
National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Fort Clatsop Lewis and Clark National Historical Park



Prepared for

National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office and Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
San Francisco, California, and Astoria, Oregon

Prepared by

Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.
200 Powell Street, Suite 1650
Emeryville, California 94608

FINAL SUBMISSION

May 20, 2019

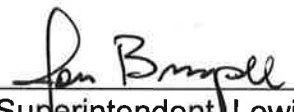


Fort Clatsop National Memorial Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

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

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Good**



Superintendent, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

2/1/19

Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Program Manager
vida_germano@nps.gov

Management Category

Must be Preserved and Maintained (Category A): An inventory unit meeting any one of the following criteria: the preservation of the inventory unit is specifically legislated; the inventory unit is related to the park's legislated significance; the inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark criteria or serves as the setting for a nationally significant structure or object; the inventory unit is less than nationally significant, but contributes to the park's national significance; the inventory unit is prehistoric.

Should be Preserved and Maintained (Category B): An inventory unit meeting all of the following criteria (failure to meet any of the conditions moves it to Category C): the inventory unit meets National Register criteria; the inventory unit is compatible with the park's legislated significance.

May Be Preserved and Maintained (Category C): An inventory unit meeting one of the following criteria: the inventory unit meets the National Register criteria but because of condition or other factors does not qualify for Category B classification; there is currently insufficient information available to determine eligibility for the National Register but preliminary study indicates eligibility, or a landscape that has been determined ineligible but is managed as a cultural resource base through an NPS planning process.

May be Released, Altered or Destroyed (Category D): An inventory unit meeting one of the following criteria: the inventory unit is an irreparable hazard to public health and safety of has lost its historical integrity; the inventory unit is a physical or visual intrusion on the park's legislated significance, as defined through the planning process; the inventory unit has been disposed of by planned action or destroyed by natural forces.

Condition Assessment

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

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

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

Undetermined: This pick can be used during consultation with the park regarding the landscape's condition. Condition must be determined before a record can be approved as complete.



Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

State Historic Preservation Office

725 Summer St NE Ste C

Salem, OR 97301-1266

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May 8, 2019

Mr. Jon Burpee
NPS, Lewis and Clark NHS
92343 Fort Clatsop Rd
Astoria, OR 97103-9197

RE: SHPO Case No. 19-0250

NPS, Fort Clatsop National Memorial Cultural Landscape Inventory, Lewis and Clark National
Historical Park

110 Inventory

8N 10W 35, 36, Clatsop County

Dear Mr. Burpee:

We have reviewed the materials submitted on the project referenced above, and we concur with the determination of eligibility of 8 contributing and 71 noncontributing resources as identified in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory. Enclosed please find the Oregon SHPO Consensus document.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions, comments or need additional assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert Olguin
National Register Program Coordinator
(503) 986-0668
Robert.Olguin@oregon.gov

cc: Rachel Stokeld, Lewis and Clark NHP



Inventory Unit Summary and Site Plan

Inventory Unit

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Fort Clatsop
Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	400013
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	400013
Park Name:	Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
Park Alpha Code:	LEWI
Park Org Code:	9420

Landscape Description

Fort Clatsop is a unit of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park located in Clatsop County, Oregon, approximately six miles south of the county seat of Astoria. The unit was established in 1958 as Fort Clatsop National Memorial to commemorate the 1805–1806 winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, following its successful crossing of the North American continent (72 Stat. 153). President Thomas Jefferson formed the expedition, known as the Corps of Discovery, following the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The goal of the expedition was to explore western North America. The Corps of Discovery reached the Pacific Ocean in November 1805, just as the rainy season set in. Lacking food and supplies for their return journey, the group established a winter camp on a bluff overlooking the Netul (now Lewis and Clark) River (Gibbs, n.p.). To support their need for shelter and protection, the Corps of Discovery built a fortified structure, which they named Fort Clatsop after the local American Indian group that helped them locate a suitable site. The fortification included a perimeter palisade wall, gates, and quarters built from wood procured from the surrounding forest. The fortification was sited in close proximity to springs that provided fresh water, and a level area along the river that served as a landing place for the group's canoes. The Corps of Discovery occupied Fort Clatsop between December 25, 1805, and March 23, 1806. While in residence, members of the Corps hunted game and gathered salt to preserve the meat and cure hides for clothing. Salt collection entailed boiling sea water procured at the coast, a fifteen mile journey from Fort Clatsop.

Fort Clatsop encompasses the site of the fort, nearby fresh water springs, and the area along the river believed to have been used as a canoe landing by the Corps of Discovery. The 124.9 acre national memorial as established in 1958 constitutes the study area for this Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI). The original national memorial property was expanded by 0.4 acres in 1978 to include the site believed to be associated with the salt works established near the coast by the Corps of Discovery to distill sea water; the Salt Works site is not addressed as part of this CLI. In 2004, Fort Clatsop National Memorial became part of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, a 3,410.15 acre unit of the National Park System that includes several sites and trails in northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington tied to the travels of the Corps of Discovery in 1805–1806. These include Fort Clatsop, Lewis and Clark Salt Works, and the Fort To Sea Trail in Oregon, and Station Camp Middle Village, portions of Cape Disappointment State Park, and Dismal Nitch in Washington, as well as the Norman Yeon residence and site in Oregon, which was added in 2009.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its association with the site of the Corps of Discovery winter encampment in 1805–1806. The National Register-listed property contains one

contributing site—the historic landscape associated with the encampment, referred to as the memorial, which was considered an archeological site under Criterion D. Historic landscape features associated with Fort Clatsop include the site of the original fort, aspects of the topography that had not been affected by late nineteenth and early twentieth century clay mining and farming, the upland landform where the fort was sited and associated forested conditions, free-flowing springs that provided fresh water to Fort Clatsop, the Lewis and Clark River, and marshland and other open terrain used by the Corps of Discovery for hunting. These features help to convey the site’s historic associations with the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery including the manner in which they supported the needs of the residents as recorded in period journal entries.

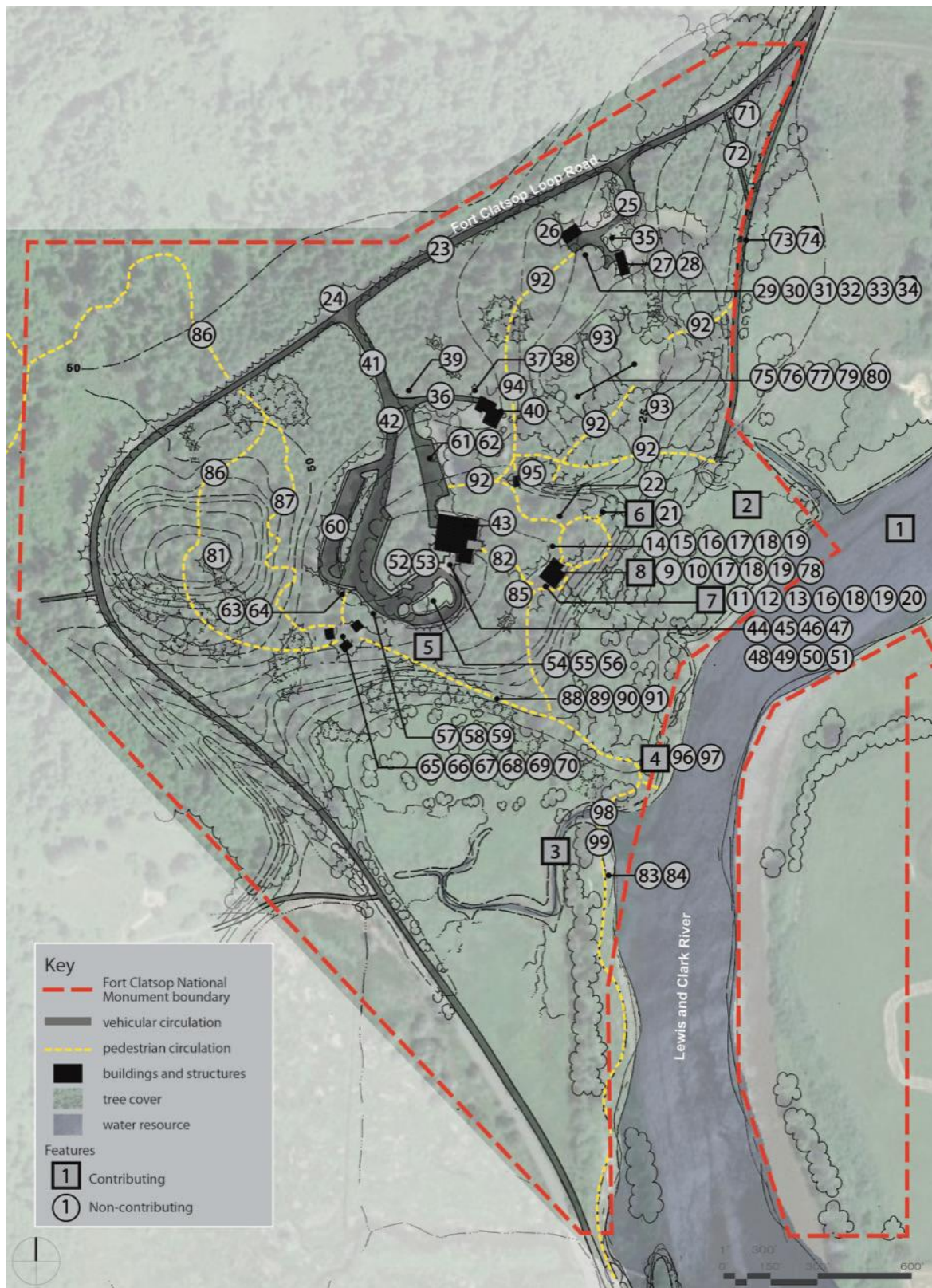
The other resource indicated as contributing to the significance of Fort Clatsop in the 1988 National Register nomination—a 1954–1955 replica of Fort Clatsop—is no longer extant (Northrop and Toothman, 7-9). The fort replica burned in a fire in 2005. It was replaced in 2005–2006 by a new log replica of the fort. The current fort structure is not entirely consistent with the 1954–1955 replica due to changes made to the materials to increase its durability. It also reflects a better understanding of the historic fort structure based on contemporary scholarship. Because the current replica is not a reconstruction of the 1954–1955 replica, and does not meet the 50-year age consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the replica does not constitute a contributing resource. The National Park Service is preparing an updated National Register nomination to address the changes that have occurred within the listed property since 1988, including the loss of the earlier structure and construction of the current replica fort in 2005–2006.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial was developed as a unit of the National Park System by the National Park Service during Mission 66, a nationwide park improvement program that extended between 1956 and 1966. The complement of features designed to support access by visitors, interpretation, and park administration included an access road, parking facilities, a visitor center, lunch area, staff housing, a maintenance area, trails, and interpretive features. Many of these original park features survive today, but have been altered, expanded, or amended to accommodate increased visitation and other needs; neither the individual features nor the overall site plan retains integrity.

Inventory Unit Size: 124.9 acres

Property Level: Parent Landscape

Site Plan



Site plan, Fort Clatsop, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. (LSHLA; adapted from Google Earth aerial photography and GIS information received from NPS Pacific West Regional Office)

FORT CLATSOP SITE PLAN KEY

Bold = contributing

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| 1 | Lewis and Clark River | 51 | Rain garden wayside exhibit |
| 2 | Marshland | 52 | Canoe shelter |
| 3 | Alder Creek slough | 53 | Canoe and stand |
| 4 | Riverfront and canoe landing site | 54 | Visitor center parking and screen plantings |
| 5 | Upland landform | 55 | Backless benches at visitor center parking |
| 6 | Springs | 56 | Bollard lighting at visitor center parking |
| 7 | Fort Clatsop site | 57 | Sidewalk between the visitor center and overflow parking |
| 8 | Fort Clatsop replica | 58 | Post and rail fencing at the visitor center parking |
| 9 | Replica furnishings | 59 | Drinking fountain |
| 10 | Fort area landing | 60 | Visitor center overflow and RV parking |
| 11 | Flagpole at the fort replica | 61 | Visitor center employee parking |
| 12 | Fire hydrant near the fort replica | 62 | Bollard lighting at employee parking |
| 13 | Interpretive shelter near the fort replica | 63 | Sidewalk between the parking and picnic areas |
| 14 | Shelter at the living history demonstration area | 64 | Fort to Sea Trail kiosk at the overflow parking |
| 15 | Candle-making pit | 65 | Picnic area |
| 16 | Firewood box | 66 | Picnic shelters (3) |
| 17 | Fencing associated with the living history demonstration area | 67 | Wood rail edging |
| 18 | Benches | 68 | Fort to Sea Trail kiosk at the picnic area |
| 19 | Trailside wayside exhibits | 69 | Picnic tables at the picnic area |
| 20 | Trash receptacles | 70 | Trash and recycling receptacles at the picnic area |
| 21 | Boardwalk associated with the trail to the spring | 71 | Gate at the spur road to the vacated county road |
| 22 | Firewood storage structure | 72 | Spur road between Fort Clatsop Road and the vacated county road |
| 23 | Fort Clatsop Road | 73 | Vacated county road |
| 24 | Identity sign along Fort Clatsop Road | 74 | Wood post boundary markers |
| 25 | Maintenance and resources access road and parking | 75 | Clearings associated with the septic drain fields |
| 26 | Maintenance shop | 76 | Stand pipe cover |
| 27 | Resources building and ornamental plantings | 77 | Utility cover/hose bibb box |
| 28 | Sidewalk at resources building | 78 | Successional forest |
| 29 | Sidewalks and plaza at visitor center | 79 | Concrete block feature within septic drain field |
| 30 | Retaining wall near the maintenance shop | 80 | Corrugated pipe associated with septic drain field |
| 31 | Picnic table near the maintenance shop | 81 | Depression and shallow pits |
| 32 | Electrical boxes along the service trail | 82 | Trail between the visitor center and fort replica |
| 33 | Electrical junction box near the maintenance shop | 83 | Netul River Trail |
| 34 | Metal tank | 84 | Bench along Netul River Trail |
| 35 | Prefabricated storage structure | 85 | Fort to Sea Trail orientation sign |
| 36 | Administrative headquarters access road | 86 | Fort to Sea Trail |
| 37 | Administrative headquarters parking | 87 | Clay pit trail |
| 38 | Mail and newspaper boxes | 88 | Interpretive trail and plantings |
| 39 | Vehicular directional and regulatory signage | 89 | Plant interpretive signs |
| 40 | Administrative headquarters building and ornamental plantings | 90 | Benches |
| 41 | Visitor center access road | 91 | Trail directional signage |
| 42 | Gate at the visitor center access road | 92 | Service trails |
| 43 | Fort Clatsop Visitor Center and ornamental plantings | 93 | Reforestation plantings |
| 44 | Identity sign at the visitor center | 94 | Culvert |
| 45 | Turf grass | 95 | Blackpowder storage shed |
| 46 | Bike rack | 96 | Boardwalk associated with the trail to the canoe landing site |
| 47 | Benches with backs at the visitor center | 97 | Boardwalk to the canoe landing site |
| 48 | Flagpole at the visitor center | 98 | Bridge associated with the Netul River Trail across the Alder Creek slough |
| 49 | Rain garden | 99 | Boardwalk associated with the Netul River Trail |
| 50 | Kinetic sculpture in the rain garden | | |

- 1 Also contributing are the **view toward the Lewis and Clark River and Saddle Mountain from the fort area landing, the view**
- 2 **from the canoe landing site, the view from the vacated county road, and the view from the Netul River Trail.**

CLI Hierarchy Description

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park is classified as a primary or parent landscape in the CLI database. Fort Clatsop is a component landscape of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Unit

Inventory Unit Completion Status: **Incomplete** *[To be updated by NPS as required]*

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

All documentation entered in this database inventory unit was obtained from the *Fort Clatsop Cultural Landscape Inventory* prepared by Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) and Liz Sargent HLA (LSHLA) in 2017–2019. The information was entered into the CLI database by staff of the Pacific West Regional Office.

WJE and LSHLA team members performed historical research for the CLI at Fort Clatsop in November 2017. The archival collections reviewed at Fort Clatsop included National Park Service reports, historic ground and aerial photographs, and historic maps. The team also consulted records available at the Electronic Technical Information Center of the National Park Service housed in the Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado; the University of Virginia Library, which is a government repository; and the Library of Congress website. Several National Park Service studies served as important foundational materials for the CLI. These included the 1988 National Register nomination, 1989 Forest Management Plan, 1993 Cultural Landscape Report, 1995 Administrative History, and 2016 Historic Resource Study.

Team members Una Gilmartin and Tim Penich of WJE, and Liz Sargent and Jen Trompetter of LSHLA, conducted field investigations at Fort Clatsop on November 28–29, 2017. The team’s documentation of landscape features and systems served as the basis for the Analysis section of the CLI. The team also evaluated the significance of the property through review of existing National Register of Historic Places documentation, and consideration of new scholarship, as well as the potential to include areas and periods of significance not addressed in the 1988 nomination, such as park development during Mission 66. Finally, the team assessed the integrity of the historic property based on the analysis and evaluation information generated through preparation of the CLI.

Park Superintendent Concurrence: *[To be completed by NPS]*

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: *[To be completed by NPS]*

National Register Eligibility: Entered – Inadequately Documented

National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date: November 21, 1988

National Register Concurrence Explanatory Narrative:

Geographic Information and Location Map

Inventory Unit

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Fort Clatsop, a unit of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park (formerly Fort Clatsop National Memorial) is composed of two discontinuous parcels located to the east and west of the Lewis and Clark River. The larger parcel is located west of the river and contains all of the park’s interpretive and administrative features. The parcel to the east of the river is not accessible to the public, and primarily serves as a scenic buffer to protect the viewshed of Fort Clatsop.

The boundary of the parcel west of the river is described in the 1988 National Register nomination as follows:

In regards to property contained within said parcel of land being in the County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, within Sections 35 and 36, Township 8 North, Range 10 West, Willamette meridian is as follows:

Beginning at a point in the center line running East and West through Section 35, Township 8 North, Range 10 West, Willamette Meridian, which point is 1650 feet West of the quarter section corner between Sections 35 and 36;

Thence North at a distance of 775.10 feet.

Thence East at a distance of 111.7 feet.

Thence North 57° 10' East 1213 feet.

Thence East at a distance of 145.2 feet.

Thence Southerly at a distance of 1152.3 feet.

Thence South 41° 40' East at a distance of 500 feet more or less to the meander of the Lewis and Clark River.

Thence South 55° West at a distance of 500 feet along the said meander line.

Thence Southwesterly at a distance of 750 feet along the said meander line.

Thence Southerly at a distance of 1100 feet along the said meander line.

Thence East at a distance of 109.7 feet more or less from the said meander line.

Thence North 43° 56' East at a distance of 2449.1 feet.

Thence North at a distance of 379.6 feet to the point of beginning.

The boundary of the parcel east of the river is described in the nomination as follows:

In regards to property contained within said parcel of land being in the County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, within Section 36, Township 8 North, Range 10 West of Willamette Meridian, situated in the Tidelands along the Easterly bank of the Lewis and Clark River fronting on said river and including the Tidelands along the Easterly bank of the Lewis and Clark River fronting on said river and adjacent to the following described property.

Beginning at the intersection of the center line of what is known as Green Slough and a line running East and West through a point which is 790.62 feet North of the quarter corner on the South line of Section 36, Township 8 North, Range 10 West of Willamette Meridian, Thence Northerly and Westerly down said slough to its intersection with the right bank of the Lewis and Clark River.

Thence Southerly along said right bank as follows:

South 50° West 429 feet.

South 45° West 214 feet.

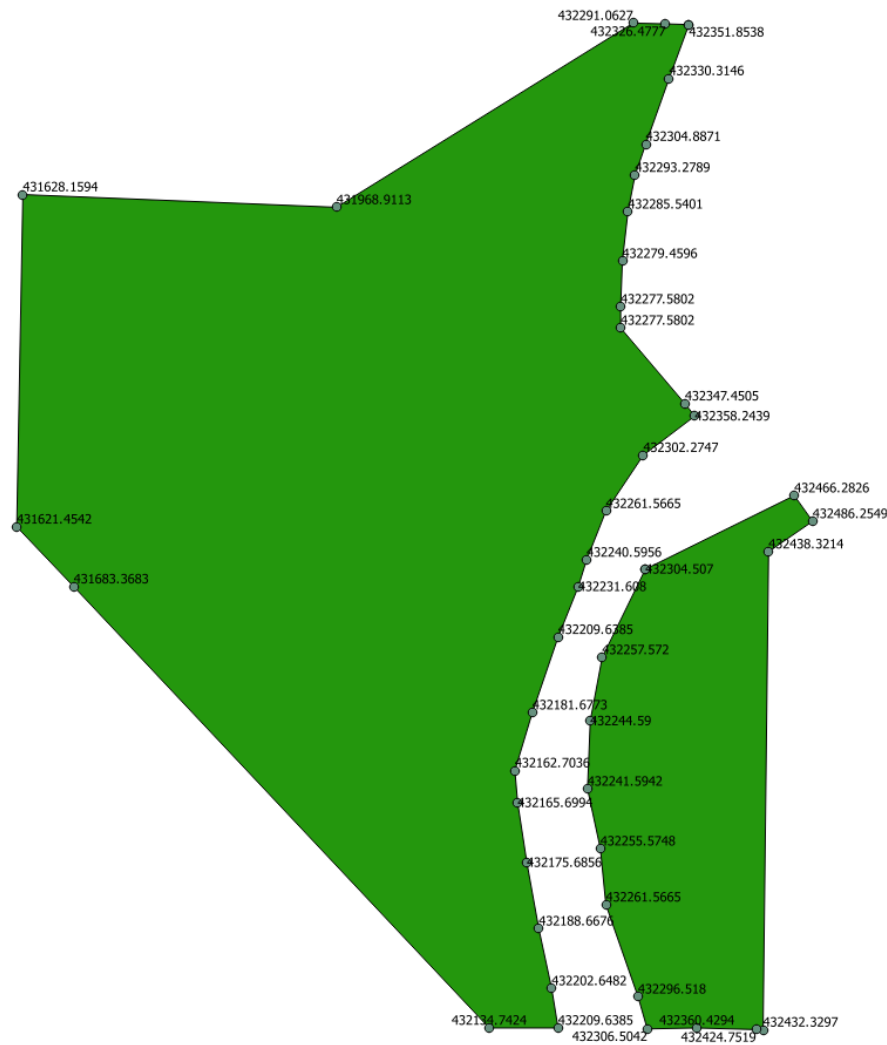
South 693 feet.

South 12° East 594 feet.

South 17° East 192.1 feet.

Thence North at a distance of 1801.7 feet intersecting the right bank at a point South 50° 54.9 feet from the point of beginning (Northrup and Toothman, 10-2 – 10-3).

The northing and easting coordinates of the property are as shown.



Northing and easting coordinates indicated in association with the Fort Clatsop CLI study area. (WJE, 2018; adapted from GIS data received from NPS Pacific West Regional Office)

Management Unit: LEWI

Land Tract Numbers: N/A

GIS File Names: trails.shp – Park GIS as of 2018
streams.shp – Park GIS as of 2018
roads.shp – Park GIS as of 2018
rivers.shp – Park GIS as of 2018
parkbdy.shp – Park GIS as of 2018
ocean.shp – Park GIS as of 2018
lakes.shp – Park GIS as of 2018

GIS File Description: Trails.shp – Centerline of trails within quadrangle; ArcView shape file; in park GIS as of 2018
Streams.shp – Centerline of streams within quadrangle; ArcView shape file; in park GIS as of 2018
Roads.shp – Centerline of roads within quadrangle; ArcView shape file; in park GIS as of 2018
Rivers.shp – Centerline of rivers within quadrangle; ArcView shape file; in park GIS as of 2018
Parkbdy.shp – Polygon of park boundary within quadrangle; ArcView shape file; in park GIS as of 2018
Ocean.shp – Polygon of ocean within quadrangle; ArcView shape file; in park GIS as of 2018
Lakes.shp – Polygon of lakes within quadrangle; ArcView shape file; in park GIS as of 2018

State and County

State: Oregon

County: Clatsop

Boundary (UTM)

Source: Warrenton, Oregon, USGS Map 1:24,000

Boundary Source Narrative: UTM data derived from calculations using USGS 7.5 minute series quadrangle mapping.

West bank Lewis and Clark River

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 432440
UTM Northing: 5109480

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 432280
UTM Northing: 5109140

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 432440
UTM Northing: 5109200

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 432300
UTM Northing: 5108490

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 432230
UTM Northing: 5108490

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 431750
UTM Northing: 5109060

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 431750
UTM Northing: 5109380

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 432080
UTM Northing: 5109220

East bank Lewis and Clark River

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 432580
UTM Northing: 5109130

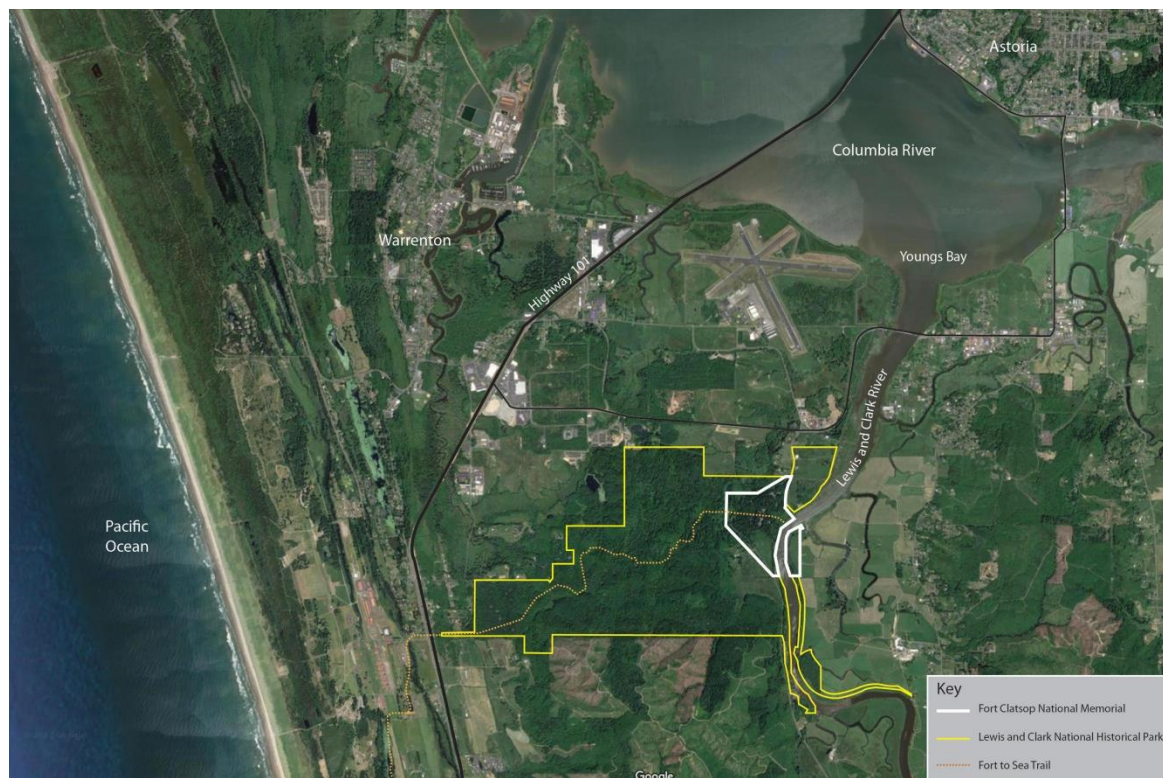
Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 432610
UTM Northing: 5109100

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 432590
UTM Northing: 5109100

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 432580
UTM Northing: 5108470

Type of Point: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 10
UTM Easting: 432480
UTM Northing: 5108470

Location Map




Location Map. (LSHLA)

Regional Landscape Context

Type of Context: Cultural

Description

The Fort Clatsop landscape falls within the broader Columbia-Pacific region, and the Northwest Coast culture area, defined by a strip of coast bounded on the inland side by mountain ranges, to the north by Yakutat Bay, and to the south by Cape Mendocino (Suttles, 1). Fort Clatsop is located within the southern half of the Northwest Coast culture area that was associated with Coast Salish and sub-Chinookan peoples at the time the Corps of Discovery arrived in 1805. Fort Clatsop's location near the mouth of the Columbia River was also near an important crossroads

of several culture groups, while the river itself was a key trade and transportation corridor that served as a locus for the interaction of peoples from many regions (Deur, *Empires*, i).

Several tribes were associated with the Columbia-Pacific region in 1805. These included Lower Chinook, Lower Chehalis (also known as the Willapa), Clatsop, Cathlamet, and Tillamook Indians (Deur, *Empires*, 12–14). The oral traditions of many of these groups trace their origins to events on Saddle Mountain, the tallest peak in Clatsop County, where ancestral beings emerged from the eggs of Thunderbird and descended to the various nearby watersheds to found the region's tribes (Deur, *Empires*, 16). Prior to Euro-American contact, the landscape around the mouth of the Columbia River and along the coast to the north and south was settled with thousands of people occupying villages, resource camps, fishing stations, hunting grounds, plant gathering areas, burial sites, and spiritual and healing sites. The Corps of Discovery members were not the first people of European-American descent to visit the area. They were preceded by Spanish, English, and American mariners and maritime fur traders who were active on the Columbia River from at least 1792, and possibly earlier. These explorers introduced disease for which the local people had no immunity. Before the populations of local groups began to decline as a result of diseases introduced by European explorers, the Columbia River estuary and adjacent coastline supported one of the largest and densest indigenous populations in North America north of the urban civilizations of Mexico. In fact, the Columbia-Pacific region has since been recognized as one of the most economically and culturally vibrant pre-Euro-American contact places in the Northwest. In 1805, the Corps of Discovery encountered a thriving community, albeit one that had begun to experience diminishment of its prior strength. For the Corps of Discovery members, this community was distinct from anything they had yet encountered during their journey (Deur, *Empires*, 11).

With guidance afforded by the Clatsop Indians, the Corps of Discovery chose a site for their winter encampment on a knoll west of and overlooking the Netul (now Lewis and Clark) River for its plentiful game, sheltered location, and water resources. Members of the Corps interacted extensively with Clatsop and Chinook Indians, as well as other groups, on a nearly daily basis. The local peoples visited, conducted trade, and assisted the Corps in hunting and other needs (Deur, *Empires*, 50). When the Corps was ready to leave Fort Clatsop to embark on their return journey east, Captain Meriwether Lewis recorded in his journal on March 22, 1806, that “at 12 OCK. We were visited by Comowool and 3 of the Clatsops. To this chief we left our houses and furniture. He has been much more kind and hospitable to us than any other Indian in this neighborhood” (Moulton, 6:444). According to Coboway's descendants, the chief used the fort during the hunting season for several years after the departure of the expedition (Deur, *Empires*, 60–61).

In 1811, John Jacob Astor established a fur trading post for the Pacific Fur Company at Fort Astoria, located just a few miles to the northeast. The significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the knowledge of the location of their winter encampment site, led to visitation to the site by American and European traders, explorers, and settlers. In 1813, Alexander Henry of the North West Company, a captain of the British Royal Navy, made a canoe trip to the site where he described finding two Clatsop houses (Deur, *Empires*, 19). The fort itself was not maintained and fell into a state of disrepair. Local residents, however, retained knowledge of the fort site, and conveyed that knowledge to visitors.

