of Dr. John McLoughlin, Chief Factor at the Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver from 1825 through 1845, and a distinguished, influential, and humanitarian leader in the settlement of the Oregon Territory. Dr. McLoughlin is known as the

[1] "McLoughlin House: National Historic Site, Oregon" Brochure, National Park Service Cooperating with the McLoughlin Memorial Association, 1942, Vertical File: National Historic Sites, Landmarks & Monuments – McLoughlin House, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).

"Father of Oregon."[2] The McLoughlin House and Barclay House (residence of Forbes Barclay, an associate of Dr. McLoughlin during their days with the HBC, and also a leader during the early days of Oregon City), are two of the oldest houses still standing associated with the early settlement period of the Oregon Territory.

After the buildings were relocated, the McLoughlin Memorial Association remained committed to the preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the McLoughlin House, and later the Barclay House as well as the grounds associated with the buildings. It should be noted that the grounds represented an evolving landscape that was composed of numerous circulation and vegetative features in addition to buildings, structures and small-scale features. Many of the walkways, sidewalks and paths were modified during the latter part of the period of significance to meet changing circulation patterns associated with the relocation of the Barclay House as well as construction of the McLoughlin Promenade and the associated Singer Hill Steps by the Works Progress Administration.

Today, the site is comprised of the McLoughlin House, Barclay House, and the WPA Singer Hill Steps, as well as numerous circulation features, vegetative features, and small-scale features such as a water fountain and commemorative boulders. The character of the McLoughlin House represents early restoration activities that were undertaken between 1909 and1911 as well as1934 and 1938, however, the McLoughlin House Unit Management Plan recommends restoration of the house to the 1846-1867 period. The grounds; however, reflect later development that was undertaken by the McLoughlin Memorial Association between 1909 and 1941. Additionally, some modifications were made to the historic site after the period of significance, including the interment of John and Marguerite McLoughlin and development associated with their gravesite. Several small-scale features were also added to the site after the period of significance; however, these additions are generally compatible with the historic character of the McLoughlin House Unit.

In 2003, the McLoughlin House National Historic Site was designated a unit of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. After almost one hundred years of management, in 2004, the McLoughlin Memorial Association transferred ownership of the Barclay House and the McLoughlin House to the National Park Service. Today, the McLoughlin Memorial Association remains committed to their mission to "assist in the promotion of Dr. John McLoughlin and his associates through education, interpretation, preservation, respect, and appreciation of our heritage." This is reflected in the continued cooperative efforts of the National Park Service and the McLoughlin Memorial Association to ensure that the McLoughlin House Unit is preserved and maintained for the enjoyment of the public.

Criterion D

While archaeological sites and associated features at the McLoughlin House Unit may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D for their potential to reveal archeological information important to prehistory and history, the evaluation of these features is outside the scope of this CLI. It should be noted; however, that archeological testing completed in 2001, 2004, and 2005 confirmed the presence of significant, intact sub-surface deposits of prehistoric and historic period artifacts (Cromwell 2005). Potential subsurface deposits may be related to the following land uses and associated activities:

[2] "The 1957 Legislature bestowed upon Dr. John McLoughlin the honorary title of "Father of Oregon" in recognition of his great contributions to the early development of the Oregon Country." ("Notable Oregonians: John McLoughlin – Father of Oregon," Oregon Blue Book, Oregon State Archives, Accessed August 22, 2017, http://bluebook.state.or.us/misc/credits/crt.htm.)

- prehistoric uses of the site by American Indian inhabitants of the area,
- activities at the site between 1851 and 1907 when the site was largely undeveloped
- activities as the site in 1908 when the locale was briefly used as a dumping ground,
- the 1909 relocation of the McLoughlin House from the waterfront to the site,
- development of the Works Progress Administration constructed Singer Hill Steps between 1936 and 1939,
- the 1937 relocation of the Barclay House to the site,
- use and improvement to support the preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the McLoughlin House, and the Barclay House from 1909 to the present day.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function

Primary Historic Function-Major Category: Recreation/Culture

Primary Historic Function-Category: Recreation/Culture-Other

Primary Current Function-Major Category: Recreation/Culture

Primary Historic Function-Major Category: Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Current and Historic Uses/Functions:

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Major Category: Landscape

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Category: Plaza/Public Space (Square)

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Garden

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Type: Current and Historic

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Major Category: Recreation/Culture

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Category: Museum (Exhibition Hall)

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Historic Furnished Interior

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Type: Current and Historic

Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Name
McLoughlin House National Historic Site	Current
McLoughlin Park	Historic
Public Square	Historic
Block 40	Historic
Knapp Park	Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Associated Groups: See Ethnographic Explanatory Narrative below

Association Historic, Current or Both: See Ethnographic Explanatory Narrative below

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No survey conducted

Ethnographic Explanatory Narrative:

The following summary was prepared by Eirik Thorsgard, PWR Regional Cultural Anthropologist and American Indian Liaison.

The Multnomah Chinook territory ranged from the mouth of the Lewis River (northern side of Columbia) to the mouth of the Willamette River (southern side of the Columbia River) on both sides of the Columbia River, including the island in the main stem of the Columbia, Sauvie's Island formerly known as Wapato Island. It should be noted that while ethnographically the Multnomah are listed only as far West as the mouth of the Lewis River, Treaty negotiations in 1855 with Joel Palmer stretched this to the Oak Point area near the mouth of German Creek (northern side of the Columbia) (Suttles: 1990, 534).

Clackamas Chinook territory stretched from the eastern side of the Willamette River south to the mouth of the Clackamas River and east as far as Sandy River. Some maps of their position label them as not having access to the Columbia River (Suttles: 1990, 534; Zucker et al: 1983, 9).

Cascade Chinook territory was located from the mouth of the Sandy River (South side of Columbia River) to just East of the Little Wind River (North side of Columbia River) (French and French: 1998, 362-363).

Most of these Columbia River Tribes were relocated to reservations in Oregon and Washington. Federally recognized tribes that have identified that they have historic connections to the area associated with the McLoughlin House Unit include the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Cowlitz Indian Tribe, and the Nez Perce Tribe. Non-federally recognized Tribes in the area that may have some historical connections include the Chinook Nation and the Clatsop-Nehalem Tribe. The complex social connections and fragmented nature of tribal relocation's after treaty negotiations has made the area around Willamette Falls have a large distribution of historic connections to tribes in the Pacific Northwest. Additional research on the ethno-historic connections around the area include the Clackamas Chinook Texts Part 1 and 2 by Melville Jacobs, An Ethnohistorical Overview of Groups with Ties to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site by Dr. Douglas Deur and Chinookan Peoples of the Lower Columbia edited by Robert Boyd, Kenneth Ames and Tony Johnson.

French, David H. and Kathrine S. French
1998 Wasco, Wishram, and Cascades In Handbook of the North American Indian Volume 12 Plateau. Smithsonian Institution. Washington D.C.

Suttles, Wayne
1990 Handbook of North American Indians Volume 7 Northwest Coast. Smithsonian Institution. Washington D.C.

Zucker, Jeff, Kay Hummel and Bob Høgfoss
1983 Oregon Indians Culture, History & Current Affairs An Atlas and Introduction. Western Imprints the Press of the Oregon Historical Society. Portland, Oregon.

See the Supplemental Information section of the CLI for a summary of the culture history of the Portland Basin and the area associated with the McLoughlin House Unit.

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
1829-1830	Established	John McLoughlin claimed the area from the Willamette Falls to the Clackamas River, twenty-five miles south of Fort Vancouver, in the name of the Hudson's Bay Company.
1842	Platted	The land claim was named Oregon City and was surveyed and laid out by J.M. Hudspeath.
1843	Established	The Provisional Government of Oregon was established.
1843	Planned	McLoughlin hired Jesse Applegate to survey his newly settled land claim in accordance with the provisions of the land law. The survey was filed with the territorial recorder on December 16.
1844	Platted	Jesse Applegate platted the surveyed McLoughlin land claim.
1844	Established	Oregon City became the first incorporated city west of the Rocky Mountains.
Ca. 1845	Land Transfer	McLoughlin took the land claim in his own name by paying the Hudson's Bay Company roughly $20,000 for both the land and Company improvements.
1845-1846	Built	McLoughlin's House was constructed on the lower terrace of Oregon City, on 3rd and Main Streets.
1849	Platted	Robert R. Short surveyed and platted blocks 93 to 179, adding to the Applegate survey of the land from 1843.
1849	Built	Dr. Forbes Barclay's House was constructed on the lower terrace of Oregon City, on 7th and Main Streets.
Ca. 1849-1851	Land Transfer	McLoughlin designated and donated Block 40 as a Public Square to Oregon City.
1907	Planned	A proposal was made and accepted to erect a fountain in Knapp Park, the present-day McLoughlin House Unit.

1907	Damaged	Newly planted bushes in Knapp Park were destroyed by vandals.
1907	Built	The concrete foundation for the water fountain was constructed on the edge of Knapp Park.
1908	Established	Knapp Park was designated a dumping ground for Oregon City during the winter of 1908.
1909	Improved	Concrete curbing was installed at Knapp Park along 7th Street.
1909	Planted	Grass was planted and a number of trees were placed around the park as a part of a curbing project.
1909	Planned	The present-day location of the McLoughlin House was determined during a special council meeting on April 23.
1909	Established	The McLoughlin Memorial Association was established on May 8 to preserve and manage the McLoughlin House and the associated grounds.
1909	Moved	The McLoughlin House was moved to the current site on June 27.
1909	Established	The newly located McLoughlin House was dedicated on September 5.
1909-1911	Restored	The McLoughlin House underwent its first round of restorations. The project included a new post and pier foundation, reconstructed roof and chimneys, a wide wooden entry porch at the entrance, and a small covered wooden entry porch at the Center Street entrance.
1911	Built	The MMA and the Oregon City Woman's Club dedicated the water fountain on June 18.
Ca. 1911-1912	Paved	Four circulation paths were laid out on the grounds of the McLoughlin House.
1934-1938	Restored	The McLoughlin House underwent a second round of restorations, led by architect Glenn. A. Stanton. Funded by the State of Oregon and federal Works Progress Administration awards, the project included a new concrete and stone masonry foundation, removal of the wooden entrance porches, and the construction of flagstone terraces.

Ca. 1934-1935	Removed	The gravel walkway, which extended from the southern corner of the block, on Center and 7th Streets, to the water fountain was removed.
1936-1939	Built	The Singer Hill Steps (or Grand Staircase) and Singer Falls was constructed with funding from the Works Progress Administration as a part of the Promenade Project.
1937	Moved	The Barclay House was moved to the site in April.
1938	Restored	The Barclay House underwent a restoration project after its relocation. It received a concrete foundation and basement, and a new side-gable roof with dormers, and the full-width porch was preserved.
1938	Planted	The Pioneer Rose Association of the Old Oregon Country donated York and Lancaster variety roses to the MMA for the McLoughlin House grounds.
Ca. 1939	Removed	The gravel walk traversing east-west across the McLoughlin House grounds was removed.
1939	Memorialized	A plaque commemorating John McLoughlin was placed at the southern corner of the grounds at the corner of Center and 7th Street.
1940	Planted/Removed	The MMA Gardening Committee removed two trees and planted the grounds with “attractive shrubbery.”
1941	Planted	Shrubs were donated by Portland Parks and planted on the grounds.
1941	Established	The McLoughlin House National Historic Site was designated under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. It was the first national historic site created west of the Rocky Mountains and the eleventh national historic site to be officially designated in the nation's history.
1941	Established	A cooperative agreement was established between the Secretary of the Interior, the MMA, and Oregon City in which the two houses were administered in non-federal ownership by the Association, while the maintenance of the building was regulated by the Secretary.
1948	Paved	A boardwalk leading from the Center Street sidewalk to the back porch of the McLoughlin House was replaced by a cement walk.

1948	Memorialized	The Barclay House plaque was dedicated in August.
1950	Built	The Barclay House plaque was too heavy for placement on the house and as a result it was mounted on a stone base near its east entrance.
1950	Memorialized	A plaque was dedicated in honor of the McLoughlin House's designation as a national historic site.
1956	Planted	Landscape architect Robert Hale Ellis Jr. managed a landscaping project on the McLoughlin House site. The project involved relocation, removal, and pruning of existing vegetation and the introduction of native plant materials.
1956	Built	A new slate porch was installed on the Center Street entrance of the McLoughlin House. A stone porch, located at the southwestern elevation of the McLoughlin House, was also constructed.
1962	Damaged	Several large trees blew down in the Columbus Day storm, including a large English elm on the southeast corner of the McLoughlin House.
1964	Built	A flag and flagpole was donated by the Colonial Dames.
1964	Planted	A rhododendron was planted on the site, which was a gift from the Portland Garden Club.
1966	Established	The McLoughlin House was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
1967	Built	The low retaining wall located on the northeast side of the Barclay House was replaced.
1969	Built	A drinking fountain was installed on the McLoughlin House grounds in memory of Vara Caufield.
1970-1971	Moved	The remains of John McLoughlin and his wife Marguerite were moved to the site and placed between the McLoughlin and Barclay houses.
1974	Established	The Barclay House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
1977	Damaged	An arson-caused fire on July 14 damaged the exterior of the southwestern corner of the McLoughlin House.

1977	Damaged	An arson-caused fire on August 4 damaged the northeast side of the McLoughlin House.
1978	Damaged	The reconstructed water fountain statue was severely damaged by vandals two days before the water fountain rededication ceremony.
1978	Restored	The 1911 water fountain was repaired and rededicated by the Women's Club, without the statue.
1982	Maintained	The wooden sign outside the Barclay house was replaced and trees were pruned.
1983	Paved	Project work associated with the construction of a paved pathway to the gravesite was initiated.
1986	Established	Oregon City designated the McLoughlin Conservation Historic District.
1989	Memorialized	The MMA plaque was dedicated and placed south of the paved walkway from Center Street to the Singer Hill Steps.
1994	Restored	The 1911 water fountain was restored by the Women's Club.
2003	Established	On July 29, George W. Bush signed Public Law 108-63 authorizing acquisition of the McLoughlin House Unit for inclusion in Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.
2004	Land Transfer	The MMA transferred ownership of the Barclay House and the McLoughlin House to the National Park Service. The National Park Service began to operate these properties as a unit of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.
2009	Removed	A Sycamore Maple tree located northeast of the visitor's entrance of the McLoughlin House was identified as a safety hazard and removed.
2011	Built	The wood sign post identifying the "Barclay House" was replaced in-kind.
2011	Built	The electrical lines were moved underground.
2013	Removed	One of two modern benches situated behind the McLoughlin House was removed.

2014	Removed	An elm tree located at the southern corner of the McLoughlin House Site was identified as a safety hazard and removed.
2014	Maintained	The two original marble gravestones at the McLoughlin gravesite were cleaned.
2016	Removed	A dead elm tree located south of the McLoughlin House was identified as a safety hazard and removed.

Physical History

The McLoughlin House Unit is situated on the edge of the bluff on the second terrace of Oregon City between 7th and 8th Streets on Center Street. This parcel of land was labeled Block 40 on early plat maps of the city. Block 40, much like the rest of the blocks that comprise Oregon City, was a part of Dr. John McLoughlin's circa 1829 land claim.

Settlement of Oregon City: 1829-1851

The claim for present-day Oregon City was laid by McLoughlin during his days as the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), during the early settlement of the Pacific Northwest. He first visited the area in 1828 when it was determined that the HBC would take possession of a part of the falls associated with the Willamette River.[3] After his visit, McLoughlin realized the falls' value as a source of waterpower and took a personal interest in the area. Firmly 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 Company, to the land on the east bank of the Willamette immediately adjacent to the falls—Oregon City. Included in this claim was the tract of land that would later be numbered Block 40.[4]

Since local land registry offices did not exist in the Oregon Territory in 1830, an official deed for the claim could not be secured; however, McLoughlin claimed the land publicly in his own name. It was stated privately that the claim was laid on behalf of the Company. While this arrangement was made as a solution to the issue of whether or not HBC could hold good title to the land without a deed, it soon resulted in complications.[5]

As the American settlement in the Willamette grew and land near the falls increased in value, McLoughlin's title of the claim was increasingly challenged. The greatest challenge to McLoughlin's land claim was posed by the Methodist missionaries who settled in the Willamette, among them Reverend A.F. Waller, the most aggressive. With the understanding that the HBC was claimant of the land in a region where the jurisdiction would ultimately fall under the United States, the missionaries assumed that the rights of the foreign corporation could be ignored and continued to encroach on the claimed land.[6] The continuing challenges to the validity of the claim 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.[7]

[3] While possession was accordingly taken soon after the visit of 1828 by blasting a canal through the rocks and erecting a house, the company faced great hostility from the local Native Americans. As a result of a combination of the local hostility and the efficiency of the existing mill on the Columbia River, the HBC never built the intended sawmill.
[4] 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.
[5] Ibid., xl-xli.
[6] William R. Sampson, ed., *John McLoughlin's Business Correspondence, 1847-48* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1973), xxxvii.
[7] Ibid. The exact date of the official transfer of title is uncertain; documented discussions of the transfer of title are available as early as 1843 and continue through 1845. As the claim was made publicly in McLoughlin's name for the HBC, it is likely that no documentation exists of an official change in title, which makes it difficult to establish a concrete date for this event.

In December 1842, McLoughlin employed J.M. Hudspeath to survey, subdivide, and lay out the town of Oregon City to secure the claim for the Company.[8] However, when on July 5, 1843, the Provisional Government of Oregon was established and passed a Law of Land Claims that limited individual land claims to 640 acres; McLoughlin once again surveyed the land, in accordance with the provisions of the law. He hired Jesse Applegate to survey his land claim and draw a plat of Oregon City; the survey was filed with the territorial recorder on December 16, 1843.[9] In 1844, Oregon City became the first incorporated city west of the Rocky Mountains, and the City of Vancouver in Washington Territory soon followed in 1857.[10]

In 1845, after expending a considerable amount of money to settle the land dispute against the Methodist missionaries, McLoughlin realized the necessity for proof that the properties in question were bought and paid for legitimately. On March 20, 1845, he wrote to Simpson of HBC, with two personal drafts totaling roughly $20,000 in payment for the claim and the Company improvements.[11] The land and the improvements were now understood as McLoughlin's. He and his family moved to his land from Fort Vancouver in January 1846 and resigned from his position as a Chief Factor of the HBC.[12] 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.[13]

After taking residence in Oregon City, McLoughlin had his land platted once more, by Robert R. Short, in the fall of 1849. Short expanded on Applegate's 1843 plat, surveying properties southeast of Washington Street, blocks 93 to 179. On December 2, 1850, the compiled plat was filed with the Probate Court of Clackamas County in Oregon City. This plat includes three hand-written annotations: one by McLoughlin and two by Francis S. Holland, Clerk of the Probate Court. McLoughlin's note explicitly designates numerous blocks donated for the purpose of a "promenade" for the city residents, and others for the purpose of a "Public Square." Included in the blocks donated for the use as public squares is: "Blocks numbered 96, 40, 102 & 152 are public squares that part of the town set apart by red lines has been donated to the Probate Judges of Clackamas County in trust and upon conditions specified in the deed conveying it." Holland's script acknowledges the signing of the town plat and certifies the recording

[8] Sampson, *John McLoughlin's Business Correspondence*, xxxviii.
[9] Ibid.
While the survey was done in 1843, Applegate platted the land claim in early 1844. Block 40, the location of the McLoughlin House Unit, is recorded in this drawing.
[10] "Dr. John McLoughlin—Background of Oregon's History," *Pacific Parade*, August 8, 1948, Museum of Oregon Territory Research Library (Oregon City, Oregon).
[11] Sampson, *John McLoughlin's Business Correspondence*, xxxix; *Historic Structures Report: McLoughlin House*, National Park Service (2010), 11.
The exact intention of drafts is unclear: while it seems that McLoughlin wanted the drafts to be "on deposit" as proof of personal ownership if ever the Company could not hold the claim, Simpson seems to have interpreted it as an indication that he wanted to buy the Company property.
[12] 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.)
[13] Sampson, *John McLoughlin's Business Correspondence*, xlviii; National Park Service, *HSR: McLoughlin House*, (Department of the Interior, 2010), 11.
All but one source currently available state that the house was built in 1846. The *Oregon City Enterprise* ("Dedication Next Sunday," *Oregon City* Enterprise, September 3, 1909) reported that Dr. McLoughlin's granddaughter stated 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.

of the plat in Record Book No. 1.[14] McLoughlin's text is found verbatim in the Oregon City Plat Records, Book 1 Page 2, certified by "R.R. Short, Surveyor," consistent with Holland's note. The record was acknowledged by the city on December 2, 1850 and filed January 7, 1851.[15] Block 40, along with other donated lands, officially changed ownership from McLoughlin to the City of Oregon City by January of 1851.

In the same year that Robert R. Short surveyed and platted the remainder of Oregon City for John McLoughlin, Dr. Forbes Barclay too left his position as a physician for the Hudson's Bay Company and retired in Oregon City. He built a one and a half story frame building on Lot 3, Block 6 on 7th and Main Streets in 1849.[16] He resided in this house with his family as he became an influential public figure in the city. While residing in Oregon City he served as the Clackamas County coroner, the City School Superintendent, the mayor of Oregon City, and a City Councilman.[17] The house on Lot 3 continued to serve as a residence for the Barclay family until the death of Mrs. Maria Pambrun Barclay in 1890, seventeen years after the death of the doctor.

Ownership and Transfer of Block 40: 1851-1906

Very little is known about Block 40 under city ownership in the latter half of the 19th century. While the land was donated for the purpose of a "Public Square" by 1851, the types and extent of use are unclear. The block, as depicted in the 1849 R.R. Short Plat, was an irregular-shaped—edged by the bluff —parcel of land where the Singer Creek crossed its western portion to flow over the bluff.[18] Such level of detail is not available in maps following this plat—1852, 1861, 1865 cadastral plat maps—until the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company (SFIC) maps of the late 19th century. Of the cadastral plats following the 1850 plat of Oregon City (compiled plats of Applegate and Short), only the 1852 map offered a view of the blocks laid out in the city. The blocks were portrayed as small, hatched rectangles of varying size. Block 40 appeared to be rectangular in shape, consistent with the neighboring blocks. This map did not provide details such as waterways and systems, with the exception of rivers.[19]

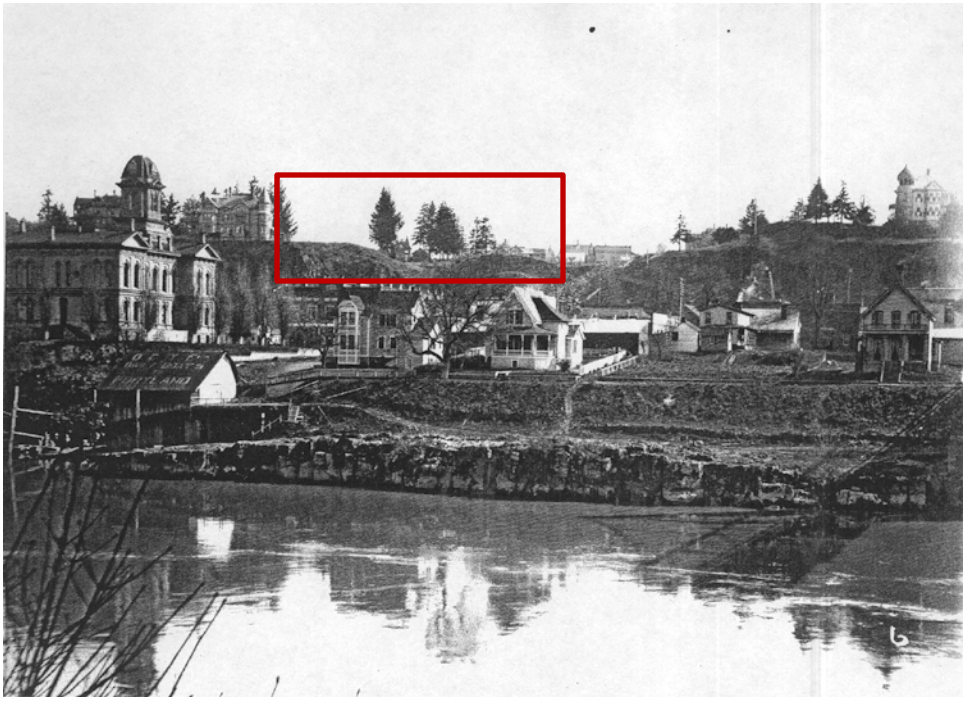
The Sanborn maps of the late 19th and early 20th century, however, illustrated that Block 40 was not a rectangular-shaped parcel. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Survey of 1892 offered the earliest view of the block in detail and showed that the parcel of land conformed to the natural topography of the area.[20] The 7th Street edge of the property followed the natural curve of the terrace bluff, establishing a rounded edge in place of a right-angled western corner. The northwestern edge was established entirely by the bluff, giving the parcel a jagged edge rather than a straight line perpendicular to 7th and 8th Streets. Though the severity of the jaggedness of this edge varies from map to map (1892 map the most dramatic), Block 40

[14] Jesse Applegate and Robert R. Short, "Map and Plan of Oregon City 1849," FOVA-03050; PI-352, Fort Vancouver Archives (Vancouver Washington).
[15] *Plat Records, Book 1 Page 2*, McLoughlin-Fraser Family Papers, 1796-1964, Mss 927, Box 1 Folder 14 Land Claim and Estate Papers, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).
[16] National Park Service, *Historic Structures Report: Barclay House*, (Department of the Interior, 2010), 10. The Barclay House is believed to be the earliest identified example of the Classical Revival style in Oregon.
[17] Paul Hartwig and D.W. Powers III, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: Barclay (Dr. Forbes) House," US Department of the Interior – National Park Service (1974).
[18] In this map, the 7th Street edge runs perpendicular from Center Street all the way to the edge of the bluff.
[19] "Cadastral Plat Map, 1852, Township 2 South, Range 2 East, Willamette Meridian," Bureau of Land Management, United States General Land Office Records. Accessed November 9, 2016. http://www.blm.gov/or/landrecords/survey/yPlatView1_2.php?path=POR&name=t020s020e_001.jpg. Block 40 is roughly situated under the last "3" of the annotation "3063" above the "Oregon City" label.
[20] "1892 Sanborn-Perris Map, Oregon City, Sheet 4," City of Oregon City Planning Department, Accessed November 8, 2016, http://www.orcity.org/planning/sanborn-maps-mcloughlin-and-downtown.

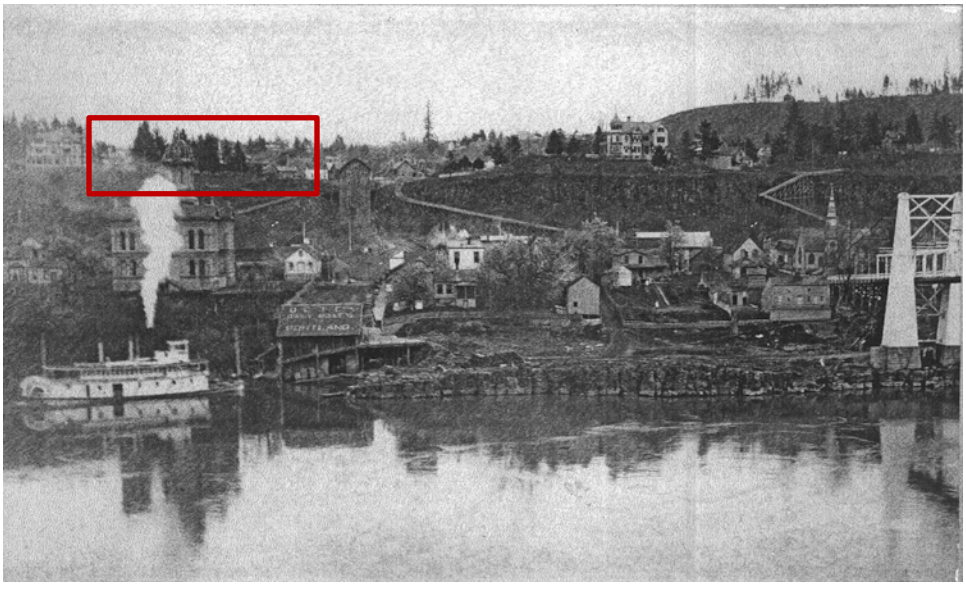
was consistently depicted with a curved corner on its western edge from this time on.[21] This irregular curve along the 7th Street edge of the parcel suggests that Singer Creek did not run through the block as was originally depicted in the 1850 plat. The 1850 plat showed the creek running diagonally from the southwestern corner of 7th and Center Streets to cut through Block 40 and off the bluff. However, considering the natural topography of the area and the resulting shape of the parcel, it is likely that the creek did not directly cut through the parcel; rather, it is more likely that it followed the topography, flowing down towards present-day Singer Hill Road to flow over the bluff off of 8th Street, where the present-day Singer Falls is located.

The same set of Sanborn maps, in conjunction with the limited number of historic photographs of the period, affirmed that the public square associated with Block 40 remained open and unimproved since the transfer of title. This was conveyed by McLoughlin in the Plat Record, which noted that the squares will be enclosed only when "seemed expedient."[22] The Sanborn maps from 1892 and 1900 showed that Block 40 remained a vacant lot during this period.[23] The historic photographs (ca. 1893-1904) show no evidence of a planned or designed landscape. Rather, at this time the parcel of land on the bluff was sparsely vegetated with native trees and grass. Though the density of vegetation varies from photograph to photograph, the lot was never seen denude of vegetation. In fact, several photos depicted clusters of trees in the northern portion of the property. (Physical History # 1-5).

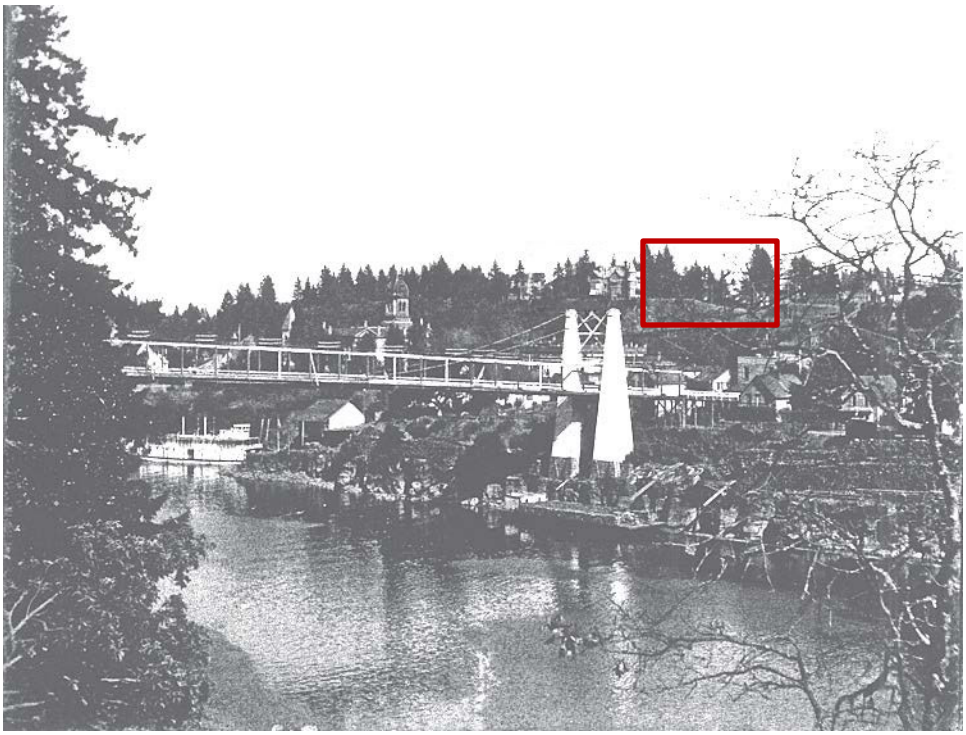
[21] The Index Map (Master Map) of each SFIC map sets depicts Block 40 in the generic rectangular shape; however, the detail sheet for block portrays it in its true form. It should also be noted that the block was included and labeled a "Public Square" in the Index Map of the 1890 survey. It was drawn as a rectangular block. However, Block 40 and the neighboring blocks were not included in the detail sheets.
"1890, 1892, 1900 Sanborn-Perris Map, Oregon City, Sheet 1," City of Oregon City Planning Department, Accessed November, 9, 2016, http://www.orcity.org/planning/sanborn-maps-mcloughlin-and-downtown.
[22] *Plat Records, Book 1 Page 2.*
[23] As Sanborn Fire Insurance Surveys are targeted at capturing the built environment, an empty lot in a Sanborn map accurately indicates that there are no buildings present.