During the 1810s and 1820s, the number of fur traders in the area increased; they were often assisted by members of local tribes. While introduced disease had already affected local peoples to some degree by 1805, an 1830 epidemic of what may have been malaria led to the loss of as many as 90 percent of the Chinookan Indians, other tribes within the region, and beyond (Deur, *Empires*, 79). Although survivors consolidated into smaller numbers of villages, their diminished influence within the region coincided with the area becoming the object of a territorial conflict between the British and the Americans in the 1840s. Disputes were finally settled in 1846, with passage of the Oregon Treaty that established the boundary between the United States and Canada at the 49th parallel west of the Rocky Mountains. American settlement within the region began in earnest in 1850, following the passage of the Donation Land Claim Act that promoted homestead settlement in the Oregon Territory (Deur, *Empires*, 85–89).

By the 1850s, the site of Fort Clatsop was the object of a settlement claim. Throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, the property was used as a farmstead, with owners supplementing their income through logging, milling, mineral extraction, clay mining, and the manufacturing of brick and charcoal. To improve the amount of tillable land, owners of the property built dikes and added fill within the marshland. The area was subject to extensive logging and nearly all of the forest was cut between 1850 and 1900. These activities, as well as trade and transportation activities occurring along the river, affected the character of the landscape. A landing for ships was established at the site believed used by the Corps of Discovery for canoe travel. The riverfront was used to dock a US Revenue Service cutter for maintenance between 1860 and 1862; later the same area was used as a landing to bring tourists to a stagecoach route where they could travel to the coast.

The first efforts to mark and commemorate Fort Clatsop occurred in 1900 when the Oregon Historical Society outlined the site with wood stakes and placed an iron pipe in the center. In 1901, the Oregon Historical Society purchased a three acre parcel that contained the fort site, later placing a bronze marker there in 1912. In 1928, the Society purchased two additional acres to the south that contained a freshwater spring thought to be used by the expedition during the winter encampment, while also erecting a flagpole at the fort site. The efforts of the Oregon Historical Society were instrumental in convincing Congress to establish Fort Clatsop National Memorial in 1958. The property has since been administered by the National Park Service.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park lies within the Coast Range physiographic province that extends along the Oregon coast. Terrain associated with the region varies from level to mountainous, with elevations ranging from sea level along the Pacific Ocean to peaks that reach heights of more than 3,200 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Among these is a local landmark known as Saddle Mountain, the highest peak within Clatsop County. As noted above, Saddle Mountain is indicated in the oral traditions of many cultural groups as a place related to events associated with their origins.

Fort Clatsop frames the Lewis and Clark River two miles upstream from its mouth at Youngs Bay, which empties into the Columbia River a short distance to the west. The river drains a vast inland basin encompassing 260,000 square miles of the Pacific Northwest interior. The Columbia River empties into the Pacific Ocean not far from Youngs Bay.

The Columbia-Pacific region has been fundamentally shaped by the meeting of the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean. For millions of years, the mouth of the Columbia River has featured a range of estuarine conditions. Volcanic islands were once scattered along the shallow estuaries of what would become the Columbia outfall during the Eocene period approximately 49 million years ago. A collision between oceanic and continental plates accelerated during the Miocene epoch, approximately 11 million years ago. The pressure and mass of magma spiked, just as the continental plate moved westward, creating vast fissures in the bedrock of eastern Oregon and Washington and allowing lava to flow downstream along the river. These flows cooled in and around the river's course to become today's Columbia River basalts. Mountains formed as the region's rainfall led to a downcutting of streams through fractured lava rock. At the same time, sediments were trapped and folded into lenses of sandstones, siltstones, and mudstones that often contains the fossils of estuary dwellers (Deur, *Empires*, 2–3).

Portions of the Pacific Northwest are categorized as temperate rain forest. Rainfall is seasonal during the winter months, which can be subject to strong storms and winds from the south. Rainfall varies, but averages 65 inches per year in the lowlands and up to 150 inches or more over the higher elevations. The climate of the region is generally quite mild. As a result of the mild climate and rainfall, the native vegetation is lush. Because of these conditions, and the fact that the area was not affected by glaciation, local soils are deep.

Along the coast, natural processes contribute to the accumulation of sand in a westerly direction. Sand accretion appears prominently in the oral traditions of the Clatsop Indians, who attributed some portion of the change to Coyote, who shaped many facets of the natural world (Boas, 101).

The forests of the region are among the most productive of the world's temperate zones. The dominant vegetation of the region is shaped by the geology and climate. The most prominent component of coastal forest stands is the Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*). These forest dominants are typically associated with the western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), which grows up within the dark, protective cover of the spruce trees and the fog trapped by their canopies. Other important species within local forest communities include western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), which has become a mainstay of the modern timber industry.

Type of Context: Political

Description

Fort Clatsop is located south of Business US Highway 101 along Fort Clatsop Road, six miles southwest of Astoria, Oregon. Astoria serves as the seat of Clatsop County. The closest community is Warrenton, Oregon, one mile to the north of the study area.

Fort Clatsop is one of several units that comprise Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, established in 2004. Fort Clatsop National Memorial was established in 1958. The original park unit measured 124.9 acres. In 1978, Congress passed legislation expanding the park boundary to include the Salt Works site at Seaside, Oregon, and the area of the park to 125.3 acres. In 2004, Congress passed legislation to expand the area protected for its association with the Lewis and Clark Expedition to 3,410.15 acres. The expanded property, which included Fort Clatsop National Memorial, was named Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. The park now includes several discontinuous sites and trails near the Pacific Coast and the mouth of the Columbia River between Long Beach, Washington, and Cannon Beach, Oregon. In 2010, a boundary adjustment led to the addition of 106 acres to the park immediately south of Sunset Beach State Recreation Area.

Management Information

Inventory Unit

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 11/21/1988

Management Category Explanatory Narrative

The management of Fort Clatsop National Memorial was specifically legislated for its association with Lewis and Clark, as is the significance of the property. The Fort Clatsop unit of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park meets the criteria for the Management Category, “Must be Preserved and Maintained.”

The Fort Clatsop property was deeded to the United States government by the Clatsop County Historical Society in 1958, following Congressional establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial. Fort Clatsop National Memorial became part of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park in 2004.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: N/A

Expiration Date: N/A

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative: N/A

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative: The Fort Clatsop unit falls entirely within the boundary of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. As such, the federal government owns all of the property within the study area and there are no legal interests of concern.

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative: The Fort Clatsop unit of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park is open year round, every day except December 25. It is accessed from Fort Clatsop Road, which arises from Business Route US 101—the Warrenton-Astoria Highway—seven miles southwest of Astoria, Oregon. A gate restricts access to the visitor center complex when the facility is closed.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The Fort Clatsop unit of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park is associated with several other historic sites within the region, including the Salt Works site believed to be the location where Corps of Discovery members produced salt from sea water to preserve meat and process hides for their return journey east in 1805–1806; the Netul River Trail that extends south from Fort Clatsop along the river; the Fort to Sea Trail that links Fort Clatsop with the Pacific Ocean and traverses a landscape similar to that experienced by the Corps of Discovery; Dismal Nitch, the site where the expedition first camped in November 1805; and Station Camp/Middle Village where William Clark surveyed the mouth of the river. Several Oregon and Washington state parks also protect lands related to the activities of the Corps of Discovery in 1805–1806. These include Ecola State Park to the southwest; Fort Stevens State Park to the northwest; Cape Disappointment State Park north of the mouth of the Columbia River; and Sunset Beach State Recreation Area that serves as the western trailhead for the Fort to Sea Trail.

Adjacent Lands Graphic



Fort Clatsop and the Salt Works site and related adjacent lands. (National Park Service)

FMSS Asset

FMSS Asset Location Code

23699	Park Entrance Road (1962)
106396	Visitor Center Access Road (1962)
106382	Administration Parking Lot (1991)
106380	Maintenance Shop Parking (1996)
106397	Visitor Center Employee Parking (1991)
231273	Visitor Center Overflow and RV Parking Area
106381	Visitor Center Parking (1962)
1700-231062	South Slough Bridge (2007)
2100-28102	Employee/Secondary Trails (1966)
2100-28101	Fort to Sea Trail (1985/2004–2005)
2100-23702	Main Visitor Loop Trail (1976)
2100-92061	Netul River Trail (2005)
3100-28351	Administration/Employee Landscaped Grounds
3100-230574	Fort Area Grounds
3100-28353	Natural/Undeveloped Grounds Area
3100-28344	Picnic Area (1985)
3100-23696	Visitor Landscaped Grounds (1961)
4100-23693	Administrative Headquarters (Old Quarters #1) (1950)

4100-27930	Blackpowder Shed (1978)
4100-23694	Fort Replica (2006)
4100-23698	Maintenance Shop (1996)
4100-28346	Picnic Shelter #1 (1986)
4100-28349	Picnic Shelter #2 (1986)
4100-28350	Picnic Shelter #3 (1986)
4100-23703	Resources (1963)
4100-27815	Visitor Center (1962)
7100-42360	Signs, Road, Primary Highway
7100-42348	Signs, Road, Second Entrance
7100-42358	Signs, Road, Primary Entrance
7500-229880	Fort Replica Furniture
7500-229578	Visitor Landscape Wayside Panels
7500-229787	Visitor Loop Trail Wayside Panels

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation: Entered – Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative

Fort Clatsop National Memorial was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. National Register documentation was accepted by the Keeper on November 21, 1988 (Listing 55000640). The National Register information included herein is based on the National Register nomination prepared in 1988, and research and evaluation conducted as part of this CLI.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Fort Clatsop, Salt Works
NRIS Number:	66000640
Primary Certification Date:	November 21, 1988
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	Site
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	B: Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
Significance Criteria:	D: Significant for the ability to yield important information about prehistory or history.
Criteria Considerations:	N/A
National Historic Landmark Status:	No
World Heritage Site Status:	No
Period of Significance:	N/A
Time Period:	1805–1806
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763–1898
Facet:	Lewis and Clark Expedition

Time Period:	1805–1806
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	Westward Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763–1898
Facet:	Explorations of the West

Time Period:	1805–1806
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs, 1783–1860
Facet:	Jeffersonian Period, 1800–1811

Areas of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Archeology (Historic, Non-Aboriginal)
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Area of Significance Category:	Exploration/Settlement
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Area of Significance Category:	Military History
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Area of Significance Category:	Science
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Area of Significance Category:	Other: Cultural Anthropology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

Summary

The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804–1806 is one of the most significant events in the history of American expansion and development. At the behest of President Thomas Jefferson, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark undertook a mission to explore the newly acquired land associated with the Louisiana Purchase and the area that lay beyond as it extended to the Pacific Ocean. The expedition successfully met Jefferson's charge, bringing back valuable information on the plants, animals, and native peoples of the new territory. The Fort Clatsop unit of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park represents the expedition's success in reaching the Pacific Ocean and the importance of its efforts in scientific and cultural areas. Numerous new plants and animals were described during the expedition's sojourn at Fort Clatsop in the winter of 1805–1806; in addition, Lewis and Clark's detailed accounts of the Chinookan tribes provide unique insight into the culture of these people near the time of their first contacts with European-Americans at the time of the fur trade era. The present-day sites of both the reconstructed fort and the expedition's salt works, protected as historic areas of the National Park System, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Northrop and Toothman, 8-1). The features of the cultural landscape of Fort Clatsop are significant for the connection they provide between the peoples and events that took place during the period of significance (1805–1806), and those who visit and use the site today. Further, the existing cultural landscape continues to exhibit

the qualities and characteristics observed and recorded by the Corps of Discovery in order to share information about the Pacific Northwest with the nation.

Fort Clatsop is significant at the national level under National Register Criteria A and D for its association with the expedition, and under National Register Criterion B for its association with Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, in the areas of Archeology (Historic Non-Aboriginal), Exploration/Settlement, Military History, Other: Cultural Anthropology, and Science. The site of the winter encampment constitutes a contributing site. There are several non-contributing resources that relate to park development and efforts conducted by the National Park Service since 1958 to support visitor use and administration of the property as a unit of the National Park System.

Criterion A

Exploration/Settlement

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was acclaimed for its exploration of the Louisiana Territory and beyond, reaching the Pacific Ocean in winter 1805. The news that the expedition brought back of this previously unexplored territory was a major stepping stone to the opening of the west. Initially a corps of approximately forty-five men, the group set out on a journey that lasted almost two and one-half years and covered more than 8,000 miles. Some men were sent back, reducing the company to thirty persons. The group was also joined by the French interpreter Toussaint Charbonneau, Sacagawea, and their baby, Jean-Baptiste Charbonneau (Northrop and Toothman, 8-1, 8-9). Despite hardships including near starvation, close encounters with hostile American Indians, wild animals, constant sickness, and transportation accidents, only one expedition member lost his life, which occurred due to illness (Northrop and Toothman, 8-1 – 8-2, 8-9). The success of the expedition was attributed to the bravery and courage of its members and to the careful planning and expert leadership of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark.

The Corps of Discovery was notable for the extensive information and documentation gathered through its efforts. Throughout the journey, Lewis and Clark compiled the most complete journals of any expedition of the time, providing detailed descriptions of plants, animals, and the lifeways of the native tribes that they encountered, including the Chinookan people present in the Fort Clatsop region at the time of the expedition. Members of the expedition collected numerous plant and animal specimens, mapped rivers and mountains, and made contact with and studied various American Indian tribes (Northrop and Toothman, 8-2; Binus).

Military History

Fort Clatsop was a military fortification built to protect American interests at an early period of westward exploration and expansion. Established in 1805–1806 by the Corps of Discovery, Fort Clatsop reflected the expedition leaders' charge to ensure the safety of American interests, including those of the expedition itself. The Corps of Discovery, as established by President Thomas Jefferson, and under the command of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark of the United States Army, was itself a military expedition. Its members included representatives of the three line regiments comprising the US Army, newly formed under the Military Peace Establishment of March 16, 1802, as well as a small corps of engineers, and general staff (*Corps of Discovery, United States Army*).

The cultural landscape of Fort Clatsop continues to reflect the historical association with the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery, a military expedition of exploration, as well as the establishment of a fort at the site.

Science

Lewis and Clark both studied natural history extensively in preparation for the expedition. As a result, they were able to provide detailed descriptions of terrain, plants, animals, and American Indians encountered during their

travels. Clark, despite having access to few topographical instruments, made detailed maps of the areas visited; following the expedition, explorers and traders for many years relied on the maps he had developed (Northrop and Toothman, 8-2).

Lewis and Clark were particularly successful in their documentation related to botany and zoology. During the course of the expedition, “some 178 new plants and 122 new species of animals were described in such detail that they serve today as comprehensive guides to the plant and animal life of North America” (Northrop and Toothman, 8-2). While at Fort Clatsop, Lewis described in detail at least forty plants and nearly 100 animals (Northrop and Toothman, 8-2).

Cultural Anthropology

Especially significant among the contributions of the expedition are Lewis and Clark’s accounts of the American Indians they encountered. Lewis and Clark opened the first official United States relations with numerous tribes residing west of the Mississippi River and, with the exception of the Blackfoot and Sioux tribes, results of these contacts did not result in conflict with the Corps of Discovery. The expedition compiled detailed descriptions of the tribes they encountered, including language characteristics. Among the most important of these studies were Lewis and Clark’s extensive descriptions of the language, clothing, food, and living habits of the Chinookan tribes, who they observed during their winter at Fort Clatsop. By the 1830s, ravaged by disease, many of these tribes were changed forever; Lewis and Clark’s journals are an important record of Chinookan culture before this change occurred (Northrop and Toothman, 8-2).

Criterion B

Meriwether Lewis

Meriwether Lewis was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1774, the oldest child of a prominent Virginia family. His father died in 1779 and soon afterward, his mother remarried and the family moved to Georgia. When Lewis was in his late teens, his stepfather died and Lewis became the head of his family's household. While living in Georgia, Lewis returned often to Virginia to manage his family's estate. In Virginia, he became acquainted with Thomas Jefferson.

In 1794, Lewis enlisted in the US Army; by 1800 he was promoted to captain. Thomas Jefferson was elected President in 1800, and in the following year Lewis became Jefferson's personal secretary. Lewis served in this role until 1803, at which time Jefferson requested that he lead an expedition to explore the uncharted territory to the west of St. Louis and the Mississippi River acquired as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

Lewis prepared for his journey by procuring supplies and studying with leading scientists. He studied astronomy under Andrew Ellicott, botany under Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, surveying and mathematics under Robert Patterson, medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, and anatomy under Dr. Caspar Wistar.

Lewis and William Clark were well acquainted from their time in the Army. With Clark, Lewis led the Corps of Discovery to the Pacific Ocean between 1804 and 1806. Upon their return, Jefferson appointed Lewis as Governor of the Louisiana Territory. Lewis took up this post in March 1807, but had difficulty with personality conflicts and questions about how government money was being spent. He began drinking more heavily, and his relationship with Jefferson became increasingly strained. In 1809, Lewis decided to travel to Washington, D.C., to address complaints made by the secretary of war regarding irregularities in his public accounts in front of the administration of newly elected President James Madison. On October 11, 1809, while staying in an inn along the Natchez Trace Parkway in Tennessee, en route to the capital city, Meriwether Lewis apparently took his own life (National Park Service, "Meriwether Lewis").

The cultural landscape of Fort Clatsop continues to reflect the experiences of Meriwether Lewis during the winter encampment, and his leadership of the Corps of Discovery.

William Clark

William Clark was born on August 1, 1770, in Ladysmith, Virginia, the ninth of ten children. His older brother, George Rogers Clark, was a well-known Revolutionary War commander. After the war, when William Clark was fourteen, his family moved to Kentucky and settled near Louisville.

In 1789, Clark joined the Kentucky militia. He later joined the US Army, eventually becoming an officer. In 1795, he met and became friends with Meriwether Lewis. In the following year, he left the Army to manage his family's plantation.

Clark was contacted by Meriwether Lewis in 1803 to help lead the expedition to the west. Clark, like Lewis, prepared for the journey by studying, particularly astronomy and map making. In addition, Clark assembled and trained the group of men that would become the Corps of Discovery. The Corps included an enslaved person owned by Clark named York.

With Meriwether Lewis, William Clark led the Corps of Discovery to the Pacific Ocean between 1804 and 1806. Upon their return, Jefferson appointed Clark as the principal Indian agent to the Louisiana Territory, and in 1813 he became Governor of the Missouri Territory. In 1820, he lost the election to become governor of the new state of

Missouri, and in 1822 he was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in St. Louis. He held this post until just before his death in 1838 (National Park Service, “William Clark”).

The cultural landscape of Fort Clatsop also continues to reflect the experiences of William Clark during the winter encampment at the site, and his leadership of the Corps of Discovery.

Criterion D

Archeology, Historic Non-Aboriginal

Based on archeological studies completed to date, and areas of the site yet to be studied, the Fort Clatsop unit has yielded, and is likely to continue to yield, important information in history. The area identified as the site of the 1805–1806 Fort Clatsop has been the focus of several archaeological research projects that have included subsurface excavation, ground penetrating radar and magnetometry survey, and geophysical testing. Additional archeological projects have been completed within the boundaries of the Fort Clatsop unit of the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park as part of National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 and Section 110 compliance efforts.

Although none of the previously completed projects has yielded definitive evidence of the presence of the Corps of Discovery or the location of the original fort, findings have confirmed the general location of the dwellings of early area settlers Carlos Shane and William Smith; members of these families had provided oral history documentation related to the location of the 1805–1806 fort. Shane acquired the property containing the site of Fort Clatsop around 1850 and built a house near the remains of the fort. In 1852 or 1853, Carlos Shane moved upriver and transferred the property at Fort Clatsop to his brother Franklin. When Franklin Shane died between 1860 and 1867, his two daughters inherited the property. In 1872, William (Wade) Hampton Smith, husband of Franklin Shane’s daughter Mary, received title to the half of the Shane claim that contained the Fort Clatsop site and built a new house on the property, where the Smith family lived until they moved to Portland in 1880 (Cannon, 1995). The locations of the Shane and Smith dwellings may inform further studies to locate the original fort.

In addition, completed archeological research has yielded information on site formation processes and post-1806 cultural activities, including Clatsop use of the property. Further studies of additional areas of the site are expected to yield additional findings. The archeological resources present at the site provide a connection between the existing cultural landscape and the physical history of the site.

Chronology and Physical History

Inventory Unit

Primary Historic Function: 01A: Domestic (Residential)—Camp

Other Historic Function: 13BC: Fortification—Other
15DL: Natural Area—Forest

Primary Current Use: 15A: Landscape—Leisure Park

Other Current Use: 05G: Education—Interpretive Landscape
15A: Landscape—Leisure Park
04EC: Government Office—Visitor Contact

Current and Historic Names:

Fort Clatsop—Historic

Fort Clatsop National Memorial—Historic

Fort Clatsop unit, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park—Current

Cultural Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Ethnographic Explanatory Narrative:

The National Park Service defines ethnographic resources as the cultural and natural features of a park that are of traditional significance to traditionally-associated peoples.

At Euro-American contact, various tribes speaking Chinookan languages and sharing similar cultural practices occupied the Lower Columbia River. Specifically, the Clatsop tribe is ethnographically linked to the CLI study area. Traditional Clatsop territory extended from the mouth of the Columbia River south to Tillamook Head, and along rivers and streams of the Columbia River drainage to Tongue Point (Spier, n.p.).

Chinookan groups practiced a variant of the Northwest Coast culture type. Following Kroeber's (1939) culture area approach, the Northwest Coast culture type, which extends along the Pacific Coast of North America from southeast Alaska to northern California, and inland to the Cascades, is characterized by developed social, political, artistic, economic and ceremonial cultural components. In his 1994 article "The Northwest Coast: Complex Hunter-Gatherers, Ecology, and Social Evolution," Kenneth Ames identifies three subareas: the northern, central, and southern coast. Chinookan groups are within the southern Northwest Coast, which encompasses the study area (Ames, 209).

Basic shared characteristics are:

- semi- to fully-sedentary habitations
- storage economies based seasonally available foods
- food production primarily based on a few highly productive resources economies organized around corporate households
- active manipulating of environments to increase resource productivity

- complex specialized technologies for hunting, fishing, plant gathering, and crafts
- dense population social hierarchies with permanent leadership positions

The environmental diversity of the Lower Columbia River region—beach, forest, prairie, marine riparian, and lentic habitats—provided a varied resource base creating a stable food supply (Deur and Turner, 8–9). Certain species, including salmon, elk, berries, wapato, camas, and western red cedar, played an especially important role in subsistence and influenced broader cultural traditions and patterns (Gahr, 65). The Clatsop bi-seasonal settlement pattern, consisting of permanent winter plankhouse villages and summer camps, was based on resource availability.

Many Clatsop settlements are known to have existed historically in proximity to Fort Clatsop. Several large villages were near the mouth of the Columbia River. The largest was Niak'ilaki, located at Point Adams. In closest proximity to the fort, small villages were located around Youngs Bay, including the mouth of the Lewis and Clark River (Deur, *Empires*, 18–21).

While no Clatsop-associated archeological sites have been recorded within the CLI study area, use of the location, both pre- and post-1805–1806, has been suggested. Stone tools have been recovered from archeological contexts at the fort site. In 1813, a visitor to the site recounted the presence two active Clatsop houses at the canoe landing site (Hussey 1957, 7). Oral history relates that Clatsop utilized the fort periodically after the Corps departed and gifted the fort to Chief Coboway (Deur, *Empires*, 60–61). Archeological sites described as hunting camps have also been recorded along the Lewis and Clark River. Isolated finds also encountered along the river, including stone pestles, indicate the processing of plant foods. The coast range foothills and wetland areas surrounding the Fort Clatsop unit would have provided opportunities for plant-gathering activities such as berry picking, tuber harvesting, and the gathering of non-edible plant materials.

In 1851, regional tribes including the Clatsop gathered at Tansey Point to negotiate a treaty with US government agents. In return for small reservation parcels and other protections, the tribes agreed to cede millions of acres to the federal government. The Tansey Point Treaty was never ratified, leaving the tribes without legal claims or protections, and without payment for their lands. While many of the Clatsop people remained on their traditional lands, others resettled away to escape increasing Euro-American settlement. By the late 1800s, many Clatsop were living in multi-tribal settlements in locations such as Seaside and elsewhere up and down the coast, including tribal-owned lands, on the fringes of Euro-American settlements. Others relocated to non-local, multi-tribal reservations (Deur, *Empires*, 90–91).

Today, Clatsop people are mainly affiliated with two federally recognized tribes: the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, and two non-federally recognized tribes: the Clatsop-Nehalem Confederated Tribes and the Chinook Indian Nation.

Ethnographic Explanatory Conducted:

Affiliated Groups:

Name of Group:	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
Type of Association:	Both
Name of Group:	Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde
Type of Association:	Both
Name of Group:	Clatsop-Nehalem Confederated Tribes
Type of Association:	Both
Name of Group:	Chinook Indian Nation
Type of Association:	Both

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
Pre-1805	Inhabited	The region was settled by several American Indian groups, including the lower-river Chinook people and the Clatsop (Tolon, 9).
1805–1806	Built	The Corps of Discovery crossed to the south side of the Columbia River and established a winter camp which they named Fort Clatsop near the shores of the Netul River in an area covered with lofty pine said to rise approximately 30 feet higher than the high tides (Northrop and Toothman, 7-1, citing <i>Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804–1806</i>). Construction of Fort Clatsop began by December 11 and continued through December 31. The Corps first occupied the fort on December 25, as it neared completion (Brown, 592–595).
	Harvested	Members of the Corps of Discovery gathered salt in the nearby coastal area to cure hides for clothing (Tolon, 12).
1806	Land Transfer	The fort was given to Clatsop Chief Coboway (Comowool) when the Corps of Discovery left the area (Tolon, 12).
1806–1830	Abandoned	The fort was abandoned, and fell into disrepair. The Clatsop dismantled portions of the fort and used the wood for fuel (Tolon, 13).
1810–1820	Explored	Fur traders were present in the area (Tolon, 13).
1813	Established	Two Clatsop dwellings were observed in the canoe landing site (Tolon, 13).
1821	Explored	An 1821 Congressional Report on settlement of the Oregon Country indicated the fort remains continued to be visible (Cannon, 15).
1842	Destroyed	The fort was no longer observable (Tolon, 13).
1849	Homesteaded	S. M. Henell of Astoria attempted to claim the land containing the fort site through a donation under Oregon Provisional Government law (Cannon, 15).
1850	Homesteaded	Thomas Scott jumped Henell's claim under the federal 1850 Donation Act (Cannon, 15).
	Land Transfer	Thomas Scott traded his 320 acre claim located along the west bank of the Lewis and Clark River to Carlos Shane (Cannon, 15).
	Built	Carlos Shane built a wood house near the fort site (Cannon, 15).
1852–1853	Land Transfer	Carlos Shane transferred ownership of the property to his brother, Franklin Shane (Cannon, 15).
1852	Land Transfer	Franklin Shane agreed to move the boundary of his property north so Richard Moore could claim the canoe landing site to construct a mill (Cannon, 15–16).

1852–1854	Built	Richard Moore constructed a mill and logged the area round the mill. The lumber market soon crashed, and Moore closed the mill (Tolon, 13; Cannon, 16).
	Planted	Franklin Shane planted an orchard on his property (Tolon, 13).
1857	Land Transfer	Franklin Shane regained ownership of the canoe landing site after filing a claim following Richard Moore’s abandonment of the saw mill (Cannon, 16).
1860–1867	Land Transfer	Franklin Shane died and the property conveyed to his two daughters (Cannon, 16).
1862	Developed	The Oregon Steam and Navigation Company established summer steamer service from Portland or Astoria to Fort Clatsop, where visitors could take a carriage or horse to Seaside, a nearby tourist destination along the coast (Cannon, 17).
1872	Land Transfer	Franklin Shane’s daughter, Mary Shane Smith, and her husband, William Wade Hampton Smith, acquired title to the half of Franklin Shane’s property that contained the fort site (Cannon, 16).
1872	Built	The Smiths built a house on their property (Cannon, 16).
1875	Land Transfer	William Smith sold five acres along the river to the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company to support their tourist business operations (Cannon, 17).
1880	Inhabited	The Joseph B. Stevenson family rented the house and property from the Smiths, who moved to Portland (Cannon, 17).
1887–1920	Mined	Clay deposits were mined on the property after Mary Shane Smith sold half of the mineral rights to the Oregon Pottery Company (Cannon, 17).
1899	Explored	Olin D. Wheeler, a writer and publicist from the Northern Pacific Railway, visited the fort site while attempting to retrace the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (Tolon, 13; Cannon, 19).
1900	Explored	The Oregon Historical Society decided to locate the fort site for commemorative purposes. Oregon Historical Society members outlined the site with wood stakes and placed an iron pipe in the center (Tolon, 13; Cannon, 19–21).
	Abandoned	The Oregon Steam and Navigation Company, which had become the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, abandoned the landing near Fort Clatsop and developed new transportation routes to Seaside (Cannon, 17).
1901	Land Transfer	The Oregon Historical Society acquired a three acre tract that included the original fort site (Cannon, 21).
1912	Memorialized	The Oregon Historical Society placed a bronze marker at the fort site (Tolon, 13).

1928	Land Transfer	The Oregon Historical Society acquired another two acres to the south of the fort parcel that included a freshwater spring thought to have been used by the Corps of Discovery during their winter encampment (Cannon, 21).
	Built	The Oregon Historical Society erected a flagpole and moved the bronze tablet at the fort site to the concrete base (Cannon, 21).
	Graded	Clatsop County improved the road leading to the fort site (Cannon, 21).
1935–1937	Planned	The National Park Service and the Oregon State Parks Board surveyed a number of historical sites, including Fort Clatsop. The site was evaluated by the National Park Service and determined not to be of national significance (Cannon, 39, 42).
1941	Removed	The bronze plaque at the fort site was removed and stored during World War II (Cannon, 42).
1948	Excavated	Louis R. Caywood, an archeologist with the National Park Service, assisted the Oregon Historical Society with an archeological survey of the fort site (Tolon, 13; Cannon, 23).
	Planned	A Hollywood studio indicated their interest in building a replica of the fort for a movie. This idea was not pursued further (Cannon, 23).
1950	Built	A house was built on the land owned by Kenneth and Ruth Miller located near the historic site of Fort Clatsop (Cannon, 82).
1953	Memorialized	The bronze plaque was replaced and reinstalled (Cannon, 23).
1953–1954	Planned	A group of local residents, including members of the Clatsop County Historical Society and Astoria chapter of the Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycees) sought to build a replica of the 1805 Fort Clatsop (Cannon, 23).
1954–1955	Built	The fort replica was built based on the journal accounts of Captains Lewis and Clark, including narrative description and two drawings of the proposed floor plans (Tolon, 10; Cannon, 23–24, 29).
1955	Built	The fort site was developed to include a well, pump, picnic tables, and sanitary facilities. A chain link fence was erected around the replica to protect it from vandalism (Cannon, 29–31).
	Graded	Clatsop County graded the parking area and furnished rock to pave the parking area and access roads (Cannon, 29–31).
1956–1957	Excavated	Paul J. F. Schumacher of the National Park Service conducted archeological investigations of the fort site and reported finding evidence of European-American settlement but no evidence of the fort (Cannon, 41–43).
	Planned	Regional National Park Service Historian John Hussey prepared a report that identified requirements for establishing a memorial at the site and suggested three boundary options. Hussey's report called for relocation of the county road (Cannon, 76, 85).