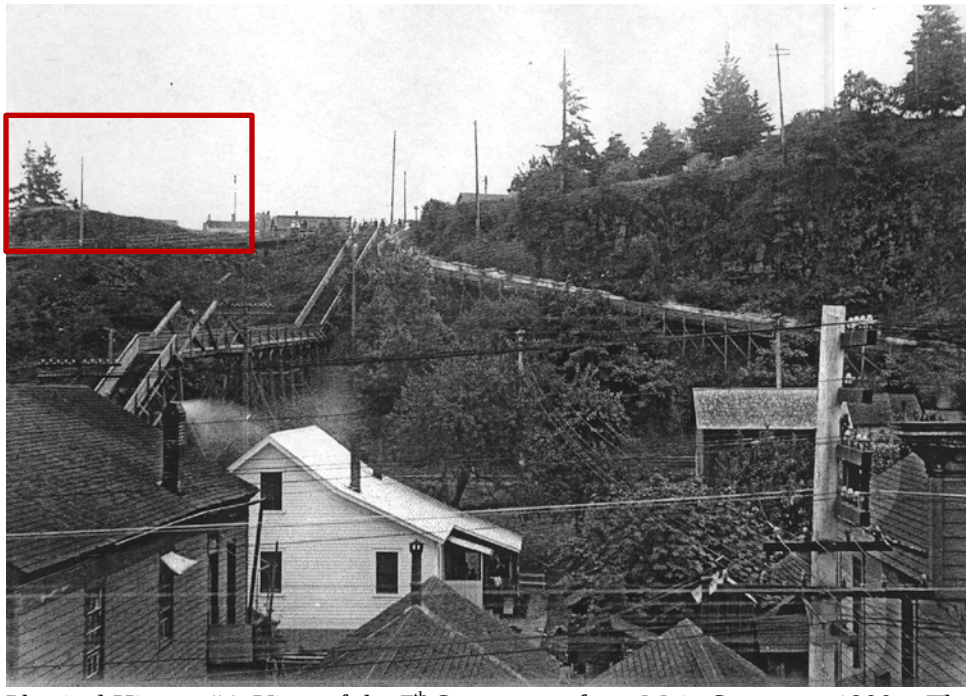
Physical History #1: View of 700s Water Street, ca. 1890s. The red outline indicates the approximate location of Block 40. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)



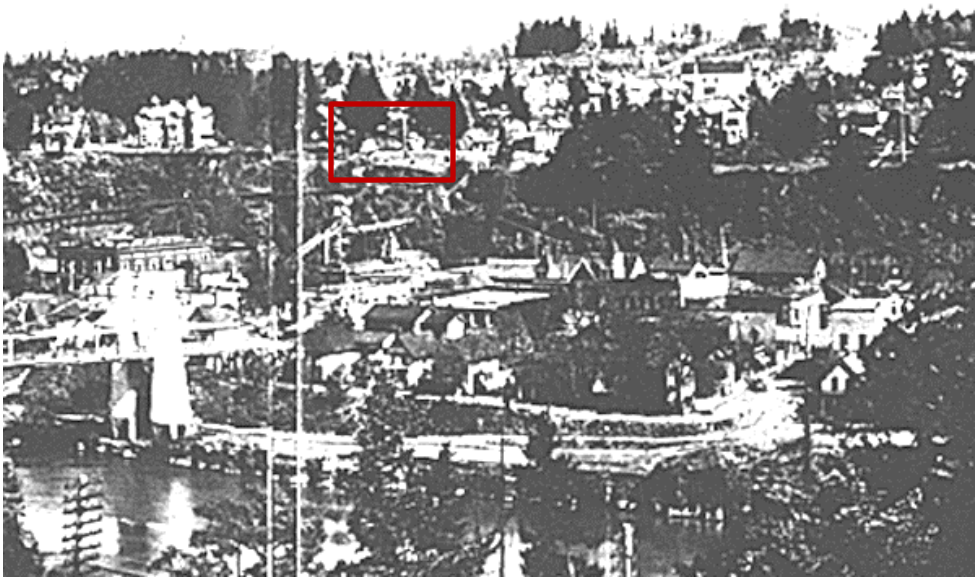
Physical History #2: View of the waterfront, looking southeast, 1893. The red outline indicates the approximate location of Block 40. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)



Physical History #3: View of the Suspension Bridge and the Steamer Leona, looking northeast, 1896. The red outline indicates the approximate location of Block 40. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)



Physical History #4: View of the 7th Street steps from Main Street, ca. 1900s. The red outline indicates the approximate location of Block 40. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)



Physical History #5: Panoramic view from 5th to 7th Street, looking southeast, 1904. The red outline indicates the approximate location of Block 40. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

Early Development and Improvement of Block 40: 1907-1933

In 1907, Block 40 was described in newspapers for the first time, amidst the movement to improve city parks in Oregon City. Councilman Albert Knapp of the second ward, saloon owner and city parks enthusiast, was recorded in the Oregon City *Enterprise* to have recommended in a city council meeting in March 1907 that "the committee on parks be authorized to improve the looks of Oregon City's parks by setting out trees and shrubbery."[24] He was granted a $50 limit for the expenditures. A similar article by the Oregon City *Courier* on the same day suggested that the aforementioned efforts would be targeted toward a specific park: "Councilman Knapp has been clothed with authority by the city to plant trees in the *city park block on the hill.*"[25] While these two articles only narrow down the list of potential parks, Block 40 is definitively identified as the target of the improvement efforts in May of 1907. The County Humane Society proposed to erect a fountain in "Knapp Park[26] at Center and Seventh Streets."[27] A glimpse of the character of the park is offered in an *Enterprise* article, which reported a case of vandalism in early August. According to the article, Councilman Knapp had planted various nut bearing trees ornamental shrubs, and even imported a German native flower *Gympsonia Germania* for planting in the park. It was reported that these imported flower bushes were completely destroyed by vandals, though other shrubs and trees were left alone.[28] A note in the *Courier* in the same month reported that a concrete

[24] "Rushed Through," *Oregon City Enterprise*, March 22, 1907.
[25] "Local Notes," *Oregon City Courier*, March 22, 1907. Emphasis added.
[26] Whether the block was officially renamed "Knapp Park" or it is was simply referred to as such due to the councilman's close association with it is uncertain; however, the irregular piece of land on the bluff continued to be referred to as "Knapp Park" (or "Knapp's Park") until 1909.
[27] "Drinking Fountain in Knapp Park," *Oregon City Enterprise*, May 17, 1907.
[28] "Vandalism in Knapp's Park" *Oregon City Enterprise,* August 9, 1907.

foundation was constructed for the previously proposed fountain in the park.[29] By mid-1907, Block 40 had become Knapp Park and was undergoing improvements as a city park.

The lack of coverage in the local news thereafter suggests that Knapp Park had been, since March 1907, consistently used as a public park. In October of 1908, however, the character and public use of the park changed. At this time, the *Enterprise* reported that citizens of Oregon City protested the current dumping grounds and that Knapp Park was likely to be chosen as the dumping ground for the winter of 1908-1909.[30] Results from an archaeological survey of the grounds from 2001 to 2005 suggest that the site may have been used as a historic dump. The report notes that "culturally formed, localized dumps of late-19th century artifacts" are present on the McLoughlin House grounds.[31] The use of Knapp Park as a dumping ground is further confirmed by the Women's Club of Oregon City, who, in 1912, described the grounds as "nothing but an eyesore to all who saw it, being for the most part, nothing but a dumping ground for rubbish of different kinds" prior the relocation of the McLoughlin House.[32] This use as a dumping ground was likely a temporary arrangement for the winter of 1908-1909, as the *Courier* reported in April of 1909 improvements to the park once again. Concrete curbing had been laid from the corner of 7th and Center Streets around the edge of Singer Hill to the bluff, and grass and numerous trees planted on and around the property.[33]

By the time of these improvements in Knapp Park, the McLoughlin House, located on 3rd and Main Streets, had changed ownership and use numerous times. The title to the house left the McLoughlin family in 1867 when McLoughlin's daughter and her family moved to Portland. Since that time the McLoughlin House had been used as a hotel under two separate ownerships (McLaughlin House Hotel and Phoenix Hotel), a boarding house, a Chinese laundry and as a brothel for a short period of time.[34] By 1906 when Willard Hawley of Hawley Pulp and Paper Company purchased the property, the house was derelict. Hawley had purchased the land with the intention of developing the site as a part of their lumber operation and had intended to either demolish or move the building from the property.[35]

In 1909, after numerous attempts at memorializing John McLoughlin and his home, residents of Oregon City successfully saved the historic building. As in the previous attempts at preservation of the McLoughlin House dating as early as 1901, the project faced great opposition for various reasons ranging from issues of funding, site of relocation, condition, and history of use of the building, etc. Despite the pushback, Knapp Park was decided as the new location for the house on April 23, 1909.[36] On May 8,

[29] "Local Notes," *Oregon City Courier*, August 16, 1907.
While the note claims that the fountain will be installed within the week, no follow-up reports of the installation could be found.
[30] "Council Has Busy Night," *Oregon City Enterprise*, October 9, 1908.
[31] Robert J. Cromwell, *Results of Archaeological Testing and Monitoring of the McLoughlin House National Historic Site, 2001-2005*, National Park Service (2005), 29.
Cromwell supports this interpretation of the archaeological findings by referring to the land use history of the site prior to the relocation of the McLoughlin House. He explains that as most of the artifacts are "architectural or domestic in nature, and seem to indicate a presence of a domestic household" on a site whose land use history is void of domestic use, "it is likely that these artifacts are the result of intentional dumping episodes." (Ibid.)
[32] "Women Fight for McLoughlin Park," *Morning Enterprise*, March 9, 1912.
[33] "Concrete Curbing around Knapp Park," *Oregon City Courier*, April 9, 1909.
[34] Jim Tompkins, *The City at Willamette Falls: A 3000 Year History of Oregon City*, Manuscript, Museum of Oregon Territory Research Library (Oregon City, Oregon), 26-30.
[35] Ibid.
[36] Richard Matthews, ed., *Cliffhanger: Events Leading Up to the Move of the McLoughlin House*, Manuscript, 2014, Museum of Oregon Territory Research Library (Oregon City, Oregon).
Councilman Knapp was among the city councilmen who recommended Knapp Park as the location for the

1909, the McLoughlin Memorial Association (MMA) was established as the entity to preserve and manage the site.[37] The MMA acted as the primary force in raising funds to restore the derelict house to appear as it did during McLoughlin's occupation of the house. The MMA was also tasked with defending the house against continuing opposition to its relocation. After an injunction and numerous formal complaints, the house was relocated to its current position on the bluff on June 27, 1909.[38] The house was sited with its façade overlooking the bluff, oriented in the same direction as it had once stood on its original lot on Main and 3rd Streets.[39] The house's ascent up the hill to the bluff was a great feat for the residents of Oregon City, so much so that it was romanticized by Reverend Thomas Sherman at the house dedication as: "soaring upward, overcoming all obstacles placed in its path of travel of ignorance, prejudice and bigotry, reaching its goal high up on the bluff, where it now sits, a queen on a throne, overlooking and smiling upon the ancient city below."[40] This quote confirms the siting of the house—the façade overlooking the bluff—and also suggests that the house may have had a clear, unobstructed view over the bluff, of the "ancient city."

As was planned during the discussion to move the house to the bluff, the McLoughlin House underwent exterior restoration until September 5, 1909, when it was formally dedicated. The fund of $1,000, raised by the MMA to move and preserve the house, was used for a new post and pier foundation, a reconstructed roof (out of salvaged original roof framing members), repaired or replaced-in-kind windows, and new exterior paint.[41] By the time of the dedication, community members, including the Women's Club who had been an advocate of the McLoughlin House since the early 1900s, worked to clear the grounds of litter and weeds and planted shrubs and flowers to make the site appealing to visitors.[42] A photo of the dedication ceremony shows that the entrance path to the parcel was not yet well established and the grounds, accessible by dirt paths leveled by wooden planks where necessary. The concrete curbing, installed circa 1907, is visible in the foreground, with two steps cut into it to mark the entry point for the site. In the background, small saplings were visible by the house foundation on the southwestern side. The photo is oriented looking east and there appears to be heavy vegetation on the northern portion of the parcel. It is likely that some of the vegetation, including young trees and shrubs, may have been planted for the occasion (Physical History # 6).

The restoration efforts continued into 1911, two years after the dedication ceremony. Improvements were made to both the interior and exterior of the house as well as to the landscape as funding became available.[43] By 1910, the chimneys, which were removed during the relocation, were reconstructed out of salvaged original brick and a wide wooden entry porch with side rails at the landing was added to the

McLoughlin House. ("McLoughlin Home is Saved," *Oregon City Courier*, April 23, 1909). Whether the aforementioned curbing project was executed with this use in mind is unknown.

[37] Matthews, ed., *Cliffhanger*, 4.

[38] Ibid., 12.
The complaints were filed by neighboring property owners who feared that the presence of the derelict building in the neighborhood would decrease property values. They also claimed that the relocation of the house to a public land will prevent the enjoyment of the park by all taxpaying citizens of Oregon City. The resistance was so great, a petition of over 200, that the Oregon City Council had to put Ordinances 300 and 302 prohibiting the placement of old buildings on park blocks on the ballot for December 1909. Despite the opposing party's efforts, the two ordinances were defeated in December. (Matthews, ed., *Cliffhanger*, 7-8).

[39] *HSR: McLoughlin House*, 14.

[40] "Dedicate Home of McLoughlin," *Oregon City Courier*, September 10, 1909.

[41] *HSR: McLoughlin House*, 14; Matthews, ed., *Cliffhanger*, 9.

[42] Vera M. Lynch, *Free Land for Free Men, a Story of Clackamas County*, (Portland: Artline Printing, Inc., 1973), 579.

[43] Matthews, ed., *Cliffhanger*, 9.

façade entrance.[44] A photograph from 1910 showed that the entry path had become better established, with ornamental plantings lining each side of the walkway and flower beds planted in open spaces around the grounds (Physical History # 7). The curbing was also still visible in the photograph, though the wooden planks were no longer visible.[45] The material of the walkway and of 7th Street in the foreground of the 1910 photo is difficult to determine. By 1911, a covered wooden entry porch was installed to the Center Street elevation and an ornate cast-iron fountain was erected by the Oregon City's Women's Club and the MMA in memory of John McLoughlin.[46] The water fountain was placed west of the house, between the entrance to the site and the western corner of the building. A statue of a child holding an umbrella was placed on the fountain, facing the entrance of the grounds. On June 18, 1911, a fountain dedication service was held. A photo from the service shows pavement and ornamental plantings around the base of the fountain (Physical History # 8).[47]

By 1913, the McLoughlin House site had adopted the look of a formal, manicured garden. A 1912 photo of the site showed the first panoramic layout of the circulation system. The system included two diagonal paths, which provided access to the site from the three corners of the block (excluding the corner by the bluff), meeting at the fountain. One of the paths traversed east-west past the fountain, while the other ran from the southern corner of the block to the fountain. The east-west path branched off into two additional paths: one to provide access to the entrance of the McLoughlin House, and the other wrapped tightly around the southwestern foundation plantings to the Center Street side of the house. The angle of the photograph is limited and it therefore cannot be determined whether this path directly meets Center Street or the path to the back porch on the southeastern elevation of the house (Physical History # 10).[48] The same photo also shows additional ornamental plantings, including flowerbeds, heavier foundation plantings, and shrubs delineating the entrance path to the grounds. The lawn is well-manicured and a bench was placed north of the fountain, overlooking the bluff. A 1913 photo shows the same circulation system and bench overlooking the bluff associated with the grounds (Physical History # 11). This photo best portrays an atmosphere of a formal garden, which reflects purposeful plantings, clearly marked paths and a well-kept lawn.

Little is known of the site in the 1920s, suggesting that minimal, if any, changes were made. A 1920 photo of the grounds illustrates the same configuration of shrubs and trees as those depicted in the 1912 photo (Physical History # 12). The plantings had matured in the eight years and appeared to be in good condition suggesting that they have received regular care and maintenance. The view of the fountain from the 7th Street entrance had begun to be obstructed by the growing shrubs around it; the circular pond and the associated ornamental plantings were no longer visible from this perspective. The 1920 photo continues to portray the grounds as a well-kept garden, though with mature vegetation.[49] By 1924, the

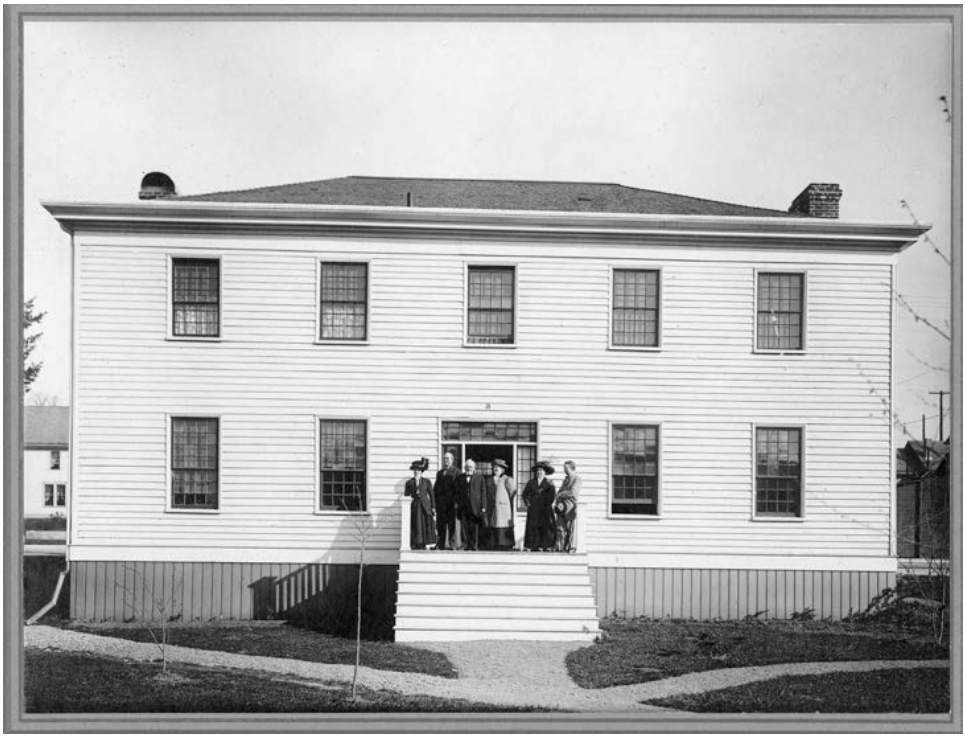
[44] *HSR: McLoughlin House*, 15.
[45] It is possible that they are out of frame due to the change in perspective and orientation between the two photos.
[46] The McLoughlin House first appears in its new location in the 1911 Sanborn map. It is depicted with the covered entry porch and is labeled "Public Square/Pioneer's Ho. ORE Historical Society." The block is now assigned the number 161, with its old block number, 40, added beneath it in parentheses. ("1911 Sanborn-Perris Map, Oregon City, Sheet 11," City of Oregon City Planning Department, Accessed November, 9, 2016, http://www.orcity.org/planning/sanborn-maps-mcloughlin-and-downtown.)
[47] "A Belated Honor," *Oregon City Courier*, June 23, 1911.
[48] A 1911 photo of the McLoughlin House after completion of the exterior restoration work depicts the new wooden porch and the three branches of the circulation system (Physical History # 9). Not enough information is available to determine that the entire system was paved by 1911; however, the photo proves that at least a portion of it was established by this time.
[49] The flowers were in bloom at the time the 1920 picture was taken, which may have contributed to the image of a picturesque garden.

vegetation had matured to a point where the foundation plantings began to encroach on the structure giving it the appearance that the garden was overgrown (Physical History # 13). The four walkways across the grounds; however, were still clearly delineated by a well-kept lawn.

Physical History #6: McLoughlin House dedication ceremony, September 5, 1909. Looking east from the western corner of the grounds. (Retrieved from the Clackamas County Historical Society, currently at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

Physical History #7: View of the McLoughlin House from the western corner of the block (7th Street and Singer Hill Road), 1910. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

Physical History #8: Fountain Dedication Ceremony, looking southwest, 1911. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)



Physical History #9: View of the façade of the McLoughlin House (looking southeast), 1911. (*Historic Structures Report: McLoughlin House*, 2010, HP 13)

Physical History #10: Northeast view of the McLoughlin House grounds from across 7th Street, 1912. (Retrieved from the Clackamas County Historical Society, currently at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

Physical History #11: Looking north/northwest from the path connecting the southern corner of the block to the fountain, 1913. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

Physical History #12: View of the McLoughlin House from the western entrance of the grounds, 1920. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

Physical History #13: View of the McLoughlin House façade, 1924. (Retrieved from the Clackamas County Historical Society, currently at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

Physical History #14: 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/.

McLoughlin Promenade and Works Progress Administration Improvements: 1934-1940

Unlike the 1920s, the grounds of the McLoughlin House saw dramatic change in the 1930s. The site was associated with the McLoughlin Promenade project, the preservation movement to save and restore the historic home of Dr. Forbes Barclay, and the second round of restoration on the McLoughlin House. As these were all long term projects, the precise date of completion for individual components is difficult to determine.

In 1934, Architect Glenn Stanton (of Whitehouse, Stanton & Church from Portland, Oregon) was hired to develop a detailed scope of work for the MMA regarding restoration of the McLoughlin House as a federal relief administration and the state Civil Works Administration work project.[50] He was also tasked with the job of preparing a landscape plan to include a new "custom-design Curator's Cottage[51]," situated northeast of the McLoughlin House.[52] The most visible exterior restoration efforts during Stanton's

[50] John M. Richardson, "CWA Workers Rebuild Famed House," *Oregon Sunday Journal*, March 18, 1934, Vertical File: National Historic Sites, Landmarks & Monuments – McLoughlin House, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).
Funding for the 1934-1939 Restoration Project was obtained from the State of Oregon and federal WPA Awards (*HSR: McLoughlin House*, 15-16).
[51] The designed structure is also often referred to as "Caretaker's Cottage" across documents. The names seem to be used interchangeably.
[52] *HSR: McLoughlin House*, 15-16.

involvement included a new concrete and stone masonry foundation and removal of the wooden entrance porches, which were replaced with flagstone terraces on the McLoughlin House.[53] As the covered wooden entry porch on the Center Street elevation of the house is present in a 1934 photo, and the 1942 brochure of the McLoughlin House states that "since 1935 the house has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition," the restoration phase likely took place in the earlier portion of Stanton's six-year involvement (Physical History # 14).[54]

By 1935, alterations to the circulation system associated with the site were initiated. Though a change had already been made to the existing paths prior to Stanton's arrival (a 1934 photo showed that the path that wrapped around the southwestern side of the house was missing), he expressed his intention to further modify existing circulation features through removal of the diagonal path that ran from the southern corner of the block to the water fountain.[55] As this path, depicted in the 1934 plot plan in dashed lines with the annotation "remove this path," is absent in the 1935 plot plan of the following year, it is likely that the path was removed during the period between the two drawings.[56] Another 1935 plot plan, dated January 14, 1935, includes a note that reads "these grades taken before filling, so are not accurate," suggesting that the grounds had been filled and leveled prior to 1935.[57] Through the duration of the 1930s projects, the circulation system would continue to change.

In 1936, when the plans to construct/expand Highway 99 (McLoughlin Boulevard) threatened the historic home of Dr. Forbes Barclay, Guy and Gertrude Mount, the property owners, donated the house to the MMA in March of the same year.[58] By this time, Stanton was well under way with his plans and designs for a custom-designed curator's cottage. However, when a bid was submitted to move the Barclay House to the McLoughlin House site in September, Stanton revised his plans to accommodate the new building by choosing to renovate it for use as the curator's cottage, rather than to build anew. As early as November of the same year, Stanton had prepared a new plot plan and detailed renovation drawings incorporating the Barclay House into the existing plans, in place of the formerly designed caretaker's cottage. The Barclay House was transported up Singer Hill and arrived on site in 1937 with restoration of the building commencing in March 1938.[59]

The Barclay House, like the McLoughlin House, had undergone various changes throughout the years. The house had been moved once previously from its original location on Lot 1 of Block 6 to the adjacent lot, Lot 6, in 1907 to allow for the construction of a four-story Masonic Temple. In its second location, a two-story addition was constructed, which resulted in changes to the roofline and the fenestration of the building.[60] The addition was removed when the building was moved to its new location adjacent to the

[53] Ibid.
Refer to the *Historic Structures Report: McLoughlin House* for details of other structural and interior restoration efforts that occurred during this time.
[54] "McLoughlin House: National Historic Site, Oregon" Brochure, National Park Service Cooperating with the McLoughlin Memorial Association, 1942, Vertical File: National Historic Sites, Landmarks & Monuments – McLoughlin House, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).
[55] "Plot Plan McLoughlin Development, revised June 30, 1934," Stanton Large Format Drawings and Maps Mss 3001-11, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).
[56] "Plot Plan McLoughlin Development, revised July 9, 1935," Stanton Large Format Drawings and Maps Mss 3001-11, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).
[57] "Plot Plan McLoughlin Development, revised January 14, 1935," Stanton Large Format Drawings and Maps Mss 3001-11, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).
The plot plan has been voided, perhaps because the grades of the grounds were inaccurate.
[58] *HSR: Barclay House*, 13.
[59] Ibid., 14.
[60] Ibid.

McLoughlin House. It received a new roof with dormers after its final relocation. A 1936 drawing suggests that a dry stone wall ran along the 8th Street edge of the block, northeast of the Barclay House, acted as a retaining wall where the grade changes dramatically.[61] It is likely that this construction was associated with the grading of the McLoughlin grounds prior to 1935. The same drawing shows that another retaining wall was in place at the edge of the bluff. However, it is impossible to determine whether or not this structure was in place prior to Stanton's commission. It is probable that a similar structure existed at the edge of the bluff throughout the history of Oregon City; if new construction was involved during this time period, it was likely a replacement project. More research is necessary to determine the date of the first appearance and the number of renditions of such a structure at the bluff.

Also in 1936, the McLoughlin Promenade project was officially launched. The intent of the project was to construct a promenade on the land which John McLoughlin had donated precisely for this purpose in 1850-1851. Funded by the WPA, the project involved construction of three distinct, but connected structures built of locally quarried basalt and concrete. Individual components included a 2,300-foot-long stone and concrete pathway, the Singer Hill Steps and the Singer Falls.[62] Plans directed for one of the two legs of the Singer Hill Steps (located at the north end of the new path) to extend under the Singer Hill Road and rise up into the McLoughlin House site, granting access from the lower terrace. This project was completed in 1939.

The specific order and date of construction of the three promenade structures is not available; however, Stanton's drawings and project-related papers for the McLoughlin House site offer an approximate date for when the McLoughlin grounds portion of the stair structure appeared. During his six-year commission for the McLoughlin House, Stanton had produced numerous drawings for the site including plot plans from 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1938. Of the four plot plans, only the 1938 drawing reflects changes associated with the McLoughlin Promenade project. The plot plan, dated June 1, 1938, shows the first appearance of the stair structure on the grounds. Located at the western corner of the block, the plot plan bears the annotations: "Approx. Location of Steps to Underground Crossing" and "Steps and Subway WPA Project."[63] Also, the same drawing depicted the east-west diagonal path that traversed the grounds in dashed lines with the annotation "Remove Pres. Gravel Walk," whereas previous drawings simply noted it as the "present" gravel walk. The plot plan, with both features drawn, suggests that the Singer Hill Steps had not yet been constructed by June 1, 1938, but that the plans for the structure were being incorporated into the McLoughlin House landscape. Accommodating for the additional structure on site, the main circulation path was to be removed and the steps would be placed where the western end of the path terminated.

In conjunction with the Stanton drawings, the WPA Project Proposal drafted on June 29, 1938 helps to establish a period of construction of the steps and the removal of the path. The project is described in the

[61] "Plot Plan, Restoration and Development, dated February 10, 1936," Stanton Large Format Drawings and Maps Mss 3001-11, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).
As discussion of the Barclay House did not take place until seven months after the drawing, it is likely that this wall was put in place in preparation for the new construction originally designed to be the Caretaker's Cottage. No exact date of construction for either of the retaining walls are available.
[62] Chrisanne Beckner, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: McLoughlin Promenade," Department of the Interior – National Park Service, 2014.
The nomination refers to the steps as the "Grand Staircase," which is an all-encompassing term for the entirety of the stair structure in the promenade. For the purposes of the McLoughlin House site, the structure located within the grounds will be referred to as the Singer Hill Steps.
[63] "Plot Plan McLoughlin Development, revised June 1, 1938," Stanton Large Format Drawings and Maps Mss 3001-11, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).

proposal as: "the construction of permanent porches to historic McLoughlin House, the terrace for Dr. McLoughlin Bust, *the re-routing of walks and altering grounds in McLoughlin Park*."[64] This project was proposed for the following year, 1939, as is dated by hand at the top of the first page of the document. The National Register nomination form for the McLoughlin Promenade also identifies the "McLoughlin Home" as one of the seven 1939 WPA projects, suggesting that this proposal was for work on the grounds at this time.[65] There were no other major alterations to the paths during this period (excluding those directly associated with the Singer Hill Steps). The MMA decided against paving a path from Center Street to the front entrance of the McLoughlin House on March 10, 1939 and the McLoughlin memorial bust in discussion was ultimately constructed elsewhere.[66] Therefore, it is likely that this project dealt with the removal of the existing diagonal east-west path. As the construction of the steps and the removal of the path were two components to a single project, both most likely occurred almost simultaneously—in late 1938 or in 1939.

Though the plans for a formal McLoughlin memorial on the grounds were never realized, the Oregon City Territorial Days Association dedicated a memorial plaque honoring the doctor on August 18, 1939. The plaque was mounted on a boulder and placed at the southern corner of the block. It faces the intersection of 7th and Center Streets and is visible to pedestrians.

As the projects came to a close, records show various landscape improvement activities at the McLoughlin House site. The six years of work on the McLoughlin grounds likely disturbed the natural landscape: the various construction activities, especially the foundation replacement, and the grounds work of grading and paving inevitably changed the existing trees, shrubs, lawn and flowerbeds. Therefore, it is probable that the landscape-related activities at the end of the six years and the immediate years thereafter were primarily focused on reestablishing vegetation—some of which had been donated by community organizations. In 1938, the Pioneer Rose Association of Old Oregon Country donated York and Lancaster variety roses to the MMA for the grounds, suggesting that they be planted in a circle or crescent shape; however, it is unknown whether or not their request was implemented.

In 1940, MMA records indicate that the grounds were planted with "attractive shrubbery" and that two trees (not specified) were removed. In 1941, a grape vine from the Tolmie estate, which was originally propagated from a plant at Fort Vancouver, and shrubs, donated by Portland Parks, were planted. Additionally, a 1941 photo of the front of the Barclay House (Center Street) reveals new plantings of boxwood hedges lining the walkway to the porch, as well as other shrubs around the foundation. The photo suggests the aesthetic of a front lawn rather than a formal garden (Physical History # 16).

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[64] "Works Progress Administration Project Proposal," proposed June 29, 1938, dated 1939, Fort Vancouver Archives (Vancouver, Washington).
Emphasis added.

[65] Beckner, "NR Nomination McLoughlin Promenade," 16.

[66] "Letter to Glenn Stanton from Fred S. Perrine, March 10, 1936," A. Glenn Stanton Papers 1936-1963, Mss 1040 McLoughlin House 1938-1939, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).

Stanton's papers show that there was an ongoing discussion about building a memorial for John McLoughlin, including a bronze bust of the doctor, on the grounds; however, the plans were never executed. A new location for the bust was discussed as early as March 28, 1939 and the McLoughlin Bust is located by the Willamette Falls today. The plans included both formal and informal sketches for a memorial. (Stanton Papers)

The path from Center Street to the façade entrance was likely discussed due to the (impending) removal of the diagonal east-west path, as this path was the only paved means of approaching the original entrance. It is believed that this change to the landscape is the reason that the primary visitors' entrance has become the Center Street entrance and the façade entrance is out of use today. Prior to the "decommissioning" of the façade entrance, a photo from 1929 suggests that both entrances were in use; the Center Street entrance particularly convenient for automobile access (Physical History # 15).

Designation as a National Historic Site and Continued Maintenance and Improvement: 1941-2002

Under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Secretary of the Interior designated the McLoughlin House a National Historic Site on February 19, 1941. It had the distinction of being named the first national historic site west of the Rocky Mountains and the eleventh national historic site officially designated in the nation's history.[67] In the same year, a cooperative agreement was established between the Secretary, the MMA, and Oregon City in which the two houses were administered in non-federal ownership by the Association, while the maintenance of the buildings regulated by the Secretary. Under this agreement, the Secretary would provide planning and technical advisory assistance as requested.[68] As part of this agreement, the NPS completed annual inspection reports of the house and grounds. These reports were to provide information on the building, landscape, and associated entities. These reports, in conjunction with the MMA archival notes, have assisted in providing insight into the maintenance and development of the property throughout the latter half of the twentieth century.

A 1946 photo of the grounds verifies that new plantings had replaced the mature vegetation that was present during the 1920s and early 1930s (Physical History # 17). Though it shows rose bushes planted in a circular arrangement in the foreground, the picture suggests an aesthetic that is much simpler than the grounds prior to the 1930s projects. The image depicts an absence of formal flowerbeds and the foundation plantings are comprised predominantly of shrubs. This aesthetic is also reflected in the landscaping of the immediate surroundings of the Barclay House. Geraniums were also reportedly planted in 1942.[69]

The oldest available Annual Inspection Report to date, from 1948, confirms the change in the spatial organization of the site, post-restoration. The document reports that as recommended in the previous year, the dangerous boardwalk leading from the Center Street sidewalk to the back porch of the McLoughlin House was replaced by a cement walk.[70] The report further describes the back porch as the "the visitor entrance," confirming that, as a result of the removal and rerouting of paths in the late 1930s, the Center Street entrance had become the primary means of accessing the house.

The 1948 report also confirms the presence of a new feature that had been introduced to the grounds. The report states that "the old iron cannon which last year rested on the ground in a mud puddle has been temporarily mounted on a cement block" and that preparations were made for permanent mounting on granite.[71] A letter from Burt Brown Barker, former vice principal of the University of Oregon and former trustee of the MMA, revealed that the cannon had been discovered in the old channel of the Willamette River in 1937. Barker's initial research suggested that the cannon was associated with the Hudson's Bay Company and that it may have been located at Fort Vancouver.[72] Barker purchased the cannon in 1938

[67] *Fort Vancouver NHS GMP: McLoughlin House Unit Management Plan 2007*, National Park Service, October 2008, 158.
[68] Ibid., 159.
[69] Meeting Minutes, February, 1940; September 1941; October 1941, MMA Archives (Oregon City, Oregon), researched by Fort Vancouver.
The locations of the plantings were not specified in the meeting minutes.
[70] 1948 Annual Inspection Report of the McLoughlin House National Historic Site, National Park Service, Fort Vancouver Archives (Vancouver, Washington).
[71] Ibid.
[72] "An Early North West Company Cannon," Burt Brown Barker, dated December 12, 1958, MMA Archives (Oregon City, Oregon), researched by Fort Vancouver.
However, more recent research shows that this cannon's association with HBC unlikely. In fact, the cannon was manufactured by a Swedish foundry called Ehredahls Bruk, which used the EB mark from 1779-1803. Evidence

and gifted it to the MMA; however, there were no records of its placement within the grounds of the McLoughlin House until the 1948 report. The cannon may have been on the grounds as early as 1938 and no later than 1947. In the 1958 letter, Barker describes the cannon as being mounted on a concrete base in front of the McLoughlin House, suggesting that, as the cannon is mounted on a granite block today, the permanent mounting discussed in the 1948 report did not occur until after 1958.

Additions to the grounds occurred again in 1950 with the installation of two commemorative boulders. In August 1948, a plaque was dedicated to commemorate Dr. Forbes Barclay. It was intended to be placed on the house; however, the bronze plaque was too heavy for the frame structure and as a result was placed on a boulder of local stone. The boulder and plaque was similar to the McLoughlin boulder situated at the corner of the block.[73] The boulder currently sits near the front entrance (Center Street) of the Barclay House. Also in 1950, a similar plaque was dedicated to commemorate the McLoughlin House's designation as a National Historic Site. The McLoughlin House plaque was placed on a similar boulder of like material and placed near the visitor entrance (Center Street) of the house.

Alterations were also made to the grounds in the 1950s. Over a decade had passed since the last intensive landscape improvement projects had been completed and the vegetation had matured considerably over time. Additionally, many shrubs and trees, which had been donated by civic-minded groups since the reopening of the house in 1938 had been introduced to the site with little planning or design intent. The result was a site composed of an assortment of overgrown trees, shrubs and flowers. In 1956, landscape architect Robert Hale Ellis Jr, board member of the Oregon Historical Society and consultant for the Portland Garden Club, was hired to "refurbish" the overgrown grounds of the McLoughlin House. Working in close association with the MMA, Ellis and the garden club set to work. Ellis chose to retain as many of the existing plantings as possible, which necessitated relocating established plant materials to more strategic spots. Larger shrubs were moved away from the historic structures to open up views of the buildings; others were cut back to encourage new, healthy growth. The camellias, originally located near the McLoughlin House, had grown too large and were moved to the edge of the bluff overlooking the river. A large horse chestnut tree situated between the two houses was removed, offering a clear view of the Barclay House from the southwestern portion of the grounds. Ellis used native plant materials wherever possible when planting new vegetation, introducing wild ginger, huckleberry, native salal, and dwarf Oregon grape to the grounds. These were also donated by private and public entities. The donations also included twenty-four potted geraniums. Additionally, a new slate porch was constructed at the McLoughlin House visitor's entrance as a part of this landscaping project, funded by the MMA. By the time Ellis's project concluded, the grounds were simplified and "dignity gained."[74] High maintenance flower beds had been removed, while minimal foundation plantings and large trees dominated the grounds (Physical History # 18-20).

Throughout the 1960s, the McLoughlin House site underwent various changes. Several large trees blew down in the Columbus Day storm of 1962. The damage was mostly concentrated on the Center Street

supporting this new historic narrative include the date inscription (uncommon in English cannons), and the absence of the engraved "P," an English gun proof mark. Further, the base ring and base plate of the cannon 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.)

[73] MMA Archives, researched by Fort Vancouver.

[74] "Landscaping McLoughlin House," *The Sunday Oregonian Home and Garden*, December 23, 1956, Vertical File: National Historic Sites, Landmarks & Monuments – McLoughlin House, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).

side, including a large English elm on the southeast corner of the McLoughlin House.[75] Where the English elm once stood, a flagpole was installed as a donation by the Colonial Dames in 1964.[76] In the same year, the MMA archival notes show that a rhododendron was donated and planted on the site as a gift from the Portland Garden Club. In 1966, the McLoughlin House was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Also, the retaining wall located on the northeast side of the Barclay House (on the 8th Street side) was replaced in 1967.[77]

Another notable change to the McLoughlin House landscape occurred in the late 1960s with the addition of a concrete drinking fountain. The new feature was placed between the Center Street sidewalk and the Singer Hill Steps in 1969 to commemorate Vara Caufield, a leading member of the MMA and the curator of the McLoughlin House from 1947 to 1962.[78] This drinking fountain was placed at the center of the paved path between the Singer Hill Steps and the Center Street sidewalk, circumscribed by a circular paved path that intersected with the existing walkway. The placement of the fountain diverted the pedestrian flow in a circular path around the drinking fountain.[79]

The most significant change to the landscape, post-1930s, occurred in 1970 when the remains of Dr. and Mrs. McLoughlin were interred between the McLoughlin and Barclay Houses. The McLoughlins were originally interred at St. John the Apostle Catholic Church when it was located at 10th and Water Streets. In 1948, their remains were exhumed and moved to the anticipated new location of the church at 5th and Washington Streets, though ultimately the church was never built at this location. In 1970, when a community center was planned for the block, the remains of the McLoughlins were relocated to the McLoughlin House National Historic Site, adjacent to their relocated home.[80] Schumaker and Mears, Architects, Oregon City, developed a landscape plan for installation of the new gravesite in July of 1970. The remains of the McLoughlins were reinterred in their final resting place in August of the same year (Physical History # 21).[81] The gravesite consisted of the reinterred remains, a new, large grave marker (of local stone like that of the other boulders) in which the original marble headstones were set, and a wrought iron perimeter fence. Installation of a paved walk to the gravestone was initiated in 1983 in an effort to provide greater accessibility to the site.

The McLoughlin House site saw little physical change in the 1970s with the exception of a few cases of vandalism. The Barclay House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 and basic maintenance projects were executed on both houses between 1974 and 1975. These projects included a fresh coat of exterior paint and repointing the mortar on the chimneys.[82] In 1977, two consecutive arson-

[75] "Photo," *Oregon Journal*, October 16, 1962, Vertical File: National Historic Sites, Landmarks & Monuments – McLoughlin House, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon); MMA Archive notes, researched by Fort Vancouver.
[76] MMA Archives (Oregon City, Oregon), researched by Fort Vancouver.
[77] Ibid.
[78] Ibid.
Vara Caufield is also spelled "Vera" Caufield in some sources; both renditions refer to the same person.
[79] It is interesting that this layout of the fountain and the associated changes to the paths is curiously similar to one of the Glenn Stanton sketches from the collections of drawings for the McLoughlin memorial bust. It too has a feature, in this case a bust, placed in the middle of the path, circumscribed by a circular path that joins the remaining walkway (Physical History # 20). Though the incorporation of the feature into the existing straight path is almost identical, the MMA did not establish an official path leading from the side entrance of the McLoughlin House to meet the circular walkway as was suggested in the Stanton sketch.
[80] Dorothy Nafus Morrison, *Outpost: John McLoughlin and the Far Northwest*, (Portland: Oregon Historical Society Press, 1999), 479.
[81] *Fort Vancouver NHS GMP*, 161.
[82] *HSR: Barclay House*; *1977 Annual Inspection of the McLoughlin House National Historic Site*, National Park

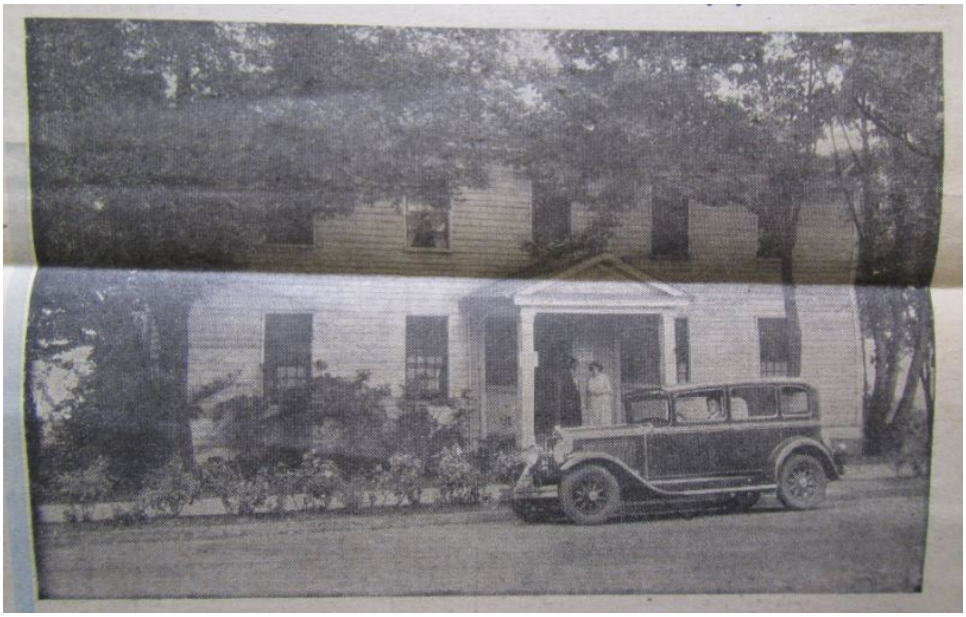
caused fires damaged the McLoughlin House. The first fire occurred on July 14 and the second on August 4.[83] Both fires were set by dragging a plastic trash can from the street to a location near the house. The first fire was set by the southwestern corner of the house and the second by the cellar door on the northeastern side of the house. All damages to the McLoughlin House were repaired promptly.[84] Unfortunately, another case of vandalism occurred in 1978 when the water fountain was damaged. At this time, the water fountain was undergoing a restoration. The fountain and the crumbling lip of the circular pool were repaired and the fountain statue was reconstructed in anticipation of a rededication ceremony scheduled for June 18. Prior to the rededication, local vandals pushed the statue over, causing it to topple to the ground, leaving it left badly cracked.[85] The rededication was held as scheduled, though records suggest that the fountain statue was never replaced. Today, the fountain is still missing the statue.

In 1982, the residents of the McLoughlin neighborhood sought designation as a city conservation historic district and the official McLoughlin Conservation Historic District was established by the City of Oregon City in 1986. The district encompassed roughly 153 blocks on the second terrace, including the McLoughlin House block. This designation placed a city-level protection for the historic structures, requiring a review of any exterior alterations to locally designated buildings.[86]

Throughout the remainder of the decade, the McLoughlin House site underwent minor changes. The grounds received new exterior signs and routine preservation maintenance work was completed in 1983.[87] As discussed previously, installation of a paved walk to the gravesite was also initiated in the same year, though the date of completion is unknown. Most notably, the last addition to the site was made in 1989 when a commemorative plaque was dedicated to Eva Emery Dye by the MMA on September 10, 1989 for her efforts to preserve the historic home. It was mounted on a boulder of local stone, like that of the other commemorative plaques on the grounds and placed south of the paved walkway from Center Street to the Singer Hill Steps.[88] From 1989 (post-plaque dedication) to present, the physical activities within the McLoughlin House site have revolved around routine maintenance and repair. In 1994, the water fountain was restored by the Women's Club, which was the same group that had donated the original fountain in 1911.[89] This restoration excluded the replacement of the previously vandalized fountain statue.

Service, Fort Vancouver Archives (Vancouver, Washington).
[83] *1978 Annual Inspection of the McLoughlin House National Historic Site*, National Park Service, Fort Vancouver Archives (Vancouver, Washington).
[84] Ibid.
[85] "Vandals Damage Fountain," *Oregon Enterprise-Courier*, June 19, 1978, Vertical File: National Historic Sites, Landmarks & Monuments – McLoughlin House, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon).
[86] "McLoughlin Conservation District," City of Oregon City Planning Department, accessed November 23, 2016, http://www.orcity.org/planning/mcloughlin-conservation-district.
[87] *1983 Annual Inspection of the McLoughlin House National Historic Site*, National Park Service, Fort Vancouver Archives (Vancouver, Washington).
[88] This plaque is also often referred to as the "MMA Plaque."
[89] "100 Years of Helping," *The Oregonian Clackamas County Weekly*, April 3, 2003, Museum of Oregon Territory Research Library (Oregon City, Oregon).

Physical History #15: View of the western corner of the McLoughlin House, 1946. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)



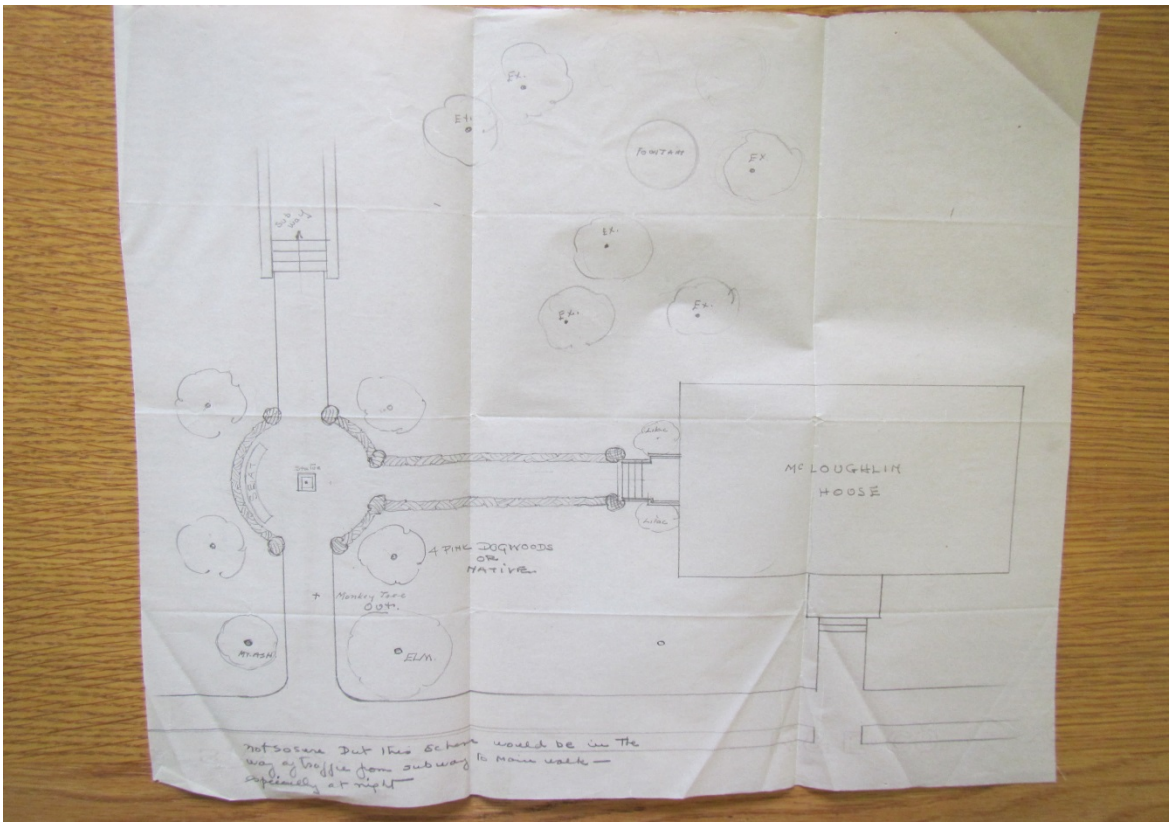
Physical History #16: View of the rear elevation of the McLoughlin House from Center Street, 1929. From "Landscaping McLoughlin House," *The Sunday Oregonian Home and Garden*, December 23, 1956. Vertical File: National Historic Sites, Landmarks & Monuments – McLoughlin House. Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon)

Physical History #17: View of the façade of the Barclay House from Center Street, 1941. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

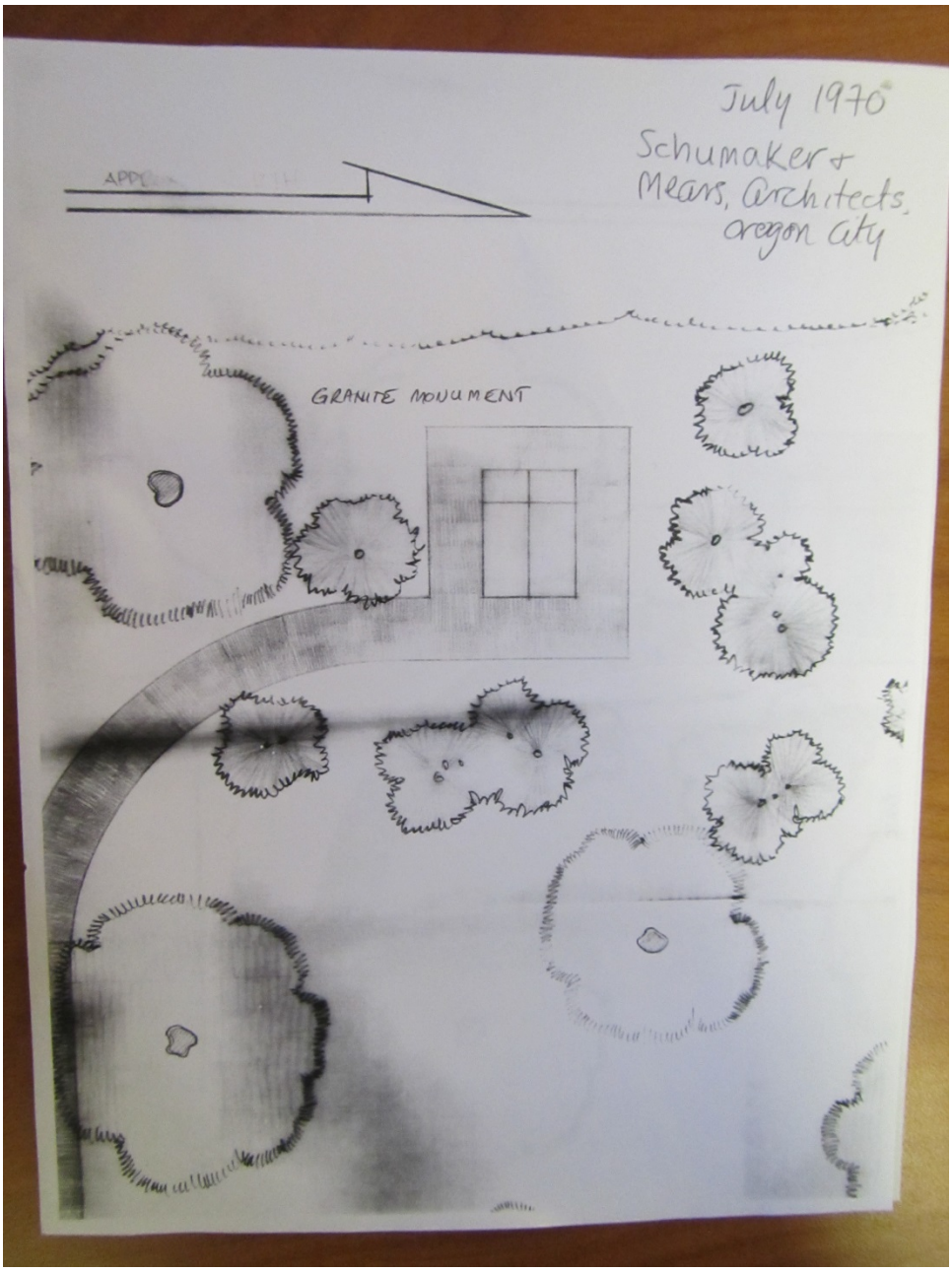
Physical History #18: View of the southwestern elevation of the McLoughlin House, 1956. From "Landscaping McLoughlin House," *The Sunday Oregonian Home and Garden*, December 23, 1956. Vertical File: National Historic Sites, Landmarks & Monuments – McLoughlin House. Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon)

Physical History #19: View of the southern corner of the McLoughlin House from Center Street, 1956. From "Landscaping McLoughlin House," *The Sunday Oregonian Home and Garden*, December 23, 1956. Vertical File: National Historic Sites, Landmarks & Monuments – McLoughlin House. Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon)

Physical History #20: Looking north from south of the water fountain, 1956. ("Landscaping McLoughlin House," *The Sunday Oregonian Home and Garden*, December 23, 1956. Vertical File: National Historic Sites, Landmarks & Monuments – McLoughlin House. Oregon Historical Society Research Library, Portland, Oregon)



Physical History #21: Proposed sketch of the McLoughlin Monument within the grounds by A. Glenn Stanton, ca. 1938. ("Sketch," A. Glenn Stanton Papers 1936-1963, Mss 1040 McLoughlin House 1938-1939. Oregon Historical Society Research Library, Portland, Oregon)



Physical History #21: McLoughlin gravesite sketch by Schumaker & Mears Architects (Oregon City, Oregon), 1970. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

National Park Service Management: 2003-Present

The McLoughlin House National Historic Site was designated a unit of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in 2003. The designation was authorized by Public Law 108-63, which was signed by George W. Bush. The site's official name changed accordingly, from "McLoughlin House National Historic Site" to "McLoughlin House." As a unit of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, the McLoughlin House was to be under direct management by the NPS and as a result, the MMA transferred ownership of the Barclay House and the McLoughlin House to the NPS in 2004 to allow for direct management of the buildings. As a charter park, the physical grounds of Block 40 remained under city ownership and a Perpetual Scenic Easement was signed for the NPS to, in perpetuity, preserve the scenic and historic quality of and provide public access to the site.[90]

In 2011, the wooden sign post at the Barclay House was replaced in- kind and the electrical lines moved underground.[91] One of the two modern benches, located behind the McLoughlin House near the bluff (installed in the 1980s by the City of Oregon City), was removed in 2013 in an attempt to decrease illicit activities and loitering.[92] Three trees were also removed during this time in an effort to remove safety hazards. Removed trees included a Sycamore Maple located northeast of the visitor's entrance of the McLoughlin House (removed in 2009), a diseased elm tree located at the southern corner of the grounds (removed in 2014), and the dead elm tree located south of the McLoughlin House (removed in 2016).[93] Also in 2014, a conservator cleaned the McLoughlin gravestones that had become obscured by accumulated dirt and grime.[94] All the projects undertaken at the site since the dedication of the Eva Emery Dye plaque reflect the cooperative efforts of the NPS and the MMA to ensure that the site is maintained for the enjoyment of the public.

The McLoughlin House Unit is open to the public two days a week and is only accessible by guided tours. The Barclay House is open to the public and is used to support administrative function as well as a gift shop.

[90] *Fort Vancouver National Historic Site GMP*, 161.
[91] "Replacement in Kind of Wood Sign Post at the Barclay House, McLoughlin House Unit," PEPC ID# 34773; "Installation of a Sub-Surface Electrical Service Line at the McLoughlin House," PEPC ID# 39561.
[92] "Removal of Modern Bench at the McLoughlin House Unit of Ft. Vancouver NHS," PEPC ID# 47113.
[93] "Installation of an Upgraded Fire Suppression and Electrical Lines, and Removal of Hazard Tree, MCHO," PEPC ID# 24504; "Emergency Removal of Hazardous Elm Tree at McLoughlin House Site," PEPC ID# 55458; "Removal of Elm Tree from McLoughlin House Unit," PEPC ID# 67383.
[94] Heidi Pierson, "National Park Report" in *Beaver Log*, July 2014, Museum of Oregon Territory Research Library (Oregon City, Oregon).
Conservator, J. Claire Dean cleaned the gravestones.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The McLoughlin House Unit is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with events significant to broad patterns of our history as a reflection of early preservation activities in Oregon City during the early to mid-twentieth century. Several landscape characteristics help to convey the historic integrity of the site including its natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and small-scale features. The analysis and evaluation of key landscape characteristics is based on historical research and documentation of existing conditions.

Natural systems, including the area's topography and geology, impacted the historic development of McLoughlin House Unit. The natural topography of Oregon City is divided into three terraces that are situated above the Willamette River. Located on the second terrace, the northwestern edge of the McLoughlin House Unit is defined by the steep bluff, while the southern and eastern portions are characterized by gentle grades, which were suitable for construction and development. Situated at approximately 162 to 170 feet above sea level, this location once offered panoramic views of the Willamette River. Today, however, mature trees growing below the bluff obstruct views from the McLoughlin House Unit, with the exception of the northernmost corner, which is the highest point of the site.

The spatial organization of the McLoughlin House Unit was heavily influenced by the siting of the McLoughlin House, the Barclay House, and the WPA Singer Hill Steps. During the period of significance, between 1909 and 1941, a series of improvements were made to the 0.63-acre site in an effort to provide access to the buildings, commemorate the legacy of McLoughlin and Barclay and beautify the grounds. This was articulated in the landscape through the introduction of vegetation, including trees scattered around the site and planting beds near building foundations; the development of pedestrian circulation features that connected buildings, structures and associated landscape features; and the installation of small-scale features such as boulders and plaques to commemorate the contributions of several individuals associated with the historic site. Despite some changes, including the introduction of the McLoughlin gravesite and associated sidewalks, today, the overall spatial organization of the McLoughlin House Unit continues to reflect its historic configuration.

Historically, vegetation was planted within the boundaries of the property in an effort to beautify the grounds. The character of vegetation during the earliest period of development in the nineteen teens was comprised of flowering plants and shade trees that punctuated the lawn. By the early 1930s, many of the most labor-intensive plants and flowers were removed, and the number of plant beds associated with the site was reduced. Established shade trees, some planting beds, and lawn space were maintained. Today, despite the loss of some mature trees that were removed as they reached the end of their lifespan, the overall character of the historic site, including the planting beds near the building foundations, the shade trees and lawn remain consistent with patterns that had been established by the end of the period of significance.

Access to the site, as well as internal circulation features within the boundaries of the site, changed during the period of significance to accommodate modifications to the overall spatial organization of the property. Early circulation features that were established in 1909 on the grounds facing downtown Oregon City and the bluff were largely removed and a new system of paths and walkways were established in the mid-1930s with the development of the Singer Hill Steps by the Works Progress Administration. Circulation patterns were also modified on the Center Street-facing side of the historic

site with the relocation of the Barclay House to the grounds in 1937. Since that time, circulation features established during the period of significance continue to convey their original alignments. Two new sidewalks; however, were established in the early 1980s with the development of the McLoughlin gravesite between the McLoughlin and Barclay Houses.

Several buildings and structures contribute to historic character of the McLoughlin House Unit. Contributing buildings and structures include the McLoughlin House, relocated to the site in 1909; the Barclay House, relocated to the site in 1937; and the Singer Hill Steps, constructed between 1936 and 1939. Two non-contributing retaining walls were constructed within the boundaries of the historic site after the period of significance; however, the walls protect the site and its contributing features from damage by erosion and are compatible with the historic character of the site.

Numerous small-scale features are located within the boundaries of the McLoughlin House Unit. Contributing small-scale features include the water fountain, installed in 1911; and the McLoughlin plaque, installed in 1939. Additional small-scale features have been installed onsite since the period of significance to support a variety of needs, including memorialization, interpretation, and commemoration, as well as basic utilitarian functions required to operate a historic site. These features include the McLoughlin gravesite, NPS signs, commemorative plaques and boulders, wooden benches, a drinking fountain, a flagpole, and garbage cans. Additionally, several features of an undetermined historic status are located within the McLoughlin House Unit including a cannon, fences along bluff and a flagstone bench pad.

Integrity Assessment

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. Today, 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 onsite to connect the McLoughlin Promenade to the McLoughlin House Unit. This connection with the McLoughlin Promenade remains a character-defining feature of the historic site. 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 onsite within the period of significance remain extant, there have been some changes to the McLoughlin House Unit 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 Unit.

It should also be noted that the overall spatial context of the McLoughlin House Unit within Oregon City has remained relatively unchanged since the period of significance. The historic 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. Generally, 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. However, the park works directly with the State Historic Preservation Office.

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

Natural Systems and Features

Natural Systems and Features are defined as the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape. The natural systems and features that have the greatest impact on the development and condition of the landscape are geology, topography, water resources, and soils.

The information for this section is drawn from the "Physical Resources" section of the *Fort Vancouver NHS GMP: McLoughlin House Unit Management Plan (2007).*

Geology / Topography
One of the most defining natural features of the site is its topography. The McLoughlin House Unit sits on a gently 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 the majority of 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.[95] The steep slope, or bluff, is stabilized by a stone retaining wall.

Water Resources
Two water sources are located in proximity to the McLoughlin House Unit. The Willamette River is located approximately 860 feet northwest of the property edge and can be seen from the northwestern corner of the property. 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 Works Progress Administration.

Soils
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.

[95] 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.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Natural Systems and Features #1: View of the Willamette River from the northwestern corner of the property, looking north. (PWRO 2014)

Spatial Organization

Spatial Organization is defined as the three dimensional organization of physical forms and visual association in the landscape.

Introduction
The organization of landscape features within the McLoughlin House Unit 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.

McLoughlin House Site, 1909-1935
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.

Barclay House and WPA Modifications, 1936-1941
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.

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.

After the end of the period of significance, a notable change occurred at the site as a result 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 as a result of the maturation of a vegetative barrier comprised of trees and shrubs.

Existing Conditions
The McLoughlin House Unit 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. 7th 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.

Today, except for the gravesite and the associated walkway, the site retains the spatial organization patterns as established by 1941. The McLoughlin House, Barclay House, and Singer Hill Steps 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.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Spatial Organization #1: View of the area between the Barclay House and the Mcloughlin House, looking southwest. Note the Mcloughlin House (left) and the McLoughlin gravesite (right). (PWRO 2016)

Spatial Organization #2: View of one of two entrances to the Singer Hill Steps at the southwestern portion of the park, looking northeast. (PWRO 2014)

Spatial Organization #3: View of the area in front of the McLoughlin House, looking northwest. Note the water fountain in the foreground. (PWRO 2014)

Spatial Organization #4: View of the lawn and drinking fountain in the southern end of the park, looking northwest. (PWRO 2016)

Spatial Organization #5: View of the sidewalk along Center Street, looking northeast. (PWRO 2014)

Vegetation

The Vegetation section documents human manipulated vegetation: deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants used for design and/or ornamental purposes, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

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, salal, and sword ferns, 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.

Plant Beds and Hedges
Curvilinear plant beds surround the foundations of the houses and are planted with shrubs, perennials, and bulbs, while formal boxwood hedges delineate the front yard of the Barclay House and flank either side of the Center Street entrance to the McLoughlin House. The plant beds around the houses are overgrown and require maintenance, such as pruning, thinning, and increasing the variety of historically compatible plant species. Historic and historically compatible plant species located in plant beds around the McLoughlin and Barclay houses include rose, hydrangea, laurel, boxwood, rhododendron, and camellia.

Trees
Open areas are covered in lawn and large evergreen and deciduous trees. Mature deciduous and coniferous trees, including a large evergreen magnolia and a mature horse chestnut, dot the lawn and provide a canopy of green foliage. Many of these mature trees likely date to the period of significance, though exact dates of planting cannot be determined from currently available historic resources. Historic tree species include elm, maple, horse chestnut, fir, magnolia, and sycamore.

Important aspects of the historic character of vegetation at the site include:

- Heavy plantings of trees that provide shade, including a mix of species and sizes, but predominantly deciduous trees scattered informally throughout the site,
- Maintained lawn throughout the site,
- Plantings around the Barclay House, which include foundation plantings, formal hedge along entrance walkway; low broad-leafed, flowering shrubs and vine along southwestern elevation, and both large and small trees in front and along northeastern side of house,
- Plantings around the McLoughlin House, which include medium height foundation plantings around the entire house (maintained below the window sills), and both large and small trees in front of the house (façade, looking towards the bluff).

Changes to Vegetation
Invasive species, such as English ivy and Himalayan blackberry, are carpeting the ground, growing up into the tree canopy and choking the neighboring shrubs, effecting health of the surrounding vegetation. The ivies are also beginning to crawl up the buildings; vines have grown under the foundation of the McLoughlin House. The steep bluff along the Singer Hill Road side of the site is densely covered with mature trees (primarily native big leaf maple), laurels, and camellias that are blocking the historic viewshed. Also, more recent curbside plantings located along Singer Hill Road have been established in the southern and southwestern sections of the grounds that do not have historically compatible plant species, such as yucca and spruce.

See McLoughlin House Unit vegetation site plan for additional information in the Supplemental Information section of the CLI.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Vegetation #1: Plant bed in front of the McLoughlin House, looking northeast. (PWRO 2014)

Vegetation #2: Plant bed in front of McLoughlin House, looking north. (PWRO 2016)

Vegetation #3: Foundation plantings along southwestern elevation of McLoughlin House, looking northwest. (PWRO 2016)

Vegetation #3: Boxwood hedge in front of the Barclay House, looking northwest. (PWRO 2014)

Vegetation #4: View of 7th Street curbside plantings, looking northwest. Note the Singer Hill Steps in the background. (PWRO 2016)

Vegetation #5: View of the Singer Hill Road curbside plantings, looking northeast. Note the Singer Hill Steps in the background. (PWRO 2016)

Vegetation #6: View of the mature vegetative barrier along the bluff, looking north from the McLoughlin House façade landing. (PWRO 2016)

Vegetation #7: View of the boxwoods by the visitor's entrance of the McLoughlin House, looking southwest. (PWRO 2016)

Vegetation #8: View of the bluff and retaining wall covered with English ivy, looking southwest. (PWRO 2014)

Circulation

Circulation includes the spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Despite some modification, the overall circulation patterns associated with the McLoughlin House Unit remain largely unaltered since the end of the period of significance, 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.

Historical Overview
The most dramatic change to the McLoughlin House Unit 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 still 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.

With the exception of the sidewalks associated with the McLoughlin gravesite, no significant changes have been made to the McLoughlin House Unit 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 Access Walkways (Contributing)
Circulation features associated with the Singer Hill Steps include two walkways that facilitate access between the McLoughlin Promenade, the McLoughlin House Unit 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 Unit.

Circular Drinking Fountain Path (Non-Contributing)
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 non-contributing feature of the McLoughlin House Unit. 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 of the historic site was a central design element in Stanton's McLoughlin Monument proposal sketches, which were developed around 1938 (refer to Physical History # 21).

Diagonal Drinking Fountain Path (Undetermined)
The 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 at the water fountain (refer to Physical History #10). 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.

McLoughlin House Concrete Pad (Non-Contributing)
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 Unit.

Barclay House Front Sidewalk (Contributing)
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 (refer to Physical History #16). Constructed during the period of significance, the path is a contributing circulation feature.

Barclay House Southwest Sidewalk (Non-Contributing)
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 non-contributing feature.

Barclay House Flagstone Path (Undetermined)
A flagstone path measuring 80 inches wide is located along the northwest 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. Additional information is necessary to evaluate the flagstone path and as a result the status of this feature remains undetermined.

Barclay House Concrete Pads (Undetermined)
The rear entrance of the Barclay House is surrounded by concrete pads of varying sizes and shapes that form unevenly spaced steps that provide access between the rear of the house and the rest of the grounds. Additional information is necessary to evaluate the circulation features located behind the Barclay house and as a result the status of these concrete pads remains undetermined.

McLoughlin Gravesite Sidewalk (Non-Contributing)
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 Unit 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 non-contributing feature.