1958	Established	On May 29, Fort Clatsop National Memorial was established by Congressional Act, and authorized to include up to 125 acres. The park was to be administered by the National Park Service (Tolon, 14 citing Public Law 85-435).
1958–1959	Land Transfer	The land confirmed for inclusion in the park encompassed eleven tracts totaling 124.97 acres, including a 21 acre parcel on the east bank of the Lewis and Clark River intended to protect the viewshed from the fort (Cannon, 81).
	Excavated	National Park Service archeologist Paul Schumacher conducted additional archeological investigations to locate evidence of the historic fort (Tolon, 14).
	Planned	A National Park Service planning team identified moving the county road north and west away from the fort site and to the edge of the proposed park boundaries as a goal for park development. They also suggested demolishing the existing county road and returning the corridor to its natural state (Tolon, 14).
1959	Planned	A Historic Structure Report was prepared for the fort replica by John Hussey, Carl P. Russell, Charles S. Pope, Paul J. F. Schumacher, and Harold G. Fowler. The report suggested that the 1955 fort replica undergo rehabilitation to address inaccuracies in historical presentation (Cannon, 94–96).
1960	Established	The park became an official administrative unit of the National Park System in September; Charles Peterson was named Park Superintendent in May (Cannon, 85).
1961	Excavated	Additional archeological investigations were conducted by National Park Service archeologist Paul J.F. Schumacher to support planned rehabilitation of the fort replica (Tolon, 14).
	Planned	A master plan was prepared for Fort Clatsop as part of the Mission 66 program (Tolon, 14).
1961–1963	Built	Fort Clatsop Loop Road was relocated, and a new road built leading to the visitor center and parking area. Existing gravel road beds on the property were rehabilitated for use as service and visitor trails (Tolon, 14).
	Built	A new trail was constructed connecting the visitor center, fort replica, spring, and canoe landing site. The trail also provided access to a lunch area (Tolon, 14).
	Altered	A portion of the Fort to Sea Trail, east of Fort Clatsop Loop Road, was rehabilitated as a primitive trail (Tolon, 14).
	Altered	An existing residence north of the visitor center, built on land owned by Kenneth and Ruth Miller in 1950, was rehabilitated for use by the superintendent (Tolon, 14).
	Destroyed	Additional existing structures within park boundaries, including a pumphouse, corral, barn, and sheds, were removed and the areas rehabilitated to convey a natural appearance (Tolon, 14).

	Land Transfer	Targeted land acquisition efforts were completed (Cannon, 85).
	Built	The Fort Clatsop Visitor Center was constructed (Cannon, 90–92).
	Built	A new three bedroom employee residence was built (Cannon, 92).
	Built	A small utility shop was built near the employee residence (Cannon, 92).
	Planted	Young trees were transplanted along the trails leading to the canoe landing site and the spring to help screen the new construction (Cannon, 102).
	Established	The Fort Clatsop Historical Association formed to support park funding needs (Cannon, 70).
1963–1964	Rehabilitated	The fort replica was rehabilitated to better approximate historic conditions using the information conveyed in the 1958–1959 Historic Structure Report (Cannon, 126).
1964	Built	After testing suggested that a sufficient water source for a well did not exist within the park, Superintendent Peterson worked to establish a water line into the park. The only option entailed extending the line beneath the Lewis and Clark River (Cannon, 55).
	Built	A short loop trail was built for visitors to the park (Cannon, 112).
1965	Altered	The new water line had to be reinforced after the original line was damaged by log rafts traveling on the river (Cannon, 56).
	Expanded	To accommodate growing numbers of visitors, the parking area near the visitor center was expanded (Cannon, 56).
1966	Expanded	The dwelling that housed the Superintendent was expanded with an addition (Cannon, 56).
	Planted	Superintendent Thomson oversaw the planting of a screen of trees and huckleberry shrubs between the fort replica and the visitor center parking area to reduce impacts on the historic setting (Cannon, 57).
1967	Expanded	The parking area associated with the visitor center was again expanded (Cannon, 108).
1969	Established	Black powder flintlock demonstrations were introduced by Park Ranger Emmet Nichols (Cannon, 57).
1969–1973	Expanded	The utility shop was expanded through the addition of new work space (Cannon, 59).
	Built	The interior of the residence was renovated. A stone walkway was built to the lunch area. Wood chips were used to surface trails (Cannon, 59).
1972	Expanded	The lunch area was enlarged and landscaped (Cannon, 112).
	Built	A split rail fence was added around the spring site (Cannon, 112).

1973	Expanded	The parking area associated with the visitor center was expanded a third time with the addition of an overflow lot (Cannon, 108).
	Expanded	The living history program was expanded to include demonstrations of the types of skills the Corps of Discovery mastered in order to survive while encamped at Fort Clatsop. A candle-making pit was built to support these demonstrations (Cannon, 143).
	Paved	The service road and employee parking area behind the visitor center was paved and the visitor walkway to the fort re-paved (Cannon, 108).
	Rehabilitated	A clogged septic drain field was replaced (Cannon, 110).
1973–1974	Planted	As many as 1,000 trees were planted in open fields spaces and other areas indicated for reforestation in a 1964 park master plan (Cannon, 61).
1974–1984	Planted	More than 15,000 additional trees were planted in the park. To support this effort, the park established a small plant nursery behind the utility/maintenance shop (Cannon, 62).
	Altered	Most of the utility lines within the park were buried to diminish their visual impact on the historic setting (Cannon, 63).
1976	Planned	An interpretive prospectus was prepared for the park (Cannon, 145).
1977	Built	A blackpowder storage shed was built to store the material used in firing demonstrations (Cannon, 127).
	Maintained	Repairs were made to address deterioration of fort features, including re-chinking the exterior chimney, rebuilding the main gate, and initiating a wood preservative treatment that was to be applied every two years (Cannon, 127).
1978	Established	Congress passed legislation expanding the boundaries of Fort Clatsop National Memorial to 130 acres to allow for inclusion of the Salt Works site (Tolon, 16).
1979	Land Transfer	The Salt Works site was donated to the National Park Service by the Oregon Historical Society (Cannon, 84).
1980–1986	Removed	The park began a program to thin the forest restoration stand in 1980. The project included plans to gradually remove red alder (Cannon, 131).
1981	Built	Seventeen wayside exhibits were installed in the park (Cannon, 149–150).
1984	Maintained	New shingles were installed on the fort roof, while new puncheon floors were laid on the interior of the structure (Cannon, 127).
1986	Built	A septic lift station and new septic drain field were built to service the visitor center (Cannon, 110).
	Maintained	The fort replica chimneys were re-daubed (Cannon, 127).
1987	Planned	Plans to enhance the historic character of the park were prepared titled “Landscape Development Proposal” (Cannon, 133). Plans included

		construction of a boardwalk providing access to the canoe landing area (National Park Service, drawing 405-80009)
1988	Expanded	The utility/maintenance shop was expanded through the addition of new office space (Cannon, 109).
	Built	Three picnic shelters were built in the lunch area, which was now referred to as the picnic area (Cannon, 112).
	Moved	The trail from the visitor center to the fort replica was realigned (Cannon, 112).
1989	Planned	Dr. James Agee from the University of Washington prepared a report titled “A Conceptual Plan for the Forest Landscape of Fort Clatsop National Memorial” that contained guidelines for managing the forest (Cannon, 66, 134).
	Purchased	Fort Clatsop Historical Association purchased a 32 acre parcel adjacent to the memorial’s western boundary as a buffer. The land was later donated to the federal government when Congress passed legislation expanding the authorized boundary of the park (Cannon, 84).
	Established	Wood chips were placed on the east side of the fort replica to establish an activity area, and a flintlock rifle demonstration area was established northeast of the fort. Views to the river were cleared from these locations (Cannon, 112).
1990	Planned	The park prepared a plan titled “Visual Compatibility Guidelines for Fort Clatsop National Memorial” intended to support the design of visitor access and interpretation features (Cannon, 113).
	Expanded	Fort Clatsop Loop Road was widened using funds secured from a Federal Lands Highway Program. A bicycle lane was also created. Native plants were used to revegetate the road banks. As part of the project, a large overflow parking area was constructed (Tolon, 16; Cannon, 108).
	Established	Several vistas were cleared within the park to reestablish historic viewsheds (Cannon, 112).
1990–1991	Expanded	The visitor center was expanded through a large addition at the rear of the existing building. The restroom was connected to the main building as part of the project (Cannon, 66).
1991	Planned	A landscape plan was prepared for the park by the Pacific Northwest Region of the National Park Service (Cannon, 129).
	Planted	Native plants were used to revegetate areas around the visitor center and the overflow parking area (Cannon, 129).
1992	Planned	Improvements related to visitor access to the canoe landing site were proposed in a “Canoe Landing Site Plan.” (National Park Service, drawing 405-80010)
1992–1995	Planned	A General Management Plan was completed for the park (Cannon, 171).
1993	Planned	A Cultural Landscape Report was prepared for the park (Tolon).

1994	Planned	An “Environmental Assessment for a Proposed Modification to the Historic Spring Trail of Fort Clatsop National Memorial” was completed that illustrated a planned boardwalk and associated interpretive signage (National Park Service, “Environmental Assessment.”)
1996	Expanded	The utility shop/maintenance facility was replaced with a new larger structure sited on and near the original building footprint (Cannon, 109).
	Explored	Remote sensing, ground-penetrating radar, and magnetometry surveys of the Fort Clatsop site were completed by National Park Service archeologists hoping to locate evidence of the original structure (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 1996, 1).
	Maintained	Repairs were made to the fort, including the replacement of some deteriorated logs, repointing of some of the mortar associated with one of the chimneys, and the replacement of flashing around another chimney to address a problem with water leaks (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 1996, 25).
	Maintained	The three septic systems in the park were rehabilitated (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 1996, 25).
	Altered	The trail to the picnic area was resurfaced with decomposed granite (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 1996, 25).
2001	Altered	Both park residences were converted to office space (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 2001, 13).
	Maintained	The roof of the fort replica was replaced with a new design that incorporated cedar board (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 2001, 14).
	Built	New benches were built and placed in the park (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 2001, 14).
	Altered	The trail from the picnic area to the canoe landing site boardwalk was resurfaced with decomposed granite (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 2001, 14).
	Built	The wooden sign at the visitor center was replaced with a new recycled plastic sign (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 2001, 14).
2002	Planned	The Fort Clatsop Expansion Act of 2002 directed Secretary of the Interior to study three sites in Washington to determine their eligibility for inclusion in Fort Clatsop National Memorial (Superintendent’s Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006, n.p.).
	Altered	The former Superintendent’s residence (residence 1) was converted to the park’s administrative headquarters building (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 2003, 9).
2004	Established	President George W. Bush signed Public Law No. 108-37, the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park Designation Act, which expanded and renamed Fort Clatsop National Memorial (Superintendent’s Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).

2004–2005	Built	The Fort to Sea Trail was completed, while the Netul River Trail was built from Fort Clatsop to Netul Landing. New routed wood signs, wayside exhibits, and directional signs were added throughout Fort Clatsop to reflect the new park name and scope (Superintendent’s Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).
2005	Destroyed	In October, the Fort Clatsop replica burned in a fire (Superintendent’s Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).
	Excavation	A team of National Park Service archeologists conducted investigations of the fort site (Superintendent’s Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).
	Memorialized	In November, the park initiated programs celebrating the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial (Superintendent’s Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).
2005–2006	Built	A new fort replica was built and unveiled in 2006 (Superintendent’s Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006). Work continued to complete certain aspects of the structure through 2007.
2006	Memorialized	In March, the park completed the final programs related to celebrating the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial (Superintendent’s Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).
	Established	The Netul River Trail was dedicated (Superintendent’s Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).
	Planned	Lewis and Clark National Historical Park consulted with Clatsop Nehalem Confederated Tribes, Chinook Tribe, Shoalwater Bay Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of the Siletz on various projects (Superintendent’s Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).
	Restored	The park initiated large-scale estuarine restoration projects on lands adjacent to Fort Clatsop (Superintendent’s Annual Report, DRAFT 2005 and 2006).
2012	Built	Work was initiated on the Otter Point Restoration project on land adjacent to Fort Clatsop (National Park Service).

Physical History

Physical History Time Period

Pre-1805 – Early Land Use

1805–1806 – Corps of Discovery Winter Encampment

1849–1900 – Settlement of Land

1900–1958 – Early Commemorative Efforts and Site Development

1958–Present – National Park Administration of Fort Clatsop

Physical History Narrative

Pre-1805 – Early Land Use

Prior to Euro-American contact in 1805, the Columbia-Pacific region was inhabited by a number of American Indian groups including the lower-river Chinookan people, such as the Clatsop. The Clatsop occupied an area on the south bank of the Columbia River at Youngs Bay west to Point Adams and south along the coast plains to Tillamook Head (Tolon, 9). The Clatsop were also settled at the Necanicum estuary (present-day Seaside). There are many Clatsop settlements known to have been located in the vicinity of Fort Clatsop. A number of larger villages were located to the north near the mouth of the Columbia River. The largest of these villages, Niak'ilaki, was located at Point Adams. The village is believed to have had eight to ten large longhouses at the time of Euro-American contact, with a total population in the hundreds. Closer to the fort, smaller villages were located near Youngs Bay at the mouth of the Netul River, including Netul or Ni'tl, which is believed to have been a large village that collapsed shortly after European exploration began in the area (Deur, *Empires*, 12, 18–21).

The American Indian villages in the Columbia-Pacific region, including Clatsop villages, often consisted of several longhouses, sometimes as many as 20 or 30 in the larger villages. Longhouses typically were constructed of hewed cedar planks and often housed more than one family (Deur, *Empires*, 14). Although the Clatsop often traveled along rivers on canoe, a system of trails linked the major Clatsop villages. It is reported that a trail linked Netul, at the mouth of the Netul River, with Niak'iwanqi, a large Clatsop village north of present-day Sunset Beach. In the areas between and adjacent to the Clatsop villages were sites used as camps, fishing stations, hunting grounds, burial grounds, and ceremonial spaces (Deur, *Empires*, 12).

The Clatsop were semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers. During the spring and summer months, the Clatsop returned to established villages along the Columbia River to participate in the seasonal salmon harvest that provided an important component of their diet. The Clatsop lived in established fishing villages during this time. In addition to fish and game, the Clatsop subsisted on a diverse range of local flora, including berries, such as salal, huckleberries, and salmonberry; roots, such as onion, wapato, and camas; and greens including edible thimbleberry and cow parsnip. In an effort to facilitate the growth of culturally important plants such as camas and bracken fern, and also to improve conditions for hunting, it is believed, meadows in areas such as Clatsop Plains along the Pacific Coast were burned. Many fish species in addition to salmon, as well as a variety of shellfish and mammals also served to support dietary needs (Deur, *Empires*, 14). Additionally, the Clatsop utilized western red cedar to construct houses, canoes, and clothing. Red alder, oceanspray, and beargrass were used to make tools and clothing (Tolon, 9).

The Clatsop participated in an extensive intertribal trade system with the American Indians of the Pacific Northwest that linked groups up and down the coast, as well as with the interior via the Columbia River. Dentalium shells from Vancouver Island were used as currency. Trade trips upstream on the Columbia River and along the coast to Vancouver Island were common (Cannon, 13). Likewise, other groups visited Clatsop homelands for trade. Among the items traded included a dried, pounded salmon, for which the Clatsop were well known, as well as other foods, canoes, tools, and a variety of other goods (Deur, *Empires*, 15–16).

1805–1806 – Corps of Discovery Winter Encampment

On February 28, 1803, the United States Congress appropriated \$2,500 to fund an expedition to explore the land to be acquired as part of the Louisiana Purchase. In addition to exploring the newly acquired land, the expedition sought to strengthen trade with American Indians living in the West, and to establish an American presence in the Pacific Northwest, before the British could lay claim to the area. The group engaged to conduct the expedition, known as the Corps of Discovery, was led by Captain Meriwether Lewis, President Thomas Jefferson's secretary, and Captain William Clark.

On May 21, 1804, Captains Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery, consisting of more than forty-five soldiers as well as civilian guides and interpreters, departed St. Charles, Missouri, travelling up the Missouri River. While in winter camp at Fort Mandan, Lewis and Clark recruited Toussaint Charbonneau, a Frenchman who had been with the Hidatsa tribe for several years. Charbonneau, and his wife, Sacagawea, a sixteen-year-old Shoshone who had been previously captured by the Hidatsa, joined the thirty members of the permanent party that continued the

journey from Fort Mandan to the Pacific. Sacagawea, who gave birth to a son, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, at Fort Mandan, proved invaluable when the Corps made contact with the Shoshone on their journey west.

The expedition reached the Pacific Ocean in November 1805. Upon their arrival in the region, the expedition members considered settling on the north bank of the Columbia River for the winter; however, harsh winds and rain convinced the expedition to stay south of the river, a few miles inland, to be better protected from the winds and rain coming from the ocean (Tolon, 10).

Meriwether Lewis, along with five members of the Corps, were the first to visit the eventual site of Fort Clatsop, on November 30, 1805. Clark and the rest of the party would join them on December 7 (Brown, 592). The site, a clearing atop a small hill, approximately two to three miles south of the mouth of the Netul River, was soon chosen as the location to establish the winter camp that would be called Fort Clatsop. The site was located “on a rise about 30 feet higher than the high tides and thickly covered with lofty pine [and] certainly the most eligible for winter purposes” (Northrop and Toothman, 7-1, citing *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804–1806*). A free-flowing spring overlooking the river was nearby (this is likely the spring located north of the fort replica). Clark wrote “extensive marshes at this place of Encampment We propose to build & pass the winter, The situation is in the Center of as we conceive a hunting Countrey” (Deur, *Empires*, 53, citing Clark in Moulton, 6:112). The site chosen by the Corps of Discovery to construct Fort Clatsop is believed to have been used by the Clatsop, due the presence of an opening in the otherwise forested area. Although the origin of the opening is not known, it has been speculated that it was the location of a small settlement or an area used to process fish and game (Deur, *Empires*, 18–19).

Little else is known about the character of the area where the Corps settled. The site may have included vegetation characteristic of an old growth forest, with many large trees, scattered dead standing trees, downed log material, and a multilayered understory made up primarily of saplings. Sitka spruce and western hemlock were likely abundant. Lewis noted about what is believed to have been the western hemlock that it was “much the most common species” comprising “half of the timber in this neighbourhood” (Agee, 15, citing Lewis in Thwaites, *Original Journals*).

The Corps had begun clearing the land by December 9, when a group of four Clatsops traveling along the Netul River observed the party cutting down trees, likely western hemlock. Walls for what was described as a “line of huts” began to be erected by December 11, as trees continued to be cut down (Brown, 592). As construction progressed, the Corps had difficulty finding timber that could easily be split into boards. By December 14, however, Patrick Gass wrote in his journal, “we have found a kind of timber in plenty, which splits freely, and makes the finest puncheons I have ever seen. They can be split 10 feet long and two broad, not more than an inch and a half thick” (Brown, 598, citing Gass in Moulton, 6:276). The tree species Gass described was likely Sitka spruce (Brown, 598–599). Although Sitka spruce proved to be easily split into boards, members of the Corps also took boards from nearby structures that were only seasonally occupied by the Clatsops. The Corps moved into Fort Clatsop, named after the tribe, on December 24 and 25 (Brown, 595–599). Construction of the fort would continue through December 31, when two sentry boxes and two latrines were completed.

The exact design and configuration of the completed fort is largely unknown. However, journal entries and sketches prepared by members of the Corps provide some insight into the appearance of Fort Clatsop. The journals of both Lewis and Clark contained sketches of the fort, which showed a row of three rooms opposite a row of four rooms across a large central space (Brown 593, 596). On December 13, as the walls of the fort were nearly completed, John Ordway wrote the huts formed “three Square and 7 rooms 16 by 18 feet large” (Brown, 597, citing Ordway in Moulton, 9:260). Patrick Gass wrote that “we completed the building of our huts, 7 in number” (Brown, 598, citing Gass in Moulton, 11:114). The most detailed description of the fort was provided by Joseph Whitehouse, who wrote on March 23, as the Corps prepared to leave Fort Clatsop, “the fort was built in the form of an oblong Square, & the front of it facing the River, was picketed in, & had a Gate on the North & one on the South side of it” (Brown, 598, citing Whitehouse in Moulton, 11:431). Based on the various descriptions and drawings included in the Corps

members' journals it is believed the fort consisted of seven rooms and two gates. One of the rooms appears to have been a smokehouse. The other rooms likely contained fire pits with smoke holes in the roof. The exact floorplan of the fort is not known, however (Brown, 598–600). The landscape around the fort appears to have remained forested, although construction of the fort likely entailed removal of the smaller trees for use as a construction material (Agee, 15).

The Corps remained at Fort Clatsop through March 23, 1806. During this three-month period, it rained nearly every day, with only three days of sun. While on site, the Corps gathered salt from the coast, which involved a fifteen mile journey to an area near present-day Seaside and the boiling of sea water to distill the mineral compound. Salt was important to the Corps for several reasons as they readied to return east. It was used to preserve food, as well as to cure hides for clothing, both of which were in short supply when the Corps reached the Pacific Coast. As they traveled between the fort and the coast, the Corps followed existing trails connecting Clatsop villages, but also had to contend with areas that were difficult to pass due to the presence of brush, streams, and swampy conditions. As a result, members of the Corps would sometimes travel by canoe for part of the trip (Deur, *Empires*, 22, 56).

The Corps and the American Indians traded both goods and information. The Corps engaged with the local American Indians almost daily for trade purposes. One of the activities that the Corps engaged in was to travel to the Tillamook village of Necost, at the mouth of Ecola Creek, to trade for whale meat and blubber. While the American Indians were disappointed with the amount of the Corps' trade goods, having grown accustomed to the large inventory offered by sea-based traders, they engaged with the Corps, offering food, furs, and other items in exchange for the few items the Corps still had in their possession after their travels, including metal tools, knives, fishhooks, beads, cloth and clothing (Deur, *Empires*, 50). Several groups of Clatsops, Wahkiakums, and Watlalas visited the fort for trade and other purposes. While they were generally welcomed into Fort Clatsop, they were restricted from spending the night inside or nearby based on Lewis's orders (Brown, 600).

When the expedition left the area in March 1806, Fort Clatsop and the furniture inside is said to have been given to Clatsop Chief Coboway (also Comowool), who was described in one journal entry as "the most friendly and decent Indian that we have met with in this neighborhood" (Tolon, 12, citing Thwaites, *Early Western Travels*, 139). Chief Coboway occupied the fort, returning there for several winters, until it fell into a state of disrepair due to the harsh coastal climate (Tolon, 13).

Upon their departure from Fort Clatsop, the Corps stole a Clatsop canoe, when they found they did not have enough canoes to make the journey east and the Clatsop were unwilling to trade a canoe. William Clark later wrote in his journal that they took the canoe in exchange for six elk allegedly taken the previous winter by the Clatsop (Deur, 61).

Little else is known about the fort until 1813, when two Clatsop dwellings were reported present at the canoe landing by Alexander Henry of the North West Company, a captain in the British Royal Navy, who made a trip to the Fort Clatsop area. Henry noted, "At noon we entered the river and proceeded up to Fort Clatsop. There we found two houses of Clatsops, busily employed making mats and straw hats; they had an extraordinary number of children... We walked up to see the old American winter quarters of Captains destroyed by the Indians... Having examined this spot, we returned to our horses, which are left in the care of the Indians; there being no grass near the fort, we allow them to graze on the salt marsh along the bay and river" (Deur, *Empires*, 19–20, citing Henry and Thompson, *Manuscript Journals*, 771–772).

In 1821, a Congressional Report on the settlement of Oregon Country noted that the ruins of the fort remained visible (Cannon, 15). Naturalist John Kirk Townsend later reported on his visit to the site in 1836 that "the logs of which it is composed, are still perfect, but the roof of bark has disappeared, and the whole vicinity is overgrown with thorn and wild currant bushes" (Brown 604, citing Townsend, *Narrative*). There were nearly no signs of Fort Clatsop remaining by 1842 (Tolon, 13).

The population of Chinookan peoples in the region declined throughout the nineteenth century following the introduction of European disease, intermarriage, and land and economic restructuring among the groups. Although the arrival of diseases that severely impacted the population of American Indians within the Columbia-Pacific region predated the arrival of the Corps of Discovery and was associated with Europeans visiting the region via ship, increasing numbers of European-American visitors introduced additional diseases and more opportunities for interaction. This led to a major malaria epidemic in 1830 with devastating consequences for the entire lower Columbia River region that permanently affected American Indian populations and demographics (Deur, *Empires*, 79).

1849–1900 – Settlement of Land

Fur traders passed through the area during the first part of the nineteenth century, and began to settle in the area after Fort Astoria/Fort George was occupied in 1811. This preceded more general Euro-American settlement of the area in the 1840s. In September 1850, President Millard Fillmore signed the Donation Land Claim Act into law, which allowed white and half-American Indian citizens over the age of twenty-one to select claims on any unsurveyed land in Oregon Territory (present-day Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, as well as portions of present-day Montana and Wyoming). The new law allowed single homesteaders to obtain 320 acres, while married couples could claim 640 acres, assuming they could prove continued residence and cultivation of the land. By 1855, when the law expired, approximately 7,000 individuals held claim to 2.5 million acres of land in Oregon Territory (Deur, *Empires*, 88–89).

S. M. Henell, a resident of Astoria, attempted to claim the former site of Fort Clatsop in 1849, through a donation under an Oregon Provisional Government land claim law. Henell was unsuccessful, however, and Thomas Scott was able to “jump” Henell’s claim in 1850 under the 1850 Donation Act instituted by the federal government. Almost immediately, Scott traded his claim to the 320 acre property, located along the west bank of the Lewis and Clark River and including the fort and canoe landing sites, to Carlos Shane. After assuming control of the site, Shane constructed a wood-framed house near the fort site (Cannon, 15). During construction of his house, Shane reportedly burned the last remaining logs of the Fort (Brown, 605, citing *Proceedings of the Oregon Historical Society*, 20–21).

Carlos Shane maintained control of the property until 1852 or 1853, when he transferred ownership of the site to his brother, Franklin Shane, who subsequently occupied a house south of the fort site. At this time, Richard Moore sought to construct a mill at the historic canoe landing site. Shane and Moore reached an agreement that resulted in the relocation of a portion of Shane’s property boundary northward to allow Moore to claim the landing. Moore subsequently constructed a mill in 1852. The mill was used to convert locally-felled timber into lumber that was shipped from the canoe landing site by boat to different markets, including San Francisco. The size of the area logged is not known. The mill closed in 1854 following a crash in the lumber market (Cannon, 15).

The canoe landing site did not stay inactive for long. In the summers between 1860 and 1862, the US Revenue Service docked its cutter at the site for maintenance (Hussey 1957, 32). In 1862, the site was modified for use as a stop by the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company, which operated steamer service to the landing, including a regular summer route from Portland to Fort Clatsop, where tourists could then take a carriage or horse to Seaside. The Oregon Steam and Navigation Company operated at the site until 1900, at which time it abandoned the (Cannon, 16–17).

While Richard Moore operated his mill, Franklin Shane established an orchard on his property. Preston Gillette, a settler who resided east of the Lewis and Clark River noted the “the young growth of timber that had overgrown the old Lewis and Clark clearing had been cleared away [by the Shanes] planted in orchard, and put into cultivation” (Deur, *Empires*, 96, citing Gillette). The Shanes also planted a variety of vegetables, including potatoes. In 1857, Shane regained his claim over the landing, as Moore had previously abandoned use of the site. Franklin Shane died between 1860 and 1867, at which time the property was conveyed to his two daughters (Cannon, 15–16).

Cultivation of the property largely ceased in the 1860s (Deur, *Empires*, 96). By 1872, Franklin Shane's daughter Mary Shane Smith, and her husband William Wade Hampton Smith, acquired title for the half of the property that contained the site of Fort Clatsop (Cannon, 15–16). At this time, the land was cleared again for cultivation, resulting in the removal of much of the remaining forest (Deur, *Empires*, 96; Agee, 18).

After taking control of the property, the Smiths constructed a house, in which they lived until 1880. While living in the area, William Smith served as the postmaster for the Fort Clatsop Post Office. He also operated a brick manufacturing business after finding clay deposits on his property. In 1875, the Smiths sold five acres along the river to the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company, which the company sought to support its tourist business operations (Cannon, 17). Smith was reportedly contracted to construct the road from Fort Clatsop to the Clatsop Plains by the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company (Cannon, 16).

The Smith family moved to Portland in 1880, at which time the Joseph Stevenson family rented the house and property. The Stevensons had previously been neighbors of the Smiths. Joseph Stevenson worked for the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company, running carriage service from the landing site to nearby Seaside. He also made and sold charcoal (Cannon, 17).

In 1887, Mary Shane Smith sold half of the clay and mineral rights on the property to the Oregon Pottery Company. Clay was extracted from area southwest of the fort site from 1887 until approximately 1920 by the company (Cannon, 17).

1900–1958 – Early Commemorative Efforts and Site Development

Throughout the nineteenth century, visitors to the area often made their way to the site of Fort Clatsop in an attempt to locate the fort (Deur, *Empires*, 279). In 1899, Olin D. Wheeler, a writer and publicist working for the Northern Pacific Railway, visited the site of Fort Clatsop during an attempt to retrace the route of the Corps of Discovery's expedition. Wheeler engaged a group of local residents as well as Silas Smith, the grandson of Chief Coboway, and a representative of the Oregon Historical Society, to assist him in locating the fort site, which was under cultivation and being used to grow potatoes (Cannon, 19; Deur, *Empires*, 98). With the assistance of Smith and the local residents, Wheeler recorded the general location of the fort site, taking several photographs. The exact location of the fort site, however, could not be identified (Cannon, 19). Wheeler and the group also visited the ruins of the salt works site near Seaside. Wheeler's photographs of the site from 1899 show a landscape much different from what the Corps of Discovery would have encountered nearly one hundred years earlier. The land appears open and agricultural, with a scattering of fruit trees, and some successional forest also present (Agee, 17–18).

In 1900, two members of the Oregon Historical Society returned to the site in an attempt to mark the location of the historic fort. The Oregon Historical Society members were joined by Silas Smith, Carlos Shane, and Preston Gillette, who had settled a nearby land claim. The party identified and marked a location where local residents believed they remembered seeing the southwest corner of the fort some years earlier. They then placed three additional stakes to mark the other corners of the structure. The Oregon Historical Society members took depositions from the party, with Carlos Shane's testimony being the most important, as he was able to comment on the layout of the fort. Shane stated there were two cabins, each measuring 16 feet by 30 feet, sited parallel to each other and approximately 15 feet apart. This description is similar to the drawing of the fort layout made by William Clark in his journal. The journal, however, was not made public until 1904, four years after Shane's testimony, suggesting that his memory could have been accurate (Cannon, 19–21; Tolon, 13).