Contributing Features

Singer Hill Steps Access Walkways
Barclay House Front Sidewalk

Non-Contributing Features

McLoughlin House Concrete Pad
Barclay House Southwest Sidewalk
Circular Drinking Fountain Path
McLoughlin Gravesite Sidewalk

Undetermined Features

Diagonal Drinking Fountain Path
Barclay House Flagstone Path
Barclay House Concrete Pads

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Circulation #1: View of the McLoughlin gravesite from Center Street looking northwest. (PWRO 2016)

Circulation #2: View of the paved walkway leading to the Singer Hill Steps from Center Street, looking northwest. (PWRO 2016)

Circulation #3: View of the walkway to the corner of 7th Street and Singer Hill Road from the southwestern landing of the Singer Hill Steps, looking northwest. (PWRO 2016)

Circulation #4: View of the wide concrete pad that connects the visitor's entrance of the McLoughlin House to Center Street, looking northwest. (PWRO 2016)

Circulation #5: View of the sidewalk to the Barclay House from Center Street, looking northwest. (PWRO 2016)

Circulation #6: View of the flagstone path along the northeastern elevation of the Barclay house, looking southeast. Note the dry stacked retaining wall to the left. (PWRO 2016)

Circulation #7: View of concrete pads located at the rear of the Barclay House, looking northeast. (PWRO 2016)

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are defined as the elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activities. Structures are defined as the functional elements constructed for other purposes than sheltering human activity. There are two contributing buildings, the McLoughlin House and the Barclay House, and one contributing structure, the Singer Hill Steps, located within the McLoughlin House Unit.

McLoughlin House (Contributing) (LCS# 614457)
The McLoughlin House, 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) include 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 small cellar 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 wallpaper. The house is furnished with historic objects acquired by the MMA. 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 (Dr. Forbes Barclay House) (Contributing) (LCS# 614462)
The Barclay House 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.

WPA Singer Hill Steps (Grand Staircase) (Contributing)
The Singer Hill Steps 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 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 Singer 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.

Barclay House Retaining Wall (Non-Contributing)
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.

Bluff Retaining Wall (*Non-Contributing)*
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 drystacked stone and mortared stone walls. The southern corner of the wall has a mortar cap visible from the edge of the bluff. The construction date of the bluff retaining wall is unknown, though the topography of the area suggests that such a structure may have been necessary and in place throughout the city's history.

Contributing Features

McLoughlin House
Barclay House
WPA Singer Hill Steps

Non-Contributing Features

Barclay House Retaining Wall
Bluff Retaining Wall

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Buildings and Structures #1: View of the historic front entrance (northwestern façade) of the McLoughlin House, looking east. (PWRO 2014)

Buildings and Structures #2: View of the historic back entrance (southeastern façade) of the McLoughlin House, looking northwest. (PWRO 2014)

Buildings and Structures #3: View of the front entrance (southeastern façade) of the Barclay House, looking southwest. (PWRO 2014)

Buildings and Structures #4: View of the western entrance of the Singer Hill Steps as it extends under Singer Hill Road, looking northwest. (PWRO 2014)

Buildings and Structures #5: View of the southern entrance to the Singer Hill Steps, looking northeast. (PWRO 2014)

Buildings and Structures #6: View of the stone retaining wall along the edge of the bluff, looking southwest. (PWRO 2016)

Buildings and Structures #7: View of the dry stacked stone retaining wall along the northeastern elevation of the Barclay House, looking towards Center Street, southeast. (PWRO 2016)

Small Scale Features

Small-scale Features are defined as the elements which provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Contributing features include a decorative water fountain and the McLoughlin plaque, which were install onsite during the period of significance. Many small scale features have been added since the period of significance and as a result do not contribute to the historic character of the McLoughlin House Unit. These features consist of a flagpole, drinking fountain, signs, plaques, and a wooden bench. Undetermined features include a flagstone bench pad, a fence and a cannon.

Water Fountain (Contributing)
The water fountain, dedicated in 1911 by Oregon City Women's Club, is an ornate, cast-iron pedestal fountain. The pedestal, currently painted a light blue, 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 1960. The southern face of the pedestal bears the plaque of dedication by the Oregon City Women's Club. This plaque 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*

An additional, smaller plaque on the pedestal of the fountain reads:

> *Recirculation & Restoration Project*
> *Provided by Oregon City Woman's Club 1994*

The concrete pool is surrounded by a circular flagstone and concrete walkway measuring 48 inches wide that was added after the period of significance.

The concrete pool and walkway are partially cracked (with evidence of patching) and are mossy in places. The fountain pedestal consists of some exposed, rusted nails (others are painted over), and is missing a chip of the fountain panel.

McLoughlin Plaque (Contributing)
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 ceramic tile depicting the house and the planting beds of the grounds, labeled "McLoughlin House," is placed on the ground immediately in front of the base. 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

McLoughlin Gravesite (Non-Contributing)
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 marker and the 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 Gravesite – Grave Marker
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
Died
February 28 1860
Aged
85 Years

John McLoughlin
Died
September 3 1857
Aged
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.

McLoughlin Gravesite – Fence
The wrought iron fence makes up the remaining 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. It shows signs of rust in certain areas but is overall in good condition.

McLoughlin House Plaque (Non-Contributing)
Placed in 1950, this plaque is mounted on a large rounded boulder of local stone located in front of the visitor entrance of McLoughlin House along the Center Street sidewalk. 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

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.

Barclay House Plaque (Non-Contributing)
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 bronze plaque currently shows oxidation of its copper content, particularly noticeable at the top and the bottom left. 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

The concrete pad measures 46 inches by 56 inches. Moss and lichen are growing in select locations of the boulder.

McLoughlin Memorial Association (MMA) Plaque (Eva Emery Dye Plaque) (Non-Contributing)
Dedicated in 1989, this 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. 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

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.

Barclay House Sign (Non-Contributing, Compatible)
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 non-contributing feature; however, it does not detract from the character of the Barclay House or its associated front lawn.

Flagpole (Non-Contributing)
A metal flag pole was donated by the Colonial Dames in 1964 at 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 Unit 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 (Non-Contributing)
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 water spout. The fountain is set in a round concrete circle, which 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 (Non-Contributing)
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.

Concrete Bench Pad (Non-Contributing)
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 is the remnant of a bench that once stood there. It was one of two benches installed on the grounds by Oregon City in the 1980s and was removed in 2013.

NPS Sign (Non-Contributing)
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.

Garbage Can (Non-Contributing)
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 such as concrete.

Flagstone Bench Pad (Undetermined)
The flagstone bench pad, which supports a non-historic aluminum and wood bench, closely resemble the rustic style of adjacent WPA era buildings and structures. The pad appears to have been constructed using locally quarried gray stones similar to the Singer Hill Steps as well as the rear steps (historic front door) of the McLoughlin House. The similarity in style and material makes it difficult to dismiss; however, its construction date remains unknown and as a result its status is undetermined. Today, the bench pad measures 107 inches by 52.5 inches.

Fences (Undetermined)
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 near 8th Street. 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 fence of wood post and rail 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 is unknown and as a result their status remains undetermined.

Cannon (Undetermined)
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 inches. An installation date was not able to be confirmed and as a result, the status of the cannon remains undetermined.

Contributing Features

Water Fountain
McLoughlin Plaque

Non-Contributing Features

McLoughlin Gravesite
McLoughlin House Plaque
McLoughlin Memorial Association Plaque (Eva Emery Dye Plaque)
Barclay House Plaque
Barclay House Sign
Flagpole
Drinking Fountain
Wooden Bench
Concrete Bench Pad
NPS Sign
Garbage Can

Undetermined Features

Flagstone Bench Pad
Fences
Cannon

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Small Scale Features #1: Water fountain, dedicated in 1911, looking north. (PWRO 2016)

Small Scale Features #2: McLoughlin plaque, dedicated in 1939, looking northeast. (PWRO 2014)

Small Scale Features #3: View of the McLoughlin gravesite, looking northwest. (PWRO 2016)

Small Scale Features # 4: View of the McLoughlin gravesite – grave marker, looking northwest. (PWRO, 2016)

Small Scale Features #5: View of the McLoughlin gravesite – fence, looking west. (PWRO 2016)

Small Scale Features #6: National Register of Historic Places plaque, looking north. (PWRO 2014)

Small Scale Features #7: Barclay House plaque, looking northwest. (PWRO 2014)

Small Scale Features #8: Barclay House sign, looking southwest. (PWRO 2014)

Small Scale Features #9: McLoughlin Memorial Association plaque on boulder, looking south. (PWRO 2014)

Small Scale Features #10: Flagpole, looking southwest. (PWRO 2014)

Small Scale Features #11: Drinking fountain, looking north. (PWRO 2014)

Small Scale Features #12: Bench near the Singer Hill Steps, looking west. (PWRO 2014)

Small Scale Features #13: View of the bench foundation near the bluff, looking west. (PWRO 2016)

Small Scale Features #14: NPS sign, looking southwest. (PWRO 2014)

Small Scale Features #15: Concrete garbage can along Center Street, looking northeast. (PWRO 2016)

Small Scale Features #16: Metal post and chain fence along the top of the bluff, looking north. (PWRO 2014)

Small Scale Features #17: Mesh wire and post fence, behind the McLoughlin gravesite, looking northwest. (PWRO 2016)

Small Scale Features #18: Wood post and rail fence with decorative wire, along the northern portion of the bluff, looking southwest. (PWRO 2016)

Small Scale Features #19: Cannon, looking northeast. (PWRO 2014)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 2016

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Through the analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics and features, it has been determined that the McLoughlin House Unit is in "Fair" condition. The landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Vegetation

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The northwestern region of the grounds, along the Singer Hill Steps and bluff, extending out to the façade of the McLoughlin House, is overgrown with English ivy. The vines are encroaching on the rear steps to the McLoughlin House with some vines growing under the building foundation. The ivy has also become established on several trees, particularly those near the Singer Hill Steps, which will result in the eventual decline of the infested trees due to girdling and growth restrictions.

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Standing water collects every winter near the Barclay House and McLoughlin gravesite potentially causing damage to underground resources.

Type of Impact: Exposure to Elements

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The McLoughlin gravesite marble grave markers are deteriorating due to exposure to the elements, primarily

	precipitation and moisture. A draft management plan is already in progress to help address this impact.
Type of Impact:	Exposure to Elements
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Moss and lichen are growing on the rear stairs of the McLoughlin House (original façade), trapping moisture to the structure. The moss and lichen also potentially pose a safety hazard creating a slick tread surface.
Type of Impact:	Exposure to Elements
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The McLoughlin gravesite fence shows signs of rust in certain places, particularly on the corner and central posts.
Type of Impact:	Deferred Maintenance
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The slate surfacing on the McLoughlin House entrance landing is broken in several locations.
Type of Impact:	Exposure to Elements
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The McLoughlin plaque at the southern corner of the site has moss and lichen growing on the boulder and pad, trapping moisture. The rear corner of the pad is covered with soil and may hasten the decay of mortared joints.
Type of Impact:	Deferred Maintenance
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The concrete pool and walkway around the water fountain are partially cracked.
Type of Impact:	Exposure to Elements

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Moss and lichen are growing on both the inside and outside of the concrete pool/basin around the fountain, potentially trapping excess moisture, which can lead to accelerated deterioration.

Type of Impact: Pruning Practices

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Inappropriate pruning was noted across the site, particularly in the foundation plantings, impacting the health and safety of both the vegetation and other resources. Boxwood hedges around the buildings show signs of over-pruning and are in poor condition.

Type of Impact: Exposure to Elements

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Moss and lichen are growing on the memorial boulders across the site, trapping moisture and accelerating deterioration. While these boulders, with the exception of the one that bears the McLoughlin plaque, are non-contributing features on the site, they, as a collection, communicate a commemorative significance of the grounds and should be maintained and protected.

Stabilization Measures

The following stabilization measures have been identified for the McLoughlin House Unit:

Vegetation

- Remove tree stumps associated with two recently cut elm trees located adjacent to Center Street and replace in-kind or with a compatible species as close to the original tree location as possible. Consult with a certified arborist to assess the condition of trees located within the McLoughlin House Unit. Based on the results of the assessment, develop a strategy to improve the health of trees in poor or fair condition.
- Manage English ivy that is growing within the boundaries of the McLoughlin House Unit by annually cutting and removing vines that are growing on buildings, structures and trees. If necessary, consider a more aggressive control strategy according to approved park Integrated Pest Management Plan policies. Consult with the park archaeologist prior to pulling vines due to the potential for ground disturbance.

Drainage

- Assess drainage problems near the Barclay House. Work with a landscape architect/engineer to determine alternative solutions to promote better drainage of the area.

Small-Scale Features

- Remove moss and lichen growing on the memorial boulders located throughout the site to ensure protection of the plaques from deterioration as a result of excess moisture.
- Pull excess soil away from the McLoughlin plaque situated at the southern corner of the site to protect mortar joints from deterioration as a result of excess moisture.
- Remove moss and lichen growing on the concrete pool/basin of the fountain to ensure protection of the plaques from deterioration as a result of excess moisture.
- Repair cracks to concrete pool and associated walkway around the water fountain to prevent further damage.

Treatment

Approved Landscape Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: Management Plan

Document Date: 01/01/2007

Explanatory Narrative:

Information below was derived from the 2008 Presentation Plan for Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, which includes the General Management Plan (2003) and the McLoughlin House Unit Management Plan (2007).

The McLoughlin House Unit Management Plan provides long-guidance for future management, public use, and preservation of the McLoughlin and Barclay houses and the associated cultural landscape by the National Park Service. The plan noted that "Alternative B would best enhance the unit's ability to carry out its purpose of preserving the historic homes and landscape and interpreting the unit's historical significance….Restoration and rehabilitation of interior and exterior elements of the historic homes and preservation maintenance of the historic landscape would ensure healthful, aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings, as well as preserve our national heritage (McLoughlin House Unit Management Plan, 234)."

Also, see information below, excerpted from page 172 of the McLoughlin House Unit Management Plan, which described the cultural landscape as well as future treatment needs.

"Unlike many parks set in a certain historic period, the landscape of the McLoughlin House Unit will be treated as a living commemorative landscape preserving the existing historic commemorative features and vegetation. Since the site has undergone many changes since the McLoughlin House was moved there in 1909, and it was not the original landscape for either the McLoughlin or Barclay houses, it is difficult to tie the landscape to one specific period. Site planning will complement the commemorative features of the site and the functions of each house. Specific landscape treatments and conditions are addressed in the Scenic Easement Deed and will be further developed through an approved Cultural Landscape Report/Recommended Treatments Plan….Preservation maintenance will be necessary for the headstones and graves of Dr. John and Marguerite McLoughlin, the cannon, fountain, signs, and commemorative plaques. Proper stewardship of the historic landscape could necessitate additional treatments to prevent deterioration….A Cultural Landscape Report will be required to document, analyze, and propose treatments for the cultural landscape, including the potential reconstruction of the historic circulation system on the site."

See "Site Recommendations" in the Supplemental Information section of the CLI for detailed landscape recommendations associated with circulation, vegetation and small-scale features at the McLoughlin House Unit.

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Supplemental Information

Title: Ethnographic Explanatory Narrative

Description: Ethnographic context and history of the Portland Basin and the McLoughlin House Unit. This section includes a bibliography specific to the ethnographic narrative.

Ethnographic Explanatory Narrative

Cultural Background

This section synthesizes the culture history of the Portland Basin and the McLoughlin House Unit to establish the context for this CLI. The Columbia and Willamette Rivers were important to inhabitants of the Columbia River Basin, providing a platform for transportation, water for irrigation, aquatic life for sustenance, and power for later industrial development. The archaeological record for the pre-contact period has a long temporal span, including a proto-contact period that spills over into a historical phase ushered in by Euro-American voyages of discovery in the 16th century. Exploration and occupation by European and American interests along the Willamette River's shoreline ushered in a long span of riverine settlement and development, which continues to the present. Although this maritime region includes the coastline and Coastal Mountain areas in the northwestern corner of the state of Oregon, this summary focuses on the Oregon City area.

Ethnographic Context

The project area lies within the Northwest Coast culture area. At the time of Euro-American contact, the Willamette and lower Columbia Rivers were occupied by various tribes speaking either Chinookan or Kalapuyan languages. The peoples ethnographically linked to the area immediate to the McLoughlin House Unit are known as the Clackamas, bordered by the Multnomah to the north and the Kalapuyans to the south and west. The Multnomah inhabited the lands along the floodplain of the lower Columbia River roughly between the mouth of the Lewis River to the west and Government Island to the east. The Clackamas, speaking a Chinookan dialect, occupied the lands along the lower Willamette River approximately between modern downtown Portland to the north and the northern boundaries of Willamette Falls to the south. Members of the Clackamas, the Clawiwalla, had a village on the eastern bank of the Willamette River near the falls, while the main body of Clackamas were centered along the Clackamas River, the mouth of which is approximately one mile north of the falls.[1] The Kalapuyans were an inland people who settled the now-Beaverton and Wilsonville area in the north, along the upper sections of the Willamette River, also occupying lands near the southern boundaries of Willamette Falls.[2]

The majority of Lower Columbia River ethnographies were conducted after epidemics of European-borne diseases had swept the area, for example, a disease generally thought to have been malaria devastated the Multnomah villages in A.D. 1830. By the 1850s, the Clackamas survivors negotiated treaties where they relocated to reservations in exchange for residual fishing rights, many of which were never ratified by the U.S. Senate. By 1900, some lived on the Grand Ronde reservation, while others lived in lower Willamette Valley towns.[3]

Groups in the Portland Basin followed seasonal rounds based upon resource availability, settling in peak, family-controlled fishing locations during the summer.[4] Typically villages were in close proximity to one

[1] Michael Silverstein, "Chinookans of the Lower Columbia" in *Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 7: Northwest Coast*, ed. Wayne Suttles, (Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1990), 534.
[2] Henry B. Zenk, "Kalapuyans," in *Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 7: Northwest Coast*, ed. Wayne Suttles, (Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1990), 547-553; Mevlville Jacobs, *The Content and Style of an Oral Literature; Clackamas Chinook Myths and Tales*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1959); Wayne Suttles, ed., *Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 7: Northwest Coast*, (Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1990).
[3] Silverstein, "Chinookans of the Lower Columbia," 535.
[4] Verne F. Ray, "Lower Chinook Ethnographic Notes," *in University of Washington Publications in Anthropology*

another and contained less than 100 inhabitants, although larger villages have been documented in the historic literature. Winter villages were politically and economically autonomous, ranging in size from a single residence up to 15 or 20 houses, and located in protected areas along major river banks in valleys and along the Pacific Coastline. Kinship ties, established through marriage, linked villages with one another. Communities were organized hierarchically based upon ascribed social status. Social rankings of nobles, commoners, and slaves determined ownership, as well as access to resources controlled by that household. Trading was extensive within and among these communities. The immediate area of Willamette Falls was highly contested as to rights of trade and access, although the overarching concept of the earth being the mother of all life, entitling all with access to her products, allowed many tribes to visit the falls for trade and to obtain salmon and other marine fauna.[5]

Winter village houses were generally subterranean cedar-plank lodges with pole frames and slanted or gabled roofs. During the summer, houses and temporary dwellings were constructed in a simpler fashion, with matting slung over a pole frame.[6] Chinook (saltwater) and sweetwater canoes with attached prows pointing outward and upward were utilized for riverine travel.[7]

Stone tools, such as scrapers, projectile points, adzes, pestles, and net weights, were manufactured using chipped/flaked lithic reduction and from ground and pecked stone.[8] The majority of material goods were manufactured using bone, antler, and woodworking techniques.[9]

Summer fishing locations often had constructed platforms jutting out over the eddies to ease in long-handled dip net use.[10] Along the shore, seine nets up to 100 feet (30.5 meters) long and 12 feet (3.7 meters) deep were utilized.[11] Fish traps, weirs, spears and gaff hooks rounded out the fishing technology. Aquatic resources were harvested throughout this region in bulk seasonally during species' annual migrations to be accumulated, preserved and hoarded in winter villages for later use. Larger river systems generally contained a wider diversity and abundance of aquatic resources, including several salmon species, steelhead, chub, suckers, Lamprey eel, sturgeon, and smelt.[12] After collection, fish were stored either through drying or pit burial.

Wild plants were gathered primarily by women, and berries were collected in the late summer and fall.[13] During the camas harvest, entire groups of people moved to the fields, leaving their winter villages behind. Hunting with bows and arrows, clubs, pitfall and deadfall traps was conducted primarily by men in pursuit of deer, elk, bear, cougar, wolf, assorted small mammals and wildfowl.[14]

7(2), (Seattle, 1938), 29-15.
[5] Angelo Anastasio, "The Southern Plateau: An Ecological Analysis of Intergroup Relations" in *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes*, Vol. 6, (Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1972), 175.
[6] Ibid., 94; Ray, "Lower Chinook Ethnographic Notes," 126; Silverstein, "Chinookans of the Lower Columbia," 538.
[7] Ronald L. Olson, "Adze, Canoe, and House Types of the Northwest Coast" in *University of Washington Publications in Anthropology 2(1)*, (Seattle, 1927), 19.
[8] Richard M. Pettigrew, "A Prehistoric Culture Sequence in the Portland Basin of the Lower Columbia Valley," in *University of Oregon Anthropological Papers No. 22*, (Eugene, 1981).
[9] R.G. Matson and Gary Coupland, *The Prehistory of the Northwest Coast*, (San Diego: Academic Press, 1995).
[10] Silverstein, "Chinookans of the Lower Columbia," 536.
[11] Beckham et al., "Prehistory and History of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area" in *Oregon and Washington Heritage Research Associates Report No. 75*, (Eugene, 1988), 89.
[12] Beckham et al., "Prehistory and History of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area," 89.
[13] Ibid., 90.
[14] Ibid., 90-91.

Women were also responsible for manufacturing twined and coiled basketry and clothing, using bone and antler needles, and a variety of raw materials. Material culture consisted of carved, woven and shaped utensils, bowls, boxes, figurines, basketry, wedges and needles, and was often decorated. Personal adornment consisted of pendants and craniums flattened with the use of cradleboards.[15]

[15] Beckham et al., "Prehistory and History of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area," 93-97.

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Zenk, Henry B. "Kalapuyans." In *Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 7: Northwest Coast*, edited by Wayne Suttles, 547-533. Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1990.

Title: Site Plan, McLoughlin House Unit

Description: An 8.5x11 version of the site plan is available as a pdf from the regional CLI coordinator or the park's cultural resource manager.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

McLoughlin House Site Plan

McLoughlin House Cultural Landscape Inventory

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Features

01. McLoughlin House (c)
02. Barclay House (c)
03. Singer Hill Steps (Grand Staircase) (c)
04. Water Fountain (c)
05. McLoughlin Plaque (c)
06. Barclay House Plaque (nc)
07. NPS Sign (nc)
08. Cannon (u)
09. McLoughlin House Plaque (nc)
10. Flagpole (nc)
11. Drinking Fountain (nc)
12. MMA Plaque (nc)
13. McLoughlin Gravesite (nc)
14. Bench (nc)
15. Concrete Bench Pad (nc)
16. Barclay House Sign (nc)
17. Garbage Can (nc)
18. Flagstone Bench Pad (u)

c = Contributing, nc = Non-Contributing, u = Undetermined

Legend

- CLI Boundary
- 3' Contour
- Buildings & Structures
- Small Scale Features
- Single Chain Link and Metal Post Fence (u)
- Mesh Wire and Post Fence (u)
- Wood Post and Rail with Wire Fence (u)
- Retaining Wall (nc)
- Barclay House Flagstone Path (u)

Source:
Buildings and Boundary - Park Geodatabase
Schematic based on CLI Field Investigation 2014, 2016

0 37.5 75 150 Feet

N

September 2016
Prepared by PWRO Cultural Landscape Program

Title: Site Plan, McLoughlin House Unit Vegetation

Description: An 8.5x11 version of the site plan is available as a pdf from the regional CLI coordinator or the park's cultural resource manager.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

McLoughlin House Site Plan

McLoughlin House Cultural Landscape Inventory

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Legend

- CLI Boundary
- 3' Contour
- Retaining Wall
- Single Chain Link & Metal Post Fence
- Mesh Wire & Post Fence
- Wood Post & Rail with Wire Fence

AB	Fir *(Abies)*	HO	Hosta *(Hosta)*	PR	Cherry *(Prunus)*
AC	Maple *(Acer)*	HY	Hydrangea *(Hydrangea)*	RH	Rhododendron *(Rhododendron)*
AE	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus)*	IL	Holly *(Ilex)*	RHPE	Azalea *(Rhododendron Pentanthera)*
AS	Fern *(Asplenium)*	IR	Iris *(Iris)*	RO	Rose *(Rosa)*
BE	Bergenia *(Bergenia)*	LA	Laurel *(Laurus)*	RU	Blackberry *(Rubus)*
BU	Boxwood *(Buxus)*	MA	Magnolia *(Magnolia)*	TH	Arborvitae *(Thuja)*
CA	Camellia *(Camellia)*	MAAQ	OR Grape *(Mahonia aquifolium)*	UL	Elm *(Ulmus)*
CO	Dogwood *(Cornus)*	PI	Pine *(Pinus)*	YU	Yucca *(Yucca)*
FA	Beech *(Fagus)*	PIGL	Dwarf Spruce *(Picea glauca)*	NA	Unknown
HE	Ivy *(Hedera)*	PL	Sycamore *(Platanus)*		

Source:
Buildings and Boundary - Park Geodatabase
Schematic based on CLI Field Investigation 2014, 2016

September 2016
Prepared by PWRO Cultural Landscape Program

Title: Historic Maps

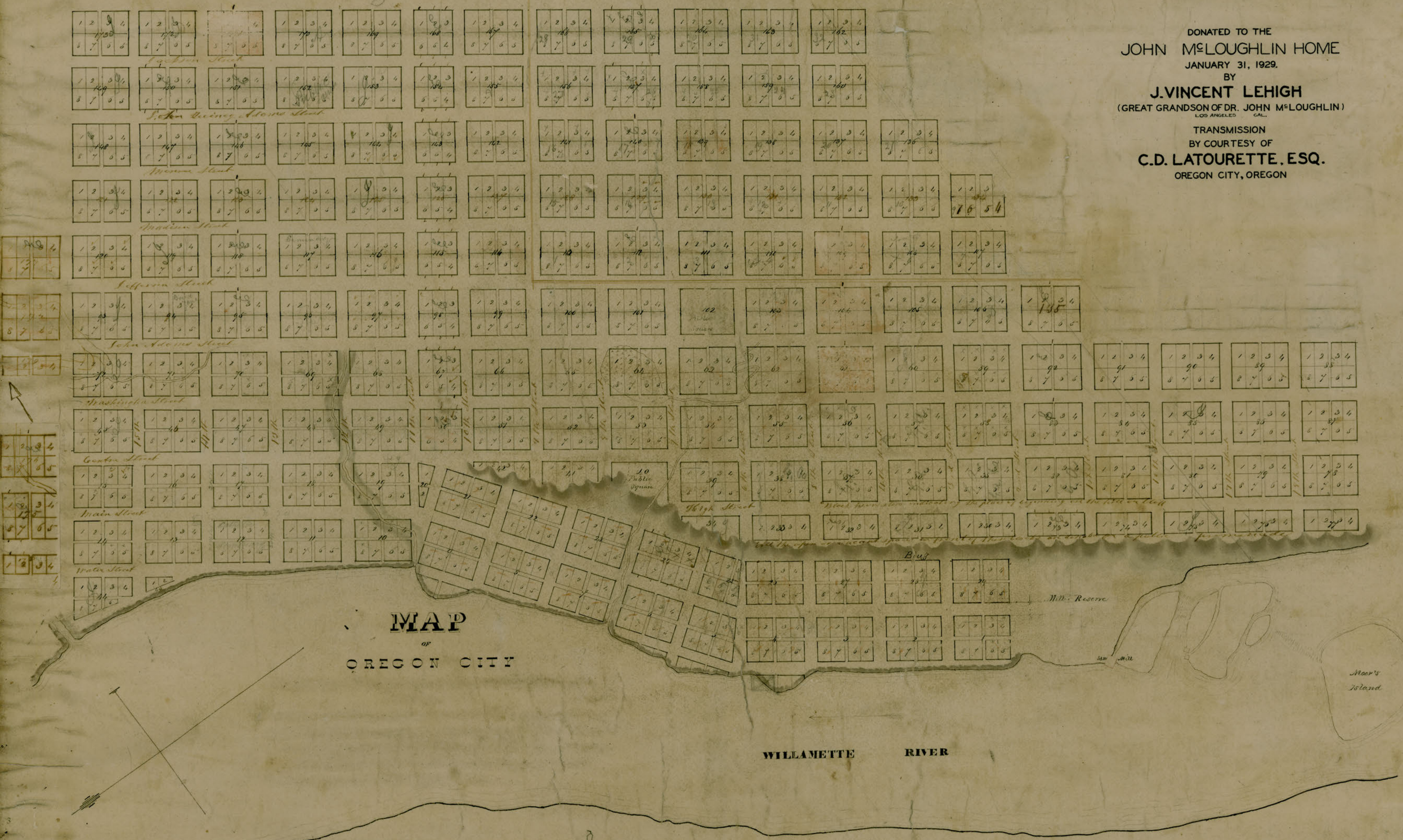
Description: The historic map set includes all historic maps referenced in the document, in chronological order: 1849, 1850, 1852, 1890, 1892, 1900, and 1911.

Map and Plan of Oregon City

This plat is on a scale of two hundred and forty feet to the inch. So much of the Townsites between Washington Street and the River was surveyed in the Spring of 1844, by Jesse Applegate. The remainder of the town from Block numbered ninety three (93) to one hundred and seventy nine (179) inclusive was surveyed by Robert R. Short in the Autumn of 1849. All Streets except 6th Street are 80 feet wide and cross each other at right angles. 6th Street is sixty feet wide on the hill or Bluff, and at the River but is only about 30 feet wide at the foot of the Bluff. All lots in that part of the town surveyed by Jesse Applegate are at least 55 feet front and 100 feet back. The Alleys in this part of the town are ten feet wide. Fractions of lots as marked on the plat. All lots in that part of the town surveyed by Robert R. Short are 50 feet front and 105 feet back. The Alleys in this part of the town are twenty six feet wide. Blocks numbered 9, 40, 102 & 152 are public squares that part of the town set apart by red lines has been donated to the Probate judges of Clackamas County in trust and upon conditions specified in the deed conveying it. Some lots are more than 50 feet front in consequence of an allowance made because of difficulty of measuring the Blocks being in some instances made more than full. The space between the edge of the Bluff and Blocks numbered 23, 32, 24, 31, 73, 72, 75, 76 is donated for a promenade for the inhabitants of Oregon City. All the space in front of the Blocks on water Streets and covered by the width of the street (sixty feet) is reserved as private property. All the space between the edge of the Bluff along in front of Blocks numbered 73, 74, 73, 75, 77 is reserved as private property. The place beginning for that part of the town which lies immediately along the River and under the Bluff is at the North East corner of Block numbered (1) one as marked on the Plat, the Canal mark being a Black hewed stone placed in the ground at the place designated. The Street in this portion of the town parallel with the River from the Southern end of Block numbered (1) one to the Northern end of Block numbered four (4) bear North 25° 30' east from Block numbered four (4) to Block numbered ninety (90) they bear North 55° East. The place of beginning for that portion of the town lying on the hill or back of the Bluff is at the North West corner of Block numbered (37) thirty seven (now formerly Judge Thacher's) distinguished by a Black hewed stone placed in the ground. Streets in this part of the town parallel with the River bear North 31° East, all Streets alleys and squares are donated to the City corporation for the public the Streets to be forever kept open the squares to be enclosed if deemed expedient. All ferry rights are reserved along the entire front of the town.

John McLoughlin

DONATED TO THE
JOHN McLOUGHLIN HOME
JANUARY 31, 1929.
BY
J. VINCENT LEHIGH
(GREAT GRANDSON OF DR. JOHN McLOUGHLIN)
LOS ANGELES CAL.
TRANSMISSION
BY COURTESY OF
C.D. LATOURETTE, ESQ.
OREGON CITY, OREGON



Oregon Territory
Clackamas County } ss

Be it remembered that on this second day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty personally appeared before me Francis D. Holland Clerk of the Probate Court of Clackamas County in Oregon Territory the above named John McLoughlin to me known to be the person of the above and whom I am personally acquainted, and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein mentioned. Witness my hand and the seal of my office the day and year above written.

Francis D. Holland
Clerk of the Probate Court of
Clackamas County

R. R. Short. Surveyor

Oregon Territory
Clackamas County } ss

I Francis D. Holland Clerk of the Probate Court of Clackamas County aforesaid, do hereby certify that I have recorded the above plat and instrument signed by the above named John McLoughlin, and the accompanying certificate in Record Book No 1 [illegible]

In Witness my hand and the seal of my office, at my office in Oregon City this second day of December A.D. 1850

F. D. Holland
Clerk of the Probate Court of
Clackamas County

Delivered to you by Clackamas County Surveyor on 06-22-2010

B1 P2

PLAT OF OREGON CITY

~ Scale: 320 feet to the Inch ~

See Vacation of Alley Block 119 Oregon City, Recorded in Book 9 at Page 25 Town Plats.

See Vacation of portion Alley Block 118 Oregon City, Recorded in Book 10 page 13, Town Plats.

East half of alley in Block 119, Vacated by Ordn. 1742. recorded Film Jacket 72 No 6692 of Co. Clerk's Records. Dexter E. Milne Co. Clerk's Records. Dep. by [illegible] Dep.