In 1901, following the identification of the site of Fort Clatsop, the Oregon Historical Society purchased a three acre parcel that included the staked location. They later placed a bronze marker at the fort site in 1912. The marker, however, was often stolen. They also placed a marker at the salt works site, which had been donated to the organization in 1910 by Charlotte Moffett Cartwright. A sidewalk and wrought iron fence were added to the salt works site in 1920 (Tolon, 13).

The Oregon Historical Society acquired an additional two acres to the south of the fort parcel in 1928. This site included a freshwater spring thought to have been used by the Corps of Discovery during their winter encampment. Around the same time, the historical society cleared the site and erected a flagpole, moving the bronze tablet to the concrete base of the flagpole. In support of providing access to the historic site, Clatsop County improved the road leading to the fort, and the property was opened to public visitation (Cannon, 21–23).

During the period in which the Oregon Historical Society was involved in marking the fort site, Oregon residents began to propose that Fort Clatsop be recognized for its historical importance by the federal government. In 1905, the Oregon Development League of Astoria and the Oregon Historical Society petitioned Congress for an appropriation to allow for the purchase of 160 acres at the fort site and the construction of a monument to commemorate the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In 1906, Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon introduced Senate Bill 440, which requested an appropriation of up to \$10,000. The bill was referred to committee, but never advanced (Cannon, 39).

In 1935, the National Park Service, in conjunction with the Oregon State Parks Board, performed a survey of Oregon historical sites. As part of this effort, it was determined that Fort Clatsop should be considered for inclusion in the Oregon state park system, rather than the National Park System. A similar conclusion was made in 1937 by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historical Sites, Buildings and Monuments, which also recommended the site be managed by the state (Cannon, 42).

Little else occurred following US entry in World War II. In 1941, the bronze plaque was placed in storage following entry of the United States into World War II (Cannon, 23). Following the conclusion of World War II, the Oregon Historical Society sought assistance from the National Park Service in completing an archeological survey at the Fort Clatsop site that would attempt to end speculation about the authenticity of the fort site. In 1948, Louis R. Caywood, an archeologist with Region Four of the National Park Service excavated the area believed to have been the site of the fort. He apparently located early Euro-American settlement features, and fire pits that appeared to confirm the location of the fort structure (Cannon, 23; Tolon, 13).

In the summer of 1953, the Astoria Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycees) made improvements to the site, which had fallen into a state of disrepair. The group removed trash and brush, mowed the grass around the fort markers, and reinstalled the bronze plaque that had been in storage since 1941 (Cannon, 23).

As part of a larger effort to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, a group of local residents, including members of the Clatsop County Historical Society and Astoria chapter of the Jaycees, decided to form a committee to finance construction of a replica of the 1805 fort. The design of the replica was based on journal accounts by Lewis and Clark, including vague accounts of its construction and two drawings of the proposed floor plans. A number of local groups and individuals donated time and money to the fort replica construction project. Crown Zellerbach, a pulp and paper manufacturing company that owned land near the fort site, donated 408, 40-foot long, pressure-treated logs. The Astoria Lions Club constructed the concrete foundation, while carpenters associated with the Finnish Brotherhood of Astoria constructed the log structure. The replica was first constructed in an airport hangar at the Astoria airport. The logs were then marked, the fort replica disassembled, and the structure reassembled onsite. The fort replica was dedicated on August 21, 1955. Prior to the dedication, a well, pump, picnic tables, and sanitary facilities were added nearby for visitors, while Clatsop County graded the parking area and laid rock at the parking area and access roads (Cannon, 23–24, 29).

Following the completion of the fort replica, management of the site proved difficult. A chain link fence was erected around the fort to prevent vandalism. In the summers of 1956 and 1957, the Oregon Historical Society was able to provide funds to pay an attendant to open the site to visitors during the day. Funding for maintenance largely relied on donations from visitors to the site (Cannon, 29–31).

1958–Present – National Park Administration of Fort Clatsop

Thomas Vaughan, the director of the Oregon Historical Society, believed that the Fort Clatsop site would be best served under the management of the federal government. In the mid-1950s, as the fort replica was being constructed, Vaughan sought the assistance of Sen. Richard Neuberger in pursuing national recognition of the site. In July 1955, Senator Neuberger introduced legislation that called for the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress on the advisability of establishing Fort Clatsop as a national memorial. The legislation passed in June 1956 (Cannon, 41–43).

As a result of the legislation, Paul J. F. Schumacher, an archeologist with the National Park Service, conducted archeological investigations of the fort site in 1956 and 1957; while he reported finding evidence of European-American settlement, he found no evidence of the fort. Concurrently, National Park Service historian John Hussey prepared a report identifying requirements for establishing the site as a national memorial. Hussey concluded that the historic fort had been located at or near the location of the replica. He also stated that the site met the qualifications necessary to be designated a national memorial. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historical Sites, Buildings and Monuments subsequently approved the report, and legislation was soon passed calling for the creation of the park unit. Fort Clatsop National Memorial was established on May 29, 1958, when President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the legislation into law (Cannon, 76).

Following the establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial, 124.97 acres of land, including 21 acres on the east bank of the Lewis and Clark River, were acquired by the National Park Service. Rights for minerals, clay and railway use were obtained with the land through quitclaim donations.

Additional archaeological investigations were conducted by Paul J. F. Schumacher in 1958 and 1961. These investigations revealed evidence of fire pits, as well as the Shane and Smith residences. The iron post placed by the Oregon Historical Society in 1900 was also likely identified (Tolon, 14). The National Park Service prepared a Historic Structure Report for the fort replica in 1959. The report recommended that the replica undergo rehabilitation to address historical inaccuracies, such as the use of close fitting logs, and to address the orientation of the fort, which likely should have been east-west as opposed to north-south (Cannon, 94–96).

In September 1960, the park officially became an administrative unit of the National Park System, with Charles Peterson named the first superintendent (Cannon, 85). In 1961, a master plan was developed for the park as part of the Mission 66 program. The Mission 66 program was a National Park Service initiative that endeavored to improve conditions at existing national parks and meet the changing needs and demands of the rapidly increasing visitor population. The Mission 66 program, derived in response to postwar social and economic conditions, acknowledged the need to actively address the rapidly increasing use of the parks by providing modern facilities and services. The Mission 66 master plan for Fort Clatsop was largely followed and, by 1963, a new visitor center, employee residence, and utility shop were constructed; an existing residence was rehabilitated for use by the superintendent; new trees were transplanted to screen the new construction; both the county road and the park entrance road were relocated; a new paved trail from the visitor center to the fort replica was built; and a number of contemporary structures within the park, including a pumphouse, corral, barn, and sheds, were removed and the areas reclaimed (Tolon, 14). The new visitor center contained 3,300 square feet of interior space including three offices, a mail/break room, and a 36-seat auditorium. Designed by the National Park Service Western Office of Design and Construction, the building was dedicated on August 25, 1963 (Cannon, 90–92). Parking was constructed near the visitor center for twenty-seven cars. There were also three bus and trailer spaces (Cannon, 88). A lunch area was established southwest of the visitor center in a clearing. Pit toilets were available nearby.

In 1963 and 1964, the fort replica was rehabilitated to better approximate the appearance of the original fort. The rehabilitation was based on the findings of the Historic Structure Report prepared in 1958–1959 and the guidance of architects with the Western Office of Design and Construction. The work included the construction of fire pits, a

chimney in the captain's quarters, a second gate, the addition of a sentry box and doors, the removal of exterior wall gun ports, and the opening of windows onto the parade ground (Cannon, 126).

A new water line was established into the park in 1964, after well testing suggested sufficient water did not exist within the park. The line extended beneath the Lewis and Clark River. A short loop trail for visitor use was also established at this time (Cannon, 55, 112).

James Thomson was named superintendent in 1965. During his tenure, additional parking was added near the visitor center in 1965, and the Superintendent's residence was enlarged through the addition of a bedroom, bathroom, and storage space in 1966. A number of trees were also planted at the site in 1966, with a screen of trees and huckleberry shrubs planted between the fort replica and the parking area that was intended to direct visitors into the visitor center before visiting the grounds. The parking lot was expanded again in 1967, with parking for thirteen cars and four buses added. In 1969, black powder flintlock demonstrations and costumed demonstration programs were established at the park (Cannon, 56–57).

In 1969, Paul Haertel was named superintendent of Fort Clatsop National Memorial. During his four year tenure, the utility/maintenance shop was expanded with the construction of a 16 feet by 32 feet addition. The picnic area was expanded in 1972, while a split rail fence was built at the spring site to protect visitors. The parking area at the visitor center was once again expanded with the construction of an overflow lot in 1973. The service road and employee parking lot was paved at this time (Cannon, 59, 108, 112).

The living history program begun in 1969 was expanded in 1973 to include demonstrations of survival skills utilized by the Corps of Discovery during their time at Fort Clatsop. These demonstrations included flintlock loading and firing, sewing of clothes, processing of game animals, making candles through animal fat rendering, lead bullet molding, and the carving of dugout canoes. The demonstrations were performed at a candle-making pit constructed to support the program (Cannon, 143).

In 1973 and 1974, 1,000 trees were planted in open fields and other areas following the direction afforded in the park master plan. The park worked with the Oregon State Forestry, which supplied Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, western hemlock, and western red cedar to be planted. The planting program was implemented by Superintendent John Miele (Cannon, 61).

Robert Scott was named superintendent in 1974. During his ten year tenure as superintendent, Scott oversaw the planting of more than 15,000 trees. To support this effort, the park established a small nursery behind the utility/maintenance shop. Alder was removed during this time as Douglas fir, western hemlock, and Sitka spruce trees were planted (Cannon, 62). Most of the utility lines within the park were buried during this time in support of enhancing the historic character of the property (Cannon, 63).

In 1976, an interpretive prospectus was prepared for Fort Clatsop National Memorial. The report noted that the fort lacked a wilderness atmosphere (Cannon, 145).

A blackpowder storage shed, approximately 12 feet by 6 feet in plan was constructed in 1977. The same year, maintenance work was completed on the fort. This work included re-chinking the exterior chimney, rebuilding of the main gate, and the establishment of a wood preservative treatment program (Cannon, 127).

The boundaries of Fort Clatsop National Memorial were expanded to 130 acres in 1978, following passage of Congressional legislation that allowed for the inclusion of the salt works site (Tolon, 16). The salt works site was donated to the National Park Service by the Oregon Historical Society in 1979 (Cannon, 84).

Beginning in 1980, and continuing through 1986, the park began a program to thin forest restoration areas as the trees planted in the 1970s began to mature. One of the objectives was the removal of red alder. The wood from the removed trees was used in fireplaces and woodstoves in the park (Cannon, 131).

The trail leading from the visitor center to the fort was rerouted in 1980, in an effort to lead visitors around to the main gate of the fort. Harpers Ferry Center completed a wayside exhibit plan around this time that led to the installation of seventeen wayside exhibits throughout the park in 1981. Larger signs were placed near the Fort Clatsop replica and the canoe landing site, while smaller signs were developed to interpret natural features along the trails, including examples of the plants described in the journals of the Corps of Discovery members (Cannon, 149–150).

Additional maintenance work was undertaken on the fort in 1984, as new shingles were installed on the roofs, while new floor puncheons were laid (Cannon, 127).

Franklin Walker took over as superintendent in 1985, a position he would hold through 1990. In 1986, a new septic lift station and drain field was constructed to service the visitor center following the failure of the existing system. The same year, the chimneys at the fort replica were re-daubed (Cannon, 110, 127).

In 1987, a plan was prepared to improve the historic character of the landscape. The plan suggested the removal of grass in front of the fort replica, as well as selective removal to open up the view of the fort and wayside exhibits (Cannon, 133).

The utility/maintenance shop was expanded in 1988. The expansion, which was approximately 1,680 square feet in size, included the addition of office space. Three new picnic shelters were also constructed at this time in the picnic area, while the trail between the visitor center and the fort replica was realigned (Cannon, 109, 112).

In 1989, James Agee of the University of Washington prepared *A Conceptual Plan for the Forest Landscape of Fort Clatsop National Memorial*. The plan sought to evaluate the forest restoration program, and described proper thinning methods that would stimulate healthy growth and undergrowth (Cannon, 134). By the 1950s, regrowth resulted in approximately fifty percent of the park lands being forested. Continued regrowth combined with planting by the park in the 1960s, resulting the regeneration of much of the forested lands by the 1980s. It was these conditions that Agee sought to address (Agee, 18).

Also in 1989, the Fort Clatsop Historical Association purchased a 32 acre parcel at the western boundary of the park as a buffer against future development. The organization planned to hold the land and donate it to the National Park Service following passage of Congressional legislation authorizing boundary expansion (Cannon, 84).

The area around the fort was altered in 1989 through the replacement of grass with wood chips, and the establishment of a flintlock rifle demonstration area northeast of the fort. Views from this area to the river were reestablished at this time (Cannon, 112).

Fort Clatsop Loop Road was widened in 1990 using funds secured from a Federal Lands Highway Program. A bicycle lane was created as part of the project. A native plant palette was used to revegetate the sides of the road. A new overflow parking area was also added as part of the project that accommodated twenty-five cars and ten buses or trailers (Tolon, 16; Cannon, 108).

In 1990–1991, the visitor center was expanded through construction of an addition that increased the size of the building from 3,330 to 12,000 square feet. The addition contained lockers and showers for rangers involved in costumed interpretation, a new library space, collections storage space, additional exhibit hall space, an audio-visual booth for an enlarged auditorium, and a multipurpose room (Cannon, 66). A native plant palette was used to revegetate areas around the visitor center and parking area.

A General Management Plan for the park was completed between 1992 and 1995. The report identified the need for upgrades to the park infrastructure, as well as for improvements to the maintenance facility and collections facility, and the need for library work space. Development of the Fort to Sea Trail and increase of land holdings around the park were also recommended (National Park Service, General Management Plan).

In 1993, a Cultural Landscape Report for Fort Clatsop National Memorial was prepared by Marsha Tolon, a historical landscape architect with the National Park Service (Tolon).

The utility shop/maintenance facility was replaced in 1996. The new structure, which expanded on the footprint of the earlier building, included a 750-square-foot woodworking area, a covered equipment storage area, and eight parking spaces. Office space, storage, a lab, and a fire cache were also added (Cannon, 109). At the same time, maintenance work was undertaken at the fort replica, with the replacement of rotten logs and repairs to stop leakage around a chimney (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1996, 1).

The three septic systems on site were rehabilitated in 1996. This work included repairs at residence 1 and the enlargement of the drain field system northeast of residence 3 (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1996, 25). Also in 1996, the trail to the picnic area was resurfaced using decomposed granite (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1996, 25).

Work began in 2001 to convert the two park residences to office space. This work included the addition of a full basement to residence 1 (Superintendent's Annual Report, 2001, 13). Also in 2001, the roof of the fort replica was replaced with a new cedar board roof. New benches were also built and placed throughout the park. The existing sign at the visitor center was replaced with a new recycled plastic sign in an effort to reduce maintenance. At the same time, the trail from the picnic area to the canoe landing site was resurfaced with decomposed granite. The cedar chips used previously were removed (Superintendent's Annual Report, 2001, 14).

The Fort Clatsop Expansion Act of 2002 directed the Secretary of the Interior to study three sites in Washington to determine their eligibility for inclusion in Fort Clatsop National Memorial. The feasibility study completed by the National Park Service concluded that Dismal Nitch, Station Camp, and Cape Disappointment should be added to the park, that the park's name should be changed, and that the agency work with Oregon and Washington state parks to preserve and promote understanding of the range of significant sites in the Columbia Pacific region related to the Lewis and Clark story (Superintendent's Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006). The National Park Service completed the *Lower Columbia River Lewis and Clark Sites Boundary Study; A Study of Sites for Potential Addition to Fort Clatsop National Memorial* in 2003 to support the delineation of an expanded park unit that would include sites in Washington and Oregon. Participating in the study were the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Washington State Historical Society, Washington State Department of Transportation, Washington State Department of General Administration and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (National Park Service, Boundary Study).

Residence 1 was converted to the park's administrative headquarters in 2002. The interior was altered to support the new use, while the roof was replaced (Superintendent's Annual Report, 2002, 9).

In 2004, President George W. Bush signed Public Law No. 108-37, the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park Designation Act, effectively expanding and renaming Fort Clatsop National Memorial. The legislation also provided funding for completion of the Fort to Sea Trail and the trail from Netul Landing to the Fort Clatsop Visitor Center (Superintendent's Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).

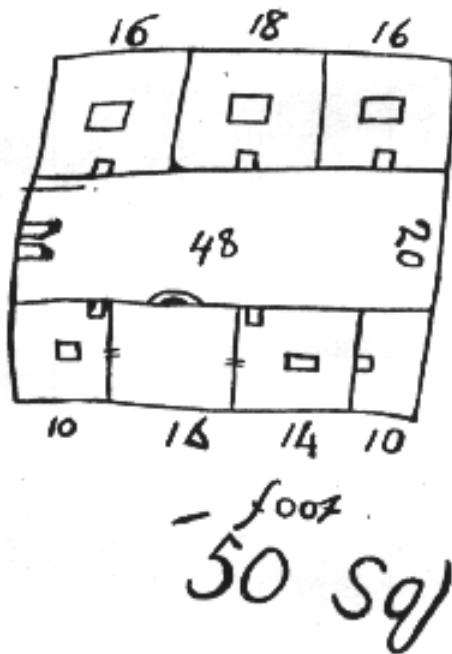
Beginning in 2004 and continuing into 2005, the Fort to Sea Trail was built and completed. The Netul River Trail was built and completed from Fort Clatsop to Netul Landing. The work included two pedestrian bridges, 300 feet of boardwalk, and 1,500 feet of trail tread, as well as routed wood signs, waysides, and directional signs (Superintendent's Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).

The Fort Clatsop replica constructed in 1954–1955 was destroyed by fire in October 2005. Following the fire, a team of National Park Service archeologists conducted investigations of the fort site in October and November, with the public invited to observe. The excavations were limited to the 50 foot by 50 foot footprint of the 1954–1955 Fort Clatsop replica. Although no evidence was found of the Lewis and Clark 1805–1806 fort, archaeologists recovered lithic debitage, a cobble chopper, some manuports, and traces of post-1806 homesteading activity (Superintendent's Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).

Events relating to the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial began in November 2005. Work began on the new fort replica in December 2005, the bicentennial of the beginning of construction for original fort. As the 1954–1955 replica fort was not a faithful reconstruction of the original fort, the replica developed in 2005 deviated from the original replica in some ways, and attempted to be more faithful to archival documentation available about the original fort (Superintendent's Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).

Programs and events honoring the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial continued into March 2006. On March 23, the park hosted the final Bicentennial event celebrating the Corps of Discovery's return home from the Pacific Coast. During this event, the park publicly unveiled the new fort replica, although the structure did not yet have a roof, windows, doors, or fire pits, and the furniture remained to be constructed. Many of the remaining tasks were completed by December and the new structure dedicated on December 9. Work continued on the fort into 2007 to complete the fire pits, lofts, gates, and chinking and daubing of the wood members (Superintendent's Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006).

In 2006, in partnership with the Columbia River Estuary Taskforce (CREST), the park initiated a large-scale estuarine restoration project on lands recently acquired by the park that were currently diked pasture lands. The effort was planned to reconnect 50 acres of pasture land to the Columbia River estuary, restoring critical ecosystem function to this landscape. Planning, surveying, and the permitting process began in 2006, with construction completed in 2007 (Superintendent's Annual Report, DRAFT, 2005 and 2006). These restoration projects are adjacent to, but not within, the CLI study area. In 2012, new tidal channels were established and dredge spoils excavated at Otter Point as legislation mandated a restoration of the area to the Lewis and Clark period.



A sketch of Fort Clatsop from the journal of William Clark. (Lewis and Clark National Historical Park)



George Hines, a representative of the Oregon Historical Society, with Olin D. Wheeler, an employee of the Northern Pacific Railway retracing the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with local residents Silas Smith, William Chance, George W. Lownsbury, George Noland, the captain of the boat launch, and J. Q. A. Bowlley. Here the group visits the site of Fort Clatsop on August 30, 1899. (Oregon Historical Society Negative Number 1694)



Another view of the group visiting the purported site of Fort Clatsop, August 30, 1899. (Oregon Historical Society Negative Number 1692-93)



A stake is driven into the ground to mark the site of Fort Clatsop, 1900. (Clatsop County Historical Society)



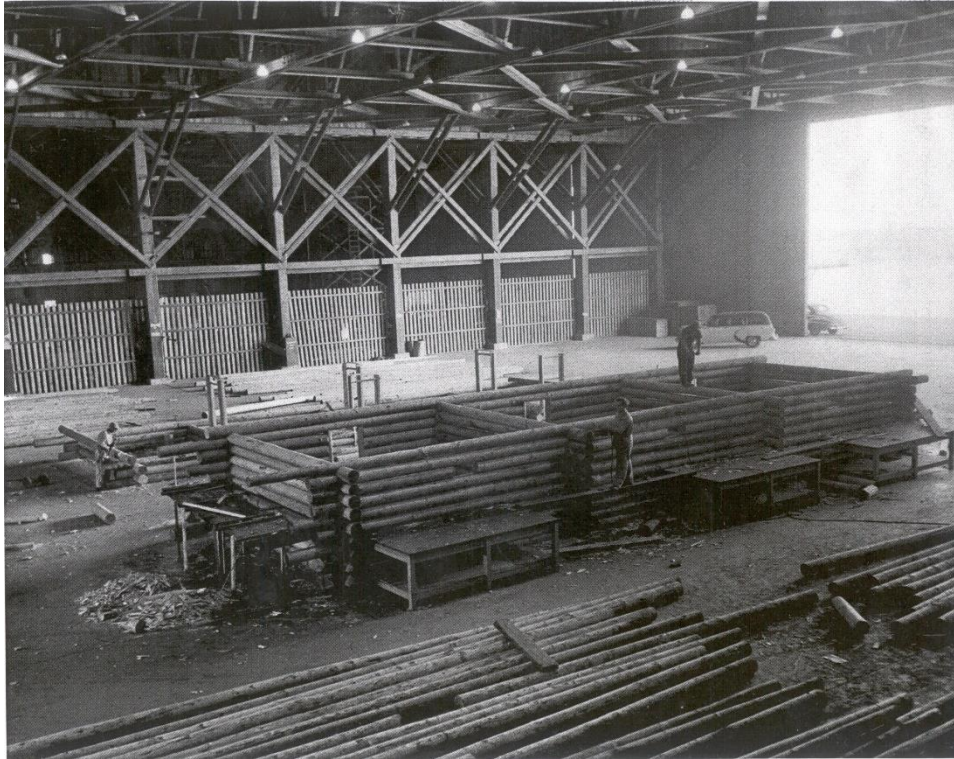
An undated image of a marker at the site of Fort Clatsop, circa 1920s. (Lewis and Clark National Historical Park)



A 1955 image of the groundbreaking for the Fort Clatsop replica. (Lewis and Clark National Historical Park)



Excavations conducted to locate archeological evidence of Fort Clatsop, 1958. (Lewis and Clark National Historical Park)



Construction of the Fort Clatsop replica at a hangar at the Astoria Airport, 1955. (Lewis and Clark National Historical Park)



Construction of the Fort Clatsop replica as it neared completion, 1955. (Lewis and Clark National Historical Park)



View of the path from the visitor center to the fort replica, 1963. (Lewis and Clark National Historical Park)



Interpretive programs at Fort Clatsop, circa 1960s-1970s. (Clatsop County Historical Society, negative 836-112 #5)



Construction of the Fort Clatsop replica, October 2006. (Lewis and Clark National Historical Park)



Construction of the Fort Clatsop replica, October 2006. (Lewis and Clark National Historical Park)

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

Inventory Unit

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

The study area for the Fort Clatsop CLI encompasses the area established as Fort Clatsop National Memorial in 1958. The study area is also consistent with the property listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, with documentation completed in 1988, with the exception of the Salt Works site, which is not addressed herein.

Fort Clatsop is significant for its association with the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery, the group commissioned by President Thomas Jefferson to support an expedition led by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore Western North America following United States acquisition of new lands as part of the 1803 Louisiana Purchase. One of the principal goals of the expedition was to reach the Pacific Ocean. The Corps of Discovery set out from St. Louis, Missouri, in 1804, and reached the Pacific Ocean in fall 1805. With limited supplies, and deteriorating weather conditions, the Corps of Discovery established a winter camp on a knoll overlooking the Netul River several miles inland from the Pacific Ocean in December 1805. The Corps of Discovery members named the fortified log structure that they built to house their quarters Fort Clatsop for the local group that assisted them in finding a suitable location for their encampment. For three months, members of the group readied for the return trip east by hunting, fishing, preserving meats and other provisions, fashioning clothing, and repairing their supplies. In order to address the need to preserve meat, they extracted salt from sea water using a cooking apparatus set up near the coast several miles from Fort Clatsop. The group benefitted from the assistance provided by local residents, including Clatsop Indians, who shared their knowledge of good hunting grounds and other resources. On March 23, 1806, the Corps of Discovery departed from Fort Clatsop and began their return journey to report back to President Jefferson. Fort Clatsop remains one of the best known sites associated with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, a journey that had a profound impact on the future of the United States.

Although the original fort structure does not survive today, and limited evidence of the encampment has been located archeologically, knowledge of the fort's location was passed down over the years by members of the Clatsop Indians as well as early European-American settlers. In addition to the fort site, landscape features that survive at Fort Clatsop today that help to convey the historic associations of the property with the Corps of Discovery include aspects of the topography not impacted by late nineteenth and early twentieth century clay mining and farming, the upland landform where the fort was sited and associated forested conditions, free-flowing springs that provided fresh water to Fort Clatsop, the Lewis and Clark River, the riverfront that was used as a canoe landing site, and marshland and other open terrain used by the Corps of Discovery for hunting.

Interest in the site was sparked by a visit in 1899 by Olin D. Wheeler, a writer employed by the Northern Pacific Railway, to generate publicity for the company, who was attempting to retrace the route traveled by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Wheeler was led to the purported site of the fort by several local residents who claimed to know its location (Northrup and Toothman, 8-3). One of the participants in the 1899 site visit was George H. Hines, a member of the Oregon Historical Society. Based on Hines's report, the Oregon Historical Society decided to acquire and mark the fort site for posterity. After acquiring a three acre property that contained the fort site, the Society marked the outline of the fort with wood stakes and an iron pipe, based on information provided by former resident, Carlos Shane. In 1912, the Oregon Historical Society added a bronze marker. After acquiring an additional two acre parcel in 1928 that contained a free-flowing spring thought to have supported the winter encampment, the Society added a flagpole at the property.

Following several efforts conducted by the Oregon Historical Society and other interested local parties to have their legislators put forward legislation establishing Fort Clatsop as a national or state park, the Clatsop County Historical Society, using documentary and anecdotal evidence, built a replica of Fort Clatsop on the site in 1954–1955. The replica was completed in time to support local recognition of the Sesquicentennial of the Corps of Discovery

reaching the Pacific Ocean. Following construction of the replica, the site was reevaluated by the National Park Service for its suitability for inclusion in the National Park System. In 1956, the National Park Service determined the site to be of national significance and suitable for national park unit designation. Fort Clatsop became a unit of the National Park System in 1958.

In 1988, the park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Military, Science, and Cultural Anthropology, and for its association with Captains William Clark and Meriwether Lewis. The period of significance for the property is indicated as 1805–1806, denoting the timeframe for the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery.

The 1954–1955 fort replica was indicated as a contributing building in the 1988 National Register nomination for the property. The fort replica, however, was lost to fire in 2005. While a second replica was built in 2005–2006, it is not entirely consistent with the earlier replica. Due to its construction date, and the lack of sufficient historic documentation available to guide an accurate reconstruction, the fort replica is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and is indicated as a non-contributing resource. The fort replica remains an important commemorative resource that is part of a long continuum of efforts conducted to recognize and honor the winter encampment at Fort Clatsop. As such, it does not diminish the integrity of the property.

As part of the CLI, the potential for other features and aspects of the Fort Clatsop property history to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places was evaluated. The only period of the property's history for which sufficient above-ground evidence survives to allow for further evaluation is Mission 66, a nationwide park development program conducted between 1956 and 1966. Much of the park landscape was developed to accommodate visitors, interpretive programming, and park administration as part of the Mission 66 program. However, in the time since the Mission 66 program park developments were completed in 1963, the visitor center has been extensively altered through the completion of a large addition; the original maintenance shop has been entirely replaced; the staff residence has been completely remodeled inside to accommodate office needs; and original roads, parking areas, and trails have been expanded, resurfaced, and realigned. Keeping this knowledge in mind, the built features attributed to Mission 66 era development of Fort Clatsop National Memorial were evaluated based on the criteria afforded in a 2015 Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) for Mission 66 Resources (Carr et al.). Based on the numerous changes that have been made to the original buildings, structures, and landscape features since 1963, neither the individual buildings, nor the site plan as a whole retains sufficient integrity to meet the eligibility criteria outlined in the MPDF. As such, no additional aspects of the site's history beyond the 1805–1806 winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

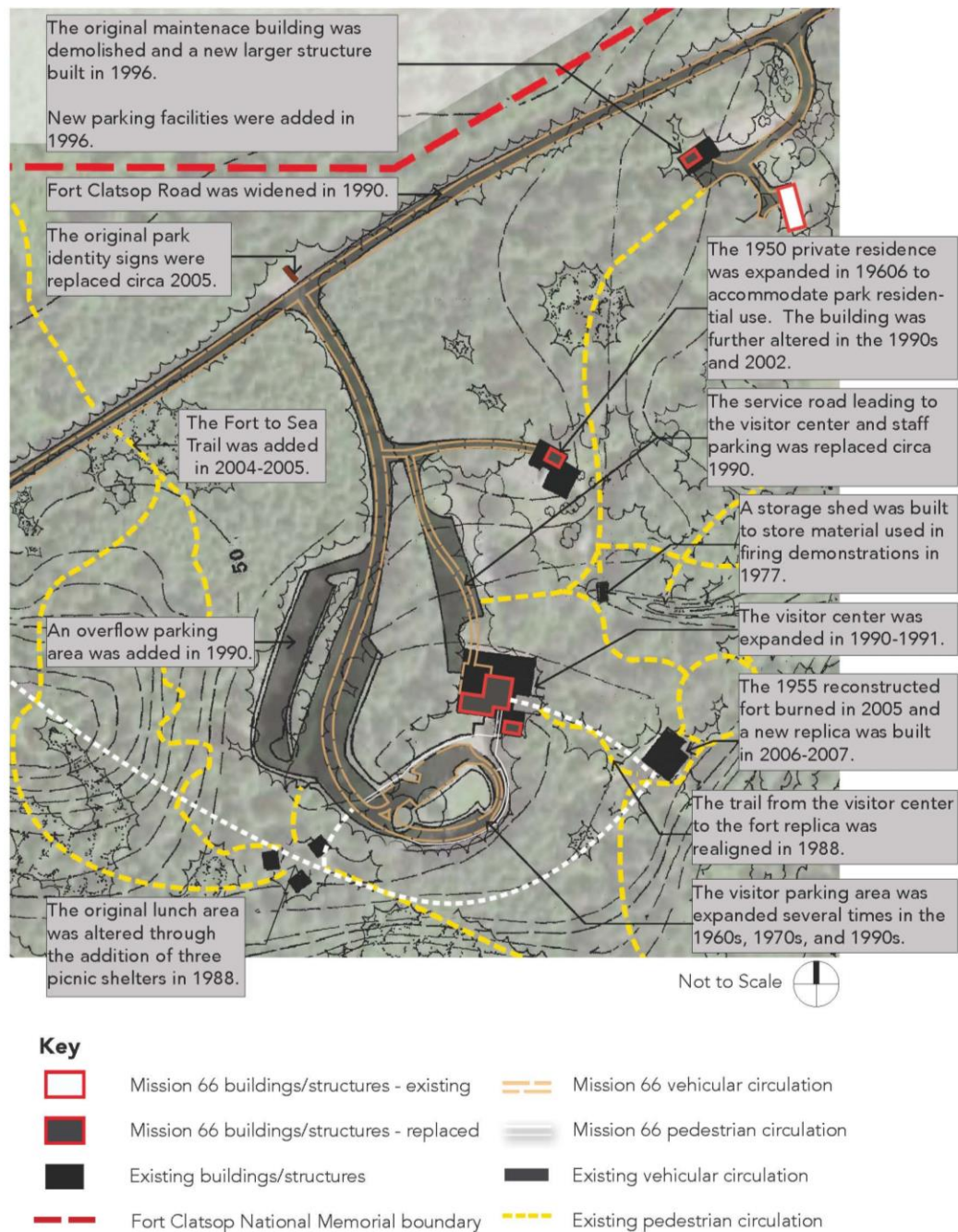


Diagram indicating the changes that have been made to Mission 66-era park features. (LSHLA)

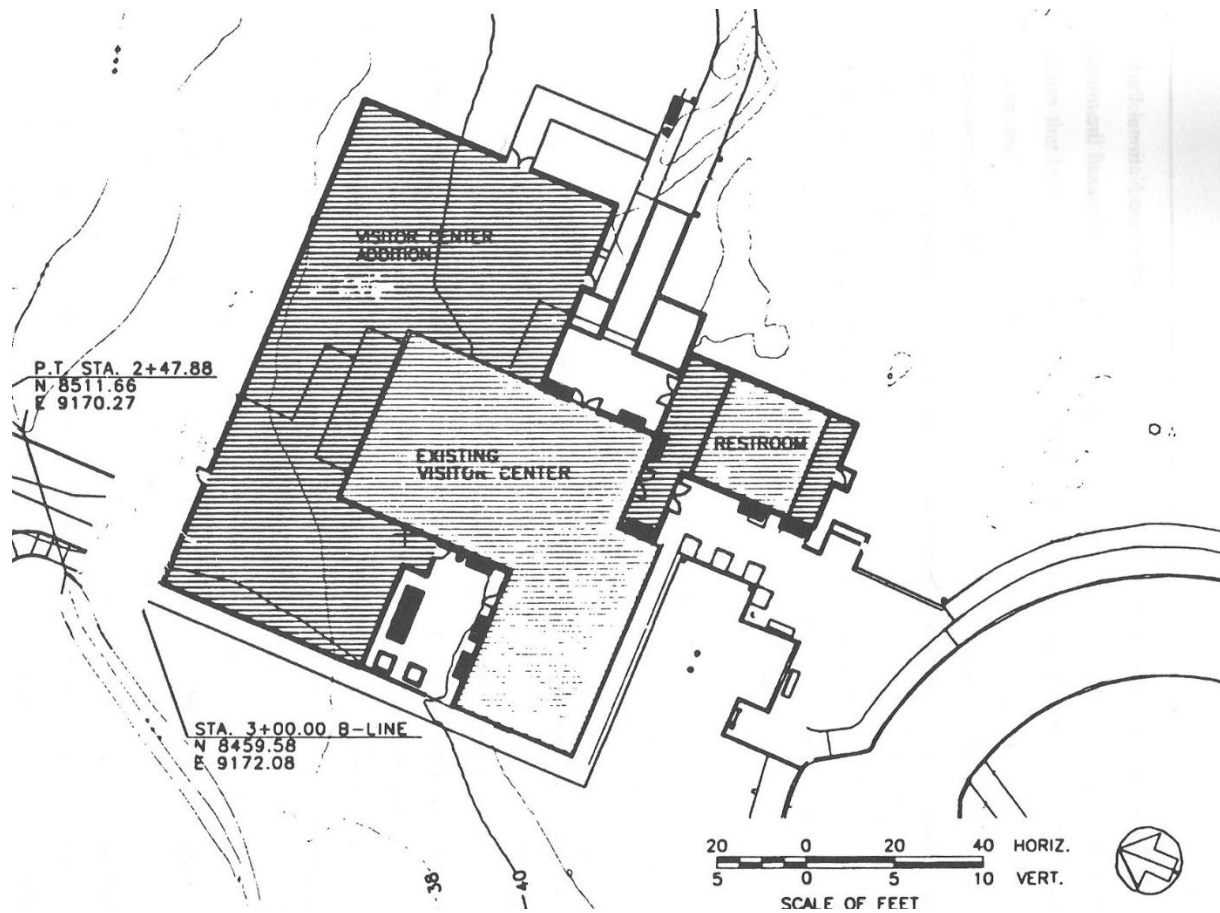
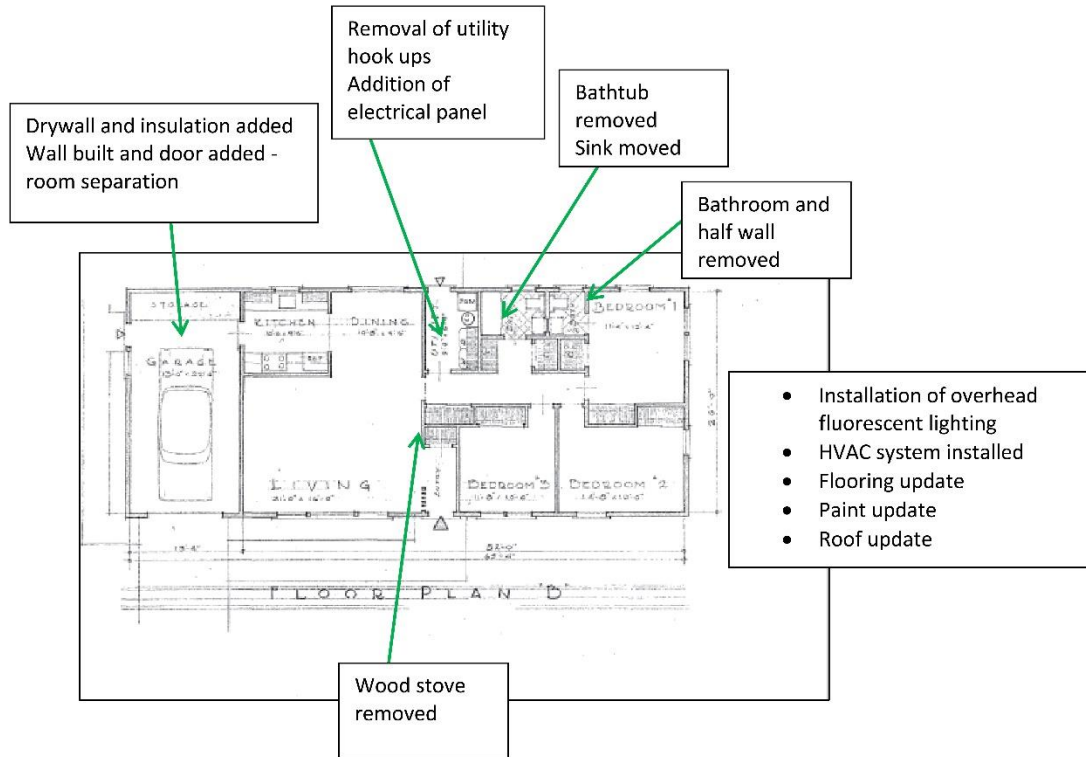


Diagram illustrating the changes made to the original visitor center through the construction of a large addition and the connection of the building with an adjacent restroom. (Cannon)



Comparative views of the visitor center circa 1963 and 2017. (Cannon (top), WJE (bottom))



Resources building, plan from NPS Standard Floor Plans for Employee Housing, circa 1957, annotated to indicate the modifications made to accommodate office use in the 2000s. (Lewis and Clark National Historical Park)

Integrity Assessment

In considering the degree to which the property continues to convey its historic association with the period of significance, Fort Clatsop appears to retain integrity of location, feeling, and association, and diminished integrity of setting as a result of the numerous changes that have occurred within the landscape surrounding the fort. These changes range from the regrading of adjacent marshland and slough to support agriculture, clay mining, brick making, and county road establishment, to the loss of old growth forest to commercial logging. Given the fact that the property is indicated as significant under Criterion A, the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials have not been evaluated. Overall, Fort Clatsop possesses sufficient integrity of location, association, feeling, and setting to convey its historic associations as the site of the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery in 1805–1806.

As a result of the commemorative and protective efforts conducted by the Oregon Historical Society, Clatsop County Historical Society, local groups such as the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the rigorous archeological and historical investigations conducted by the National Park Service to determine the character and composition of the property during the period of significance, integrity of location and association have been preserved, while integrity of feeling has been restored. Although integrity of setting has been diminished by changes made to landform and landcover during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the National Park Service is working to enhance the park's historic setting by securing land within the viewshed, and restoring the forest within the study area, as well as adjacent marshland and slough.

Although the features built to accommodate visitor and park administration needs have diminished the property's integrity of setting and feeling, the National Park Service has endeavored to screen these from view within the interpreted areas of the park, including the fort replica, spring, and canoe landing site. There remain park features that support access and interpretation, such as the living history demonstration area, boardwalks and trails, and signage within interpreted areas that diminish integrity of feeling and setting.

Location: Based on oral tradition, and the information conveyed from the Clatsop Indians to early European-American visitors and settlers, and the members of the Oregon Historical Society that initially marked the site of Fort Clatsop in 1900, the property possess integrity of location. It is believed that the site of Fort Clatsop is accurately, but perhaps not precisely, marked and interpreted within the park, with the actual location of the fort likely near the fort replica. In addition to the fort site, the park contains landscape features indicated in Corps of Discovery period accounts, such as springs that provided water for the winter encampment, and a canoe landing site that facilitated access to the adjacent Netul (Lewis and Clark) River. While the site of the canoe landing is known, it has been altered over the years to accommodate various uses, and no longer retains integrity.

Design: N/A.

Setting: The setting for Fort Clatsop includes the Lewis and Clark River, marshland, and slough. During the second half of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries, the landform and landcover associated with these features were altered through commercial logging, ditching and diking, filling, clay mining, and grading efforts associated with construction of a county road and boat landing on the site of the historic canoe landing. These efforts have resulted in observable changes to the form of the land, as well as the forested character, experienced by the Corps of Discovery in 1805–1806, thus diminishing integrity of setting.

The low-growing vegetation associated with the marshland and slough, as well as the open water of the Lewis and Clark River continue to allow for expansive views to the east and south as were present historically. However, the open nature of the landcover also allows for views of the changes made within the wetlands to accommodate agriculture and industry. To the north, northeast, and northwest, restored forest is beginning to recall the historic setting of the encampment, although the character and composition of the forest itself is not consistent with that present in 1805–1806. Current efforts being conducted by the National Park Service to restore the marshland and slough, and ongoing efforts to restore the forest, will serve to enhance integrity of setting over time.

While integrity of setting is diminished, it is not entirely lost, as evidenced when comparing the qualities that influenced site selection for the winter encampment and the site today, as noted by Douglas Deur: “Captain Lewis chose the location of their winter campsite in the first days of December 1805. The fort site sat in a clearing atop a small hill. It was of strategic value, defensible, and boasted commanding views of the surrounding waters. Yet it was also rich in the natural resources required to sustain the team for the winter. In particular, the site had a spring and was close to good hunting grounds: ‘extensive marshes at this place of Encampment We propose to build & pass the winter, The situation is in the Center of as we conceive a hunting Countrey’” (Deur, *Empires*, 53, citing Clark in Moulton, 6:112).

Materials: N/A.

Workmanship: N/A.

Feeling: Construction of the Fort Clatsop replica in 1954–1955 by the Clatsop Historical Society and Jaycees helped to enhance the property’s integrity of feeling. After the replica was lost to fire in 2005, the National Park Service quickly rebuilt a new fort replica using all available documentation to convey as accurately as possible the fort as it existed in 1806. The National Park Service has also endeavored to restore the historic forest setting for the fort, and to protect the views toward the river, while managing the environs of the fort to replicate historic landscape conditions, helping to protect integrity of feeling.

Association: The importance of the winter encampment site has been recognized since the departure of the Corps of Discovery in 1806. Captains Lewis and Clark turned the fort structure over to Clatsop Chief Coboway. Coboway and the Clatsop Indians subsequently helped to perpetuate local knowledge of the expedition and their winter encampment site, and to direct curious and interested persons to the location of the fort. The first visitors were members of the Astoria party in 1811–1812. They were soon followed by fur traders associated with the North West

Company in 1813. Others continued to visit the site throughout the nineteenth century, while American settlers began to occupy the property in 1850. Traditional knowledge of the fort site was conveyed by visitors and residents to others over the years. In 1900, the site was marked by the Oregon Historical Society, leading to a series of commemorative efforts that culminated with the construction of the original fort replica in 1954–1955. Fort Clatsop retains integrity of association as a result of the oral tradition of passing knowledge about the winter encampment to interested parties, and the marking of the site. The current fort replica, completed in 2006, perpetuates this integrity of association.

Landscape Characteristics and Landscape Features

The integrity of Fort Clatsop was analyzed and evaluated based on ten landscape characteristics: natural features and systems; spatial organization; land use; landform and topography; buildings and structures; circulation; vegetation; views and vistas; small-scale features; and archeological resources. For each landscape characteristic, the overall Fort Clatsop landscape composition is described below, supported by specific information about each distinct landscape feature present today.

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are those aspects of a landscape, including its geomorphology, geology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation, that have influenced development and physical form.

The 124.9 acre Fort Clatsop study area occupies a relatively rural, undeveloped site that spans the Lewis and Clark River four miles west of its mouth with Youngs Bay. Natural features and systems associated with the property include the river, free-flowing springs, areas of slough, such as that associated with Alder Creek, and marshland along the river corridor, as well as upland terrain.

The park falls within the Coastal Ranges physiographic province and the Columbia River estuary system. Lower lying areas of the park are subject to tidal effects and flooding; water levels can rise as high as 12 feet as a result of storm and tidal events. Within the lower lying areas of the park and contiguous lands is a patchwork of ten different tidal and non-tidal wetland types, including riverine, palustrine, and estuarine. Common wetland vegetation along the banks of the Lewis and Clark River, and in the marshlands and slough, includes such species as slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*), common cattail (*Typha latifolia*), water parsley (*Oenanthe sarmentosa*), Lyngbye's sedge (*Carex lyngbyei*), small fruited bulrush (*Scirpus microcarpus*), willow (*Salix* spp.), and red alder (*Alnus rubra*).

During the latter part of the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, local farmers built dikes and log booms to control the flow of water and increase the amount of arable land available for cultivation and pasture. The river has also been repeatedly dredged to maintain shipping lanes. These efforts have impacted the natural river morphology.

The National Park Service has been working since 2012 to breach these dikes and allow water to reenter the marshland northeast of the Fort Clatsop study area as part of the Otter Point Restoration project, and south of the study area as part of the South Clatsop Slough Restoration Project.

The geology underlying Fort Clatsop includes substrata associated with the Yaquina formation, a micaceous blue-gray, heavily bedded very fine grained and fossiliferous sandstone, as well as quaternary surficial deposits located along the water courses. Local geology and water resources have traditionally supported a diverse, productive, layered, and lush rain forest plant community. The dominant tree species associated with these forests include western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) and Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*). Fort Clatsop is located within the southernmost portion of the coastal Sitka Spruce Zone, a variant of the Western Hemlock Zone. Other important tree species that occur within the zone are western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and red alder (*Alnus rubra*). Key understory species include western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), salmonberry (*Rubus*

spectabilis), elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), and salal (*Gaultheria shallon*). Sometimes present are shore pine (*Pinus contorta*).

Although the Corps of Discovery members encountered stands of old growth forest while in the area, commercial logging in the late nineteenth century removed most of the trees. Although the National Park Service has endeavored to restore earlier conditions since the 1970s, many of the characteristics of the old-growth forest, including large live trees, large dead standing trees, large downed log material, and a multilayered understory of smaller trees, are not currently present (Agee, 15).

Lewis and Clark River. The Lewis and Clark River flows past Fort Clatsop, emptying into Youngs Bay four miles to the north. The bay empties into the Columbia River nearby. The river was an important feature of the historic landscape encountered by the Corps of Discovery, and used for travel and transportation. Originally known as the Netul by the Clatsop Indians, the river was renamed by early settlers in the mid nineteenth century to honor the expedition leaders who spent the winter of 1805–1806 at Fort Clatsop.

The CLI study area includes parcels to either side of the river; the river is thus an important feature of both the current and historic landscape. The river is visible from the fort replica environs as well as the canoe landing site. The river remains a critical feature that connects visitors with the experience of the winter encampment.

Although the integrity of the river has been diminished as a result of dredging activities used to maintain shipping lanes, as well as filling, ditching, and diking efforts that have altered the marshland along the river's edge in support of agriculture, the Lewis and Clark River survives with sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and contributes to the historic setting of the study area.

Springs. There are several springs located within the CLI study area. One is located in close proximity to the fort replica to its north, while another emerges behind the resource management building and flows beneath the abandoned county road into the marshland. The spring near the fort replica emerges from the hillside overlooking the Lewis and Clark River. Although it flows during the rainy season, it is often dry during the summer months. Springs were described in the accounts of Corps of Discovery members as an important source for drinking and other water needs during their encampment at Fort Clatsop. These springs have also been cited as one of the key factors influencing the siting of the fort, and were likely essential to the success of the winter encampment (Deur, *Otter Point Restoration*, 5). While the integrity of setting of the springs is diminished due to the presence of the park trail system, including a wooden boardwalk, and interpretive signage, the springs survive from the period of significance and contribute to the historic setting of the park.

Successional Forest. The forest community present in 1805–1806 was described by Meriwether Lewis in his journals as filled with immense trees, and that travel through the forest was difficult due to "...fallen timber, brush, and sinkholes" (Agee, 16, citing Lewis in Thwaites, *Original Journals*). The Corps of Discovery members constructed Fort Clatsop from trees that they felled from this forest, likely choosing smaller specimens to avoid the challenges associated with cutting down the larger trees (Agee, 17). They are believed to have used western hemlock in construction of the fort.

While the majority of the study area landscape was logged during the late nineteenth century, and cut over again during the twentieth century, the 3 acre parcel surrounding the fort site was allowed to undergo secondary succession after it was acquired by the Oregon Historical Society in 1900. The forest that surrounds the fort replica today is older than most of the woodlands within the study area. The interpretive area around the fort replica—referred to herein as the fort area landing—thus more closely approximates the character of the landscape present during the winter encampment than the rest of the property, although the trees present today are much smaller than those present in 1805–1806 (Agee, 17).

Elsewhere in the park, more than 15,000 tree saplings were planted in the 1970s as part of a National Park Service reforestation effort. In 1989, forester James Agee prepared a forest management plan to address evolving needs of stand management and to guide restoration of a landscape that more closely resembled the old-growth coastal spruce forest present in 1805. The National Park Service continues to manage the forest to promote restoration of the historic landscape setting (Deur, *Otter Point Restoration*, 1). The current forest stand has not yet reached a composition that approximates the character of the historic old growth forest encountered by the Corps of Discovery. As such, it does not possess integrity, and is non-contributing. As the restoration planting matures, the integrity of this landscape feature may be enhanced.

Marshland. Marshland occurs to the east of the vacated county road along the edge of the study area's parcel west of the river, and is also associated with the parcel east of the river. The marshland located within and adjacent to the study area occurs within low lying areas along the river's edge, and is subject to tidal action and flooding. These marshy wetlands were manipulated by local farmers through ditching, draining, and the construction of berms. In some cases dredge spoils from the Lewis and Clark River were added to the ground surface to increase arable land for pasture and cultivation. These activities altered the historic character and ecology of the marshland, including the broad channels into which the springs flowed at the time of the winter encampment and which were used as canoe portage sites by the Corps of Discovery. Although difficult to discern today, the channels remain evident in places within the marshland adjacent to the study area (Deur, *Otter Point Restoration*, 5).

In 2012, the National Park Service initiated a program to reestablish the natural hydrology of the marshland along the river by breaching the dike system as part of the Otter Point Restoration project. While these efforts lie outside the study area, they fall within the viewshed of the historic property. The marshland possesses sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic setting of the study area. As the restoration project progress, the integrity of this landscape feature is likely to be enhanced.

Alder Creek slough. Areas of slough fall within and adjacent to the Fort Clatsop CLI study area. Within the study area, slough is associated with Alder Creek as it empties into the Lewis and Clark River. This is visible from the canoe landing site and Netul River Trail. Alder Creek slough has been modified over time. The former county road as well as areas that have been adapted for use as livestock pasture affected the natural hydrology of the slough. Once the county road was removed, the slough and surrounding marshland began to undergo a natural restoration process. The National Park Service is currently actively managing areas of sloughland that fall within Lewis and Clark National Historical Park but are outside of the CLI study area as part of the South Clatsop Slough Restoration project. The project entails removing ditches and dikes constructed to enhance agriculture to restore the natural hydrology of the slough. Alder Creek slough, as well as the adjacent sloughland areas undergoing restoration, contribute to the historic setting of the study area.



View south along the Lewis and Clark River from the canoe landing site. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the spring northeast of the fort replica from the interpretive trail boardwalk. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the Alder Creek slough and associated marshland from the Netul River Trail. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the successional forest surrounding the fort replica. (WJE/LSHLA)

Spatial Organization

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

The Fort Clatsop CLI study area includes two parcels of land, one to the west of the Lewis and Clark River, and the other to the east of the river. The parcel to the west of the river contains all of the features experienced by visitors. The parcel to the east is not accessible to visitors, and is primarily composed of low-lying wetland.

The parcel to the west of the Lewis and Clark River forms an irregular polygon that approximates the shape of a star. Most developed features are located east of Fort Clatsop Road, which edges the developed area to the west in the form of a letter C. The road follows the high ground of an upland landform that rises nearly 60 feet above the elevation of the Lewis and Clark River. The only feature located west of the road is the Fort to Sea Trail, which continues beyond the study area boundary. To the east of Fort Clatsop Road, features associated with the study area occur in clusters. The northernmost cluster includes the maintenance shop and former staff housing building, now used as park office space. The cluster is accessed from a spur road leading east from Fort Clatsop Road. This cluster is relatively isolated and cannot be seen from other developed areas of the study area. Trails connect this cluster with the administrative headquarters building, the visitor center, the fort replica, and the vacated county road. Located to the north east of the resources building is a clearing in the forest associated with a septic drainfield.

To the south of the maintenance shop and former staff housing cluster is the administrative headquarters and visitor center cluster. These features are also accessed from a spur road that leads east from Fort Clatsop Road. The administrative headquarters building is set within a glade but screened from view from the visitor center by stands of forest trees. Associated with the building is a septic drain field; an additional drain field is located within an opening in the forest to the northeast. An employee parking area extends between the administrative headquarters building and the rear of the visitor center that is also screened from view in visitor use areas. Trails connect the administrative headquarters building with the fort replica, the vacated county road, the maintenance cluster, and the visitor center. The visitor center forms a focal point of a looped access road edged by parking. From the visitor center, trails lead to the fort replica, overflow parking facilities, and a picnic area.

East of the visitor center is the fort replica complex, composed of the wooden interpretive structure, a clearing used for interpretation and flintlock demonstrations referred to herein as the fort area landing, a living history demonstration area, and trails leading to the spring and the canoe landing site. Contemporary features associated with park administration and visitor services are screened from view from the fort replica complex. The fort landing is managed to convey a sense of the historic setting of the original fort. The interpreted spring and canoe landing site are located northeast and southeast of the fort replica complex, and accessed along a trail system that extends through a wooded environment. The trail system also leads to the picnic area, located directly south of the overflow parking area near the visitor center.

The landscape west of the overflow parking area and east of Fort Clatsop Road is characterized by a deep depression and a series of shallow pits of unknown origin. The clay pit trail traverses this landscape, while the Fort to Sea Trail passes through the depression before crossing Fort Clatsop Road.

Land to the north and south of the canoe landing site along the Lewis and Clark River is low lying and contains marshland and slough that is generally not accessible to visitors. A segment of a former county road that edged the wetland survives at the northeastern end of the park.

Eight distinct spaces and places comprise the CLI study area's patterns of spatial organization. They include:

- 1) fort area landing
- 2) Fort Clatsop Road corridor

- 3) built clusters at the visitor center, administrative headquarters, and maintenance and resources building area
- 4) forest/natural/undeveloped area
- 5) clearings associated with septic drain fields
- 6) trail corridors
- 7) picnic area
- 8) marshland/slough/riverfront

The patterns of spatial organization include openings or clearings in the forest that extends over the majority of the study area, as well as the forest itself that separates the spaces and serves as an important part of the natural setting for the cultural features of the park.

The fort area landing most closely approximates the historic character of the property during the winter encampment. While it is compatible with the historic setting, it does not retain integrity, however. All other current patterns of spatial organization reflect park development efforts conducted between 1958 and the 1990s. Open meadows characterized much of the landscape at the time the park was established, except for a limited area of forest around the fort replica that had been allowed to undergo secondary succession after 1900. Reforestation efforts conducted in the early 1970s through the 1980s resulted in a change in the landcover from open meadow to young forest, which significantly altered the spatial organization from object buildings set within open meadow, to cleared enclaves set within woodland.

Over the past two decades, the National Park Service has rebuilt the fort replica, while working to appropriately manage the reforestation effort and restore the marshland and slough along the margins of the study area, helping to support the reestablishment of historic patterns of spatial organization. The forest has not yet achieved a character and composition more consistent with the old growth forest present during the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery. The trees are too closely spaced, and the understory is not well developed. Restoration of the marshland is underway, which also is on track to approximate the open character of historic conditions, but continues to reflect manipulation of landform to facilitate farming conducted during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Thus, all extant patterns of spatial organization post-date the period of significance and are non-contributing.

Fort area landing. The fort area landing is comprised of several connected open spaces that encompass the fort replica, flintlock firing demonstration area, living history demonstration area, spring, and canoe landing site. The fort area landing is managed and maintained to convey a historic appearance. The features associated with the landing are unified through an interpretive trail and cleared activity areas surfaced with wood chips, the use of rustic wood features, and efforts to establish historic forest and viewsheds consistent with what is known about the site in 1805–1806.

The fort was specifically sited on a prominent high point overlooking the river and adjacent marshland and tidally-influenced slough. William Clark described the site as “the first point of high land on the West side [of the river]... this situation is on a rise about 30 feet higher than the high tides...this is certainly the most eligible Situation for our purposes of any in its neighborhood” (Clark, as cited in Moulton, 6:114). The elevated prominence was edged by tidal wetlands to the north and south, and open water to the east. The selection of this site for the fort included its defensibility, commanding views of the surrounding landscape, and nearby obstacles—the wetlands—that would serve to slow the progress of an assailant. The fort was also located in close proximity to springs that provided much needed fresh water.

The fort interior spatially replicates the dimensions and feeling thought to have been associated with the historic structure, while the fort environs is in the process of being restored to the wilderness-like appearance described in historic journal entries. The forest, however, remains younger and denser than that present in 1805–1806. While some contemporary features, such as wayside exhibits and trash receptacles, are carefully screened from the fort replica environs, along with the living history demonstration area, other features built to accommodate park visitors, such as benches, railings, and shelters, are located within view of the fort area landing. The boardwalks that lead

visitors to the spring and canoe landing site are contemporary additions that are also not consistent with the historic character of the site.

Fort Clatsop Road corridor. Fort Clatsop Road was built in 1961–1962 following the relocation of a county road that formerly extended past the fort replica. The road extends between Business 101 and Lewis and Clark Road. It closely edges the western boundary of the park to reduce the visual impact of the route on historic visitor use areas. Since the 1970s, the National Park Service has planted native tree species along the road corridor to ensure that it remains screened from view from the interpreted areas of the park. Although the road was widened and improved in 1990, it remains a relatively narrow linear clearing edged by grass shoulders and dense woodland that does not impact views from interpreted areas of the park.

Built clusters. Three built clusters are present within the park. These include the visitor center complex that forms the heart or center of the park, the administrative headquarters, and the maintenance and resources building complex. Each of these built clusters features an access road, associated parking, and modest-sized buildings set within clearings in a forested landscape atop the upland terrace.

Each of these built clusters was built or modified in the 1960s. Both the visitor center and utility/maintenance shop were substantially altered in the 1990s. Parking facilities associated with each cluster have also expanded since the 1960s. Screen plantings around the visitor center complex help to separate it visually and physically from the fort landing area.

Forest/natural/undeveloped area. Forest extends over the majority of the upland portion of the park. Existing forest is the result of post-logging succession and an active reforestation program that has been conducted by the park since the early 1970s to restore the historic setting of Fort Clatsop through reestablishment of the dense old-growth forest encountered by the Corps of Discovery in 1805–1806. While much of the park was open meadow when established in the 1950s, it is now primarily wooded. Forest trees limit the extent of views between clearings and along trails. The restored forest requires further management to address conditions that differ from old-growth forest, such as the fact that the stand is generally even-aged, the individual trees are too closely spaced, and there is no developed understory layer. The restoration effort will require several more decades of growth, and additional management actions on the part of the park to approximate historic conditions.

Clearings associated with septic drain fields. Three clearings occur within the park that relate to septic drain fields—south of the headquarters building, northeast of the headquarters building, and northeast of the resources building. These drain fields are maintained in open turf lawn to prevent encroachment by tree roots on the underground drain lines. These drain fields support use of the park headquarters, resources, and maintenance buildings, and the visitor center. Within the clearings there are low utility structures such as corrugated metal pipe, white PVC pipe cleanouts, concrete block walls, and manhole covers.

Trail corridors. There are several trail corridors that support visitor needs, as well as park administration. The primary visitor interpretive trail system forms a loop that begins at the visitor center, leads to the fort replica, the spring, the canoe landing site, and the picnic area. The trails themselves are narrow linear clearings that occur within the otherwise forested landscape.

Park administration service trails extend between the built clusters and lead to the living history clearing associated with the fort landing area. Like the primary visitor interpretive trail, each of these trails is a narrow open corridor set within forest. The trails are generally informal in character and feel, with wood chip or gravel surfacing and few formal improvements. Some trail corridors follow the alignments of roads that were present at the time the park was established.

Picnic area. The picnic area is located to the west of the visitor center. It was established in the early 1960s as an informal collection of picnic tables. The area was expanded in the late 1960s or early 1970s, and updated in the mid-1980s to include three wooden picnic shelters set under forest trees and arranged around a central open space.

Although it is located in close proximity to the visitor center and the overflow parking areas, the picnic area is screened from view by trees. Because of the extent of tree cover, the picnic area is heavily shaded. The Fort to Sea Trail can be accessed from the picnic area.

Marshland/slough/riverfront. The eastern edge of the park's west parcel is formed by marshland, slough, and riverfront. These conditions occur at a lower elevation than the fort landing area and other features sited on the upland terrace, and are generally open in character due to associated vegetation and standing and open water.