Vacated 11th St. Between Blks 168 & 169 by Ordn. 1664 recorded Film Jacket 72 No. 25579 of Clerk's Records. Dexter E. Milne Co. by Floyd Robinson

Oregon Territory } ss
Clackamas County }

Be it remembered that on this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty personally appeared before me Francis S Holland clerk of the Probate Court of Clackamas County in Oregon Territory the above named John Mc Loughlin with whom I am personally acquainted and acknowledged the signing of the above and foregoing instrument accompanying the town plat of Oregon City for the purpose therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office the day and year above written

Clerk (signed) F. S. Holland of the Probate court of Oregon City Seal

This (the original) Plat is on a scale of two hundred and forty feet to the inch. So much of the town as lies between Washington street and the River was surveyed in the Spring of 1844 by Jesse Applegate. The remainder of the town from Block numbered ninety-three (93) to one hundred and seventy-nine inclusive was surveyed by Robert R Short in the Autumn of 1849. All streets except 6th Street are 60 feet wide and cross each other at right angles. Sixth Street is 60 feet wide on the hill or bluff and at the River but is only (about) 30 feet wide at the foot of the bluff. All lots in that part of the town surveyed by Jesse Applegate are at least 66 feet front and 100 feet back. The alleys in this part of the town are 10 feet wide. Fractions of lots as marked on the plat. All lots in that part of the town surveyed by Robert R Short are 60 feet front and 105 feet back, the alleys in this part of the town are 20 feet wide. Blocks numbered 96 to 102 and 152 are public squares. That part of the town set apart by red lines has been donated to the Probate Judges of Clackamas County in trust and upon conditions specified in the deed conveying it. Some lots are more than 60 feet front in consequence of an allowance made because of difficulty of measuring the Blocks being in some instances made more than full. The space between the edge of the Bluff and Blocks numbered 33, 32, 31, 30, 73, 74, 75 and 76 is donated for a promenade for the inhabitants of Oregon City - All the space in front of the blocks on Water Street not covered by the width of the street (sixty feet) is reserved as private property - All the space below the edge of the bluff along in front of Blocks numbered 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77 is reserved as private property - The place of beginning for that part of the town which lies immediately along the River and under the bluff is at the North East Corner of Block numbered one (1) as marked in the plot - the land mark being a black hewed stone planted in the ground at the place designated. The streets in this portion of the town parallel with the River from the Southern end of Block numbered one (1) to the Northern end of Block numbered four, bear North 35° 30' East, from Block numbered five to Block numbered nine (9) they bear North 55° East. The place of beginning for that portion of the town lying on the hill in Back of the Bluff is at the North West corner of Block numbered Forty-seven (now owned by Judge Thornton, distinguished by a black hewed stone placed in the ground. Streets in this part of the town parallel with the River bear North 34° East. All streets, alleys and Squares are donated to the City Corporation for the public, the streets to be forever kept open, the squares to be enclosed if deemed expedient. All ferry rights are reserved along the entire front of the town.

(signed) John Mc Loughlin

I so hereby certify that the above plat representing the Town of Oregon City and distances are correct.

(signed) R R Short, Surveyor

See Ordinance Vacating Alley in Block 35, Book 325 at page 386 Deed Records of Clackamas Co. D.J. Suge County Surveyor 12/10/34

Alley Blk 62 - Vacated by Ordin. 1887, recorded Film Jacket 77 # 46305 of Co. Clerk's Records. Dexter E. Milne C.E. by [illegible] Dep.

Alley Block 30 Vacated by Ordin. No 1785 recorded Film Jacket 77 No 31677 in County Clerk's Records. Dexter E. Milne Co. Surveyor by Floyd Robinson Dep.

See Ordinance Vacating Alley in Block 99 - Recorded in Book 188 at 520 Deed Records of Clackamas County. May 28th 1927 D.T. Meldrum

THIS TRACING IS A TRUE COPY OF THE PLAT OF OREGON CITY AS NOW FILED WITH THE CLACKAMAS COUNTY CLERK IN VOL. 1 PAGE 2

John H. Keeley Jr.
DEPUTY CO. SURVEYOR
JANUARY 25, 1956
COUNTY SURVEYORS OFFICE

Block 112 Alley now 20 ft wide See Ord 504 & Ord. 1421. R.S. Milln C.S.

Vacated by Ordin. No 1847 recorded Film Jacket 79 No 34946 of Co. Clerk's Records. Dexter E. Milne Co. by Floyd Robinson Dep.

Alley Blk 53 Vacated in part, Ordinance # 1936 recorded Film Jkt 79 # 45208 of Co. Clerk's records.

Alley Block 33 Vacated Ord 704 Deed 431/403 R.S. Milln C.S.

Vacated 5th St. Adjoining Blk 32 See Plat 123

Main St. & Water St. Adjoining Blk 3, as dotted Vacated by Ord. 1531 recorded deed book 623 at pg. 688 John H. Keeley Surveyor By Floyd Robinson Dep.

Alley Blk 32 Vacated Ord. 1914 Film Jkt 78 # 51280 Co. Clerk's Records

Water St. & Alley Vacated by Ord. # 1818 Film Jkt 78-1179 Co. Clerk's Records

Moore's Island

Island occupied by the Oregon Milling Co.

Mill Reserve

Vacated Ord. 1329 Deed 359/120 D.T. Meldrum C.S.

Vacated Ord. 1120 Deed 185/253

Vacated Ord. 1341 Deeds 332/125 D.T. Meldrum C.S. By R.S. Milln

Vacated Ord. 1391 Deeds 465/243 R.S. Milln C.S.

3rd St. Vacated Ord 1420 Deed 446/556 R.S. Milln C.S.

Vacated Ord 96 Deeds 504/221 R.S. Milln C.S.

Vacated Ord. 1329 Deeds 504/223 R.S. Milln C.S.

Vac. Ord 740 Deeds 504 223 R.S. Milln C.S.

Block 34 Ord. 1732 Boundary Agreement Deed 183/276 D.T. Meldrum Co. By R.S. Milln

Vacated by Ord. 1433, See Deeds 321 Pg 729 [illegible] Co. Surv.

Vacated by Ord. 1337 See Deeds 388/344 D.T. Meldrum C.S.

Ord. 1380 Vacates Alley Blk 10 Deed 448/457 R.S. Milln C.S.

Ord. 944 Vacating part of Alley in Block 97 Deed 247/601 6-17-38 R.S. Milln D.C.S.

Vacated Ord. 1323 in Block 19 Deed 344/102 D.T. Meldrum C.S. Vacating Alley

Vacated by Ord. 1815 [illegible] See Deed 394/346

Alley Vacated Deed 401/433 (Ord. 1340)

Vac. Ord. 707 Bluff Deed 504/225

Vac. Ord. 776 Deed 504/224

Vac. Ord. 778 Deed 504/222 R.S. Milln C.S.

Vacated Ord 1329 Deed 359/120 D.T. Meldrum C.S.

Mill Reserve Vac. Ord. 918 Deed 504/226 R.S. Milln, C.S. Vacating the place of Beginning under the hill or Bluff Alley Block 56 Vacated Ord 1341 Deeds 332/125 D.T. Meldrum C.S. By R.S. Milln

Vacated Ord 96 Deeds 504/221 R.S. Milln C.S.

3rd St. Vacated Ord 1420 Deed 446/556 R.S. Milln C.S.

Vacated Ord. 1391 Deeds 465/243 R.S. Milln C.S.

Vac. Ord 740 Deeds 504 223 R.S. Milln C.S.

Block 34 Ord. 1732 Boundary Agreement Deed 183/276 D.T. Meldrum Co. By R.S. Milln

Vacated by Ord. 1433, See Deeds 321 Pg 729 [illegible] Co. Surv.

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Vac. Ord. 776 Deed 504/224

Vac. Ord

"Map and Plan of Oregon City"
"This plot is on a scale of two hundred and forty feet to the inch. So much of the town as lies between Washington Street and the River was surveyed in the Spring of 1844 by Jesse Applegate. The remainder of the town from the Blocks numbered ninety three (93) to one hundred and seventy nine (179) inclusive was surveyed by Robert R. Short in the Autumn of 1849. All streets except6th street are 60 feet wide and cross each other at right angles. 6th street is sixty weed wide on the hill on bluff and at the River but is only about 30 feet wide at the foot of the bluff. All lots in that part of the town surveyed by Jesse Applegate are at least 66 feet front and 100 feet back. The alleys in this part of the town are ten feet wide—fractions of lots as marked on the plot. All lots in that part of the town surveyed by Robert R. Short are 60 feet front and 105 feet back. The alleys in this part of the town are twenty six feet wide. Blocks numbered 96, 40, 102 & 152 are public squares that part of the town set apart by red lines has been donated to the Probate Judges of Clackamas County in trust and upon conditions specified in the deed conveying it. Some lots are more than 60 feet front, in consequence of an allowance made because of difficulty of measuring, the blocks being in some instances made more than full the space between the edge of the bluff and blocks numbered 25, 32, 31, 30, 73, 74, 75, 76 is donated for a promenade for the inhabitants of Oregon City. All the spaces in front of the blocks on Water Street not covered by the width of the street (sixty feet) is reserved as private property. All the space below the edge of the bluff along in front of blocks numbered 73, 74, 75, 76 & 77 is reserved as private property. The place beginning for that part of the town which lies immediately along the River and under the bluff is at the south North East corner of block numbered (1) one as marked in the plot- the land mark being a black hewed stone placed in the ground at the place designated the street in this portion of the town parallel with the River from the southern end of block numbered (1) one to the northern end of the block numbered four (4), bear north 35'30" east from block numbered five (5) to block numbered nine (9) they bear north 55' east. The place of beginning for that portion of the town lying on the hill in back of the bluff is as the north west corner of block numbered (37) thirty seven (now owned by Judge Thorton) distinguished by a black hewed stone placed in the ground. Streets on this part of the town parallel with the River bear north 34' east. All streets alleys and squares are donated to the City Corporation for the public, the streets to be forever kept open, the squares to be enclosed if seemed expedient. All ferry rights are reserved along the entire front of the town. "

(Signed) John McLoughlin

Bottom Annotation
"Oregon Territory, Clackamas County"
"Be it remembered that on this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty personally appeared before me, Francis S. Holland Clerk of the Probate Court Clackamas County in Oregon Territory, the above named John McLoughlin with whom I am personally acquainted and acknowledged the signing of the above and foregoing instrument accompanying the town plat of Oregon City for the purpose therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office the day and year above written

(seal) (signed) F. S. Holland
Clerk of the Probate Court of Clackamas County"

"Oregon Territory, Clackamas County"
"I Francis S. Holland, clerk of the Probate Court of Clackamas County of […], do hereby certify that I have recorded the above plat and instrument signed by the above named John McLoughlin, and the accompanying certified in Record Book No 1. Witness my hand and the seal of my office, […] my office in Oregon City this second day of December A.D. 1850.

(seal) (signed) F.S. Holland
Clerk of the Probate Court of Clackamas County"

Bottom Right Annotation
"R.R.Short, Surveyor"

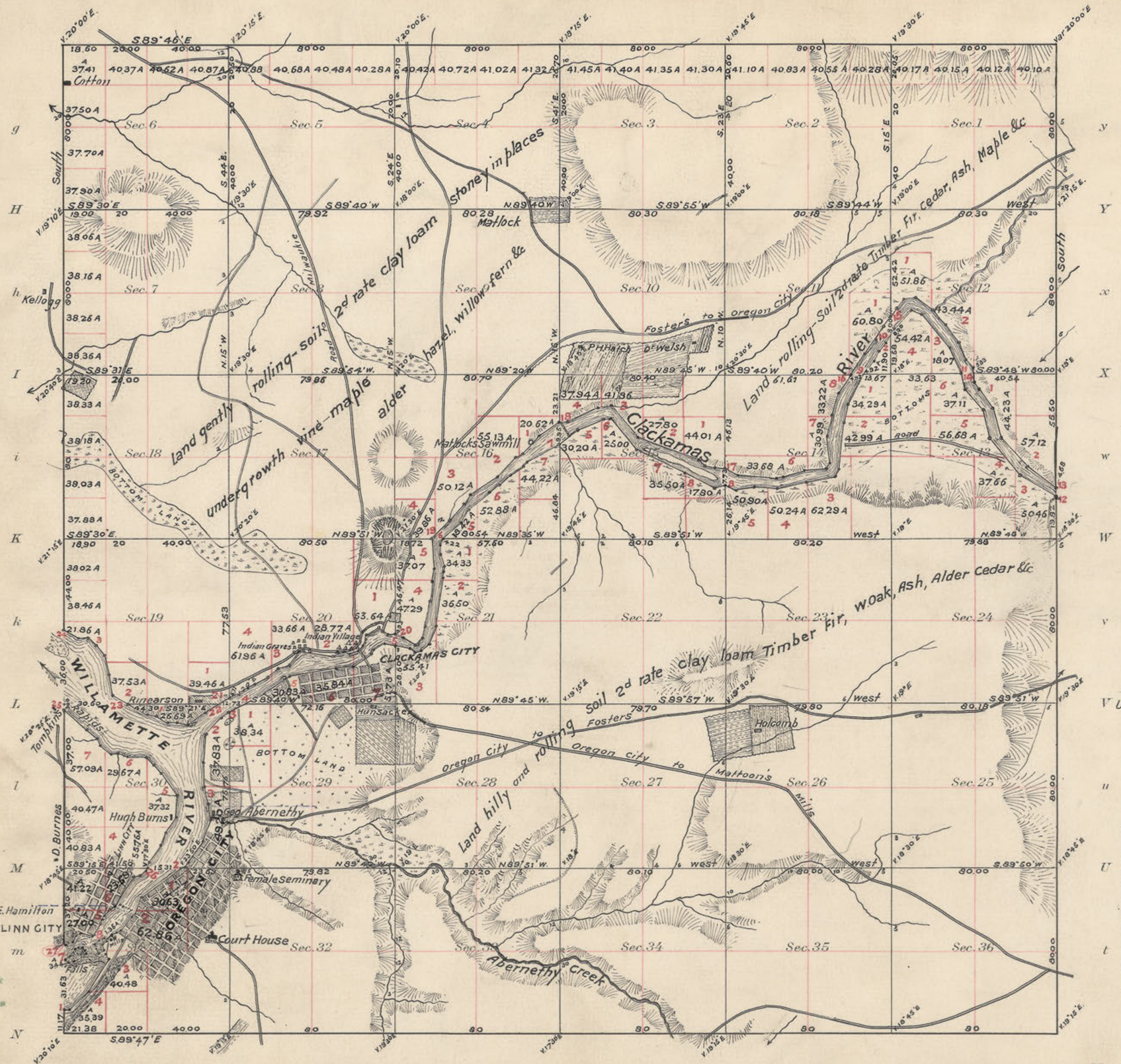
1850 Plat "Plat of Oregon City"
Upper Right Annotation
"This plot is on a scale of two hundred and forty feet to the inch. So much of the town as lies between Washington Street and the River was surveyed in the Spring of 1844 by Jesse Applegate. The remainder of the town from the Blocks numbered ninety three (93) to one hundred and seventy nine (179) inclusive was surveyed by Robert R. Short in the Autumn of 1849. All streets except6th street are 60 feet wide and cross each other at right angles. 6th street is sixty weed wide on the hill on bluff and at the River but is only about 30 feet wide at the foot of the bluff. All lots in that part of the town surveyed by Jesse Applegate are at least 66 feet front and 100 feet back. The alleys in this part of the town are ten feet wide—fractions of lots as marked on the plot. All lots in that part of the town surveyed by Robert R. Short are 60 feet front and 105 feet back. The alleys in this part of the town are twenty six feet wide. Blocks numbered 96, 40, 102 & 152 are public squares that part of the town set apart by red lines has been donated to the Probate Judges of Clackamas County in trust and upon conditions specified in the deed conveying it. Some lots are more than 60 feet front, in consequence of an allowance made because of difficulty of measuring, the blocks being in some instances made more than full the space between the edge of the bluff and blocks numbered 25, 32, 31, 30, 73, 74, 75, 76 is donated for a promenade for the inhabitants of Oregon City. All the spaces in front of the blocks on Water Street not covered by the width of the street (sixty feet) is reserved as private property. All the space below the edge of the bluff along in front of

blocks numbered 73, 74, 75, 76 & 77 is reserved as private property. The place beginning for that part of the town which lies immediately along the River and under the bluff is at the south North East corner of block numbered (1) one as marked in the plot- the land mark being a black hewed stone placed in the ground at the place designated the street in this portion of the town parallel with the River from the southern end of block numbered (1) one to the northern end of the block numbered four (4), bear north 35'30" east from block numbered five (5) to block numbered nine (9) they bear north 55' east. The place of beginning for that portion of the town lying on the hill in back of the bluff is as the north west corner of block numbered (37) thirty seven (now owned by Judge Thorton) distinguished by a black hewed stone placed in the ground. Streets on this part of the town parallel with the River bear north 34' east. All streets alleys and squares are donated to the City Corporation for the public, the streets to be forever kept open, the squares to be enclosed if seemed expedient. All ferry rights are reserved along the entire front of the town. "

Main Annotation
"Oregon Territory, Clackamas County"
"Be it remembered that on this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty personally appeared before me, Francis S. Holland Clerk of the Probate Court Clackamas County in Oregon Territory, the above named John McLoughlin with whom I am personally acquainted and acknowledged the signing of the above and foregoing instrument accompanying the town plat of Oregon City for the purpose therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office the day and year above written
(signed) F. S. Holland
Clerk of the Probate Court of Oregon City *seal*"

Township No. 2 South Range No. 2 East Willamette Meridian,



I certify this to be a correct copy of the Original Plat on file in this Office.
U.S. Surveyor General's Office
Portland, Oregon, Jan. 12, 1915 Edward H. Worth
Surveyor General

Areas in Acres	
Public Land	
Indian Reservation	
Indian Allotments	
Mineral Claims	
Water Surface	
Total Area	

Scale 40 Chains to an inch

Mean Magnetic Declination

Surveys Designated	By Whom Surveyed	Contract No.	Contract Date	Amount of Surveys Mls.	chs.	lks.	When Surveyed	When charged in the Sur Gen's Acct
Township Lines	Joseph Hunt	13	March 25th 1852	12	1	38	May 10th 1852	2d Quarter 1852
Subdivisions	Joseph Hunt	17	May 13th 1852	80	19	67	June 30th 1852	2d Quarter 1852
				1	30	92		3d Quarter 1852

The above map of Township No. 2 South Range No. (2) 2 East of the Willamette Meridian Territory of Oregon is strictly conformable to the field notes of the survey thereof on file in this office, which have been examined and approved

Surveyor General's Office.
Oregon City June 30th 1852

(signed) Jn. B. Preston
Surv. Gen.

See R. 1 E.

JW.

SANBORN - PERRIS MAP CO. LIMITED
117 & 119 Broadway NEW YORK
Population 4000
No Steam & No Hand Engines
Independent Hose Carts NONE
Water Facilities See NOTE
Prevailing Winds Variable
OREGON CITY
CLEAR WATER AUG. 1890 ORE.
SCALE 50 FT TO AN INCH.

COPYRIGHT 1890 BY THE SANBORN - PERRIS MAP CO LIMITED

(3934)
1
26667

KEY

WALLS	FIRE WALL 8 IN. AB. ROOF
	" " 12" " "
	" " 18" " "
	FRAME PARTITION
	OPENING & IRON DOOR
	WINDOWS - SHUTTERS
	STABLE
	WINDOW IN 1ST STORY
	" 1ST & 3RD "
	2ND & 4TH "
	STUDS COLORED YELLOW ARE FRAME
	RED " BRICK
	BLUE " STONE
	GREY " IRON
	BROWN " ADOBE
	GREEN " SPECIALS
	MARKED (C) ARE CLOTH LINED
	(S) (W) INDICATE RELATIVE HEIGHTS
	ALTERNATE STREET NO'S ARE ACTUAL
	CONSECUTIVE " ARBITRARY
	BROKEN LINE NEAR SIDE WOOD CORNICE
	SOLID METAL

Water Works - Water Power Rotary Pump Supplies 10", 8" & 6" Main pipes along Main Street directly - 14 fire Plugs - 2000 Ft. of 2½" Hose.

INDEX.

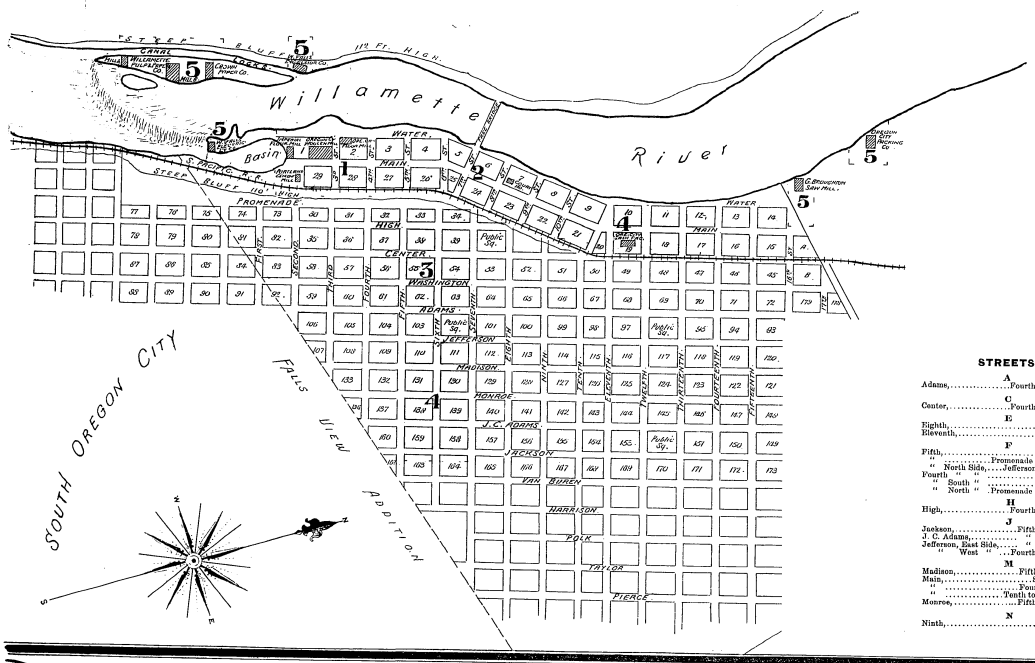
STREETS.

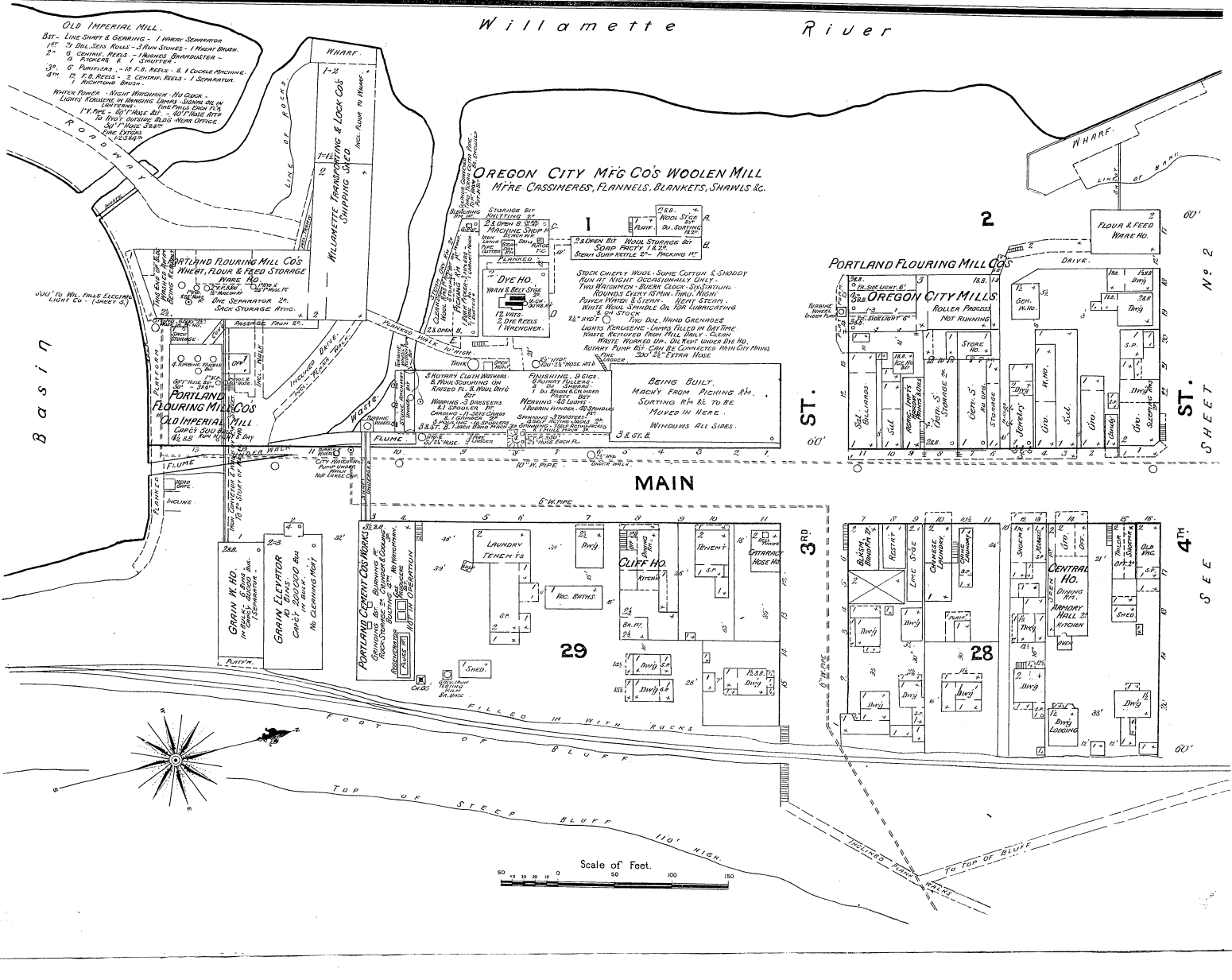
	Sheet
A	
Adams, ... Fourth to Seventh	3
C	
Center, ... Fourth to Seventh	3
E	
Eighth, ... near Main	2
Eleventh, ... " "	4
F	
Fifth, ... near Main	2
" ..... Promenade to Jefferson	3
" North Side, ... Jefferson to Jackson	*4
Fourth " ..... near Main	*2
" South " ..... " "	*1
" North " ..... Promenade to Jefferson	*3
H	
High, ... Fourth to Seventh	3
J	
Jackson, ... Fifth to Seventh	4
J. C. Adams, ... " " "	4
Jefferson, East Side, ... " " "	*4
" West " ..... Fourth " "	*3
M	
Madison, ... Fifth to Seventh	4
Main, ... S. of Fourth	1
" ..... Fourth to Tenth	4
" ..... Tenth to Fourteenth	2
Monroe, ... Fifth to Seventh	4
N	
Ninth, ... near Main	2
S	
Seventh, ... near Main	2
" S. Side, ... Promenade to Jefferson	*3
" ..... Jefferson to Jackson	*1
Sixth, ... near Main	2
" ..... Promenade to Jefferson	3
" ..... Jefferson to Jackson	4
T	
Tenth, North Side, ... near Main	*4
" South " ..... " "	*2
Third, ... " "	1
Thirteenth, ... " "	4
Twelfth, ... " "	4
W	
Washington, ... Fourth to Seventh	3
Water, ...	2
E	
Episcopal Church, ...	2
L	
Livermore's Hotel, ...	2
M	
Mader, J., Brewery, ...	2
Methodist Epis. Church, ...	2
O	
Old Imperial Mill, ...	1
Oregon City Brewery, ...	2
" " Mf'g Co.'s Woolen Mills, ...	1
" " Mills, ...	1
" " Packing Co., ...	5
" " Sash. & B. Fact., ...	4
Oriental Hotel, ...	2
P	
Pope & Co., Hardware, ...	2
Portland Cement Co., ...	1
" Flouring Mill Co., ...	1
" Hotel, ...	2
S	
St. John's Church & School, ...	2
S. P. R. R. Depot, ...	2
W	
Willamette Falls Electr. Light Co., ...	5
" " Excelsior Co., ...	5
Pulp. & Paper Co., ...	5
" Transport. & Lock Co., ...	1

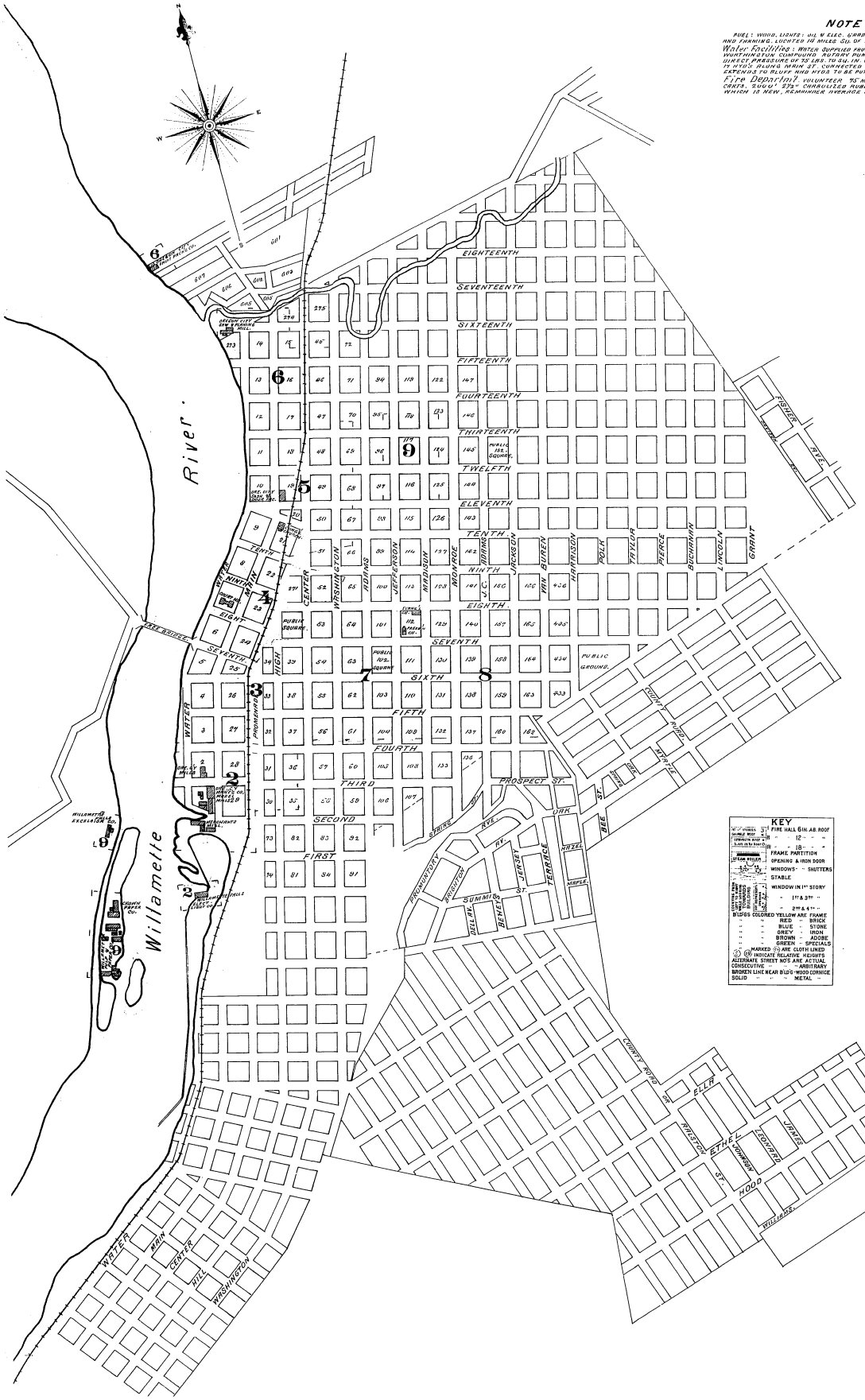
SPECIALS.

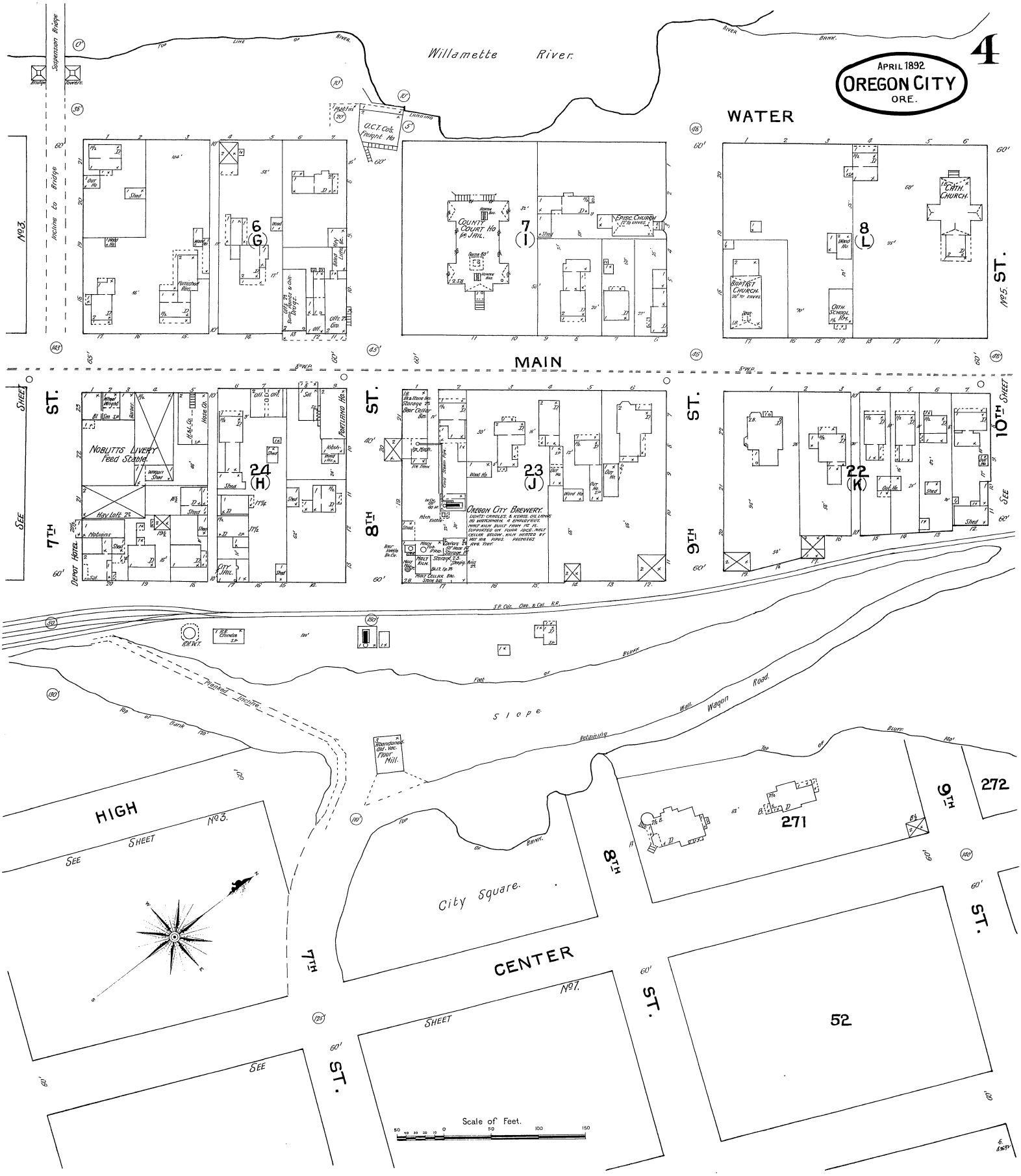
B	
Baptist Church, ...	2
Bestow, G. H., Wood Turning, ...	4
Broughton, G., Saw & Planing Mill, ...	5
C	
Central Hotel, ...	1
Charman Bros. Block, ...	2
Cliff Hotel, ...	1
Congregational Church, ...	2
County Court House, ...	2
Crown Paper Co., ...	5

* Indicates only one side of Street shown.






NOTE.
FUEL: WOOD. LIGHTS: OIL & ELEC. GRADE UNEVEN. INDUSTRY MANUFACT'G AND FARMING. LOCATED 18 MILES SE. OF PORTLAND.
Water Facilities: WATER SUPPLIED FROM WILLAMETTE RIVER. ONE WORTHINGTON COMPOUND ROTARY PUMP OPERATED BY WATER POWER. DIRECT PRESSURE OF 75 LBS. TO SQ. IN. CAN BE INCREASED TO 150 LBS. 75 STAND ALONE HYDRANTS CONNECTED TO 10", 8" & 4" MAIN. 6" & 4" PIPE EXTENDS TO BLUFF AND HYDS TO BE PUT IN DURING COMING SUMMER.
Fire Department: VOLUNTEER 55 MEMBERS. 2 INDEPENDENT HOSE CARTS. 2,000' 2½" CHARGULIZED RUBBER HOSE, ABOUT HALF OF WHICH IS NEW. REMINGTON AVERAGE REPAIR. 1 H. & LADDER TRUCK.
SANBORN-PERRIS MAP CO. LIMITED
119 Broadway NEW YORK
Population 4500
Steam & Hand Engines
Independent Hose Carts
Water Facilities- See Note
Prevailing Winds N.W. & S.E.
OREGON CITY
CLACKAMAS CO ORE.
APR. 1892
SCALE 50 FT. TO AN INCH.
COPYRIGHT 1892 BY THE SANBORN-PERRIS MAP CO. LIMITED
1996 X 21
5142
9 SHEETS.
1
KEY
FIRE WALL 6 IN. AB. ROOF
12 "
18 "
FRAME PARTITION
OPENING & IRON DOOR
WINDOWS - SHUTTERS
STABLE
WINDOW IN 1ST STORY
" 1ST & 3RD "
" 2ND & 4TH "
BLDGS COLORED YELLOW ARE FRAME
RED " BRICK
BLUE " STONE
GREY " IRON
BROWN " ADOBE
GREEN " SPECIALS
MARKED (S) ARE CLOTH LINED
(2) (3) INDICATE RELATIVE HEIGHTS
ALTERNATE STREET NOS ARE ACTUAL
CONSECUTIVE " ARBITRARY
BROKEN LINE NEAR BLDG - WOOD CORNICE
SOLID " " - METAL "
EIGHTEENTH
SEVENTEENTH
SIXTEENTH
FIFTEENTH
FOURTEENTH
THIRTEENTH
TWELFTH
ELEVENTH
TENTH
NINTH
EIGHTH
SEVENTH
SIXTH
FIFTH
FOURTH
THIRD
SECOND
FIRST
WASHINGTON
ADAMS
JEFFERSON
MADISON
JACKSON
VAN BUREN
HARRISON
POLK
TAYLOR
PIERCE
BUCHANAN
LINCOLN
GRANT
WATER
HIGH
CENTER
MAIN
PROMENADE
PUBLIC SQUARE
PUBLIC GROUNDS
CLARKS CO.
PROSPECT ST.
OAK
SPRING
BEE
HAZEL
MAPLE
JERSEY
TERRACE
SUMMIT
BEHELER
DELIN
PARKINSON
PRESTON
FISHER
CENTENNIAL
RIVER
Willamette River
COUNTY ROAD
ELM
PRESTON
ETHEL
EDWARDS
JAMES
HOOD
WILLIAMS
WATER
MAIN
CENTER
WILL
WASHINGTON
SOUTH PAPER CO.
WILLAMETTE FALLS ELECTR. LIGHT CO.
WILLAMETTE FALLS PULP & PAPER CO.
WILLAMETTE FALLS TRANSP. & LOCK CO.
OREGON CITY WOOLEN MILLS CO.
OREGON CITY FLOURING MILL CO.
OREGON CITY IRON WORKS
CHARMAN BROS. BLOCK
CLIFF HOTEL
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
COUNTY COURT HOUSE
CROWN PAPER CO.
LIVERMORE'S HOTEL
METHODIST EPISC. CHURCH
O. & C. R. R. DEPOT
OREGON CITY BREWERY
PUBLIC SCHOOL
SHIVELY'S HALL
TWIN CITY FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP
OREGON CITY WOOLEN MILLS
OREGON CITY PAPER MILL
OREGON CITY FLOURING MILL
OREGON CITY PAPER MILL
OREGON CITY WOOLEN MILLS


4
APRIL 1892
OREGON CITY
ORE.
Willamette River.
WATER
MAIN
ST.
7TH
8TH
9TH
10TH
HIGH
CENTER
City Square.
Suspension Bridge
Incline to Bridge
Top Line of River
River Bank
U.C.T. Co's Freight Ho
Landing
County Court Ho & Jail
Episc. Church
1st Cath. Church
Baptist Church
Oth School Ho
NOBLITTS LIVERY Feed Stable
Hay Loft
Harness Shop
Depot Hotel
City Jail
Portland Ho.
OREGON CITY BREWERY
Malt House
Ice House
Beer Cellar
Boiler House
Engine House
Brew House
Cooling Room
Store Ho
Wood Ho
Barn
Shed
Office
Abandoned Old Vic. Flour Mill
Retaining Wall
Wagon Road
Slope
First Bluff
Top of Bank
S.P. Co's Ore. & Cal. R.R.
R.R. Wat.
Chimney
6 (G)
7 (I)
8 (L)
24 (H)
23 (J)
22 (K)
271
272
52
SEE SHEET No 3.
SEE SHEET No 7.
Scale of Feet.
50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 150

21 SHEETS

OREGON CITY

INCLUDING ELYVILLE CANEMAH AND WILLAMETTE FALLS.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY. Oregon.

Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Limited.

11 BROADWAY, New York

SCALE 50 FT. TO AN INCH

MAY 1900

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Population: 6000. **Prev. Winds: N.W. & S.E.**

Water Supply FROM WILLAMETTE RIVER. - 1 NORTHINGTON COMPOUND PUMP, CAP'Y 1,000,000 GALLS IN 24 HOURS AND 1 UNION COMPOUND PUMP, CAP'Y 1,000,000 GALLS IN 24 HRS. - WATER PUMPED ONLY. - PUMPS IN PUMP HOUSE AT SOUTH END OF MAIN ST. (SEE SHEET 17). - NORTHINGTON PUMP SUPPLIES MAIN ST. AND ALL PIPES BELOW BLUFF. PRESSURE 75 LBS. AT ALL TIMES. - UNION PUMP WITH PRESSURE OF 165 LBS. SUPPLIES PART OF TOWN ON BLUFF AND CONCRETE STORAGE RESERVOIR, WHICH IS USED FOR FIRE PURPOSES IF NEEDED. RESERVOIR LOCATED AT ELYVILLE (SEE SHEET 16) 450 FT. ABOVE MAIN ST. CAP'Y 1,450,000 GALLS. - BOTH PUMPS AND ALL PIPES ARE CONNECTED. - ON ELYVILLE HILL WHICH IS ON LEVEL WITH RESERVOIR PRESSURE OF 70 LBS IS OBTAINED BY SHUTTING OFF RESERVOIR PIPE AND PUMPING INTO SEPARATE PIPE INTO AND OVER 6" STAND PIPE IN MIDDLE OF AND 40' ABV. RESERVOIR. - 48 DOUBLE AND 3 SINGLE HYDS.

Fire Dept. VOLUNTEER. 5 COS WITH 150 MEMBERS. - 4 INDEPENDENT HOSE CARTS AND 1 SMALL CART IN RESERVE AND 1 HOOK & LADDER TRUCK. LOCATED AS FOLLOWS: HOOK & LADDER TRUCK, HOSE CART WITH 350' HOSE AND 1 SMALL CART WITH 350' HOSE AT HOSE NO. N°1 ON MAIN ST. (SEE SHEET 21)

1 HOSE . . 500' . . . . 2 . . . (. . 17)
1 . . . 600' . . . . 3 . J.Q. ADAMS. (. . 11)
1 . . . 400' . . . . ELYVILLE KEPT IN BARN (. . 16)

2750' OF 2½" CARBOLIZED RUBBER HOSE IN ALL. - 1 BARCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER AT EACH HOSE HOUSE. NO FIRE LIMITS. - GRADES AS SHOWN ON SHEETS. DATUM 44' ABOVE LOW WATER MARK.

KEY

FIRE WALL 6IN. AB. ROOF
" " 12" " "
" " 16" " "
FRAME PARTITION
OPENING & IRON DOORS
WINDOWS " " SHUTTERS
STABLE
WINDOW IN 1ST STORY
" 1ST & 2ND STY
" 3RD & 4TH "
BLOCKS COLORED YELLOW ARE FRAME
" " RED " BRICK
" " BLUE " STONE
" " GREY " IRON
" " BROWN " FIRE PROOF
" " GREEN " OR ADOBE
" MARKED (S) ARE CLOTH LINED
(S) INDICATE RELATIVE HEIGHTS
I.P. THROUGH EXPOSY OF STONE PIPE "
W.C. OUTER " SR. SINGLE FOR HYDRANT
ALTERNATE STREET NOS ARE ACTUAL
CONSECUTIVE " " " ARBITRARY
BROKEN LINE WITH BUG-WOOD CORNICE
" " " METAL

INDEX

For CANEMAH see sheets 19 and 20.
For ELYVILLE see sheet 16.
For WILLAMETTE FALLS see sheet 21.

STREETS

A

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Adams, J.	Second to Sixth	14
"	Sixth to Ninth	10
"	Ninth to Twelfth	7
"	Twelfth to Sixteenth	4
"	S. of Sixth	15
" J. Q.	Sixth to Ninth	11
"	Ninth to Seventh	8
"	Twelfth to Sixteenth	5

C

Center	Second to Sixth	14
" E. side	Sixth to Ninth	*10
" W. "	" " Tenth	*9
"	Ninth to Thirteenth	6
"	Thirteenth to Sixteenth	3
"	N. of "	2

E

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"	Center to Madison	10
"	Madison to Van Buren	11
"	Van Buren to Pierce	12
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"	Washington to Monroe	7
"	Monroe to Harrison	8

F

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"	Washington to Monroe	4
"	Monroe to Harrison	5
Fifth	Water to High	13
"	High to Jefferson	14
"	Jefferson to Jackson	15
First	W. of High	1
Fourteenth	Water to Washington	3
"	Washington to Monroe	4
"	Monroe to Harrison	5
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" S. "	" " "	*17
"	High to Jefferson	14
"	Jefferson to Jackson	15
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H

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" " "	Twelfth to Sixteenth	*5
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" " "	Fourth to Sixth	*13
" E. "	Second to "	*14
"	N. of "	9
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J

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"	Sixth to Ninth	10
"	Ninth to Twelfth	7
"	Twelfth to Sixteenth	4
J. Q. Adams	S. of Sixth	15
"	Sixth to Ninth	11
"	Ninth to Twelfth	8
"	Twelfth to Sixteenth	5
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"	Sixth to Ninth	11
"	Ninth to Twelfth	8
"	Twelfth to Sixteenth	5
Jefferson, W. side	Second to Sixth	*14
" E. "	" " "	*15
"	Sixth to Ninth	10
"	Ninth to Twelfth	7
"	Twelfth to Sixteenth	4

L

Logus		16

M

Madison	S. of Sixth	15
" E. side	Sixth to Ninth	*11
" W. "	" " "	*10
"	Ninth to Twelfth	7
"	Twelfth to Sixteenth	4
Main	Second to Fourth	17
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"	Seventh to Tenth	9
"	Tenth to Thirteenth	6
"	Thirteenth to Sixteenth	3
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Monroe	S. of Sixth	15
"	Sixth to Ninth	11
" E. side	Ninth to Twelfth	*8
" W. "	" " "	*7
" E. "	Twelfth to Sixteenth	*5
" W. "	" " "	*4
Moss		2
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N

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" S. "	" Madison	*10
" N. "	Washington to Monroe	*7
" S. "	Madison to Van Buren	*11
" N. "	Monroe to Harrison	*8
" S. "	Van Buren to Pierce	*12
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P

Pearl		16
Pierce		12
Pine		16
Polk		12
Prospect		15

S

Second	Main to High	17
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" S. "	" " "	*13
"	Promenade to Center	9
"	Center to Madison	10
"	Madison to Van Buren	11
"	Van Buren to Pierce	12
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" S. "	" " "	*3
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Sixth	Water to Promenade	13
" N. side	Promenade to Center	*9
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" N. "	Center to Madison	*10
" S. "	High to Jefferson	*14
" N. "	Madison to Van Buren	*11
" S. "	Jefferson to Jackson	*15
"	Van Buren to Harrison	12
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" S. "	Molalla Ave. to Pine	*13
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T

Taylor		12
Tenth, N. side	Water to Center	*6
" S. "	" " "	*9
"	Center to Washington	6
"	Washington to Monroe	7
"	Monroe to Harrison	8
" N.		6
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"	High to Jefferson	14
"	Jefferson to Monroe	15
Thirteenth, N. side	Water to Washington	*3
" S. "	" " "	*6
"	Washington to Monroe	4
"	Monroe to Harrison	5
Twelfth	Water to Washington	6
" N. side	Washington to Monroe	*4
" S. "	" " "	*7
" N. "	Monroe to Harrison	*5
" S. "	" " "	*8

V

Van Buren, E. side	Fifth to Ninth	*12
" W. "	Sixth " "	*11
"	Ninth to Twelfth	8
"	Twelfth to Sixteenth	5

W

Washington	Second to Sixth	14
"	Sixth to Ninth	10
" E. side	Ninth to Twelfth	*7
" W. "	" Thirteenth	*6
" E. "	Twelfth to Sixteenth	*4
" W. "	Thirteenth "	*3
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"	Fourth to Seventh	13
"	Seventh to Tenth	9
"	Tenth to Thirteenth	6
"	Thirteenth to Sixteenth	3
Willamette	E. of Molalla Ave.	16
"	W. " "	12

SPECIALS.

A

		SHEET
A. O. U. W. Hall		10
Armory Hall		17

B

Barclay Block		9
"	Public School	4
Brethren Church		12

C

Capin Shoe Co	at Willamette Falls	21
Catholic Church and School		9
Charman Bros. Block		3
City Water Works, Pump House		17
Clark Building		17
Cliff House, boarding		17
Congregational Church		6
County Court House		9
Crown Paper Co		18

D

		SHEET
Depot Hotel		9

E

East Side Ry. Co.'s Warehouse		17
Eastham Public School		12
Electric Hotel		13
Episcopal Church		9

F

First Baptist Church		9

G

German Evangelical Church		10
"	Lutheran Churches	10 & 11
Good Shepherd Magdalene Home		2

I

I. O. O. F. Building		13

K

K. of P. Hall		13

M

M. E. Church		13

O

Oregon City Iron Works		13
"	Manufacturing Co. Woolen Mills	17
"	Saw and Planing Mill	3

P

Portland Flouring Mills Co		17
"	General Electric Co	18
"	House	18
Presbyterian Church		10
Public School	at Willamette Falls	21
"	at Canemah	19

S

S. P. R. R. Depot		13
Salvation Army		13
Shivelys Opera House		11

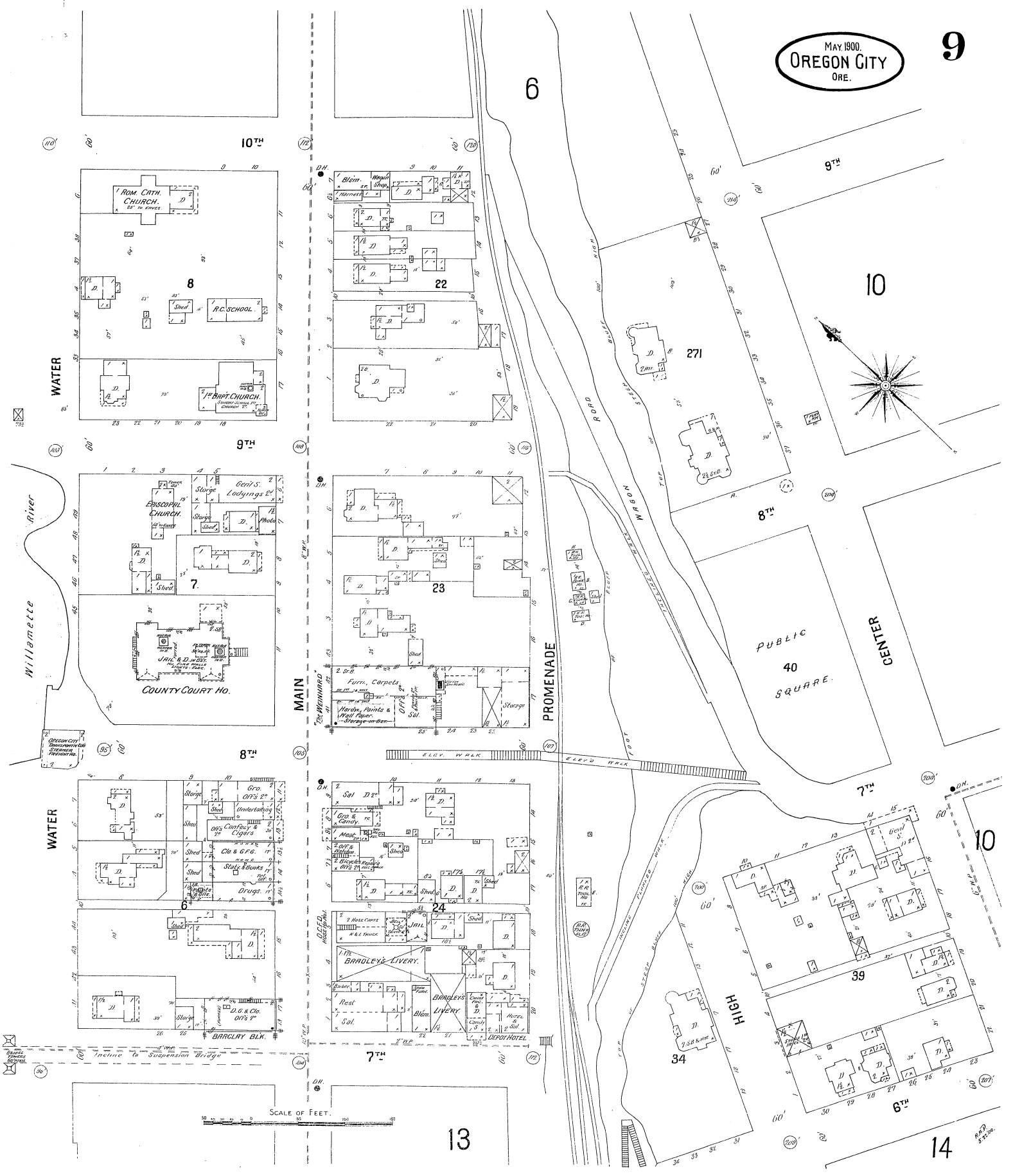
W

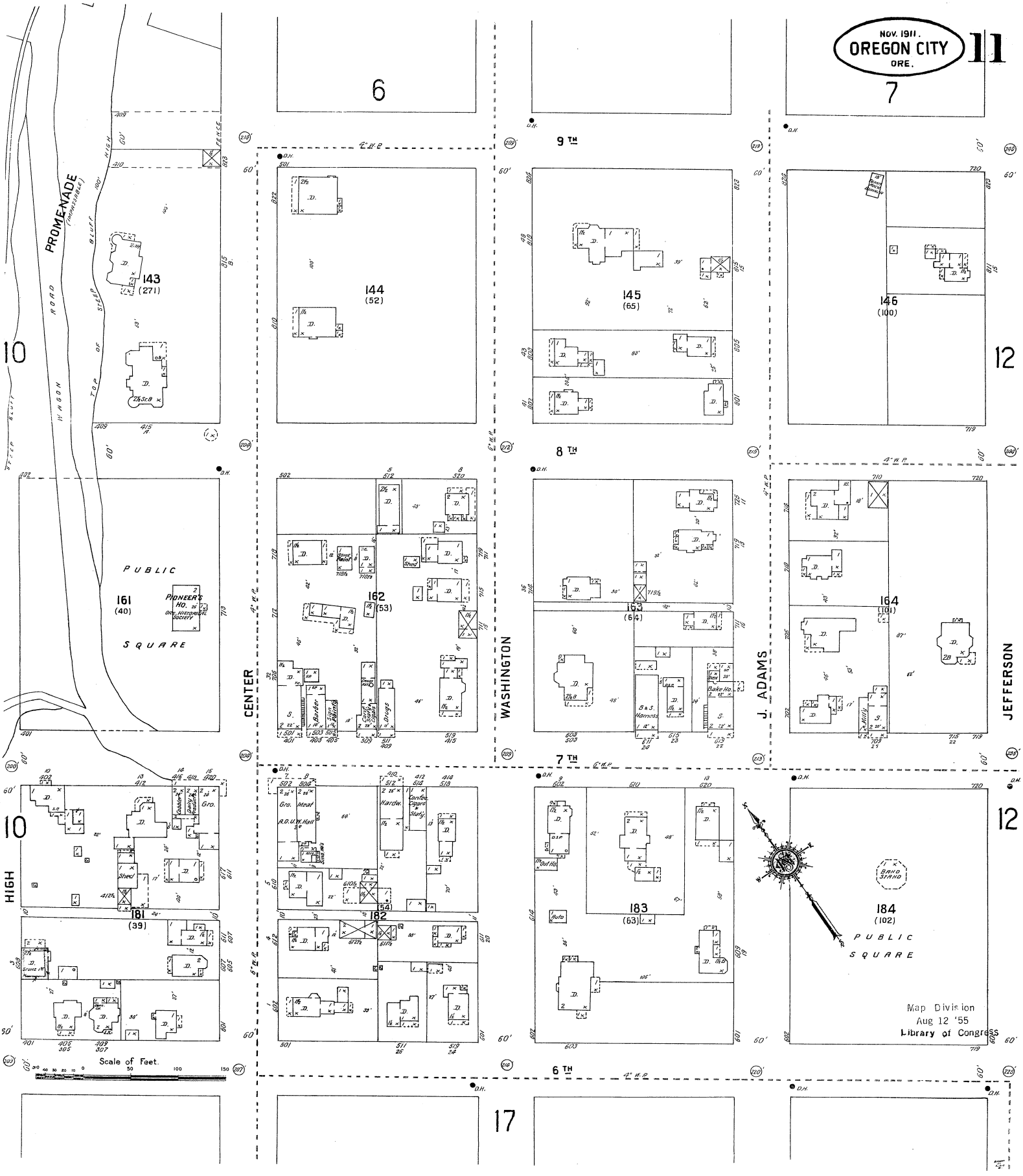
Weinhard Block		9
Wilhelm Tell House		13
Willamette, The		13
"	Falls Ry. Car House	18
"	Pulp and Paper Co., Mills	18
"	" " Station A.	17

Y

Y. M. C. A. Building		6

* Indicates only one side of Street shown.


MAY 1900.
OREGON CITY
ORE.
9
6
10
271
8
22
23
24
7
39
40
34
R.C. SCHOOL
1st BAPT. CHURCH
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
COUNTY COURT HO.
JAIL & D. H. OFF.
BRADLEY'S LIVERY
DEPOT HOTEL
PUBLIC
SQUARE
CENTER
MAIN
PROMENADE
WATER
HIGH
ROAD
WARNER MILNER
ELEV. WALK
INCLINE PLANKED WALK
Willamette River
10TH
9TH
8TH
7TH
6TH
BARCLAY BLK.
Incline to Suspension Bridge
SCALE OF FEET.
13
14


NOV. 1911.
OREGON CITY
ORE.
11
7
6
9 TH
8 TH
7 TH
6 TH
17
10
12
PROMENADE (Impassable)
BLUFF
HIGH
ROAD
WAGON
STEEP
TOP OF
BLUFF
143
(271)
144
(52)
145
(65)
146
(100)
PUBLIC
SQUARE
161
(40)
PIONEER'S HO.
162
(53)
163
(64)
164
(101)
CENTER
WASHINGTON
J. ADAMS
JEFFERSON
HIGH
181
(39)
182
183
(63)
184
(102)
PUBLIC
SQUARE
Scale of Feet.
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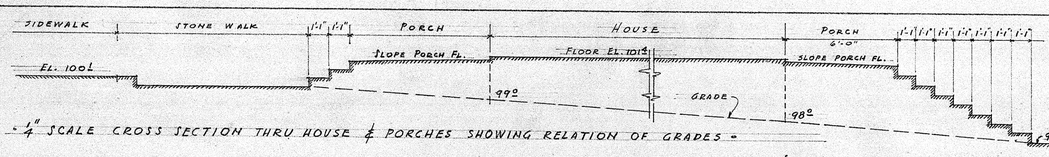
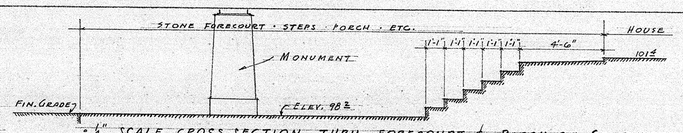
Description: The A. Glenn Stanton Plans include all of Stanton's large format drawings and maps referenced in the document.



1/4" SCALE CROSS SECTION THRU HOUSE & PORCHES SHOWING RELATION OF GRADES.

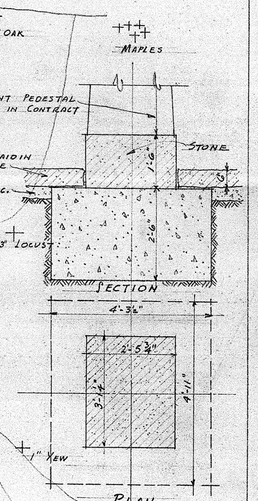


1/4" SCALE CROSS SECTION THRU FORECOURT & PORCH ON SOUTHWEST.

SINGER HILL ROAD

PRESENT GRAVEL WALK

14" MAPLE
10" MAPLE
12" ELM
14" CUT LEAF BIRCH
12" PINE
12" FIR
6" CHERRY
10" BIRCH
FOUNTAIN
CURB 96.2
5" HOLLY
MANHOLE
TOP 94.6
BOTTOM 90.7
6" CHERRY
6" MAPLE
12" ELM
6" HOLLY
6" CHERRY
6" HOLLY
10" SYCAMORE
5" MONKEY PUZZLE
24" ELM
4" MT. ASH
24" ELM
16" ELM
B.M.
100.0
NEW CONCRETE
PROPERTY LINE
100.1
WATER BOUND MACADAM WALK
NEW WALK
5'-6"
5'-0"
6" MAPLE (REMOVE)
FORECOURT
W.I. RAIL
4'-6"
25'-0"
6'-0"
6'-0"
2'-0"
12" FIR (REMOVE)
STONE STEP & PORCH
STONE
1'-0"
STONE BORDER 12" WIDE
98.6
2'-0"
12'-0"
NEW WALK
5'-6"
NEW CONCRETE
40°
NEW WALK
7'-0"
6'-0"
10'-0"
W.I. RAIL
STONE PORCH & STEPS
98.2
D.S.
98.2
D.S.
77'-0" R
Mc LOUGHLIN HOUSE
PRESENT 1ST FL. EL. 101.4
PANEL BOARD UNDER STAIRS
D.S.
99.2
STONE AREA
STONE PORCH & STEPS
11'-0"
7'-0"
6'-6"
5'-0"
STONE
3" DIPPER TO SPRINKLER
14" MAPLE
12" MAPLE
NEW WALK (IN THIS CONTRACT)
16" MAPLE
8" MAPLE
14" FIR
10" FIR
89.2
8" CHERRY
18" ELM
4" DOGWOOD
12" HORSE CHESTNUT
CLUMP OF CANE
T.C. TRAVELLE FROM PIT
T.C. TRAVELLE FROM PIT
3" STEAM SUPPLY
4" RETURN
EL. & STEAM MAIN 92.75
EL. & RETURN 92.0
FIT
12" HORSE CHESTNUT
CONC. STEPS & AREA WITH STONE TOPING
12" CHESTNUT
12" HORSE CHESTNUT
12" MAPLE
14" MAPLE
14" MAPLE
6" OAK
14" MAPLE
14" MAPLE
RETAINING WALL
RIM OF ROCK
C.L. HOUSE DRAIN EXTEND TO SEWER
12" MAPLE
6" OAK
6" OAK
MAPLES
MONUMENT PEDESTAL NOT INCLUDED IN CONTRACT
STONE FLAGGING LAID IN CONCRETE
STONE
CONC.
107.2
3" LOCUST
8" APPLE
10" MAPLES
8" CHITTEN
8" BLACK WALNUT
T.C. ROOFING DRAINS
EL. & STEAM MAIN 93.2
EL. & RETURN 91.75
RAIN DRAIN
14" MAPLE
PANEL BOARD IN BASEMENT
COTTAGE
FIN. 1ST FLOOR EL. 98.5
BOILER PIT EL. 86.5
SOIL SUCTION
1000 GAL. OIL TANK
FILLER
VENT IN WALL
DRY STONE WALL
CONC. STEPS 6" CONC. CURB
CONC. WALK
21 ELECTRIC CONDUIT (UNDERGROUND)
14" MAPLE
14" MAPLE
100.2
99.2
99.2
97.2
98.2
100.2
101.2
100.2
DOMESTIC SERVICE
POWER POLE
POWER POLE
4" WATER MAIN
4" WATER MAIN
CENTER STREET
APPROX. 36'-0"
10" SEWER
NOTE: UNDERLINED GRADES & CONTOURS DRAWN WITH DASH LINES - INDICATES FINISHED GRADES.
SEE ELEVATIONS FOR FINISH GRADING APPROXIMATION:
SITE SHOULD BE VISITED TO DETERMINE EXACT REQUIREMENTS



MONUMENT BASE.
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

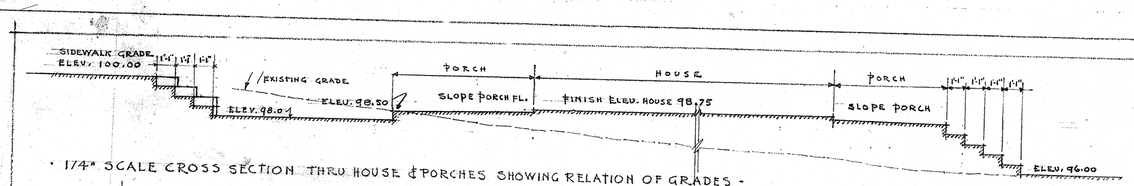
PLOT PLAN

RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT
Mc LOUGHLIN MEMORIAL ASSOC.
OREGON CITY, OREGON

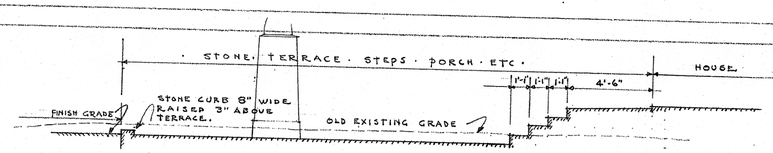
GLENN STANTON
ARCHITECT
PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOB NO. 3507		SHEET NO. 1
DRAWN BY B	TRACED BY	
CHECKED BY S	DATE 2-10-36	
SCALE 1"=10'-0"	¼"=1'-0"	

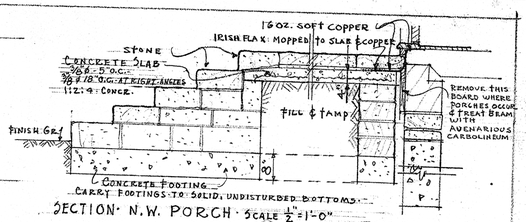
11-1032 2014



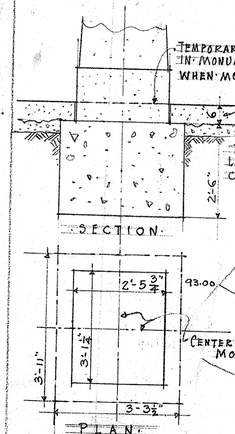
1/4" SCALE CROSS SECTION THRU HOUSE & PORCHES SHOWING RELATION OF GRADES.



1/4" SCALE CROSS SECTION THRU FORECOURT & PORCH ON SOUTHWEST.



SECTION N.W. PORCH. SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

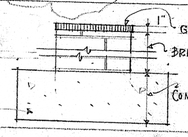


MONUMENT BASE DETAILS.
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

11-1003 AGM

NOTE: REPLACE ALL WOODEN POSTS UNDER INTERIOR OF HOUSE WITH BRICK PIERS 12" x 12", SET ON CONCRETE FOOTINGS 24" x 24" x 8". TOP OF BRICK PIERS TO BE COVERED WITH G.I. PAN 18 GAUGE, PAINTED WITH RED LEAD, TURNED DOWN 1" ALL AROUND. (10 PIERS ESTIMATED)

CARRY FOOTINGS TO SOLID UNDISTURBED BOTTOMS



NOTE: UNDERLINED GRADES, AND CONTOURS DRAWN WITH DASH LINES, INDICATE FINISHED GRADES.

These grades taken before filling, so are not authentic.