Accounts of the landscape provided by members of the Corps of Discovery refer to an extensive system of marshes near the site selected for construction of Fort Clatsop, and describe that the fort was located on a prominence to avoid the tidal fluctuations along the river. Construction of the county road, coupled with the manipulation of the landscape to support agriculture during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, altered the riverfront, rendering it relatively straight and uniform where historically it featured an irregular edge of indentations associated with wetlands (Deur, *Otter Point Restoration*, 4). Portions of marshland and slough areas that fall just outside the study area are undergoing restoration efforts conducted by the National Park Service that will remove dikes and ditches added during the early twentieth century to support agriculture and help to promote a return to natural hydrologic processes and enhancement of the historic setting.



The fort replica features an interior that recalls the feeling of the historic enclosed space of the structure. (WJE/LSHLA)



Reforestation plantings and successional forest cover the majority of the upland portion of the CLI study area. Openings and clearings are associated with the built clusters, fort area landing, septic drain fields, and trail and road corridors. (WJE/LSHLA)



View across the clearing associated with the septic drain field located northeast of the administrative headquarters building. (WJE/LSHLA)



There are several trail corridors that support visitor needs, as well as others that are used as service routes by park employees. The trail shown above extends from the canoe landing site to the picnic area. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the picnic area. The space is overhung by tree canopy and is edged by forest. (WJE/LSHLA)

Land Uses

Land uses are the principal activities in the landscape that have formed, shaped, or organized it as a result of human interaction.

During the 1805–1806 winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery, the principal land use associated with the Fort Clatsop were residential and military, with the building designed both as quarters and for protection from attack.

Fort Clatsop continued to support seasonal residential land use by the Clatsop Indians after the Corps of Discovery departed in 1806. European-American settlement of the region, including occupation of the property, began circa 1850. Residential occupation of the area around the fort continued until the property was acquired by the federal government for inclusion in Fort Clatsop National Memorial in 1958–1960. Over this 100 year period, the property was used for agriculture, while various industrial enterprises also occurred. In the 1850s, logging and milling are known to have occurred on the property. During the late nineteenth century, additional logging occurred, along with clay extraction and brick making, as well as charcoal production. The property also served an important role in local transportation as the site of a dock used by the US Revenue Service for one of its cutters between 1860 and 1862, and for tourist excursions beginning in 1862.

In 1900, the property also became a focus of commemorative activities when the Oregon Historical Society acquired a three acre parcel that included the site of Fort Clatsop, and marked the location for its historical importance. The Society later added commemorative features, including a bronze tablet and flagpole. Commemoration of Fort Clatsop has since continued through establishment of a replica in 1954–1955 by the Clatsop County Historical Society, Fort Clatsop National Memorial in 1958, and the construction of a new fort replica in 2005–2006, after the original burned.

Several additional land uses were introduced to the study area following establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial in 1958. These included park administration, conservation, housing, museum/education/ interpretation, maintenance, recreation, utility, and visitor services.

Contemporary land uses associated with the study area include park administration, commemoration, conservation, museum/education/interpretation, maintenance, recreation, utility, and visitor services. Residential, military, agriculture, industry, mineral extraction, and transportation are no longer associated with the study area. Current land uses post-date the period of significance, and are non-contributing.

Park administration. Park administration land uses are associated with several buildings located within the study area. These include the park headquarters (former residence 1), resources building (former residence 3), and the visitor center. Although the park headquarters and resources building were initially used for housing, they are now in office use.

Commemoration. The fort replica is the most prominent commemorative feature located within the CLI study area.

Conservation. Conservation efforts associated with the study area include forest restoration initiated in the 1970s, and slough and marshland restoration that has occurred since the 2000s. The reforestation program has entailed the planting of more than 15,000 native trees to replicate naturally occurring stands present prior to nineteenth century logging.

Maintenance. Maintenance land uses are accommodated in the maintenance shop located near the resources building north of the visitor center.

Museum/education/interpretation. There are several opportunities for visitors to learn about the history of the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery within the study area. These include exhibits within the visitor center,

ranger-led interpretive tours, living history demonstrations in the environs of the fort replica, and wayside exhibits located along the interpretive trail system. These features constitute museum/education/interpretation land uses.

Recreation. Recreational land uses are associated with the 1.5 miles of trails that visitors can access within the study area, and the picnic area, which features picnic shelters and tables. The internal trail system is also connected to the Netul River Trail and the Fort to Sea trail that continue beyond Fort Clatsop.

Utility. Utility land uses are present throughout the study area. These include septic drain fields, electrical junction boxes, fire hydrants, gas lines, and manholes providing access to water lines and septic features.

Visitor services. Visitor services include restrooms, drinking fountains, and access to rangers and interpretive volunteers. Visitor services are primarily housed within the visitor center, but also include the drinking fountain near the visitor parking area.

Landform and Topography

The two parcels that comprise the study area are relatively different in terms of their landform. The parcel to the west of the Lewis and Clark River includes lower lying, marshland and slough topography as well as an upland landform that rises more than 50 feet above the height of the river. The parcel to the east of the river is entirely low-lying and marshy. It is edged by a levee that prevents tidal flooding. Both parcels include riverfront. The riverfront associated with the western parcel contains the relatively level area used as a canoe landing by the Corps of Discovery, and later developed as a boat landing for commercial purposes.

The landform and topography present within the park today is consistent with that present during the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery, with the exception of a large depression and pits west of the visitor center that are thought to be the result of clay excavation during the nineteenth century, and changes made to the lower lying land along the river altered through diking, ditching, and filling during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Riverfront. Both parcels that comprise the study area edge the Lewis and Clark River. Much of the riverfront is low-lying and subject to tidal inundation and flooding, which regularly entails river level changes that can exceed 11 feet. The canoe landing site is comprised of a level area that closely edges the river southeast of the fort replica. The landing was used by the Corps of Discovery to access the river by canoe. The exact location of the canoe landing site has never been confirmed, and is known to have been heavily altered as a result of mid-nineteenth century logging and milling, followed by the establishment of a steamer landing, stage and steamboat stop, post office, and county road. River dredging to maintain shipping lanes since the nineteenth century has also contributed to an overall straightening of the river and a more uniform alignment of the riverfront resulting from removal of irregularities and indentations associated with wetlands (Deur, *Otter Point Restoration*, 4). While these changes have diminished integrity of feeling and association, the riverfront survives with sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and contributes to the historic setting of the park. The canoe landing site, however, does not retain integrity.

Upland landform. West of the river, the landform rises from an elevation of approximately 5 feet AMSL to a height of between 50 and 60 feet AMSL. This upland landform was used to site Fort Clatsop during the winter of 1805–1806. The fort occupied a prominence overlooking marshland and the river. The upland prominence was selected for its commanding views of the surrounding landscape, and proximity to fresh water. William Clark described the site as “the first point of high land on the West side [of the river]... this situation is on a rise about 30 feet higher than the high tides and thickly covered with lofty pine [and] certainly the most eligible Situation for winter purposes of any in its neighborhood” (Clark, as cited in Moulton, 6:114).

The majority of the developed features associated with the study area are located on this upland landform. Visitor trails, the spring, and the canoe landing site are located on the southeast facing slopes of the upland landform, while the visitor parking and picnic area stretch in a linear arrangement on the eastern crest of the ridge (Tolon, 6). To the northeast are forest clearings associated with the administrative headquarters building, housing, maintenance, and drain field features. The high point of the landform occurs along Fort Clatsop Road near the visitor center access road. The visitor center is located at a lower elevation, approximately 40 feet AMSL, while the fort replica sits at a height of approximately 35 feet AMSL. The trail leading to the canoe landing site is set at a low point of approximately 10 feet AMSL. Set within the upland landform is a large depression and several shallow pits west of the visitor center that may be culturally derived.

The upland landform, with the exception of the depression, survives with integrity from the period of significance and contributes to the historic setting of the park.

Depression and shallow pits. West of the visitor center is a crater-like depression around which Fort Clatsop Road circulates to the west. The land descends from a height of 50 feet AMSL to a low point of 14 feet AMSL. This

depression, and several shallow pits nearby, may be remnants of late-nineteenth-century clay mining operations, or alternatively, they may be related to a windstorm disturbance of a mature Sitka spruce forest. The depression and shallow pits sometimes hold water and serve as habitat for aquatic and amphibian life. These landform features appear to post-date the period of significance and are non-contributing.



View from the Netul River Trail of the riverfront near the canoe landing site. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the level area associated with the fort replica, and view towards the lower lying terrain associated with the Lewis and Clark River. (WJE/LSHLA)

Circulation

Circulation is composed of the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Circulation features include paths, roads, streams, canals, highways, railways, and waterways.

Circulation features present within the Fort Clatsop study area include asphalt paved vehicular roads as well as concrete, gravel, and wood-chip-paved pedestrian walks, paths, and trails. The majority of these circulation features were built in the early 1960s as part of initial park development, although several of the trails have since been realigned in places, and parking facilities have been expanded several times. Evidence of pre-park circulation routes include a surviving segment of the vacated county road, built in 1928, and former residential access roads that have been incorporated into park administrative service routes and trails.

Vehicular circulation features include Fort Clatsop Road, the visitor center access road and parking area, visitor center overflow and RV parking area, administrative headquarters access road, administrative headquarters parking, visitor center employee parking area, and the maintenance and resources building access road and parking. As noted, a segment of the vacated county road also falls within the CLI study area. While it is no longer in use, it can be accessed from a spur road leading south from Fort Clatsop Road.

Pedestrian circulation is composed of paved walks in the vicinity of the visitor center, and unpaved trails and paths that extend through the upland landform between interpreted features and built clusters. Walks edge the parking area near the visitor center, and connect the primary visitor parking area with the overflow parking area and the picnic area. These walks are paved with exposed aggregate concrete. A plaza in front of the visitor center is brick.

The primary visitor interpretive trail extends for approximately 1.5 miles through the study area, connecting the visitor center with the fort replica, and the fort replica with the spring, canoe landing site, and picnic area. This trail is variously surfaced with wood chips and gravel. It also features boardwalk sections (see Structures below). Visitors can access the Netul River Trail from the canoe landing site and the Fort to Sea Trail from the picnic area. These trails extend beyond the study area boundary but are part of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

The study area also includes park administration service routes that are paved with gravel. These service routes connect the maintenance area with the administrative headquarters area, the blackpowder storage shed, and the living history demonstration area; extend between the blackpowder storage shed and the vacated county road; and lead to the septic drain field clearing south of the residences (Tolon, 23).

None of the extant circulation features were present during the 1805–1806 period of significance. All existing circulation post-dates the period of significance and is non-contributing.

Fort Clatsop Road (park entrance road, Fort Clatsop Loop Road; 1961–1962). Fort Clatsop is accessed from Fort Clatsop Road (State Road 2), which arises from US Business 101 approximately six miles southwest of Astoria, Oregon. Fort Clatsop Road extends for one mile through the park. Beyond the study area, the road continues in a southeasterly direction, passing Netul River Landing and the Lewis and Clark River Boat Ramp where it intersects Lewis and Clark Road. Overall the road is 1.81 miles in length.

Within the study area, Fort Clatsop Road enters from the northeast near the location of the vacated county road. Fort Clatsop Road then forms a sweeping arc that follows the western edge of the study area. The road is a two-lane, two-way route that is paved with asphalt. It is 22 to 24 feet wide and edged by grassy shoulders to either side.

Fort Clatsop Road was built based on the recommendation of Regional National Park Service Historian John Hussey, who first suggested relocating the county road away from the fort replica to support the establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial (Cannon, 76). The road was built in 1961–1962 following negotiations between the National Park Service and Clatsop County regarding the realignment of the county road and the future

responsibilities of the agency regarding maintenance of the route. Fort Clatsop Road was widened and upgraded to address deficiencies not in compliance with Federal Highway Administration criteria in 1990 using funds secured from a Federal Lands Highway Program. The widening project was designed to accommodate a bicycle lane.

Visitor center access road (1961–1962). The visitor center access road arises from Fort Clatsop Road approximately 1/3 mile from the study area boundary. The asphalt-paved road measures 0.74 miles in length, and is 20 feet wide. The access road leads to a spur road to the administrative headquarters building, overflow parking, and primary visitor parking in front of the visitor center. The primary visitor parking occurs as parking bays that edge the road as it forms a loop south of the visitor center. The road includes one-way and two-way segments. The western segment is two-way with two lanes separated by a broken yellow painted stripe. As the drive approaches the visitor parking area, it divides into two one-way routes that serve as entry and exit lanes. The one-way route loops around a central island and is edged to either side by angled and head-in parking. Between the visitor center parking area and the overflow parking area the road is edged by parallel parking spaces large enough to accommodate recreational vehicles and buses. The access road is crowned for drainage and has grass swales along each side. Curb and gutter is associated with the visitor center entry and exit lanes and the visitor parking area, as well as the overflow parking area.

The visitor access road was constructed in 1961–1962 in conjunction with Fort Clatsop Road. The arced form and terminal loop are representative of Mission 66 program design that promoted the efficient movement of visitors within highly visited areas, such as visitor centers.

Visitor center parking (1961–1962; 1967; 1973; 1990–1991). The main visitor center parking area was built with Fort Clatsop Road and the visitor center access road in 1961–1962. The parking area was intended to replace a small facility previously located adjacent to the fort replica. The original parking area has been expanded several times. The first expansion occurred in the form of additional parking bays to the loop in 1967. An overflow parking area was added in 1973. A second, larger overflow parking area was added in 1990. The initial parking configuration accommodated twenty-seven cars and three buses or trailers (Cannon, 88).

The initial parking area was indicated as insufficient to accommodate the number of visitors traveling to the park by Superintendent Charles Peterson in 1964. Peterson's suggestion that the parking area be enlarged was implemented in 1967 when the access road was expanded in width to accommodate parking to either side of a central driving aisle. An additional area was cleared, graded, and graveled to serve overflow needs. These efforts resulted in the addition of thirteen car and four bus parking spaces. Following the expansion, the parking area remained insufficient to accommodate summer visitation. In 1973, an overflow lot was added along the access road west of the visitor center to address the problem (Cannon, 108). In 1990–1991, as part of the project that involved expansion of the visitor center, the driving lanes and parking areas in front of the visitor center were widened to allow busses and recreational vehicles to negotiate the tight turn radius (National Park Service, drawing 405-41005).

The current parking area measures 27,270 square feet. It features an oval loop road surrounding a central island, and edged by several bays of head-in parking spaces. The southern portion of the oval is edged by two bus parking spaces and twelve car parking spaces. The northern portion of the oval is edged by an eight-space parking bay. An additional six spaces are located west of a small island. Of these, four are large enough to accommodate RVs, while three are designated as accessible. The parking area is edged by curb and gutter.

Visitor center overflow and RV parking (1990). As part of the improvement effort that included expansion of the visitor center and widening of Fort Clatsop Road and the loop road in front of the visitor center in 1990–1991, the National Park Service also built a large overflow parking area to the west of the access road. This parking area measures 18,410 square feet and accommodates twenty-five cars and ten buses. It was built using funds secured from a Federal Lands Highways program (Cannon, 108).

The overflow and RV parking area is accessed from the visitor center access road. It measures 50 feet in width. Parking is arranged in two rows with twenty-seven perpendicular parking spaces on one side and ten angled parking spaces on the other separated by a single driving aisle. Three additional parallel RV parking spaces are located along the edge of the parking area. A concrete sidewalk edges the parking area.

Administrative headquarters access road. The administrative headquarters access road is a 16-foot-wide asphalt-paved road that arises from the visitor center access road and terminates in a small parking area. It was originally constructed to accommodate adaptive reuse of an existing dwelling as the Superintendent's residence in 1962. The road was paved when the first overflow parking area was added in 1973.

Administrative headquarters parking (1991). Parking was added along the margins of the administrative headquarters access road in 1991. The parking is accommodated in two small areas. One is located to the north of the access road and contains three parking spaces. The second is located adjacent to the administrative headquarters building. It contains one accessible and two additional spaces.

Visitor center employee parking (1973, 1991). A parking area designated for employees is located north of the visitor center. The parking area is accessed from the administrative headquarters access road. This parking area was built in 1973 when the visitor center parking area was expanded and an overflow lot added. It was further enlarged in 1990–1991 as part of the visitor center expansion project. The parking area measures 8,294 square feet and contains seventeen head-in parking spaces. Portions of the parking area are edged by curb and gutter and bollard lighting.

Maintenance and resources access road and parking (1961–1962; 1996). The maintenance and resources access road arises from Fort Clatsop Road north of the visitor center access road. It was constructed in 1961–1962 as part of the park development efforts that included construction of Fort Clatsop Road, and provided access to the original utility/maintenance shop and park residence 3, now the resources building (Cannon, 88). When the utility/maintenance shop was replaced in 1996 the access road was widened and new parking added.

The current road provides 9,450 square feet of paved road and parking. It measures 20 feet in width and is edged by a total of eight head-in parking spaces. These are located near the western end of the maintenance shop and along the southeastern side of the access road. The parking spaces at the western end of the maintenance shop are edged by a concrete retaining wall. A concrete pad edges the road in front of the maintenance shop. There is also a work area for vehicles to load and unload, and an area where dumpsters and trash receptacles are kept.

A short spur road leads to the resources building from the maintenance access road. It ends in a single asphalt-paved parking space located next to the resources building. A concrete sidewalk arises from the parking space that leads to the resources building entrance.

Vacated county road (1928, 1961–1962; 1993). A segment of the former county road, most of which has been revegetated, follows the northeastern study area boundary near the marshland. The county road was vacated in 1962 after completion of Fort Clatsop Road. The county road was constructed in 1928; it may follow portions of an earlier road (Cannon, 21). The road provided access to the fort site, and later the fort replica, and continued past the canoe landing site. In 1958, a gravel logging road also provided access to the fort replica from the southwest (Cannon, 82). In 1956–1958, Regional National Park Service Historian John Hussey called for the relocation of the county road prior to the establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial in order to remove the associated intrusion on the historic scene (Cannon, 85).

While most of the road was abandoned and revegetated, the northern portion remained in use to provide access to a boneyard and maintenance shed that have since been removed. The remaining road segment, which is paved with asphalt, ranges from 14 feet to 20 feet in width and is edged in places by wooden bollards.

Spur road between Fort Clatsop Road and the vacated county road (1993). A spur road leads south from Fort Clatsop Road to the vacated county road. The spur road was built circa 1993. The asphalt-paved road measures 20 feet in width. Access to the spur road from Fort Clatsop Road is limited by a wooden gate.

Sidewalks and plaza at visitor center (1963; 1990–1991). Sidewalks were first built to connect the primary visitor parking area and the visitor center in 1963. Constructed of exposed aggregate concrete, these sidewalks edge the parking area to the northwest and southeast. The walks to the northwest of the parking area measure 7 feet in width, while those to the southeast are 5 feet in width and are separated from the curb by a planting strip (National Park Service, drawing 405-3007B). The sidewalk in front of the visitor center is paved with red brick laid in a herringbone pattern. This paving style continues in the form of a plaza in front of the building. The brick paving and plaza were built in 1990–1991 when the visitor center was expanded.

Sidewalk between the visitor center and overflow parking (1990–1991). An exposed aggregate concrete sidewalk leads between the visitor center and overflow parking areas. This walk also provides access to the trailhead for the Fort to Sea Trail and the picnic area. The sidewalk measures 7 feet in width. It was constructed in 1990–1991 along with expansion of the parking area.

Sidewalk between the parking and picnic areas (1973). The sidewalk between the overflow parking area and the picnic area was established with the overflow parking area in 1990–1991. The sidewalk is paved with exposed aggregate concrete and measures 7 feet in width. West of the Fort to Sea Trail kiosk, the trail transitions to wood chip surfacing.

Interpretive trail (1960s; 1990s). During the park development period of the early 1960s, an interpretive trail was built to connect the visitor center, the fort replica, the spring, and the canoe landing site. Portions of the trail system were developed over existing gravel roads and primitive trails that connected the fort replica with the canoe landing site (Tolon, 14). The first trail established led 80 yards from the visitor center to the fort replica and spring site (Tolon, 14).

Boardwalk sections were added in the 1990s to address concerns about the steep terrain at the spring and wet conditions near the canoe landing site. There is also a section of boardwalk along the 0.2 mile trail linking the picnic area and canoe landing site to address wet conditions.

In addition to the three boardwalk sections, the interpretive trail includes hard-packed earth, wood chip, and gravel or decomposed granite surfaced sections. The trail varies in width from 8 to 12 feet. Wayside exhibits, directional signs, and benches are located along the interpretive trail.

Trail between the visitor center and fort replica (1963; 1973; 1980; 1988). The first trail built between the visitor center and the fort replica was completed in 1963 following construction of the building. In 1973, the trail was paved with asphalt (Cannon, 108). Since its original construction, the trail has been realigned several times. In 1980, it was realigned to bring visitors to the fort's main entrance rather than the rear. In 1987, the National Park Service prepared plans to enhance the historic character of the park based on the "Fort Clatsop National Memorial Landscape Redevelopment Plan," which suggested the trail be given a more natural appearance. The trail was subsequently realigned again in 1988 (Cannon, 112). The 1989 forest management plan also suggested the trail edges be made more informal and less defined (Cannon, 133).

Today, the trail is accessed from a side door of the visitor center. It is surfaced with engineered wood fiber, a mulch-like product that compacts for improved footing, and edged in places with volcanic rock. The trail ranges in width from 8 to 10 feet and falls within a naturalistic wooded setting.

Fort area landing (1989; 2006). The fort area landing is a level landform to the east of the fort replica. The landing includes the flintlock firing demonstration area and cleared vista toward the Lewis and Clark River. The landing

area was historically maintained in grass crisscrossed by paths surfaced with wood chips. In 1989, the grass was removed and the entire landing surfaced with wood chips. The landing accommodates various interpretive activities, while the wood chips help to convey a more rustic appearance (Cannon, 110). The wood chip surfaced area is edged by a low split rail fence used to limit visitor access to the flintlock firing demonstration area.

Netul River Trail (2005). The Netul River Trail begins at the canoe landing site and travels south along the Lewis and Clark River to Netul River Landing. Only a small portion of the trail falls within the study area boundary. The trail was completed in 2005 and dedicated in 2006. The 3- to 4-foot-wide trail includes two pedestrian bridges, 300 feet of boardwalk, and 1,500 feet of hard-packed earth and gravel trail and is edged by directional signs, wayside exhibits, and benches.

Fort to Sea Trail (1985; 2004–2005). At the western edge of the picnic area is the trailhead for the Fort to Sea Trail. The trail extends 0.26 miles to the west through the study area, and continues beyond the study area for an additional 6.24 miles, traversing forest, fields, bogs, and dunes, before terminating at Sunset Beach on the Pacific Ocean. A portion of this trail was established in 1985. The trail was realigned and expanded beginning in 2004 as part of the establishment of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park and completed in 2005.

Clay pit trail (1958; 1985). Prior to the upgrading of the Fort to Sea Trail in 2004–2005, a trail led west from the picnic area through the depression and shallow pits. The trail followed portions of a gravel logging road established in 1958 that provided access to the fort replica from the southwest (Tolon, 14 and 1955 topographic map). The surviving route, which extends for 0.21 miles, is now referred to as the clay pit trail.

Sidewalk at resources building (1962–1963). A concrete sidewalk leads from the parking space associated with the resources building to the front door. The sidewalk was constructed in the early 1960s with the resources building. The walk measures 4 feet in width. It leads to a concrete landing at the front door. A small brick walk also leads from the concrete landing along the front of the house to a water spigot and hose.

Service trails. Wood-chip and gravel-surfaced service trails totaling 1,180 linear feet extend from the living history demonstration area near the fort replica to the visitor center and the administrative headquarters and maintenance buildings. One of these service trails follows portions of a former road that leads from the visitor center to the vacated county road (Topographical Map – Site of Old Fort Clatsop, 1955). Another is a gravel-paved route established in 1966 to connect the maintenance area to the blackpowder storage shed. This route is also a utility corridor where several electrical lines were placed underground circa 1974–1984. This trail measures 8 feet in width and is edged periodically by drainage ditches to either side. Boardwalks are used where the trail passes through seasonally wet areas. It also crosses an intermittent stream fed by a spring. A corrugated metal culvert conveys the flow of the stream beneath the trail. A third trail follows the route of an old driveway that connected the 1950 private residence with the county road. This trail is relatively narrow and surfaced with wood chips.

Canoe landing site (1805–1806; 1852; 1860–1900; 1963; 1992). The canoe landing site is located southeast of the fort along the Lewis and Clark River. It was used for river access by the Corps of Discovery during their winter encampment in 1805–1806. In 1813, Alexander Henry of the North West Company, a captain of the British Royal Navy, made a canoe trip to the Fort Clatsop site and discovered two Clatsop dwellings located there (Cannon, 15).

By 1850, Carlos Shane owned 320 acres along the west bank of the river that included the fort site. By 1852, Shane had transferred ownership of a portion of his land along the river to Richard Moore to establish a lumber mill. Lumber was conveyed by boat from the canoe landing to San Francisco where it was sold. When the market for lumber declined in 1854, Moore was forced to close the mill.

Between 1860 and 1862 the US Revenue Service docked their cutter for maintenance at the canoe landing. In 1862, the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company established a summer tourist operation from Portland or Astoria to Fort

Clatsop where visitors could take a carriage or horse to Seaside (Cannon, 17). They also used the canoe landing to dock their ships.

In 1875, William Smith, whose wife was the niece of Carlos Shane, sold five acres along the river to the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company to support their growing tourist business operations (Cannon, 17). In 1880, Joseph Stevenson, a neighbor of the Smiths who also worked for the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company, ran a carriage service from the landing to Seaside. In 1900, the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company, which had become the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, abandoned the Fort Clatsop landing and developed new transportation routes to Seaside (Cannon, 17).

The canoe landing site has been interpreted for its connection to the Corps of Discovery winter encampment since the park was established and trails created circa 1963. In 1981, a wayside exhibit plan completed by the Harpers Ferry Center called for a large exhibit to be developed for the canoe landing site. The landing is interpreted today through wayside exhibits mounted on the railings of a boardwalk and viewing overlook along the river. The boardwalks and overlooks were built in the early 1990s.



View looking southwest along the park entrance road. (WJE/LSHLA)



View northeast across the parking area toward the visitor center. (WJE/LSHLA)



View south along the overflow parking area west of the visitor center. (WJE/LSHLA)



View east along the administrative headquarters access road. (WJE/LSHLA)



View southwest toward the maintenance shop access road and associated parking. (WJE/LSHLA)



View north along the surviving section of the vacated county road. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the sidewalk and plaza near the visitor center. (WJE/LSHLA)



View along the interpretive trail leading to the spring. (WJE/LSHLA)



View along the interpretive trail between the fort replica and the canoe landing site. (WJE/LSHLA)



View along the interpretive trail between the canoe landing site and the picnic area. (WJE/LSHLA)

Views and Vistas

Views and vistas are the prospect afforded by a range of vision in the landscape and its relationship to associated features. More specifically, views are the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision, which may be naturally derived, while vistas are the controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, deliberately contrived or designed.

The majority of the views present at Fort Clatsop are limited in scope due to the extent of tree cover and the nature of the landform and topography. For example, it is often difficult to view the lower lying areas from the upland landform and the river is generally best experienced from the lower-lying areas.

Views that are generally consistent with those present during the period of significance include the vista toward the river from the fort replica environs, and the view of the river from the canoe landing site. Saddle Mountain, the tallest landform in the region and a feature that has traditionally served as a point of orientation, is also visible from these locations.

Contemporary views that post-date the period of significance include a vista of the visitor center from the access road and parking area, views across the open spaces associated with three septic drain field clearings, and views of marshland and slough from the vacated county road and the Netul River Trail. Most of the trails located within the study area pass through restored forest and provide linear views through the woods. The restored forest and other plantings are also used to screen views of park administration features from interpreted areas.

View toward the Lewis and Clark River and Saddle Mountain from the fort area landing. To the east of the fort replica is an open interpretive area used for flintlock firing demonstrations as part of a living history programming. To the east of the landing, the upland landform drops away dramatically. The park maintains a vista toward the Lewis and Clark River and Saddle Mountain from the open area. A similar view is believed to have been available at the time of the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery at Fort Clatsop. As such, this view survives from the period of significance and contributes to the historic setting of the study area.

View from the canoe landing site. From the canoe landing site trails and boardwalk overlooks, views are afforded of the Lewis and Clark River. Dense forest stands limit this view until the trail nearly reaches the riverfront. A similar view is believed to have been available at the time of the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery at Fort Clatsop. From the canoe landing site, the views include Saddle Mountain, historically used for orientation. This view appears to survive from the period of significance with sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic setting of the study area.

View from the vacated county road. A small segment of the vacated county road falls within the study area. From the road, views are afforded across the low lying marshland terrain west of the Lewis and Clark River. The marshland has been significantly altered through ditching and diking to support agriculture, which has impacted this view. The Otter Point Restoration project initiated by the National Park Service in 2012 is intended to restore the natural hydrology of the marshland. Although these views across the marshland have diminished integrity, they contribute to the historic setting of the study area.

View from the Netul River Trail. The Netul River Trail follows the Lewis and Clark River south of the study area. From the trail, views are afforded toward the low lying area referred to as slough located west of the canoe landing site. This low lying area is generally open due to wetland vegetation and standing water, but has been significantly altered through diking and ditching associated with late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural activities. The National Park Service initiated the South Clatsop Slough Restoration project in 2012 to restore the natural hydrology of the slough. Although these views across the slough have diminished integrity, they contribute to the historic setting of the study area.

View of the visitor center from the access road and parking area. Visitors entering the park approach the visitor center via a spur access road that arises from Fort Clatsop Road. The access road forms a sweeping arc and ends in a tear-drop-shaped parking area south of the visitor center. Views are afforded from the parking area to the front of the building and across a forecourt that includes a brick terrace, rain garden, identity sign, and site furnishings. This view is associated with park development during the early 1960s.

Views across open spaces associated with septic drain field clearings. Septic drain field clearings are located northeast and due south of the resources building, and south and northeast of the administrative headquarters building. The clearings are associated with Mission 66-era development of the park, and afford longer views of the landscape than many other parts of the study area due to forest restoration.

Linear view corridors associated with trails. Many of the trails within the study area were established during the Mission 66 era development of the park. Forest restoration in the 1970s has led to changes in the character of the trails from treadways passing through open terrain to narrow corridors through wooded terrain.



The view southeast from the fort area landing is maintained by the National Park Service. (WJE) (Photo DSC_0554)



View upriver to the south from the river's edge near the canoe landing site. (WJE/LSHLA)



View across the marshland east of the vacated county road. (WJE/LSHLA)

Vegetation

Vegetation is the composition of deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants, and resulting cultural plantings, that includes indigenous and introduced species.

Culturally-derived vegetation present within the park includes ornamental and screen plantings and turf grass in the vicinity of the visitor center, administrative headquarters building, and resources building; reforestation plantings; and a rain garden planting near the front of the visitor center.

The plantings present today primarily date from the 1960s through the 1980s. Several of the original plantings added as part of Mission 66 park development appear to have been replaced as a result of the expansion of the visitor center in 1990–1991 and the maintenance area in 1996. Screen plantings added around the parking area in the 1960s survive, as does evidence of the reforestation efforts initiated during the early 1970s.