PLOT PLAN.
McLOUGHLIN DEVELOPMENT
AS REVISED 6-30-34

ALENN ~~WHITEHOUSE~~, STANTON & ~~CHURCH~~
ARCHITECTS - PORTLAND, OREGON

JOB NO. 35-07		SHT. NO.
DRAWN BY L.F.-F.R.	TRACED BY	A-2
CHECKED BY S.	DATE 1-14-35	
SCALE 1" = 1'-0" 1/4"=1'-0" & 1/2"=1'-0"		

GLENN STANTON ARCHITECT
PORTLAND, OREGON.

RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT FOR McLOUGHLIN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

JOB NO. 3507 | SHEET NO. 1

DRAWN BY R.K.T. | TRACED BY | CHECKED BY S | DATE 7.9.35 | SCALE 1" = 10'-0" | DETAILS AS SHOWN

◦ FOUNDATION & PLOT PLAN ◦

SIDEWALK · STONE WALK · PORCH · HOUSE · PORCH
ELEV. 100.1 · SLOPE PORCH FL. · FLOOR ELEV. 101.4 · SLOPE PORCH FL.
PRESENT GRADE · 99.00 · 98.00 · 97.00 APPROX.

◦ 1/4" SCALE CROSS-SECTION THRU HOUSE & PORCHES SHOWING RELATION OF GRADES ◦

STONE TERRACE · STEPS · PORCH · ETC. · HOUSE
FINISH GRADE · ELEV. 98.2 · 4'-6"

◦ 1/4" SCALE CROSS SECTION THRU FORECOURT & PORCH ON SOUTHWEST ◦

MONUMENT PEDESTAL NOT INCLUDED IN THIS CONTRACT
TEMPORARY PAVING TO BE FILLED IN MONUMENT LOCATION & REMOVED WHEN MONUMENT IS PLACED
STONE SLABS · FLAGGING LAID IN CONCRETE · BASE · 2'-0"

◦ SECTION ◦

2'-5¾" OPENING · 3'-1¼" · REMOVABLE PAVING · CONCRETE FOOTING · 3'-3½"

◦ PLAN ◦

◦ DETAIL of MONUMENT BASE ◦
SCALE ½" = 1'-0"

10 ⅞ → CURB

PRESENT WALK · GRAVEL WALK · NEW GRAVEL WALK · NEW GRAVEL WALK

12" PINE · 14" CUT LEAF BIRCH · 14" MAPLE · 10" MAPLE · 12" ELM · 10" FIR · 12" FIR · 6" CHERRY · FOUNTAIN · CURB 96.5 · 5" HOLLY · 10" BIRCH · MANHOLE 94.6 TOP 90.7 BOTTOM · 8" MAPLE · 6" CHERRY · 12" ELM · 6" MAPLE · 12" MAPLE · 6" HOLLY · 16" ELM · 4" DOGWOOD · 12" HORSE CHESTNUT · CLUMP OF CANE · 14" MAPLE · 1" YEW · STEAM CONDUIT · 12" CHESTNUT · 12" HORSE CHESTNUT · 14" MAPLE · 6" OAK · 14" MAPLE · 14" MAPLE · 24" ELM · 4" MT. ASH · 24" ELM · 16" ELM · 14" MAPLE · 10" SYCAMORE · 5" MONKEY PUZZLE

◦ SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION ◦
FL. 101.4 · NEW GRADE · ORIGINAL GRADE · APPROX. PRES. GR. · 6" CHERRY

◦ NORTH-WEST ELEVATION ◦
FL. 101.4 · NEW GRADE · ORIGINAL GR. · APPROX. PRES. GR. · 6" HOLLY

◦ NORTH-EAST ELEVATION ◦
FL. 101.4 · ORIGINAL GRADE · NEW GRADE & APPROX. PRESENT GR.

◦ SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION ◦
SCALE ⅛" = 1'-0"

NOTE: SEE TYPICAL FOUNDATION SECTION FOR RELATIVE STONE & CONCRETE WALL HEIGHTS.

REMOVE 6" MAPLE · FORECOURT · COVER FOOTING · BRONZE BUST · REMOVE 12" FIR · STONE · W.I. RAIL · STONE BORDER 12" WIDE · 4'-6" · 8'-0" · 6'-0" · 12'-0" · 98.50

McLOUGHLIN HOUSE
PRESENT FLOOR ELEV. 101.4

77'-0" R. · 77'-0" R.

STONE PORCH & STEPS · 7'-0" · 3'-0" · 6'-0" · STONE · CURB VALVE · 3" SUPPLY TO SPRINKLER · 14" MAPLE · 12" MAPLE · NEW GRAVEL WALK · 99.0 · 99.00 · 100.10

◦ CENTER STREET ◦
300' APPROX. · 4" WATER MAIN · 8" SEWER

NOTE: UNDERLINED GRADES, AND CONTOURS DRAWN WITH DASH LINES, INDICATE FINISHED GRADES.

NOTE: REPLACE ALL WOODEN POSTS UNDER INTERIOR OF HOUSE WITH BRICK PIERS 12" x 12" SET ON CONCRETE FOOTINGS 24"x24" x 8" DEEP. TOP OF BRICK PIERS TO BE COVERED WITH G.I. PAN 18 GAUGE. PAINTED WITH RED LEAD, TURNED DOWN 1" ALL AROUND. (10 PIERS ESTIMATED)

G.I. CAP · BRICK PIER · CONC. FOOTING · CARRY FOOTINGS TO SOLID UNDISTURBED BOTTOMS

11-1905 S&M

16" MAPLE · 8" MAPLE · 14" FIR · 12" MAPLE · RIM OF ROCK · 88.00 · RETAINING WALL · 10" MAPLES · 8" CHITTEN · 8" APPLE · 3" LOCUST · 8" BLACK WALNUT · CARRY FOOTING DRAINS · 14" MAPLE · OIL SUCTION · CURATOR'S COTTAGE · FLOOR ELEV. 98.50 · 1000 GAL. OIL TANK · FILLER · VENT · DRY STONE WALL · 14" MAPLE · CURB 6" WIDE · CONC. STEPS · CONCRETE WALK · 14" MAPLE · 14" MAPLE · 14" MAPLE · 6" OAK · 6" OAK · MAPLES · 12" CHESTNUT · 12" HORSE CHESTNUT · 12" DOMESTIC SERVICE · 14" MAPLE

NOTE: SECTIONS TYPICAL FOR ALL PORCHES OF McLOUGHLIN HOUSE.

◦ SECTION "A-A" ◦ THRU N.W. PORCH
W.I. RAIL · 3" · STONE · 6" · 8" · GRADE · 3" BELOW GRADE · CONCRETE · 14" · 12" · CARRY FOOTINGS TO SOLID UNDISTURBED BOTTOMS

IRISH FLAX MOPPED TO SLAB & COPPER · 16 OZ. SOFT COPPER · 101.4 · STONE · WALK · PILL & TAMP · ½" BARS 6" C.C. WITH ½" ◦ 18" C.C. IN OPPOSITE DIRECTION · 1:2:4 CONC. SLAB 6" MINIMUM THICKNESS · TREAT BEAM IN CONTACT WITH CONC. WITH AVENARIOUS CARBOLINEUM. · 8" · 12"

◦ SECT. THRU N.W. PORCH ◦
SCALE ½" = 1'-0"

CARRY FOOTINGS TO SOLID UNDISTURBED BOTTOMS

101.4 · NEW SKIRTING BOARD · NEW FINISH GRADE · TREAT SEAM IN CONTACT WITH MASONRY WITH CARBOLINEUM · STONE · CONC. 1:3:5 · TOP OF CONCRETE 3" BELOW GRADE · 12" · 107.00 · 106.00 · 102.00

CARRY FOOT OF WALL TO SOLID UNDISTURBED BOTTOM, IN ALL CASES AT LEAST 6" BELOW ORIGINAL GRADE.

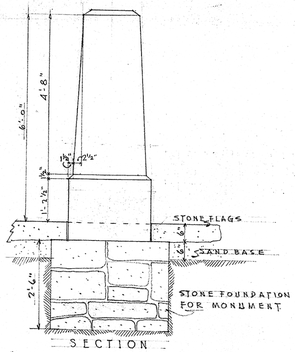
◦ TYPICAL FOUNDATION SECT. ◦
SCALE ½" = 1'-0"

1¼" x ½" W.I. ROUNDED CORNERS · 3'-6" · 2'-6" · STONE · 11" · 2'-0" · ½" SQ. W.I. SET IN LEAD · STONE WALK

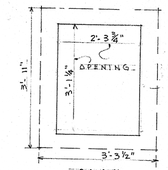
◦ DETAIL OF W.I. RAIL ◦ ON PORCHES & STEPS
SCALE ½" = 1'-0"

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC SERVICE FROM POLE AT 8th & CENTER STS. · 100.00 · 103.0 · 102.0 · 101.0 · 100.0 · 99.00 · 12" · STONE BORDER

TYPICAL DETAIL OF ◦ FORECOURT STONE TERRACE ◦
SCALE ½" = 1'-0"



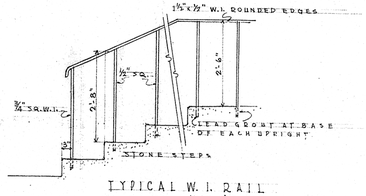
SECTION



PLAN

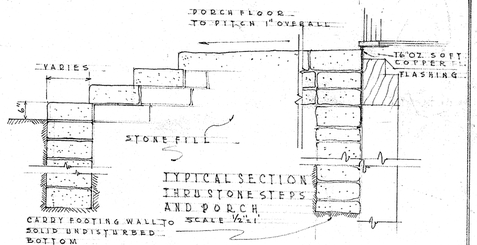
DETAILS OF MONUMENT BASE

SCALE ½" = 1'-0"



TYPICAL W. I. RAIL

SCALE ½" = 1'



TYPICAL SECTION THRU STONE STEPS AND PORCH

SCALE ½" = 1'

SINGER HILL ROAD

REMOVE PRES. GRAVEL WALK

14" MAPLE

16" MAPLE

16" MAPLE

8" MAPLE

12" ELM

14" FIR

12" MAPLE

10" FIR

4" OAK

8" OAK

12" PINE

14" BUTLEAF BIRCH

APPROX. LOCATION OF STEPS TO UNDERGROUND CROSSING

12" FIR

6" CHERRY

STEPS AND SUB WAY WPA PROJECT # 165-94-3000

PRESENT FOUNTAIN

5" HOLLY

11'-6"

8" CHERRY

10" MAPLES

8" APPLE

8" LOCUST

RETAINING WALL

6" CHITTEM

STONE TERRACE

STONE STEPS — NUMBER OF RISERS TO DEPEND ON GRADE

8'-6"

7'-0"

PORCH

MILLSTONE

CINDER TERRACE

MANHOLE

8" MAPLE

18" ELM

4" DOGWOOD

12" HORSECHESTNUT

CLUMP OF CANE

14" MAPLE

6" CHERRY

12" MAPLE

14" TREADS

W.I. RAIL

6" HOLLY

STONE PORCH & STEPS — NUMBER OF RISERS TO DEPEND ON GRADE

12" ELM

6" MAPLE

REMOVE PRESENT GRAVEL WALK

CARETAKER'S COTTAGE

6" HOLLY

STONE PORCH & STEPS — NUMBER OF RISERS TO DEPEND ON GRADE

W.I. RAIL

CINDERS

REMOVE 6" MAPLE

MONUMENT

14" TREAD STONE

STONE TERRACE

9'-6"

REMOVE 12" FIR

14" TREADS

28'-6"

12" STONE BORDER

Mc LOUGHLIN HOUSE

1ST FL. ELEV. 101.4

12" HORSE CHESTNUT

12" CRESTNUT

MINIMUM SIZE FLAG 12" X 24" & 6" TRICE

12" BORDER

TYPICAL DETAIL OF STONE TERRACE

SCALE ½" = 1'

10" SYCAMORE

REMOVE 6" MONKEY PUZZLE

24" ELM

4" MT. ASH

24" ELM

16" ELM

STONE PORCH STEPS AND WALL

12" MAPLE

14" MAPLE

14" MAPLE

12" HORSE CHESTNUT

14" MAPLE

6" OAK

14" MAPLE

14" MAPLE

CINDER WALK

15" TREAD

7'-0"

CENTER STREET

PLOT PLAN

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

DRAWN BY B	WALKS, PORCHES & TERRACES OF McLOUGHLIN HOUSE, OREGON CITY FOR McLOUGHLIN ASSOCIATION	DATE 6-1-38
CHECKED W.		REVISED
COMM. NO. 3630	GLENN STANTON ARCHITECT RAILWAY EXCHANGE PORTLAND, OREGON	DRAW NO. A

McLAUGHLIN PARK
OREGON CITY ORE.
1 INCH TO 10 FEET

W.O. 3001-11

10% → Curb

88.6 · 89 · 90 · 91 · 92 · 93 · 94 · 95 · 96 · 97 · 98 · 99 · 100.0

97.5 14" Maple
96 10" Maple
97.0
16" Maple
96.5 12" Elm
96.5 10" Fir
88 8" Maple
14" Fir
12" Maple
Rim of Rock
6" Oak
8" Oak
107.0
Maples
12" Pine
91 12" Cut Leaf Birch
94 12" Fir
Present Walk
6" Cherry
Fountain
curb 4'6"
5" Holly
Gravel Walk
8" Cherry
10" Birch
6" Cherry
6" Maple
12" Maple
7'0"
2" Hawthorne
6" Holly
14" Elm
Gravel Walk
Stone Porch & Steps
97.2
96.4
Remove This Path
Remove
6" Holly
6" Maple
FORECOURT
Rock
Bronze Bust
Stone Porch & Steps
McLaughlin House
12" Fir
Stone
Rock Curb
Present Floor Elev. 101.4
New " 98.0
Gravel
98.8
98.3
STONE
12" Maple
STONE STEPS
10" Sycamore
5" Monkey Puzzle
14" Elm
4" Mt. Ash
24" Elm
Elm
16" Elm
4" Dogwood
92.5
12" Horsechestnut
Stump of cone
14" Maple
10" Maples
8 Chittem
8" Apple
107.0
3" Locust
8" Black Walnut
1" Yew
Curators Cottage
Floor Elev. 97.5
12" Horsechestnut
12" Chestnut
96.5
12" Horsechestnut
14" Maple
6" Oak
14" Maple
14" Maple
Stone Steps
100.1
CENTER ST.

PLOT PLAN
McLaughlin Development
as revised 6-30-34

WHITEHOUSE, STANTON & CHURCH
ARCHITECTS - PORTLAND, OREGON

JOB NO. 3401 — SHT. NO. A-2
DRWN. BY HAO — TRACED BY
CHECKED BY S — DATE
SCALE 1"=10 Feet

REVISED JUNE 30 1934

VOID

E-1

Title: Site Recommendations

Description: Site recommendations have been developed for the McLoughlin House Unit. The recommendations focus on accessibility to the McLoughlin House, design schematics for the fence as well as information related to historic and compatible vegetation palettes and planting practices.

McLoughlin House Unit | Site Recommendations

OVERVIEW

The following site recommendations for the McLoughlin House Unit were completed as a supplement to the McLoughlin House Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI). The McLoughlin House CLI was funded under PMIS project 157684 "Prepare Cultural Landscape Inventory for the McLoughlin House Unit of Fort Vancouver NHS", which was initiated in 2015. Site recommendations have been developed for the landscape associated with the McLoughlin House Unit. Specific recommendations were prepared to support general vegetation management, development of a compatible fence adjacent to the bluff, and accessibility improvements associated with the McLoughlin House that are compliant with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS) Chapter 4.

Preparation of the site recommendations was completed in 2017 by Pacific West Region (PWR) Cultural Landscape Program staff Shannon Sawyer (Historical Landscape Architect), and edited by Cortney Cain Gjesfjeld (Historical Landscape Architect). The recommendations were based on preliminary work completed by Heidi Pierson (former MCHO Site Manager) and Erica Owens (former PWR Historical Landscape Architect). Notes from previous McLoughlin House meetings (8/6/2014) and draft "cut sheets" also provided insight in park needs and previous considerations.

The site recommendations adhere to the 2007 McLoughlin House Unit Management Plan, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and local design guidelines. Additionally, the site recommendations follow the intent of the Perpetual Scenic Easement between Oregon City and the National Park Service to "preserve the scenic and historical quality" of the charter park (McLoughlin House Unit Management Plan, 161). Prior to implementation, full design drawings and compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) must be completed.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Introduction

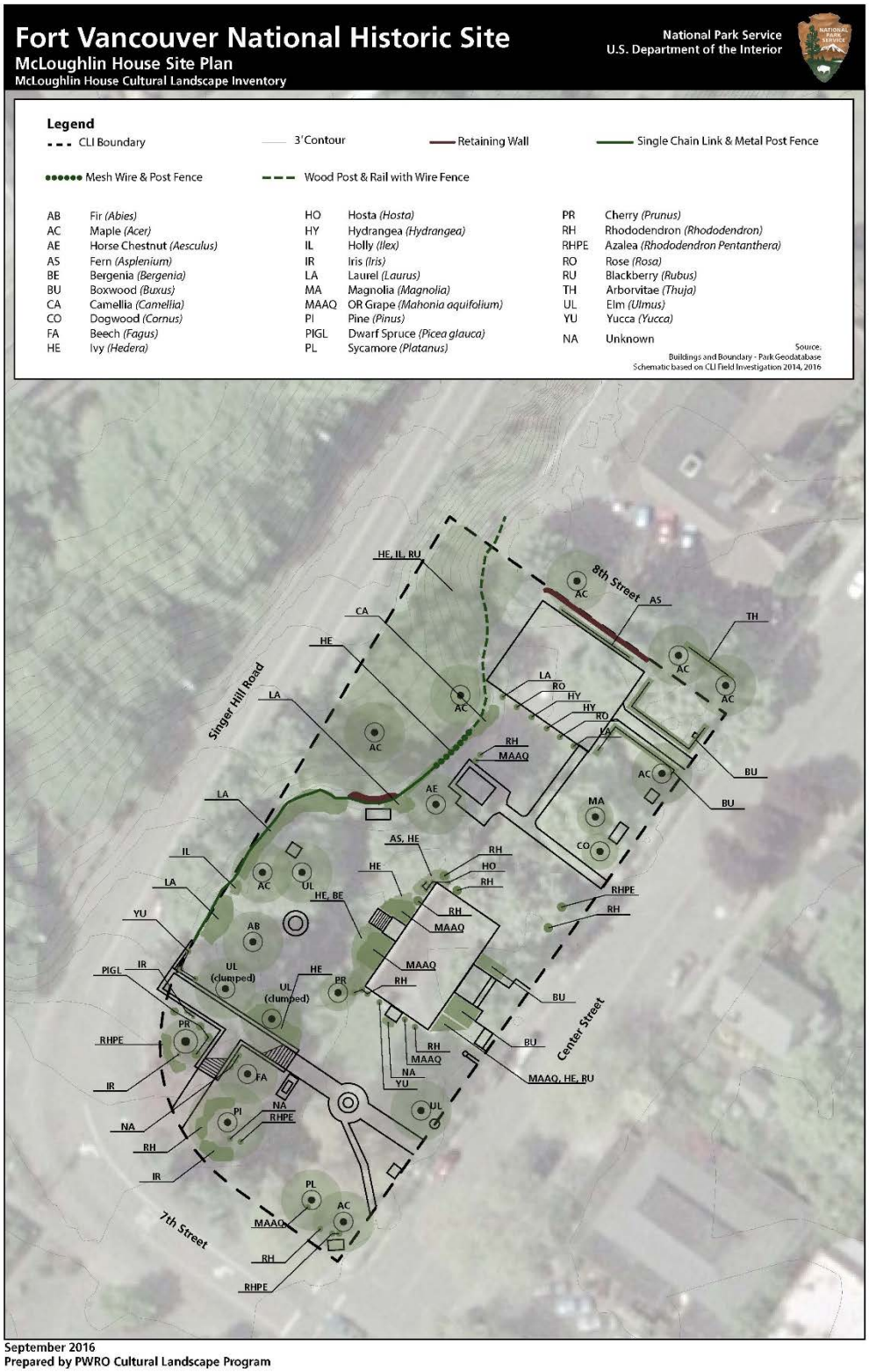
The landscape associated with the McLoughlin House Unit has changed through time to accommodate changing styles and tastes as well as to accommodate new buildings and structures. The character of the vegetation associated with the earliest period of development at the site in the nineteen teens included a combination of manicured formal garden beds and shade trees. By the mid to late 1930s, the character of the vegetation associated with the site changed as the formal garden beds were replaced with native plants. The transition from formal garden beds to a more simplified approach coincided with changes in garden design in the early twentieth century. During this period, there was a shift away from the formality of Victorian times toward the more functional and natural style of the Arts and Crafts Movement. Today, the vegetation associated with the McLoughlin House Unit reflects the simplified gardens characteristic of the later period of significance, including the historic plant beds near buildings and structures as well as the boxwood hedge in front of the Barclay House.

While the overall historic character of the vegetation at the McLoughlin House retains integrity, some individual specimen trees, shrubs, herbaceous plantings, vines, and lawn, have been replaced since the period of significance as a result of the onset of diseases and pests, natural growth and decline, and inadequate maintenance. In general, management of vegetation within the McLoughlin House Unit should be limited to perpetuating the historic character of the vegetation of the site by preserving historic vegetative materials as well as planting compatible species using recommended methods.

Incompatible modifications to the overall character of the vegetation associated with the site include the growth of mature trees behind the McLoughlin House, which obstruct views toward downtown Oregon City and the Willamette River. Recommendations for reestablishment of the historic viewshed through vegetation removal are beyond the scope of this document. 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 bluff retaining wall. A solution will require additional historical research, analysis, and consultation with representatives of Oregon City, the Oregon City Historic Review Board and McLoughlin Memorial Association.

Refer to the vegetation existing conditions site plan below for detail on species identification and location.

Vegetation Site Plan



Site plan showing the existing conditions for the McLoughlin House Unit vegetation. See the Supplemental Information section for a larger version of this site plan (NPS PWR CL Program, 2017).

Trees

Historic Character

There are no known planting plans demonstrating the early development of the site; however, historic photographs taken between 1911 and 1913 illustrated that the site was composed of a combination of both young and mature trees scattered throughout the grounds. Between 1934 and 1938, Glenn Stanton prepared a series of plans for the McLoughlin House site, which illustrated shade trees covering a majority of the site. Both specimen trees and groupings of trees were identified on the plans. While both deciduous and coniferous trees were identified, maple trees represented the dominant species. Coniferous species were located solely along the west side and southwestern corner of the site. Tree species with delicate details popular in small and medium sized gardens in the early twentieth century, including cherries and hawthorns were also identified on the plans.

Historic & Compatible Species

The list of historic species below is based on information derived from the Stanton plans that were developed between 1934 and 1938. The list of compatible species is based on 1920s and 1930s garden design principles and extant vegetation on site.

Historic Species

˚No longer extant

Cherry	Pine
Dogwood	Sycamore
Douglas-Fir	Birch˚
Elm	Hawthorne˚
Holly	Locust˚
Horse Chestnut	Monkey puzzle ˚
Magnolia	Mountain ash˚
Maple	Oak ˚

Compatible Species

Disease resistant Elm varieties (e.g. Accolade, Patriot)
Mugo pine
Japanese maple
Silver maple

Existing Conditions

The site is characterized by a diverse assemblage of large tree species. Deciduous trees dominate, with just a few coniferous specimens located in the southwestern corner. Based on information presented in the Stanton plans, there is roughly half the number of trees extant within the McLoughlin House Unit boundaries today as there was near the end of the period of significance. Similar to other areas of the United States, Dutch elm disease remains a potential threat to the extant elm trees on site.

Recommendations

- In an effort to maintain the historic character of the site, the majority of trees located within the McLoughlin House Unit should be comprised of deciduous species, while coniferous trees should be clustered on the west side or southwestern corner of the property.

- The lists of historic species and compatible species found above should be considered when undertaking future planting activities. When feasible, first order preference should be given to replacement in-kind, followed by the trees in the list of historic species. Future plantings should take into account the safety of the buildings, ease of upkeep, disease resistance, and maintenance of the shady, park-like atmosphere of the landscape.

- Where replanting or replacement is necessary, use plant material of a caliper sufficient to reestablish historic character as quickly as possible. Plant as close to the original tree location as possible.

- Several Dutch elm disease resistant varieties of elms exist. Two examples with a fast growth rate, excellent insect resistance, and a vase form include the Accolade and Patriot varieties. A Silver maple comes closest in habit to the American elm among listed historic species and could be planted as a compatible elm replacement. Silver maples are tall stately trees with a vase form, similar to the elm. When replanting or replacing elm trees on site, Dutch elm resistant varieties are preferred over a compatible species such as the Silver maple.

Shrubs and Hedges

Historic Character
Based on early historic photographs, the site included an abundance of rose bushes, which were eventually removed due to high maintenance requirements. Later, at the end of the period of significance, the site was characterized by a combination of soft, airy naturalistic plantings with a strongly structured framework. Key to this structure was hedges and shrubs which offered a contrast in height, form, and tension. The formal boxwood hedge along the entrance walkway to the Barclay House was planted after the Barclay House was relocated to the site in 1937; however, the boxwood in front of the McLoughlin House was planted after the period of significance.

Historic & Compatible Species
The list of historic species below is based on the Stanton plans that were developed between 1934 and 1938 as well as from historic photographs. The compatible species list is based on 1920s and 1930s garden design principles and extant vegetation on site.

Historic Species	***Compatible Species***
˚No longer extant	Azalea
English Boxwood	Camellia
Yew	Cherry laurel
Roses˚	Hydrangea
	Oregon grape
	Rhododendron
	Vine maple

Existing Conditions
Although it is difficult to determine individual shrubs that were planted during the period of significance, the general historic character of the plantings can still be ascertained. Broad-leaved, dark green shrubs characteristic of early twentieth century gardens define the character of the plantings throughout the site.

Recommendations

- When undertaking future planting activities and plant replacements, a diverse assemblage of compatible shrub species from the list above is recommended that represents the character of the vegetation associated with the latter part of the period of significance. Maintenance should also be a consideration for future plantings, as shrubs should be kept pruned and the site maintained in its historic well-tended character.

- Where shrubs have overgrown into trees or become excessively leggy, consideration should be given to pruning back the shrub, where 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.

- 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.

Photo of the boxwood hedge along Barclay House entrance walkway (PWR, 2015).

Herbaceous, Vines, & Ground Covers

Historic Character
Historic photographs illustrate herbaceous species and ground covers located throughout the garden beds and foundation plantings. Vines were historically maintained, for example, on the east side of the Barclay House porch.

Historic & Compatible Species
While most herbaceous and low growing species that were present during the historic period are unknown, compatible species are based on 1920s and 1930s garden design principles.

Historic Species	***Compatible Species***
˚No longer extant	Clematis
Grape Vine˚	Climbing hydrangea
	Iris
	Hosta
	Hypericum
	Porcelain berry
	White anemone

Existing Conditions
Invasive species such as English ivy and Himalayan blackberry are prominent on the site today. Ivy has been found growing on trees and shrubs as well as on the foundation of the McLoughlin House.

Recommendations
- The historic character of foundation plantings, including a low ground cover and herbaceous plantings, should be perpetuated. When undertaking future planting activities and plant replacements, a diverse assemblage of compatible plant species from the list above is recommended that represents the character of the vegetation associated with the latter part of the period of significance. Maintenance should also be a consideration for future plantings, as plantings should be kept pruned and the site maintained in its historic well-tended character.

- Refer to the Stabilization Measures section of the CLI for information related to management of English ivy growing within the boundaries of the McLoughlin House Unit.

Photo of English ivy growing on a tree behind the Barclay House (PWR, 2015).

Lawn

Historic Character

The historic character of the lawn during the early years of the period of significance reflected a well-established manicured appearance. In later years, the lawn likely did not receive as much maintenance. This variation can be seen in the photos below, where in 1913, the lawn was even and polished; whereas in 1946, the lawn appears to be less meticulously maintained with longer grass and uneven patches. The first gasoline powered mowers were manufactured in the United States in 1919. The manicured appearance in the 1913 photo would have been achieved through the use of a push mower.

Photo looking north/northwest from the path connecting the southern corner of the block to the fountain showing manicured lawn, 1913 (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives).

Photo of the western corner of the McLoughlin House demonstrating uneven patches of lawn, 1946 (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives).

Existing Conditions

The lawn today is generally in good to fair condition. There are bare patches, especially located under the shady areas beneath trees.

Photo of the McLoughlin House Unit lawn looking northeast (PWR, 2015).

Recommendations

- 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. Maintenance of a Class B turf is most appropriate, 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 historically maintained character of the landscape.

- Once a year or every two years as needed, fertilizer could be spread and broadleaf weeds controlled.

- Bare or worn patches of grass should be overseeded as needed by hand broadcasting seed, raking the seed gently into the soil, and establishing the seed by consistent watering.

Garden Beds

Historic Character
In early twentieth century garden design, the foundation garden was designed to look like an extension of the house and often included a mixture of shrubs, herbaceous species, and ground covers. Shrubs historically located around the foundations of the McLoughlin and Barclay houses included rose, hydrangea, laurel, boxwood, rhododendron, and camellia. As mentioned above, the herbaceous and ground cover plantings were also an important component of the foundation plantings, as depicted in historic photographs.

Existing Conditions
Overall, the foundation plantings associated with the McLoughlin House are compatible with the historic character of the site. The south side and west side garden beds are good examples of foundation garden beds with a mixture of mostly compatible species in dense massings. The curbside plantings located along the southern and southwestern sections of the grounds today are not comprised of historically compatible plant species, including yucca and dwarf spruce. The plants are spaced far apart, leaving much of the garden bed area as mulch.

Photo of the McLoughlin House south side garden bed (PWR, 2015).

Photo of the McLoughlin House west entrance garden bed (PWR, 2015).

Recommendations

- Although the plants in the garden beds have likely been replaced over time, it is important that those planted today are compatible with the historic palette.

- Plants that have died should be removed and replaced. Historic species and varieties from the lists above should be used wherever possible. If historic plants are not available or are prone to disease, it may be appropriate to substitute a modern variety if it is similar in character to the historic plant.

- New garden beds should not be introduced where none existed historically. Review historic photographs for historic garden bed locations.

- When using mulch to retain moisture and provide a protective layer around the base of trees or beds, use dark, earth-colored shredded wood mulch.
    - "Inappropriate landscape treatments such as berms and extensive non-vegetative ground cover (e.g. mulch and bark dust) are discouraged" (Oregon City Design Guidelines for Alterations and Additions to Historic Buildings, 4).
    - When planting, plants should be spaced close enough together to create vegetative massings that visually fill the garden bed. Large areas of mulch should not be visually present.

Photo of a garden bed along 7th Street with dead plants that require replacement. Note excessive use of mulch (PWR, 2016).

FENCE

Existing Conditions

One of the most defining natural features of the site is its topography. The McLoughlin House Unit sits on a gently sloped terrace on the edge of a bluff above the Willamette River and downtown Oregon City. The steep slope, or bluff, is stabilized by a stone retaining wall. Today, a fence line extends along the northwestern edge of the maintained lawn following the edge the 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 near 8th Street. Three different styles of fence currently exist along the edge of the bluff behind the property fronting Singer Hill Road. Fence types include a single chain link and metal post (36 inches tall) roughly located behind the McLoughlin House, a section of chain link fence (38 inches tall) with ivy situated behind the gravesite, and wood post and rail with decorative wire fence located behind the Barclay House.

Photo of the existing single chain link and metal post fence located behind the McLoughlin House (PWR, 2016).

Photo of the existing chain link fence located behind the McLoughlin gravesite (PWR, 2016).

Photo of the existing wood post and rail with decorative wire fence located behind the Barclay House (PWR, 2016).

Design Problem

The existing system of fences located along the bluff of the McLoughlin House Unit is not compatible with the historic character of the site and is unsafe. A new fence that is compatible with the historic character of the property is recommended to replace the existing fence to meet visitor safety requirements.

Overview of Relevant Treatment Guidelines

The proposed modifications and additions should comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, recommendations from existing documentation, and local design guidelines.

- *Guidelines for New Construction in Oregon City Historic Districts*
  - The guidelines note that the design for fences in rear yards should be "Staggered vertical or horizontal boards; woven wire supported on wood or steel." Due to the association of the McLoughlin House Unit to the nearby McLoughlin Promenade, design and construction of a fence that is compatible with the WPA rustic style is appropriate for the site.
  - The guidelines prohibit fences over six feet in height in interior side and rear yards.

- Oregon City Historic Review Board Policy #6 - on the construction of fences and walls
  - The project must comply with the Oregon City Historic Review Board regarding Policy #6 on the construction of fences and walls within Historic Districts, designated sites in Conservation Districts, or on individual sites designated as landmarks. The table below, from Policy #6, lists the materials that are acceptable and not acceptable for fences located in interior side yards, alleyways, and rear yards.

Oregon City Historic Review Board Policy #6:
Fences in Interior Side Yards, Alleyways and Rear Yards

ACCEPTABLE	NOT ACCEPTABLE
Iron Picket	Chain-link
Ornamental Cast Iron	Post and Rail / Split Rail
Brick	Concrete Block
Combinations of Iron and Masonry	Stockade
Wood Picket – flat boards or square vertical	Plywood / Hardboard or Asbestos Panel
Woven wire if installed according to height available from manufacturer and with wood posts and rails	Hollow, Twisted Wrought Iron
Concrete Block	Mixed Material Diagonal Board (e.g. brick / wood / vinyl)
Horizontal Board	
Staggered Vertical Board (good neighbor)	
Solid Wood – flat-topped, clipped top or capped vertical	

Fence Design & Recommendations
The fence system be replaced with one compatible style, consistent with the WPA rustic style. It should comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and local design guidelines.

- The McLoughlin House Unit site is closely associated with the nearby McLoughlin Promenade and the proposed fence design composed of rough cut stone posts with black steel rails is compatible with the WPA rustic style of the WPA Singer Hill steps and the McLoughlin Promenade.

- The proposed fence design includes both iron and masonry, which are listed in the "Acceptable" category outlined in the Oregon City Historic Review Board Policy #6. See policy at http://www.orcity.org/planning/hrb-policies for specific guidance on the project review process.

- Fence posts should be installed approximately eight to ten feet apart based on the post spacing of an existing historic fence associated with the Singer Hill Steps. This spacing would allow for the installation of a total of twenty-four to thirty posts. It should be noted that spacing may be dictated by the tight curves of the bluff edge.
    - In select locations, there may be opportunities for the installation of rails that have a slight bend to mimic the curved bluff edge. Curved rails were incorporated into the design of the McLoughlin Promenade. See photograph below.