There is also evidence of second growth woodland in the vicinity of the fort replica that has arisen through secondary succession since the land was acquired by the Oregon Historical Society in 1900. Ornamental plantings within the environs of the administrative headquarters building may have been planted by the former owner of the property between 1950 and 1958. All of the cultural vegetation within the study area post-dates the period of significance and is non-contributing.

Reforestation planting (1970s–1980s). In the 1970s, the National Park Service decided to enhance the historic character of Fort Clatsop by restoring the old growth forest present at the time the Corps of Discovery encampment. When Fort Clatsop National Memorial was established in 1958, much of the landscape was open- meadow following logging during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

A 1959 Historic Structure Report (HSR) prepared by the National Park Service for the park first suggested enhancing the historic setting of the fort replica, the spring, and the canoe landing site by returning open areas to native woodland. Specifically, the report suggested that the landscape in the vicinity of the fort replica be returned to forested conditions, and plantings be used to screen the proposed visitor center and parking area. The first tree plantings were added along Fort Clatsop Road and the interpretive trails in 1963 to soften the new construction and enhance the historic setting. A master plan prepared for the park in 1964 reiterated the HSR recommendations and suggested that the park's open fields be planted with native trees.

In 1973, tree planting began in earnest when Superintendent John R. Miele initiated a program to restore the historic scene by adding 1,000 trees to the open fields as suggested in the 1964 master plan. The park worked with the Oregon State Forestry Department, which supplied the trees. The species planted included Sitka spruce, western hemlock, and Douglas fir, as well as western red cedar. An additional 15,000 trees were planted over several years between the mid-1970s and the early 1980s under the direction of Superintendent Robert E. Scott. To further the program, the park established a small plant nursery behind the utility/maintenance shop. Alder trees were later removed to promote the growth of Douglas fir, western hemlock, and Sitka spruce trees, while thinning efforts began in 1980 to ensure the health of the forest stand.

In 1989, Dr. James Agee from the University of Washington was engaged to evaluate the forest restoration program. Agee prepared *A Conceptual Plan for the Forest Landscape of Fort Clatsop National Memorial*, which contained guidelines for managing the forest. The document suggested ways in which the forest could be managed to more closely approximate a natural woodland community. Of concern to Agee was the fact that the stand was too dense. Agee's report listed proper thinning recommendations to stimulate healthy growth and undergrowth and to protect against pest infestations and wind disturbance. The park subsequently began thinning and culling the stand to diminish the fire hazard and to release and restore the understory. The work identified in the plan continues today. Views are considered in the thinning process.

Another concern related to the stand is that some of the species planted are more typically found inland, such as Douglas fir. The amount of basal area of Douglas fir associated with the restoration forest is higher than it should be. Park thinning projects prioritize the removal of Douglas fir.

The forest restoration program is also currently challenged due to the presence of more than 200 non-native invasive plant species that outcompete and disrupt native plant communities. Species of particular concern include English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*).

The other great challenge is to promote a diverse groundcover layer, which is notably absent today. Opening up the canopy may be required to promote understory growth. A windthrow event that occurred along the gravel service road led to higher light conditions that encouraged understory growth. This reinforced the need to thin the stand of trees, reduce overcrowding, and allow the forest to rejuvenate.

Since the program began, reforestation efforts at the canoe landing site have created a natural forest edge, which features succession species such as willow, red alder, Sitka spruce, and wetland grasses. The park has regularly removed alder—a pioneer disturbance species that colonized many areas where old growth forest was logged between 1850 and 1900 and second growth was later logged during the early twentieth century—to encourage climax species, such as Sitka spruce and western hemlock, to thrive. Current forest stands are primarily composed of second- and third-growth spruce-hemlock communities, although there remain several stands of red alder in service-related areas.

In other areas, such as roadsides and parking areas, the visitor center, trail margins, and interpretive areas, the National Park Service has planted native trees and shrubs for aesthetic and interpretive purposes.

Plantings along the interpretive trail (post 1973). Native plant species, many noted in the journals of Captains Lewis and Clark, were planted along the interpretive trail beginning in 1973 to enhance the historic setting of the trails. These planting were also used for interpretation and marked with waysides. The waysides are low etched metal plaques mounted on wood posts or stone boulders.

Screen plantings (1966). In 1966, Superintendent Thomson oversaw the installation of screen plantings composed of trees and huckleberry shrubs to limit views of the visitor center and parking area from the fort replica environs. The plantings were also designed to guide and direct visitors into the visitor center from the parking area so that they would experience the exhibits before visiting the grounds. Remnants of these plantings remain today along the margins of the parking area.

Turf grass (circa 1950; 1963). Turf grass is maintained along the margins of the visitor center parking area and in the central island of the looped turnaround, around the administrative headquarters building, the maintenance area and the resources building, as well as within the clearings associated with septic drain fields. Turf grass was likely associated with the residential property present on the site when the park was established, and remains from this former use in the vicinity of the administrative headquarters building and septic area clearings. Grass was likely planted as part of the development of other park features, such as the visitor center, maintenance shop, and resources building, in the early 1930s. Turf formerly covered the open landing associated with the fort replica, but was replaced in the 1980s with wood chip surfacing.

Rain garden (2011). Much of the area in front of the visitor center was developed as a rain garden in 2011. The garden serves an ornamental, functional, and educational role. It is composed of water loving grass and forb species that receive water from the roof of the visitor center via a kinetic sculpture. The water cycle and the benefits of the rain garden are interpreted on a wayside exhibit located adjacent to the planting.

Ornamental plantings at the visitor center (1963; 1990–1991). Following construction of the visitor center in 1963, the National Park Service transplanted several young trees from the surrounding landscape to soften the new

construction and enhance the natural setting. Many of the original plantings were likely impacted by the 1990–1991 visitor center expansion and replaced, but others appear to remain to the west and east of the building.

Ornamental plantings at the administrative headquarters building (circa 1950). Ornamental plantings that include trees, shrubs, and groundcovers occupy large beds to the east and south of the administrative headquarters building. Although the origin of these plantings is not currently known, it is likely that some remain from the residential property that pre-dates park establishment in 1958. A Chilean monkey puzzle tree (*Araucaria araucana*) is one of the interesting specimens located near the building.

Ornamental plantings at the resources building (post 1963). Ferns and other foundation plantings edge the foundation of the resources building. The date of origin of these plantings is not currently known, but they post-date construction of the building in 1963.



View of the forest restoration stand east of the administrative headquarters building. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the rain garden and wayside exhibit in front of the visitor center. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the ornamental plantings located along the margins of the visitor park area. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the ornamental plantings associated with the administrative headquarters building. (WJE/LSHLA)

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements primarily built for sheltering forms of human activity, while structure are functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity. Engineering systems are categorized as structures. There are two types of engineering systems; mechanical and structural. Mechanical engineering systems conduct utilities within the landscape and include features such as power lines, hydrants, and culverts. Structural engineering systems provide physical stabilization in the landscape, and include retaining walls, dikes, and foundations.

All of the extant buildings structures were built circa 1950 or later. There are no contributing buildings or structures located within the CLI study area.

Buildings

The only building present during the period of significance was Fort Clatsop, built to support the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery in 1805–1806. The fort is known to have deteriorated after the Corps of Discovery left in March 1806, and was no longer in evidence by 1842. A replica of Fort Clatsop was first constructed to commemorate and interpret the site in 1954–1955. This structure was listed as a contributing resources in the National Register of Historic Places nomination for Fort Clatsop National Memorial in 1988, but burned in 2005. The National Park Service built a second replica on the same site in 2005–2006.

The other buildings located within the study area include a residence built in 1950 and acquired with land associated with Fort Clatsop National Memorial in 1958, and adapted for park housing in the 1960s, the Fort Clatsop Visitor Center, a maintenance facility, and a former staff housing structure that now serves office use. The visitor center, completed in 1963, was substantially altered and expanded in 1990, while the original utility/maintenance shop was entirely replaced in 1996. The staff housing building (formerly residence 3) has been substantially altered inside to accommodate office use and is now referred to as the resources building. Because of these changes, the CLI study area does not retain integrity for the Mission 66 period. All Mission 66 era buildings have been determined ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. As such, they are considered non-contributing.

Fort Clatsop replica (park building 4; 2005–2006). The replica of the Corps of Discovery winter encampment fortification (fort replica) was built in 2005–2006 to replace a similar building in the same location in 1955 that burned in a fire. The original fort replica was built in anticipation of the Sesquicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1955–1956. The fire occurred during the planning stages of the Bicentennial celebration in 2005–2006. The National Park Service determined to rebuild the structure, using available historic documentation and archeological evidence in designing the replacement structure.

In 1805, Captains Lewis and Clark ordered a log structure built on the site to support the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery. The structure was to include palisades and other defensive features echoing the design of Fort Mandan, built by the Corps during the prior winter. Lewis and Clark named the camp Fort Clatsop in honor of their host tribe. They moved into the structure by December 23; the rest of the Corps had settled in by Christmas Day. Portions of the fort, including its defensive pickets, continued to require work after they moved in.

A sketch of the fort was drawn by William Clark that illustrated the form of the structure and palisades. Fort Clatsop is believed to have been built in a frontier style of log construction, with elements of Chinookan structures including the use of planking and puncheons for floor boards, the roofing material, and fire pits (Tolon, 9). The fort was described in period journal accounts as a log structure, 50 feet square, with two rows of cabins divided by a 20 by 48 foot parade ground (Tolon, 10). The fort was also described as including an east facing main gate, with doors of the south and north rooms facing the interior. Three rooms were located on the south side. These likely housed the enlisted men. Each likely contained a fire pit in the middle of the room and an opening in the roof for smoke to escape. The north side contained four rooms, which also featured fire pits. Near the gate on the northeastern end was

a room with a semi-circular projection that may have been associated with a fireplace and outside chimney. This room was likely the Captain's quarters. There was one additional room at the end farthest from the gate. This was used for meat curing. The fort later included a sentinel box. A sink was dug outside the fort that operated as pit toilets (Tolon, 10). The fort included a water gate that likely faced west and provided access to a trail that led to a spring. Captain Lewis remarked in his journal that "The water gate may be used freely by the garrison for the purpose of passing and repassing at all times" (Lewis, January 1, 1806, cited in Thwaites, *Original Journals*, Volume 3, 302–304).

The 2005–2006 fort replica consists of two parallel single-story rectangular wood structures connected by a vertical log stockade that measures approximately 50 feet square, and 2,500 square feet of space. The structures are aligned northwest to southeast and include four rooms or huts on the southeast and three rooms or huts on the northwest side. The structures are composed of peeled whole logs laid vertically with end notching. The low-pitched gable roofs are clad with wood shakes. Cribwork vent openings extend through the roofs. There is also a cribwork chimney located at the central south side of the west structure. The structures have simple framed door openings into each of the huts. There are also rectangular window openings near the roof line that are horizontally arranged and surrounded with the same simple wood framing as the door openings.

The stockade is composed of upright whole peeled logs with sharpened tops. A log extends across the interior of the stockade to which other logs are affixed to increase the strength of the structure. A gate marks the opening of the fort on the south facade. The gate is marked by a cross pole set atop two log posts on either side. The gate has two doors. They are similar to the stockade in construction, using whole logs set vertically with sharpened tops. Two cross pieces support the logs on the interior of each door, with a diagonal brace log set between them. A smaller entrance with a single door occurs on the north end. Inside the door at the north end is a flagpole that flies a flag with thirteen stars. Replica furnishings are located within the interior open space between the two structures. These include benches, water barrels, and log rounds that help keep the gate doors open.

While the original fort was likely constructed of hemlock, the replica built in 2005–2006 was constructed of Douglas fir treated with a preservative to increase the longevity of the structure. The wood used in the existing replica was fashioned with wood cut to make it look hand-hewn rather than machine-sawn. The stockade is set on a concrete foundation, also to promote longevity. The material used for chinking between the logs is a synthetic to ensure durability.

The fort replica constructed in 1954–1955 was listed as contributing to the significance of the Fort Clatsop property listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. The current fort replica, while based on historic documentation, is neither consistent with the 1954–1955 replica, nor is it entirely consistent in design, materials, or construction methods as the original fort or the earlier fort replica. The current fort replica is not a faithful reconstruction and thus not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion Consideration E. It is also of insufficient age to be considered contributing as a commemorative feature. As such, the fort replica is non-contributing.

Fort Clatsop Visitor Center (park building 5; 1962–1963, expanded 1990–1991). The Fort Clatsop Visitor Center was initially built to anchor the park visitor experience as part of Mission 66 improvements in 1962–1963. The original building was greatly expanded in 1990–1991.

As originally built, the visitor center was generally L-shaped in plan and measured 69 feet across the principal facade, 23 feet 8 inches on the western end of the western L, 42 feet 4 inches along the western edge of the northern part of the L, 33 feet along the northern side of the L, and 41 feet 6 inches across the top of the L. The entrance was set at the eastern edge of the southern facade. To the east of the entrance was a structure that measured 24 feet 6 inches by 26 feet 6 inches and housed restrooms.

The 1990–1991 expansion was designed to add space for two audio-visual rooms, a small theater, a multi-purpose room, exhibit room, restroom expansion, library and collection space, expanded office space, workrooms, storage, and janitorial space, locker and changing rooms for costumed employees, and special use rooms for living history storage. The building would also receive improved heating and ventilating and fire protection and fire suppression systems. The expansion extended the building to the northeast, north, and northwest, more than doubling its size. The building now contains 12,200 square feet of interior space.

Today, the wood frame single-story structure is finished with a painted cedar board and batten siding and heavy cedar shake roofing. The foundation is concrete. The roof line is gable with two cross gable extensions within the center of the building. The entrance occurs through a double glass door into a space that was originally exterior to the building and housed restrooms. The building expansion enclosed the area. A second entrance door occurs following a foyer where visitors continue to access restroom facilities. The earlier breezeway was enclosed to serve as a vestibule.

The building features putty-colored walls and dark brown roofing to unify and blend the exterior with the surrounding woodland landscape. The front entrance is edged by a brick terrace that features bollard lighting, benches, a flagpole, bike rack, trash receptacle, rain garden and associated wayside exhibit, and kinetic water sculpture.

To the east of the structure, visitors access the trail to the fort replica. The western side of the building features a brick-paved courtyard for park personnel use with picnic tables. Visitor parking edges the visitor center to the south, while employee parking edges the building to the west.

As originally built, the visitor center was representative of the Mission 66 program in design, materials, and siting. The expansion in 1990–1991, however, substantially altered both the exterior and interior appearance. As such, the building has lost integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling, and is non-contributing.

Administrative headquarters building (Old Quarters 1, parking building 1; 1950, expanded 1967, 1990s). The administrative headquarters building is accessed from a spur road that leads to the site from Fort Clatsop Road. Parking is located along the margins of the spur road and adjacent to the building. The building is edged by mown turf and ornamental plantings.

The administrative headquarters building predates the establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial. The building, constructed circa 1950, served as a private residence that was acquired by the federal government as part of the park. The Mission 66 master plan for the park indicated that the building be adaptively reused to serve as a residence for the park superintendent. To better accommodate the needs of park employees, the building was expanded in 1966 with an addition to the northwestern corner. In the 1990s, the basement was excavated to improve its use for storage and other space needs. A concrete ramp was constructed to provide access to the basement from the building entry area.

In 2002, the building was converted from housing to office space, and now serves as the park headquarters. The Superintendent's office and four others are located within the building.

The building presently contains 3,539 square feet of interior space. The single-story wood-frame structure has a gable roof, concrete foundation, and wood siding painted brown. The entrance is located in the southwestern corner in a notch in the rectangular footprint of the residence. Brick masonry accents the entry area, which is sheltered and overhung by the roof. Windows are paired single light.

The building is not architecturally distinguished and has been substantially altered to accommodate park use. It is non-contributing.

Resources building (park building 3; 1963). The resources building is located east of the maintenance facility. It shares an access spur road that leads into the site from Fort Clatsop Road. Parking is afforded along the edge of the road and terminal parking area. From the parking space, a concrete walk extends along the principal facade of the house to provide access to the door entrances.

The resources building was constructed in 1963 as part of the Mission 66 program as park staff housing. It is a single-story ranch style dwelling that is consistent with many of the staff housing structures built in national park units during Mission 66. The wood-frame building features a concrete foundation, is clad with board and batten siding and painted brown, and has a gable roof. The door occurs in the center of the principal facade and is edged by a concrete stoop. It is edged to either side by one-over-one double hung windows. A sliding glass door opens into the yard on the rear facade. It measures 66 feet by 27 feet 4 inches in plan. Rooms include three bedrooms, a living and dining room, kitchen, bath, and utility space.

The building interior was altered in 2000 to accommodate office use. Mission 66 interior bathroom fixtures and a wood stove were removed, new lighting and HVA systems installed, and flooring, paint finishes, and roofing updated as part of the office conversion. The original garage was also rehabilitated at the time to accommodate storage.

As a result of the modifications made to the resources building, including exterior alterations to the garage and conversion of the interior from residential to office use, the resources building has lost integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Integrity of setting has also been diminished due to changes made to the nearby maintenance shop and associated parking facilities. The resources building is non-contributing.

Maintenance shop (park building 2; 1996). The maintenance shop is located along a spur access road from Fort Clatsop Road north of the visitor center and west of the resources building. Outside of the building is a parking area that accommodates eight cars, and a fuel tank surrounded by a chain link fence.

The original utility/maintenance shop was constructed in the early 1960s as part of the Mission 66 program plan for park development. It was located at the western end of the current structure footprint. The initial building was modest and measured 39 by 24 feet in plan. The building contained a shop, vehicle storage, and pump room. To address work-space needs, the building was expanded to the northeast in the early 1970s. Additional office space was completed in 1988.

The current maintenance shop was built in 1996 to replace the earlier structure. The current building measures 30 by 113 feet. The maintenance shop is a single-story wood-frame building with a gable roof. The walls have vertical wood paneling painted brown. The interior space, which measures 3,370 square feet, contains offices, equipment and tool storage areas, and vehicle storage. The building post-dates the period of significance and is non-contributing.



View north toward the visitor center, principal facade. (WJE/LSHLA)



View east toward the principal and side facades of the administrative headquarters building. (WJE/LSHLA)



View west of the rear facade of the resources building. (WJE/LSHLA)



View southwest of the principal and side facades of the maintenance shop. (WJE/LSHLA)

Structures

All of the structures present within the Fort Clatsop study area were built after 1978 and are non-contributing. Structures relate to several purposes, including storage, shelters, fencing and gates to limit access, boardwalks and bridges associated with trail systems, and mechanical and engineering systems related to utilities and stormwater management.

Many of the structures built since 1990 are consistent in appearance with the guidance provided in the *Visual Compatibility Guidelines* prepared by the park. These guidelines suggest that new structures convey a rustic style that is compatible with the character of the fort, and incorporate a natural finish treatment, split-shake roofing, board and batten siding, peeled log rounds and half rounds, and wood chip surfacing (Tolon, 29). Features that reflect this approach include the shelters located in the living history demonstration area.

Picnic shelters (3) (1986). Located southwest of the visitor center is a picnic area that features three wood picnic shelters. These structures were built in 1986 to enhance the picnic area. The shelters frame a central open space that contains wooden picnic benches and metal trash receptacles. The shelters are constructed of two rows of three 6x6 posts that define an interior space 12 feet in width and 16 feet in length. The posts support 2x8 rafters and paired 2x4 planks. The roofs vary in cladding between split shakes and shingles, and standing seam metal. The height to the gable end is 6 foot 4 inches to the bottom of the planks, and 7 feet to the top of the planks. Board and batten vertical siding clads the gable ends. The height of the gable is 3 feet 8 inches. At ground level, there is log edging 2 feet beyond the base of the posts. The roof overhang is also 2 feet.

The picnic area was originally designed as a “lunch area” for visitors. A 1963 master plan indicates that pit toilets were located near the lunch area. These are no longer extant.

Interpretive shelter near fort replica (2008–2010). An interpretive shelter is located along the trail that connects the visitor center and the fort replica. It is used for educational demonstrations during the summer months. The shelter was built by park carpenter Dick Halvorson in 2008–2010 using peeled log poles and cross beams. The structure features a gable roof covered with a thick durable canvas material and supported by six poles 5 inches in diameter. The poles are set in wood planks at ground level 14 inches wide. The central post measures 7 feet with the gable end measuring 2-1/2 feet in height. The structure measures 15 feet 4 inches in height, with a center line pole at a height of 11 feet 3/4 inches. Inside the shelter are benches, a small table, and a wood-working tool.

Shelter at the living history demonstration area (constructed by NPS post period of significance). The shelter for the living history demonstration area is located along the trail between the fort replica and the spring. The structure is of rustic construction with a shed roof built of wood planks that rest on wooden cross posts supported by corner peeled logs notched at the top to support the beams. The height of the structure ranges from 5 feet at the low end to 6 feet at the high end. Within the area of the shelter are four rustic wood benches.

Canoe shelter (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Located along the north side of the sidewalk that parallels the accessible parking spaces at the main visitor parking area is a shelter that protects a canoe replica. This structure is a pole barn composed of two rows of four poles that support a plank shed roof. It measures 30 feet 3 inches in length and 9 feet in width. A drawing prepared in 1963 illustrates a proposal to build a canoe shelter near the visitor center to display a dugout canoe. The current shelter appears to be a replacement of the original structure.

Firewood storage structure (2010). The firewood used for living history demonstrations is stored in a rustic shelter located along the service path behind that leads toward the fort replica. The firewood storage structure was built in 2010 by park carpenter Dick Halvorson. It measures 8 feet in height and is 8 feet wide. The structure features a shed roof built of wood planks that rest on wooden cross posts supported by corner peeled logs notched at the top to support the beams. The sides are open, but edged along the sides and the rear by upright posts edged by peeled logs.

to hold the firewood in place. A central post and beam structure divides the interior into two sections for different types of firewood. The corner posts are inlaid with nature designs, such as abstract tree forms.

Boardwalk associated with the trail to the canoe landing site (1997). The trail that leads from the fort replica to the canoe landing site includes a section of wooden boardwalk that spans a depression that is frequently wet and difficult for visitors to cross. The boardwalk was built in 1997. The boardwalk was built from designs prepared in 1992 (Site Plan Canoe Landing, 1992). The 6-foot-wide structure features 8 inch-wide wood plank decking, wood handrails, and is edged by 4x4 kick rails. The rails impede the flow of water off of the decking, contributing to ponding issues. The boardwalk is elevated above the adjacent trails using 2x4 blocks. A stepping stone is set at the end of the boardwalk.

Boardwalk to the canoe landing site (1997). The boardwalk associated with the trail between the fort replica and the canoe landing site extends to a second boardwalk that includes two viewing decks overlooking the Lewis and Clark River. The boardwalk was built in 1997 from plans prepared for the area in 1992. The boardwalk measures feet in width and is composed of wood planks, typically 8 inches in width. Where the boardwalk turns, the planks are mitered. The walk is edged by lean rails composed of 2x6 planks supported by 4x4 posts, and inset with 2x4 guardrails set 8 inches apart at a height of 45 inches. There is also a 4x4 kick rail at the bottom of the railing system. Like the boardwalk along the trail leading to the canoe landing site, these tend to trap water.

The smaller of the two viewing decks includes a wayside exhibit aligned with a view to the historic canoe landing site. The larger viewing deck extends out over the tidal marsh area. It is edged by a wayside exhibit that relays the history of logging in the region.

Bridge associated with the Netul River Trail across the slough (2005). Connected to the southern end of the canoe landing site boardwalk is a timber bridge that extends across the slough to provide access to the Netul River Trail. The trail continues beyond the study area, following the Lewis and Clark River to the south. The bridge is a prefabricated structure 65 feet long and 6 feet wide and sits upon two concrete abutments. It has wood plank decking and a 3-foot-6-inch-high handrail supported by 6x6 posts with four boards bolted to the posts. The bridge was built in 2005.

Boardwalk associated with the Netul River Trail (2005). The Netul River Trail boardwalk, completed in 2005, continues across a portion of the slough south of the bridge. The structure is 6 feet wide and composed of 8 inch wood planks. Like the boardwalk at the canoe landing site, the planks are mitered to accommodate a change in the direction of the walk. The boardwalk is edged by lean rails comprised of 2x6 planks supported by 4x4 posts, inset with guardrails composed of three 2x4 boards.

Boardwalk associated with the trail to the spring (circa 1994). A wooden boardwalk ends the trail leading from the fort replica to the spring. The boardwalk was built circa 1994 to improve the trail established as part of the Mission 66 improvements built in the early 1960s (Tolon, 14). The boardwalk followed an initial attempt to protect visitors at the spring with a split rail fence in 1972 (Cannon, 112).

The boardwalk is constructed wood and is approximately 30 feet in length. The wood decking is treated with a slip resistant quartz and fiberglass coating. Guardrails edge the boardwalk to either side. These are constructed of three 7 inch poles set at a height of 42 inches, and a 1-1/2 inch pole for individuals in wheelchairs. Near the spring, the boardwalk expands to include an 8 foot by 7 foot landing. Kick rails along the base of the guardrail system trap water, leaves, and other plant debris.

Retaining wall near the maintenance shop (constructed by NPS post period of significance). West of the maintenance area is an earthen berm retained by a concrete wall. The wall measures 2 feet 6 inches in height at the low point, which is adjacent to the maintenance shop, and rises to 3 feet 6 inches at its high point, which lies to the

southeast at the edge of the parking area. There is a wood plank nailed to the wall along its length. The wall jogs near the southeastern edge, forming a niche.

Gate at the visitor center access road (1990). A wood gate limits vehicular access to the visitor center access road when the park is closed. The gate consists of two 14-foot-long 6x6 wooden pole arms that join at the center of the road when closed. Each arm is supported by a 6x6 cross brace. The posts holding the arms are 8x8s that measure 3 feet 4 inches in height. To either side of the gate are three pressure-treated peeled timbers ranging from 1 foot 2 inches to 1 foot 6 inches in diameter, and 5 foot 7 inches to 6 feet 10 inches in height. Each timber is tapered to a point (National Park Service, drawing 405-41005). The wooden components of the gate are painted brown. The gate was constructed in 1990 as part of the visitor center main and overflow parking expansion.

Gate at the spur road to the vacated county road (1993). A wood gate limits access to the spur road that leads to the vacated county road from Fort Clatsop Road. The gate is composed of two wood pole arms that rest on a half picket post when open. The posts are 5 feet in height with rounded tops. A metal post that measures 1 foot 2 inches in diameter and is 3 feet 6 inches tall high supports the wooden arms. The gate measures 27 feet 6 inches in width (National Park Service, drawing 405-3025). Some of the wooden posts are deteriorated.

Post and rail fencing at the visitor parking area (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Wooden post and rail fencing edges portions of the visitor parking area to the north, as well as the walk that leads to the overflow parking area. The fencing is composed two rails supported by wood posts set approximately 8 feet on center. The fencing measures approximate 3 feet in height.

Fencing associated with the living history area (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Two small fence segments are associated with the living history area. These include split rail fencing at the flintlock firing demonstration area and post and rail fencing near the candle-making pit. The split rail fence is used to separate visitors from the area where black powder is being used. The fence is composed of a single rail nailed to a series of posts and sits approximately 9 inches in height. It follows a semi-circular alignment. The fencing was added in 1994. It exhibits evidence of deterioration. The post and rail fencing near the candle-making pit limits access to the service trail leading toward the fort replica from the administrative headquarters building area. The 3-foot-tall fencing consists of two split rails supported by split posts.

Culvert (constructed by NPS post period of significance). The gravel service trail that extends from the maintenance area to the fort replica environs crosses an intermittent stream that is fed by a spring. A corrugated metal pipe serves as a culvert to convey the stream beneath the trail.

Blackpowder storage shed (1978). Located at the junction of two service trails south of the administrative headquarters building is a small wooden structure used to store black powder for flintlock firing demonstrations. Measuring 12 by 6 feet in plan, the board and batten structure is 6 feet in height and has a shingle roof.

Prefabricated storage structure (constructed by NPS post period of significance). The US Coast Guard maintains a small green prefabricated metal container on the lawn between the resources building and maintenance area parking lot to store supplies in case of a tsunami.

Stand pipe cover (constructed by NPS post period of significance). South of the administrative headquarters building is a modest wooden structure that encloses a utility stand pipe used for fire-suppression. This structure is slated for removal following the installation of a new water line and fire hydrant.

Utility cover/hose bibb box (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Located near the fort replica is a wooden structure used to store a hose bibb for fire suppression. The structure is composed of upright planks and has a shed roof. Plywood is in the triangular space above the opening. The structure measures 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 10 inches, and is 3 feet 6 inches in height at the low end and 4 feet 6 inches at the higher end.



View of one of the picnic shelters within the picnic area. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the visitor shelter near the fort replica. (WJE/LSHLA)



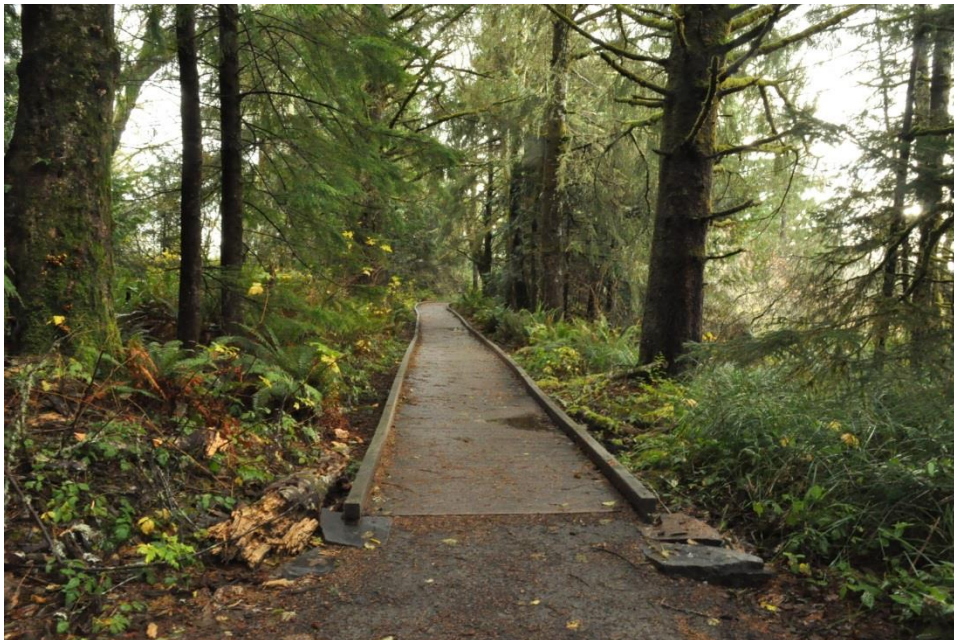
View of the shelter in the living history demonstration area. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the canoe shelter in front of the visitor center. (WJE/LSHLA)



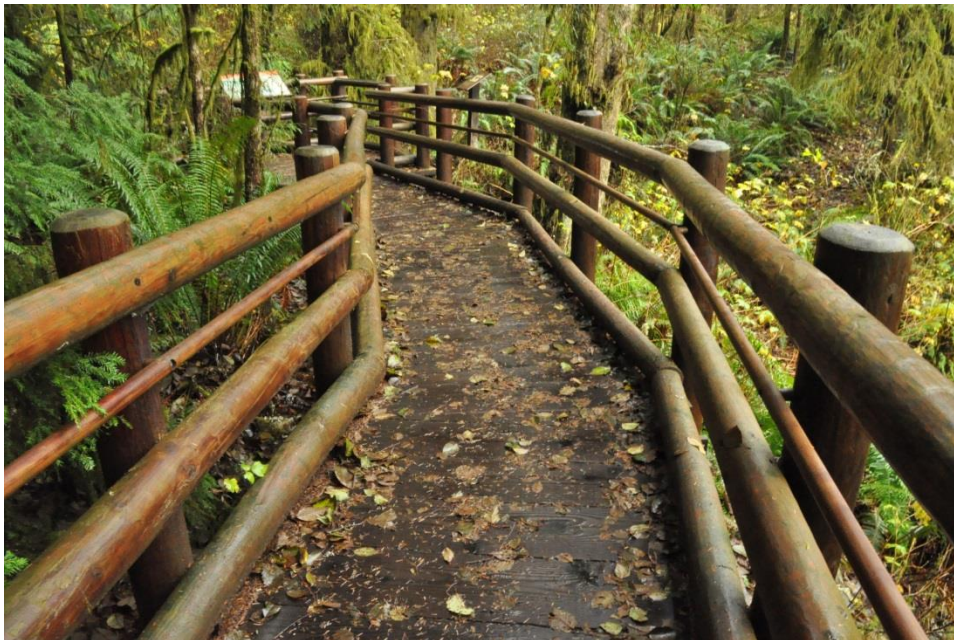
View of the firewood box. (WJE/LSHLA)



View along part of the boardwalk leading to the canoe landing site. (WJE/LSHLA)



View along the boardwalk at the canoe landing site. (WJE/LSHLA)



View along the boardwalk leading to the spring. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the gate at the visitor center access road. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the blackpowder storage shed. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the stand pipe cover structure. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the utility cover/hose bibb box near the fort replica. (WJE/LSHLA)

Small-scale Features

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

The majority of the small-scale features present at Fort Clatsop are relatively recent additions to the landscape that post-date the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery—as well as the initial park development period that occurred as part of the Mission 66 program—and are non-contributing. Small-scale features present at Fort Clatsop are associated with various uses, such as boundary and edging elements; interpretive aids; signs; site furnishings; and utilities.