In order to comply with safety standards, the following design is proposed:

- Remove the three existing fence styles that have been identified in the CLI as having an undetermined historic status. Selectively thin existing vegetation located along the fence line to facilitate the installation and maintenance of the new fence.

- To protect the fence from the threat of loss due to erosion, install the new fence ten feet back from the edge of the bluff. 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 Unit boundary behind the Barclay House.

- To ensure that the fence serves as an adequate safety barrier, the top rail must meet the standard railing height of 42”. Midrails are included in the design so that the openings are no more than the approved 19” wide. (OSHA)

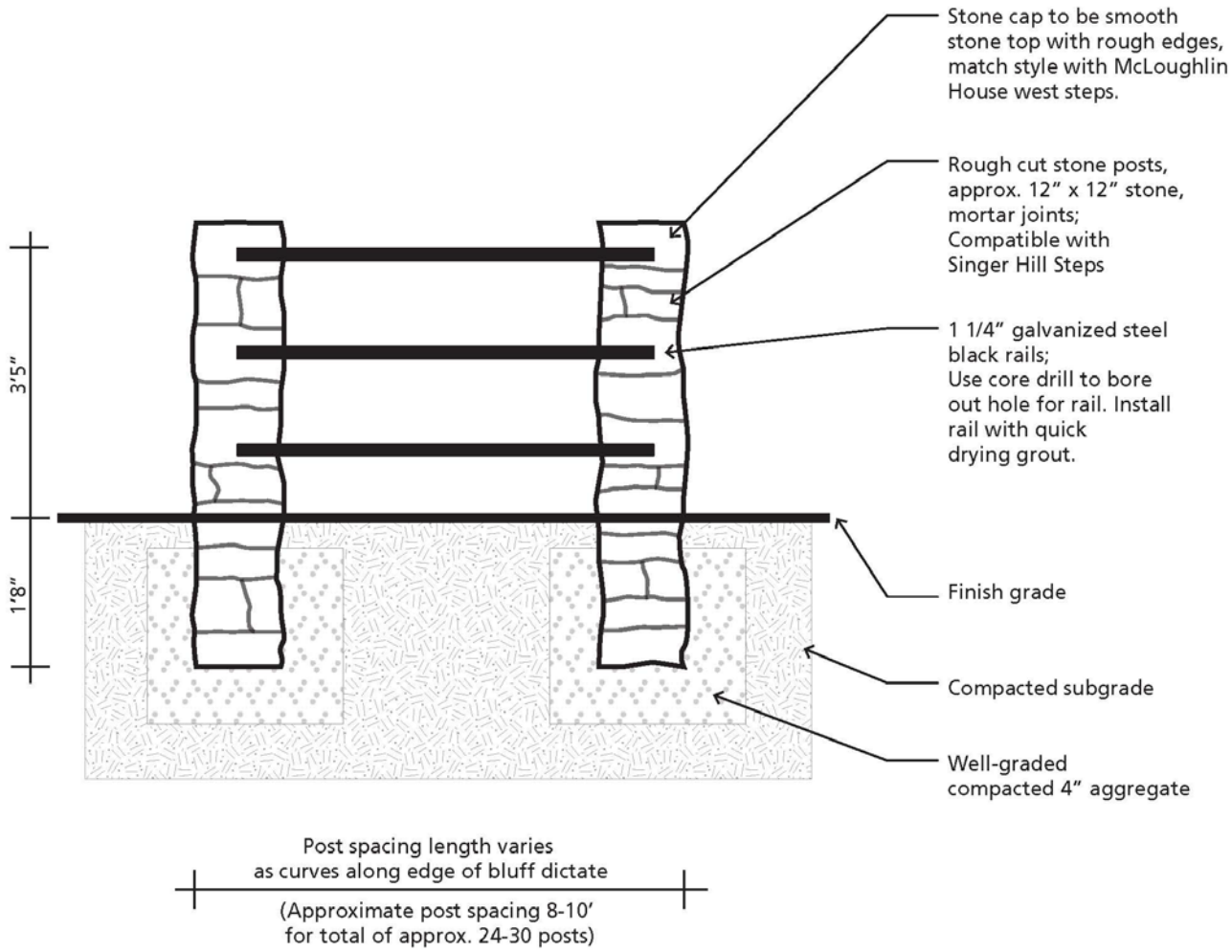
See detail below of proposed fence design.

Photo of rough cut stone as well as smooth stone used in the construction of the McLoughlin house west steps. The proposed new fence posts and associated post caps will utilize similar materials in an effort to make to make the feature compatible with the historic character of the site (PWR, 2016).

Photo of rough cut stone used in development of the historic Singer Hill steps and the associated WPA rustic style masonry construction (PWR, 2015).

Example of a curved railing found along the McLoughlin Promenade (PWR, 2016).

Fence Design



Fence Design for the McLoughlin House Unit. See the Supplemental Information section for a larger version of this detail (NPS PWR CL Program, 2017).

MCLOUGHLIN HOUSE ABAAS COMPLIANT ENTRANCE

Historic Background

Historic documentation illustrates that the character of the east side porch and steps has transitioned over time since the McLoughlin House was relocated to the site in 1909. By 1911, a small covered wooden entry porch had been constructed on the street-side or east elevation of the building. It featured a prominent front-gable roof with classically-derived pedimented gable end and porch columns. (There is no documentation indicating that such a porch had previously existed) (HSR, 15). Between 1934 and 1938, the wooden entrance porch was removed and a flagstone terrace designed by Glenn Stanton was constructed (HSR, 16). See Appendix C of the CLI for the Glenn Stanton plans that identify a stone landing, porch, and steps on the east side of the McLoughlin House.

Today, the landing is clad with a thin smooth slate veneer, which was applied on top of a concrete base and single stone dressed step. The slate dates to a 1956 landscaping effort.

View of the southeast (Center Street) elevation of the McLoughlin House showing the previous wooden entrance porch, 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/.

Photo of the east side of the McLoughlin House and the associated entrance porch, step and vegetation (PWR, 2016).

Photo of the detail of the McLoughlin House east side step and porch. Note the deteriorated condition of the slate veneer (PWR, 2016).

Design Problem

The McLoughlin House Unit Management Plan emphasized the development of additional cultural resource strategies to ensure long-term preservation of the historic site and its associated features. Additionally the plan called for increased opportunities for visitor education and interpretation as well as improved visitor and National Park Service facilities. In order to help preserve the McLoughlin House as well as improve visitor facilities and access, a Historic Structures Report (HSR) was prepared, which provided direction for restoration and rehabilitation treatment of both the exterior and interior of the building. The HSR noted that the visitor entry to the McLoughlin House is located at the rear of the house on Center Street (east side of the house) and does not currently provide a route or entrance compliant with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS) regulations.

According to park staff as well as volunteers associated with the McLoughlin Memorial Association (MMA), the slate surface found on the front entrance porch can become slippery when wet. As a result of age and continued use, the slate surface has begun to spall and is broken in several locations. Additional research is needed to determine an appropriate compatible solution for the porch and steps that meet both the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and ABAAS requirements. The HSR also mentions a drainage issue due to the porch being slightly elevated compared to the historic building threshold (34). Consult with a Historical Landscape Architect and Historical Architect.

Overview of Relevant Treatment Guidelines

The proposed modifications and additions should comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, recommendations from existing documentation, and local design guidelines. The following documents directed site recommendations associated with development of the McLoughlin House ABAAS compliant entrance plans.

- Oregon City *Design Guidelines for Alterations and Additions to Historic Buildings*
    - Architectural elements and materials for new additions shall be compatible with related elements of the historic building and with the historic character of the District (5).

- National Park Service *Preservation Brief 32: Making Historic Properties Accessible*
    - Ramp, edge, and handrails should minimally obstruct the view of the house and its historic character.
    - The ramp's scale and materials should match those of the historic house. Historic features and materials should be retained whenever possible. Accessibility modifications should be in scale with the historic property, visually compatible, and, whenever possible, reversible. Reversible means that if the new feature were removed at a later date, the essential form and integrity of the property would be unimpaired.

- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*
    - New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
    - New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Ramp Design

In order to provide an ABAAS compliant route and entrance, the following modifications and additions are proposed to provide access to the McLoughlin House:

- In order that the ramp be designed to match the finished grade of the porch, the first step is an appropriate compatible solution for the porch and steps as described above.

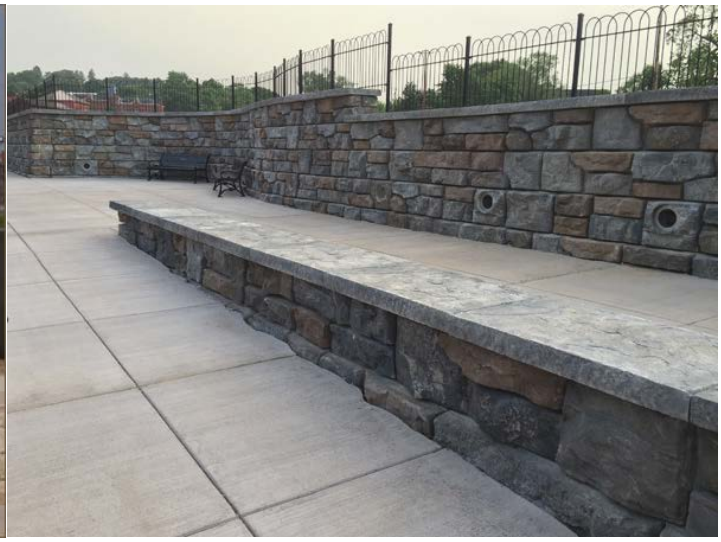
- Construction of a new accessible ramp extending from the Center Street sidewalk towards the McLoughlin House along the south side of the existing entry path and the McLoughlin House plaque. The ramp would turn north, toward the entry porch and meet the southern edge of the reconstructed existing historic porch. The existing flagpole and McLoughlin House plaque should remain in place.
    - The maximum slope for a ramp is 8.33% or 1:12 and the maximum rise is 30".
    - The minimum clear width for ramps of 36 inches is measured between the leading edge of handrails.
    - The path should be free of vertical obstructions up to 80" in height.
    - The ramp should include a landing at the turning point. Landings must be at least 60" x 60" and cannot slope more than 2% in any direction.

- Installation of handrails on both sides of the ramp and porch.
    - Handrails are required on both sides for ramps with a change of elevation greater than 6 inches or a horizontal length more than 72 inches long.
    - Handrails must be continuous along the full length of a ramp run.
    - Handrails must be between 34 and 38 inches taller than the ramp surface and be at least 1 ½ inches from a wall.
    - Handrails must have a diameter of 1 ¼ to 1 ½ inches.
    - Handrails mounted to walls must provide 1 ½ inches knuckle clearance.

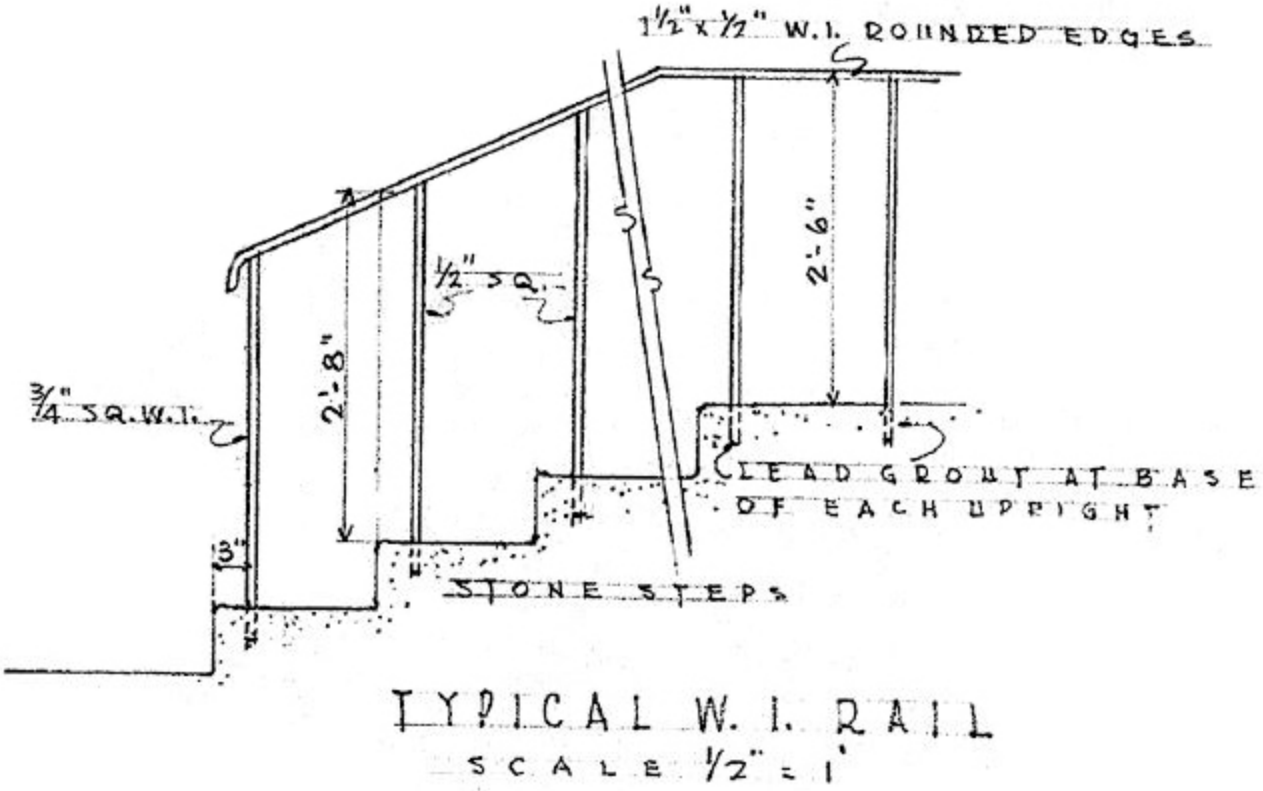
- The ramp and doors should be configured to facilitate wheelchair maneuvering and to prevent open doors from obstructing the ramp opening.
    - The threshold should be at a maximum height of ½ inch. Thresholds above ¼ inch must be beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2.

- Inclusion of an accessible parking space with a curb ramp. Explore feasible parking option on Center Street.

- The materials used to construct the ramp and associated features should be compatible with the historic character of the McLoughlin House:
    - Ramps can be faced with a variety of materials, as long as the surface is stable, firm, and slip-resistant. It is recommended that the proposed ramp be constructed using poured-in-place concrete with rough cut stone walls, similar to the method seen in the photographs below. The rough cut stones should be compatible with the WPA-built McLoughlin Promenade.
    - It is recommended that the handrails for both sides of the ramp and porch match that of the west steps, which were designed by Stanton and installed during the WPA period and are characterized by black steel rails with rounded edges.



Examples of poured-in-place concrete ramps with stone walls ("Kirchner Block & Brick's Products Take Center Stage in Alton Riverfront and Marina District Master Plan in Alton, Ill." Masonry Design Magazine) http://masonrydesignmagazine.com/alton-riverfront-amphitheater-project/
("Riverfront Stabilization Wall Helps Redevelop Historic Town." Redi-Rock Intl. Jan 30. 2017). http://www.estormwater.com/riverfront-stabilization-wall-helps-redevelop-historic-town



Detail from a 1938 plan prepared by Glenn Stanton showing a railing with rounded edges (Stanton Large Format Drawings and Maps. Oregon Historical Society Research Library. Portland, OR).

Photo of the McLoughlin House west steps and associated railing (designed by Stanton) (PWR, 2016).

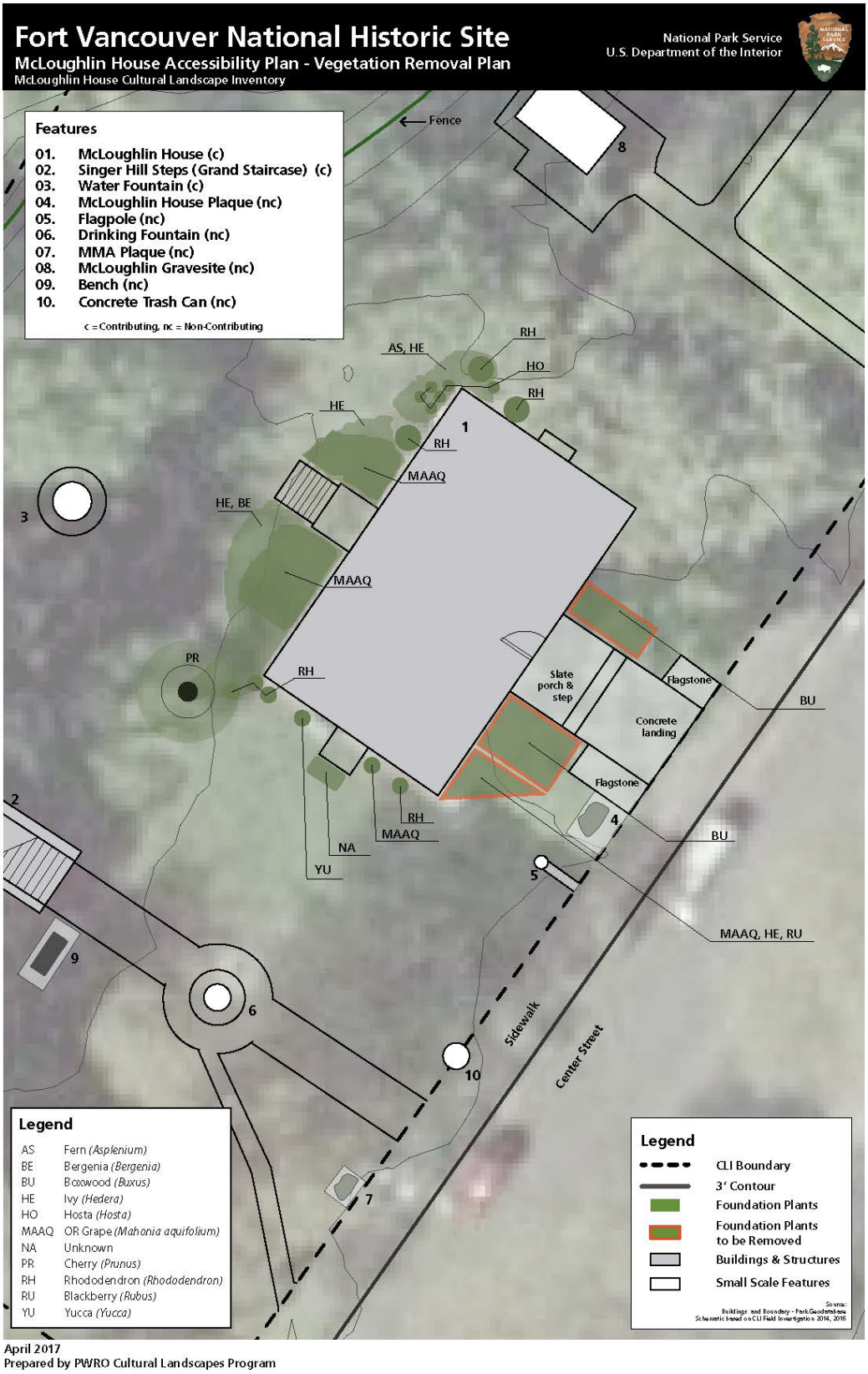
Vegetation Removal and Replacement

- Prior to construction of the ramp, the existing vegetation on the east side of the McLoughlin House should be removed. Vegetation includes Boxwood, Oregon grape, Ivy, and Blackberry. Refer to the Vegetation Removal Plan below for details.

- Following installation of the ramp, the east side of the McLoughlin House should be re-vegetated with compatible species.
    - The ramp structure should be screened with compatible vegetation. Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), may have been present in a garden bed on the east side of the house during the later period of significance according to a letter addressed to Glenn Stanton in 1935 (Gerke). Other recommended compatible species include Vine maple, Hydrangea, Azalea, and White anemone.
    - Plants of the same species should be clustered in small massings. Refer to the 1939 photo below for an example of the visual quality of the massings of various species in front of the McLoughlin House.
    - The re-vegetated garden bed should seamlessly connect with the south side garden bed near the existing rhododendron.
    - Refer to the Accessibility –Design Proposal Plan below for details.

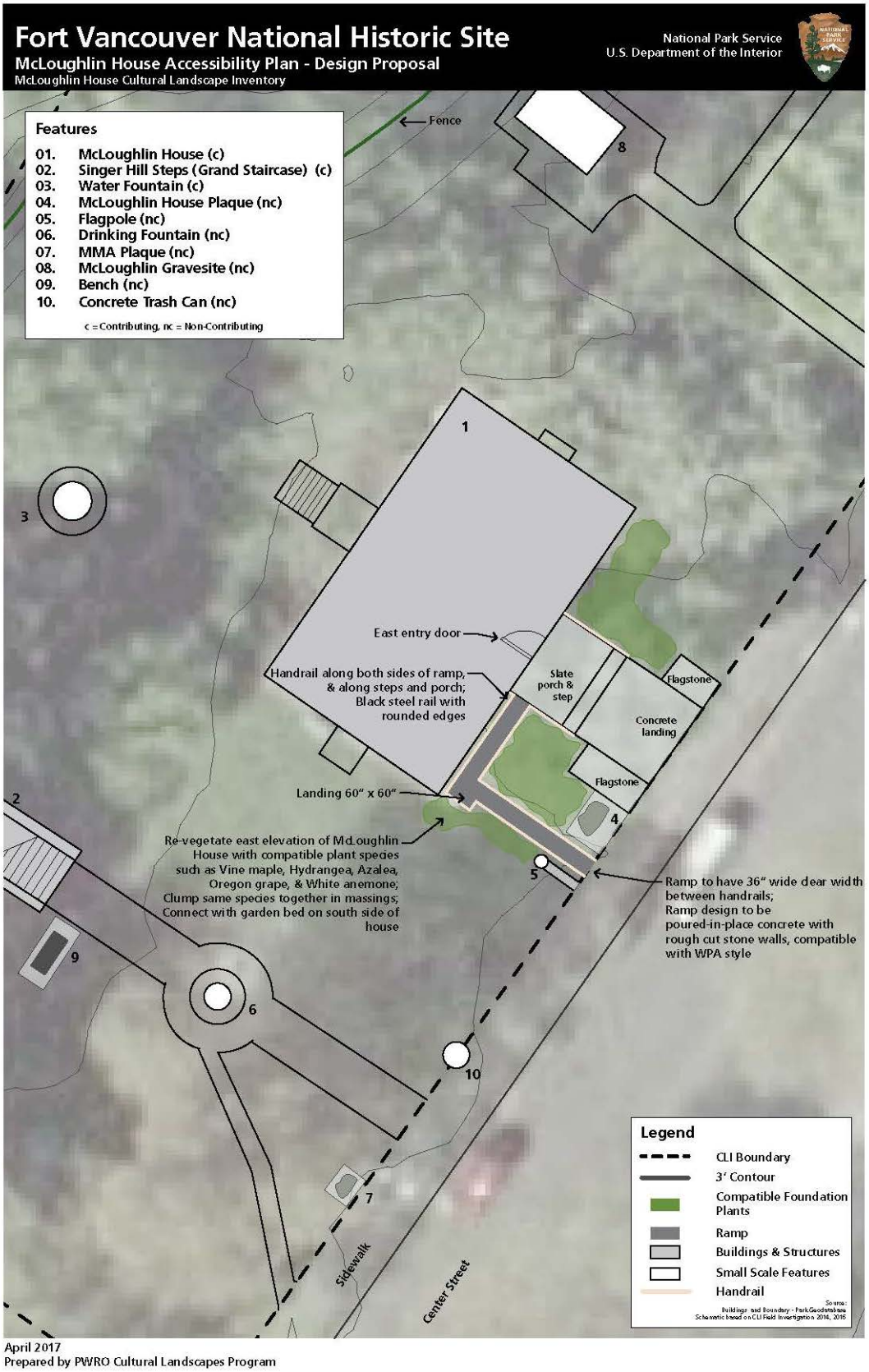
Photo of the east side of the McLoughlin House, 1939. (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archives).

Vegetation Removal Plan



Vegetation Removal Plan for the McLoughlin House Accessibility Plan. See the Supplemental Information section for a larger version of this site plan (NPS PWR CL Program, 2017).

Accessibility Design Proposal Plan



Accessibility Design Proposal Plan for the McLoughlin House Unit. See the Supplemental Information section for a larger version of this site plan (NPS PWR CL Program, 2017).

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Supplemental Information

Title: Vegetation Site Plan, McLoughlin House Unit

Description: An 8.5x11 version of the site plan is available as a pdf from the regional CLI coordinator or the park's cultural resource manager.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

McLoughlin House Site Plan

McLoughlin House Cultural Landscape Inventory

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Legend

- CLI Boundary
- 3' Contour
- Retaining Wall
- Single Chain Link & Metal Post Fence
- Mesh Wire & Post Fence
- Wood Post & Rail with Wire Fence

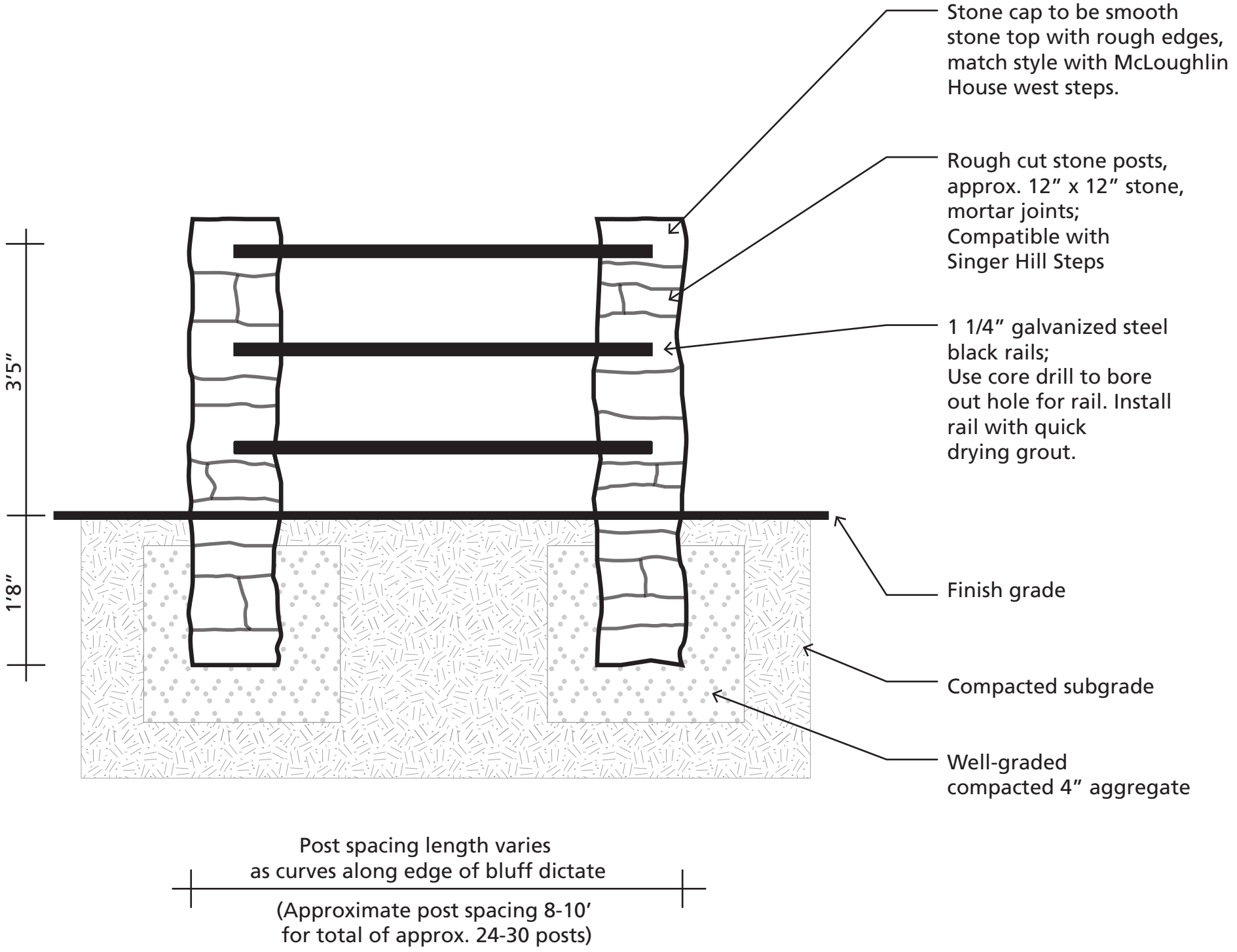
AB	Fir *(Abies)*	HO	Hosta *(Hosta)*	PR	Cherry *(Prunus)*
AC	Maple *(Acer)*	HY	Hydrangea *(Hydrangea)*	RH	Rhododendron *(Rhododendron)*
AE	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus)*	IL	Holly *(Ilex)*	RHPE	Azalea *(Rhododendron Pentanthera)*
AS	Fern *(Asplenium)*	IR	Iris *(Iris)*	RO	Rose *(Rosa)*
BE	Bergenia *(Bergenia)*	LA	Laurel *(Laurus)*	RU	Blackberry *(Rubus)*
BU	Boxwood *(Buxus)*	MA	Magnolia *(Magnolia)*	TH	Arborvitae *(Thuja)*
CA	Camellia *(Camellia)*	MAAQ	OR Grape *(Mahonia aquifolium)*	UL	Elm *(Ulmus)*
CO	Dogwood *(Cornus)*	PI	Pine *(Pinus)*	YU	Yucca *(Yucca)*
FA	Beech *(Fagus)*	PIGL	Dwarf Spruce *(Picea glauca)*	NA	Unknown
HE	Ivy *(Hedera)*	PL	Sycamore *(Platanus)*		

Source:
Buildings and Boundary - Park Geodatabase
Schematic based on CLI Field Investigation 2014, 2016

September 2016
Prepared by PWRO Cultural Landscape Program

Title: Fence Design, McLoughlin House Unit

Description: An 8.5x11 version of the fence design is available as a pdf from the regional CLI coordinator or the park's cultural resource manager.


Stone cap to be smooth stone top with rough edges, match style with McLoughlin House west steps.
Rough cut stone posts, approx. 12" x 12" stone, mortar joints; Compatible with Singer Hill Steps
1 1/4" galvanized steel black rails; Use core drill to bore out hole for rail. Install rail with quick drying grout.
3'5"
1'8"
Finish grade
Compacted subgrade
Well-graded compacted 4" aggregate
Post spacing length varies as curves along edge of bluff dictate
(Approximate post spacing 8-10' for total of approx. 24-30 posts)

Title: Vegetation Removal Plan, McLoughlin House Unit Accessibility Plan

Description: An 8.5x11 version of the site plan is available as a pdf from the regional CLI coordinator or the park's cultural resource manager.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

McLoughlin House Accessibility Plan - Vegetation Removal Plan

McLoughlin House Cultural Landscape Inventory

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Features

01. McLoughlin House (c)
02. Singer Hill Steps (Grand Staircase) (c)
03. Water Fountain (c)
04. McLoughlin House Plaque (nc)
05. Flagpole (nc)
06. Drinking Fountain (nc)
07. MMA Plaque (nc)
08. McLoughlin Gravesite (nc)
09. Bench (nc)
10. Concrete Trash Can (nc)

c = Contributing, nc = Non-Contributing

Fence
8
RH
AS, HE
HO
RH
HE
1
RH
MAAQ
HE, BE
3
MAAQ
PR
RH
Slate porch & step
Flagstone
BU
Concrete landing
Flagstone
2
RH
MAAQ
NA
YU
4
BU
5
MAAQ, HE, RU
9
6
Sidewalk
Center Street
10
7

Legend

AS	Fern *(Asplenium)*
BE	Bergenia *(Bergenia)*
BU	Boxwood *(Buxus)*
HE	Ivy *(Hedera)*
HO	Hosta *(Hosta)*
MAAQ	OR Grape *(Mahonia aquifolium)*
NA	Unknown
PR	Cherry *(Prunus)*
RH	Rhododendron *(Rhododendron)*
RU	Blackberry *(Rubus)*
YU	Yucca *(Yucca)*

Legend

- CLI Boundary
- 3' Contour
- Foundation Plants
- Foundation Plants to be Removed
- Buildings & Structures
- Small Scale Features

Source:
Buildings and Boundary - Park Geodatabase
Schematic based on CLI Field Investigation 2014, 2016

April 2017
Prepared by PWRO Cultural Landscapes Program

Title: Accessibility Design Proposal Plan, McLoughlin House Unit

Description: An 8.5x11 version of the site plan is available as a pdf from the regional CLI coordinator or the park's cultural resource manager.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

McLoughlin House Accessibility Plan - Design Proposal

McLoughlin House Cultural Landscape Inventory

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Features

01. McLoughlin House (c)
02. Singer Hill Steps (Grand Staircase) (c)
03. Water Fountain (c)
04. McLoughlin House Plaque (nc)
05. Flagpole (nc)
06. Drinking Fountain (nc)
07. MMA Plaque (nc)
08. McLoughlin Gravesite (nc)
09. Bench (nc)
10. Concrete Trash Can (nc)

c = Contributing, nc = Non-Contributing

Fence

8

1

3

East entry door

Handrail along both sides of ramp, & along steps and porch; Black steel rail with rounded edges

Slate porch & step

Flagstone

Concrete landing

Flagstone

Landing 60" x 60"

2

4

Re-vegetate east elevation of McLoughlin House with compatible plant species such as Vine maple, Hydrangea, Azalea, Oregon grape, & White anemone; Clump same species together in massings; Connect with garden bed on south side of house

5

Ramp to have 36" wide clear width between handrails; Ramp design to be poured-in-place concrete with rough cut stone walls, compatible with WPA style

9

6

10

7

Sidewalk

Center Street

Legend

- CLI Boundary
- 3' Contour
- Compatible Foundation Plants
- Ramp
- Buildings & Structures
- Small Scale Features
- Handrail

Source:
Buildings and Boundary - Park Geodatabase
Schematic based on CLI Field Investigation 2014, 2016

April 2017
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