The character of many of the small-scale features located within the park is derived from a planning study titled *Visual Compatibility Guidelines* developed in 1990 to guide the design of park details using historic Fort Clatsop as a model for materials and finishes. The planning study recommended that small-scale features in the park convey an informal, rustic appearance, and be constructed of native materials, such as wood and rock, with a rough or natural weathered finish. The site furnishings and signage in the vicinity of the fort replica, as well as park identity signs, are consistent with this approach.

Candle-making pit (circa 1973). The candle-making pit is an exhibit used for living history demonstrations. It is located in a small clearing in the forest near the fort replica. Surrounding the candle-making pit is a wooden shelter, storage facilities for firewood used in the demonstrations, log benches, and edging materials that limit visitor access to the fire pit. Built circa 1973, the fire pit is an excavated depression, 3 to 4 feet in diameter, edged by a circle of river stones that measure 6 feet 6 inches in diameter. Overhanging the pit is a tripod of 9-foot-tall, wood poles lashed together at the top.

Firewood box (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Located near the candle-making pit is a 2-foot-6-inch tall by 5-foot-wide two-shelf open storage box that is used to hold firewood. The box is composed of four peeled-log posts that support the shelves and a wood cover.

Canoe and stand (circa 2004). Located along the northern edge of the visitor parking area to the southwest of the visitor center is a pole barn shelter that protects a replica dugout canoe. The canoe is used to interpret a traditional means of travel and transportation within the area. The canoe is set atop notched wooden blocks or cradles at either end to protect it from ground moisture and maintain it in an upright position. The canoe measures 3 feet 4 inches.

The placement of a canoe near the visitor center for interpretive purposes was first proposed in 1963. A drawing from the period suggests that the canoe be sited within a plaza in front of the visitor center on a base formed from a steel tube frame inset with two cedar or redwood cradles, stained black, at either end (National Park Service, drawing NMEM-FC 3019).

Kinetic sculpture in the rain garden (2011). A rain garden is located in front of the visitor center to the left of the entrance plaza. The rain garden is interpreted through a wayside exhibit located adjacent to a wood landing edged by a French drain. Near the back of the garden adjacent to the visitor center is a kinetic sculpture, which is activated by water conveyed from the visitor center roof by a wooden scupper. The water travels through a pipe set on wood branches that moves up and down as it fills and empties into the rain garden.

Wood post boundary markers (1961). Wood posts mark the original Fort Clatsop National Memorial boundary as it edged the vacated county road. The wood posts, which are round with angled cut tops and measure 4 feet 6 inches in height and are set 14 feet on center, were installed in 1961. The posts were originally strung with four strands of barbed wire. The barbed wire is no longer extant in most places (National Park Service, drawing NMEM-FC-2010).

Wood rail edging (circa 1986). The picnic area is an open area edged by three picnic shelters and an information kiosk. The kiosk provides information about the Fort to Sea Trail. It stands in a slightly elevated area at the base of a

tree edged by wood rails. Although the date that the wood rail edging was installed is not currently known, it may coincide with the construction of the picnic shelters circa 1986.

Fire hydrant near the fort replica (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Metal fire hydrants are located near the fort and the visitor center. Although the date that these fire hydrants were installed is not currently known, they were added by the National Park Service.

Electrical boxes along the service trail (constructed by NPS post period of significance). A cluster of metal electrical utility boxes is located along the service path near the maintenance shop. These include a cable line, a metal box attached to a post, and a metal box set on the ground. The date that these utility features were installed is not currently known, but they have been added during National Park Service administration of the park.

Electrical junction box near the maintenance shop (constructed by NPS post period of significance). A small metal electrical junction box is located on the hill to the south of the maintenance shop. The date that this utility feature was installed is not currently known, but it has been added during National Park Service administration of the park.

Metal tank (constructed by NPS post period of significance). A large metal tank edges the service path near the maintenance shop. The purpose of the tank is not currently known, but may have been used to keep water from hammering or as an expansion tank for the main water line. The tank measures 6 feet in height and approximately 4 feet in diameter. The date that this utility feature was installed is not currently known, but it has been added during National Park Service administration of the park.

Concrete block feature within septic drain field (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Set within the clearing associated with the septic drain field north of the resources building is a small concrete block feature of unknown purpose. The concrete block structure measures 4 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 3 inches, and gains height as the ground slopes away to the north. There is a metal manhole cover nearby. The date that this utility feature was installed is not currently known, but it has been added during National Park Service administration of the park.

Corrugated pipe associated with septic drain field (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Within the septic drain field clearing north of the resources building are large corrugated metal pipe openings that extend above ground approximately 4 inches. The date that these utility features were installed is not currently known, but they have been added during National Park Service administration of the park.

Identity sign along Fort Clatsop Road (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Park identity signs are located along Fort Clatsop Road at the entrance to the park and near the visitor center access road entrance from Fort Clatsop Road. The identity signs features three upright logs carved to a point at the top to recall the stockade walls of Fort Clatsop, and two similarly carved upright logs on the edge closest to Fort Clatsop Road that support a central sign panel. The National Park Service arrowhead logo is mounted on the two upright logs. The central panel of the sign near the visitor center reads "Fort Clatsop/Lewis and Clark National Historical Park" and includes two figures representative of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Below the main sign panel is a smaller panel that features an arrow pointing toward the park, and reads "Fort Site Exhibits Trails 1/4 mi. ahead." The large rectangular sign board is stained a dark brown color, while the logs are painted dark brown. The date of the current sign is not currently known, but post-dates the expansion of the park and its renaming Lewis and Clark National Historical Park in 2004. The sign located at the park entrance is also edged by two upright logs with carved tops to one side and three upright logs with carved tops to the other that support a central sign panel. The sign reads "Fort Clatsop" and includes an arrow pointing to Fort Clatsop Road and two figures representative of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The National Park Service arrowhead logo is affixed to the group of three upright logs.

Park identity signs were first placed at the park boundary and at the entrance to the visitor center access road along Fort Clatsop Road in 1961. The initial signs were oriented horizontally and were rectangular in form. These signs, which had information on both the front and the back, featured a central panel supported by wood posts, and a panel

with a directional arrow on the top. The sign near the visitor center measured 5 feet in height on the right and 3 feet 9 inches on the left, and was 12 feet long. The boundary sign measured 3 feet 6 inches in height and was 8 feet long. Both were fashioned of western red cedar (National Park Service, drawing NMEM –FC 3012).

The original identity signs were replaced in 1983. The new signs were fashioned in a key shape, taller at one end where two figures representative of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were outlined, and angled down to the other end where the text “Fort Clatsop National Memorial” was included. A 12 to 14 inch wood post and metal anchor was used to support the sign on the taller side (National Park Service, drawing 405-80,003A). The signs were also edged by upright logs similar to the signs present today (National Park Service, drawing 405-80,001).

Identity sign at the visitor center (constructed by NPS post period of significance). The identity sign near the visitor center is located along the eastern edge of the visitor parking area. The sign is composed of six 11-inch-diameter wood logs carved to a point at the top and a wood plank sign board set in a concrete base 6 feet 8 inches long by 3 feet 2 inches wide. The sign, which measures 69 by 48 inches, is supported at the back with a metal angle iron bolted into the concrete base. The plank sign board features galvanized steel letters with a copper finish that read “Fort Clatsop.” The sign board tapers as it rises and is notched at the top. The date of construction of this sign is not currently known but it dates to National Park Service administration of the park.

Vehicular directional and regulatory signage (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Modest metal signs mounted on wood posts are located at road intersections to provide directional information for motorists. One of these signs is located at the spur road leading the administrative headquarters building. The sign directs park personnel and others to the headquarters or employee parking. Regulatory signage is also present within the park to indicate limitations on access and road safety. This signage includes an “Authorized Vehicles Only,” sign along the spur road leading to the administrative headquarters building and employee parking area, a stop sign at the exit road leading to Fort Clatsop Road from the visitor center, and signs indicating that visitors are not to enter park service trails. The date of origin of these signs is not currently known but they date to National Park Service administration of the park.

Trail directional signage (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Trail directional signage is located at trail intersections. These directional signs are routed wood panels mounted on 6x6 wood posts with pyramidal caps that shed water. The panels vary in size depending on the text of the sign. The routed text is painted white and accompanied by white arrows. The posts and sign panels are gray in color. The date of origin of these signs is not currently known but they date to National Park Service administration of the park.

Trailside wayside exhibits (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Four wayside exhibits edge the primary visitor loop trail system within the park. The titles of the exhibits include “Winter at Fort Clatsop,” “Spring Water Supply,” “Traveling the Rivers,” and “Why are Those Poles in the Water.” The wayside exhibits feature fiberglass panels that measure 2 by 3 feet, and are set in angled tubular steel carriers. The signs are taller to the rear, rising from a height of 2 feet 6 inches in the front to 3 feet 8 inches in the back to enhance their readability. The metal carriers are set in concrete footers. The carrier of the wayside exhibit located near the fort replica is screened by four wood logs that recall the stockade structure. The current wayside exhibits are replacements of signs installed in the 1980s based on a 1981 wayside exhibit plan prepared by Harpers Ferry Center.

Plant interpretive signs (1980s). Fourteen signs identifying and interpreting plant species within the park indicated in Corps of Discovery member journals as useful to the Fort Clatsop encampment during the winter of 1805–1806 were installed along the primary visitor loop trail system in the 1980s based on the Harpers Ferry Center exhibit plan prepared in 1981. The signs are fabricated from etched metal, measuring 9 by 12 inches. The signs, which are angled to enhance legibility, are mounted on steel or wood posts or stones. The signs are sited low to the ground to diminish their visual impact on the historic scene. Several of the original signs have been lost or removed due to condition issues.

Rain garden wayside exhibit (constructed by NPS post period of significance). An additional wayside exhibit, which was installed in conjunction with the rain garden located in front of the visitor center, provides information about the water cycle and the benefits associated with the rain garden.

Fort to Sea Trail kiosk at the picnic area (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Located near the northern corner of the picnic area is a kiosk that measures 7 feet 1 inch in width, and 6 feet 7 inches in height. Two 6x6 posts support a gable roof and support a panel between them that contains an informational bulletin board. The roof is clad with metal shingles. Stamped board is inset within the gable ends. A routed wood sign hangs from the roof that notes “Fort to Sea Trail.” The kiosk likely dates to 2005, when the Fort to Sea trail was completed.

Fort to Sea Trail orientation sign (2005). An upright orientation sign marks the trailhead of the Fort to Sea Trail located near the picnic area. The sign faces south, and measures 6 feet in height and 3 feet 5 inches in width. It is composed of a tubular steel frame that includes posts on either end set in concrete footers. The frame supports an information panel. The sign was likely installed circa 2005, when the Fort to Sea trail was completed.

Fort to Sea Trail kiosk at the overflow parking (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Located at the southwest corner of the visitor overflow parking area is a wooden kiosk that contains information about the Fort to Sea Trail. The kiosk is constructed of a dark stained wood. It features a gable roof clad with wood shingles, is open at the gable end, supported by two 6x8 posts with bracing. The kiosk measures 7 feet in length and is 8 feet tall at the roof line. The posts support a central information panel constructed of wood planks. A routed wood sign hangs from the center of the roof that reads “Fort to Sea Trail.”

Replica furnishings (2006). Furniture that replicates pieces that might have been used by Corps of Discovery members during the winter encampment of 1805–1806 is located within the fort replica. The present furniture was installed in 2006 as part of the construction of the current fort replica structure. Similar furnishings were placed in the 1954–1955 replica in the 1960s. These earlier fort furnishings were lost in the 2005 fire that destroyed the 1954–1955 replica.

Benches with backs at visitor center (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Benches with backs are located at the margins of the brick plaza in front of the visitor center. These benches are composed of wood slats set on metal frames. They measure 5 feet 11 inches in length. The date of origin of these benches is not currently known but they date to National Park Service administration of the park.

Bike rack (constructed by NPS post period of significance). A metal hoop bike rack made of galvanized steel sits at the edge of the brick plaza in front of the visitor center. The date of origin of this feature is not currently known but it dates to National Park Service administration of the park.

Backless benches at visitor center parking (constructed by NPS post period of significance). The concrete walk that leads toward the visitor center in the island between parking bays is edged by a backless wood bench that measures 7 feet 3 inches in length. The bench is 1 foot wide. It is composed of wood slats joined together and supported by a thick post at one end and a plank at the other. An ash can is located in the top of the thicker post. The date of origin of these features is not currently known but they date to National Park Service administration of the park.

Benches at the living history demonstration area (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Hand-made wooden benches are located in the living history area near the fort replica and the candle-making pit. These benches were designed and fabricated by park carpenter Dick Halvorson with evocative imagery carved into the seat. The benches vary in size. All are wood. They date to National Park Service administration of the park.

Benches at the vista near the open-air interpretive area (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Several benches of varying design and size form an arc at the vista looking toward the Lewis and Clark River at the open-air

interpretive area. These benches include half log seats without backs, half log benches with backs, and plank benches without backs. All are wood. They date to National Park Service administration of the park.

Benches along the interpretive trail (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Benches along the interpretive trail are variously constructed of wood planks set atop log bases set in the ground. The benches are rustic in character, low to the ground, and backless. They date to National Park Service administration of the park.

Bench along Netul River Trail (2006). The Netul River Trail arises from the canoe landing site. The first segment of the trail is a boardwalk, which is followed by an engineered wood bridge. The trail continues along the banks of the river. Near the end of the bridge is a recycled plastic slat bench with back that is supported by a metal frame. The bench appears to have been added circa 2006 following completion of the trail.

Flagpole at the visitor center (constructed by NPS post period of significance). A flagpole marks the brick plaza that provides access to the Fort Clatsop Visitor Center. The flagpole is composed of an aluminum pole with a ball finial at the top. The flagpole is used to fly the United States flag. A flagpole has been present in this location since the visitor center was first constructed in the 1960s. It is not known whether this is the same flagpole as was originally installed or a later replacement.

Flagpole at the fort replica (2006). A flagpole stands at the eastern end of the fort replica near the rear gate. It is a wooden pole used to fly a 15-star flag. The present-day flagpole is set on a concrete base donated by the Astoria Lion's Club and the Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycees). It was erected as part of the rebuilding of the fort replica in 2006. An earlier flagpole was placed at the site in 1928 by the Oregon Historical Society. A bronze tablet was set in the concrete base of the flagpole. These features are no longer present on the site.

Picnic table near the maintenance shop (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Located on the hillside at the western end of the maintenance shop is a wooden picnic table for use by park employees. The picnic table is fabricated from thick wooden planks supported by wooden posts. The table dates to National Park Service administration of the park.

Picnic tables at the picnic area (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Picnic tables located at the picnic area are wood slat with tubular metal frames. They date to National Park Service administration of the park.

Bollard lighting at visitor center parking (constructed by NPS post period of significance). The brick and concrete walkway that leads to the visitor center from the visitor parking area is edged by wooden bollard lights. These bollards were designed by park carpenter Dick Halvorson. They measure 3 feet 2 inches in height and are 10 inches square. They have hipped metal caps. The wood bases have animal carvings. They date to National Park Service administration of the park.

Bollard lighting at employee parking (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Wooden bollard lighting edges the employee parking area to the north of the visitor center. This lighting is composed of weathered wood boxes that edge a lamp feature. The top box has a flat wood cap. The lights date to National Park Service administration of the park.

Drinking fountain (constructed post period of significance). Located along the sidewalk that links the visitor parking and picnic areas is a rustic stone drinking fountain. The drinking fountain measures approximately 18 inches square and is approximately 24 inches in height. The center of the stonework has a basin, and a metal bubbler set into the stone that overhangs the basin. A spigot extends from the same side of the drinking fountain near its base as the bubbler. It sits over a metal grate set within a concrete pad that surrounds the drinking fountain base. A plaque inset in the stone work of the drinking fountain reads "Gift of the Oregon Society of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America." The drinking fountain dates to National Park Service administration of the park.

Mail and newspaper boxes (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Located along the spur road that provides access to the administrative headquarters building is a wooden post that supports a metal mail box and two plastic newspaper boxes. These features date to National Park Service administration of the park.

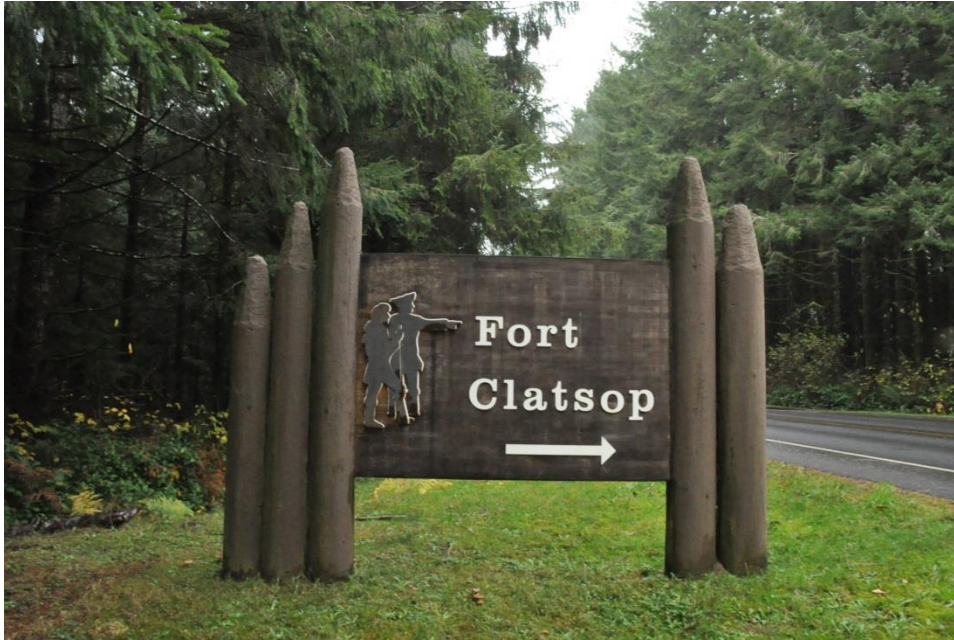
Trash receptacles (constructed by NPS post period of significance). Trash receptacles are located near the visitor center, the fort replica, the picnic area, and the parking areas. These features date to National Park Service administration of the park.

Trash receptacle near the fort replica (constructed by NPS post period of significance). The trash receptacle located near the wayside exhibit that introduces the fort replica to visitors is a canister set within a hollowed wooden log fitted with a wooden lid attached to the log with hinges and opened with a handle. The trash receptacle was built by park carpenter Dick Halvorson and dates to National Park Service administration of the park.

Trash receptacles and recycling receptacles in picnic area (constructed by NPS post period of significance). A large metal trash receptacle and recycling receptacle set on a concrete pad are located at the eastern edge of the picnic area. These features date to National Park Service administration of the park.



This candle-making pit is used by the park to conduct craft demonstrations for visitors. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the park identity sign that directs visitors to the visitor center from Fort Clatsop Road. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the identity sign located along the edge of the visitor parking area near the visitor center. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of one of the directional signs located along the primary interpretive trail at the intersection of the route leading between the fort replica and the canoe landing site, and the route extending from the canoe landing site to the picnic area. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of the wayside exhibit located along the trail leading from the visitor center to the fort replica. (WJE/LSHLA)



View of one of the interpretive markers providing information about the plant species observed by the Corps of Discovery in 1805–1806. These markers are located along the primary visitor interpretive trail system. (WJE/LSHLA)



View northeast of a bench and barrel used to interpret historic furnishings associated with the fort during the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery in 1805–1806. (LSHLA)



View northeast of one of the slat benches and the bike rack in front of the visitor center. (LSHLA)



View of the one of the benches fabricated and carved by park carpenter Dick Halvorson. (LSHLA)



View northeast of the flagpole within the Fort Clatsop replica. (LSHLA)



View southeast of the low wooden bollard lighting that edges the paved walk that leads to the visitor center from the visitor parking area. (LSHLA)



View of the stone drinking fountain along the walk between the picnic area and the visitor parking area. (LSHLA)

Archeological Resources

Fort Clatsop site. The area identified by the Oregon Historical Society in 1900 as the site of the 1805–1806 Fort Clatsop has been the focus of fourteen research-driven archeological projects. These projects have included subsurface excavation, ground penetrating radar and magnetometry survey, and geophysical testing. Additionally, thirteen archeology projects have been completed within the study area to fulfill compliance obligations under Sections 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

While none of these projects have yielded definitive evidence of the presence of the Corps of Discovery or the location of their 1805–1806 fort, findings have confirmed the general location of the mid-nineteenth-century Shane and Smith house. Beginning with the Oregon Historical Society, an understanding of the location of Fort Clatsop was based predominantly on oral history evidence as recalled by members of the Shane and Smith families. Based on these accounts, the position of surviving evidence of the fort structure at the time of early settlement remains potentially important to locating any remains of the original fort. While completed archeological research has yielded information on site formation processes and post-1806 cultural activities at the site—including Clatsop use of the site (but not the fort)—the potential of future discovery remains, since much of the area remains uninvestigated.

The supposed site of the original Fort Clatsop, marked by the current fort replica structure, is based solely upon historical sources and oral informants, most of whom recorded their observations of the site many decades after the departure of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. No definitive archeological discoveries to date can confirm or refute the absolute location of Fort Clatsop, and excavations conducted to date are inconclusive. Site conditions and site history following the winter encampment of the Corps of Discovery, the short period and military nature of the encampment, environmental conditions such as acidic soils that contribute to rapid decomposition of wood materials, and post-encampment period agricultural use of the land that included plowing, has likely destroyed or obscured evidence of the 1805–1806 fort. Twentieth century park development and stewardship activities have also impacted this landscape and adversely affected subsurface cultural resources.

The completed archeological research has been limited to a relatively small area around the fort replica. Future discoveries may be possible with expansion of area subjected to archeological study; innovation and refinement of archeological methodologies, techniques, and research tools; or the identification of new historical references to the fort location.

In his 2006 publication titled *Search for Lewis and Clark at Fort Clatsop*, Douglas Wilson suggests further analysis of identified resources. Evidence from the previous investigations provides intriguing leads that will undoubtedly guide future research. The pits of Caywood and Shumacher that contained associated bone beg additional study to determine if they are pre-contact or historical in origin and if they could represent materials from the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Likewise, a University of Arkansas project synthesized much of the remote sensing data, but most of the targets have not yet been explored with test units.

Other potential sites. As emphasized by Wilson, upland pre-contact sites along the bay and tributary rivers are not well documented. Traditional American Indian artifacts have been recovered on the terrace, including stone tools and lithic debitage. More significant Clatsop or other pre-contact American Indian components may be present on the terrace that could provide a clue to Fort Clatsop, as the Clatsop reportedly used the site for at least fifteen years after the expedition left, and probably for centuries before.

Future research may also highlight changes to American Indian cultural traditions with the arrival of Euro-Americans. The conditions for early non-Native settlers can also be potentially elucidated.

It is also clear that an understanding of formation processes is extremely important in the study of archeological phenomena on this terrace. The identification of the land use history, including the presence of a plow zone across a

portion of the site, the types of stains and concentrations of charcoal and baked clay that are developed naturally within a forest environment, or are the consequence of nineteenth-century field clearing, is an important aspect that should guide future archeological studies of the terrace.

Condition Assessment

Inventory Unit

Stabilization Cost: N/A

Stabilization Cost Date: N/A

Stabilization Cost Level of Estimate: N/A

Stabilization Cost Estimator: N/A

Stabilization Measures Description: N/A

Stabilization Cost Explanatory Narrative: N/A

Condition Assessment

Condition Assessment: Good (CLI team)

Condition Assessment Date:

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative

CLI team members assessed the condition of Fort Clatsop during field work conducted on November 28–29, 2017. The field investigation team assessed the landscape in good condition due to the fact that the park unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The park unit's cultural and natural values are as well-preserved as can be expected under the site-specific environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain the park in its current condition.

Impacts to Inventory Unit

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

Impact Explanatory Narrative

Future development of residential subdivisions along the approach route or visible from park trails and overlooks may negatively affect the integrity of historic views and vistas.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Explanatory Narrative

Deferred maintenance has led to the deterioration of some older signs within the park. The wooden gate that limits access to the spur road leading to the vacated county road exhibits evidence of deteriorated wood. The park is aware that two of the cells associated with the septic drain field that services the visitor center are failing, and that the drain field is in need of replacement.

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Explanatory Narrative

The boardwalks associated with the trails to the spring and the canoe landing site collect water and debris when rainwater becomes trapped between the decking and the lower railings, and cannot drain. The standing water and collected debris could present a potential slip-hazard and could lead to deterioration of the wood decking and railings.

Type of Impact: Pest/Diseases

External or Internal: Internal and External

Impact Explanatory Narrative

Douglas fir trees in the park are being affected by a fungal pathogen that causes a foliage disease known as Swiss needle cast.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal and External

Impact Explanatory Narrative

Invasive species present within the park have the potential to threaten the success of the reforestation program by disrupting native plant species and community dynamics.

Treatment

Inventory Unit

Approved Landscape Treatment: Reconstruction

Approved Landscape Treatment Completed:

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date: 1993

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost Date: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Level of Estimate: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost – Estimator: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost Explanatory Narrative: N/A

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Year of Publication: 1989
Citation Publisher: Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Both Narrative and Graphic
Citation Location: National Park Service, Pacific West Regional Office
- Citation Author:** Ames, Kenneth M.
Citation Title: "The Northwest Coast: Complex Hunter-Gatherers, Ecology, and Social Evolution," *Annual Review of Anthropology* 23, 209–229
Year of Publication: 1994
Citation Publisher: Annual Review of Anthropology
Citation Number: 0084-6570
Citation Type: Both Narrative and Graphic
Citation Location:
- Citation Author:** Bartholomew, Mary Ellen
Citation Title: *Legislative History for Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Vol II, 97th Congress through 101st Congress*
Year of Publication: 1990
Citation Publisher: Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Regional Office
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region
- Citation Author:** Binus, Joshua
Citation Title: "Lewis and Clark Expedition," *The Oregon Encyclopedia*
Year of Publication: 2003
Citation Publisher: Oregon Historical Society
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Both Narrative and Graphic
Citation Location: https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/lewis_and_clark_expedition/#.WqBHNujwZaQ
- Citation Author:** Binus, Joshua
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Year of Publication: 2008
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Citation Number:
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- Citation Author:** Binus, Joshua
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Citation Publisher: National Park Service
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Citation Number: F592.4 1983
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Citation Author: Moulton, Gary E.
Citation Title: *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Volume 6: November 2, 1805–March 22, 1806; Volume 9: The Journals of John Ordway, May 14, 1804–September 23, 1806, and Charles Floyd, May 14–August 18, 1804; Volume 11: The Journals of Joseph Whitehouse, May 14, 1804–April 2, 1806
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Citation Publisher: Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Engineering/Design and Maintenance Division
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- Citation Author:** National Park Service
Citation Title: "William Clark," *Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park*
Year of Publication:
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
Citation Number:
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Citation Location: <https://www.nps.gov/people/william-clark.htm>

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Citation Title: “Meriwether Lewis,” *Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park*
Year of Publication:
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- Citation Author:** Northrop, Paul, and Stephanie Toothman
Citation Title: *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Fort Clatsop*
Year of Publication: 1988
Citation Publisher: Unpublished
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Citation Location: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Warrenton and Salem, OR
- Citation Author:** Orlando, Cynthia L.
Citation Title: “A Decade of Rediscovery at Fort Clatsop National Memorial—Lewis and Clark Winter Encampment Bicentennial”
Year of Publication: 1998
Citation Publisher: CRM 21 (No. 11): 50
Citation Number:
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Citation Location: <https://www.nps.gov/crmjournal/>
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Citation Title: *Proceedings of the Oregon Historical Society*
Year of Publication: 1901
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Year of Publication: 1904–1907
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Citation Title: *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804–1806.* 8 vols.
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Citation Location: Library of Congress
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Citation Title: *Cultural Landscape Report: Landscape Recommendations 1976–1993*
Year of Publication: 1993
Citation Publisher: Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Both Narrative and Graphic
Citation Location: National Park Service, Pacific West Regional Office
- Citation Author:** Townsend, John Kirk
Citation Title: *Narrative of a Journey Across the Rocky Mountains, to the Columbia River*
Year of Publication: 1839
Citation Publisher: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Henry Perkins
Citation Number: A1839. T69
Citation Type: Both Narrative and Graphic
Citation Location: Library of Congress
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Citation Title: *Search for Lewis and Clark at Fort Clatsop*
Year of Publication: 2006
Citation Publisher: Paper presented at the 59th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference, Seattle, Washington
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location:

Supplemental Information

Title:	Additional Sources and Materials Used in the Completion of the CLI
Description:	Photographic archives of Fort Clatsop Maps and plans available at the Denver Service Center Electronic Technical Information Center Superintendent's Annual Reports, 1996, 2001, 2003, 2004, (DRAFT) 2005 and 2006
Title:	Site plan prepared for the CLI

