



CLATSOP COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
CLATSOP PLAINS CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SEPTEMBER 10, 2020
2:00 PM
ELECTRONIC MEETING

The Clatsop Plains Citizens Advisory Committee will host virtual meetings on GoToMeeting
 During the COVID-19 pandemic, the County remains committed to broad community engagement and transparency of government. To provide an opportunity for public input while physical distancing guidelines are in effect, the County will host virtual meetings on the GoToMeeting platform.

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The full agenda package can be found [here](#). Those wishing to provide input will need to be recognized to speak by the Chairperson. The public may also submit comments via email to be read to the Citizen Advisory Committee at the designated time. Please send submissions to comdev@co.clatsop.or.us.

TIME	TOPIC	LEAD
2:00 PM	Call to Order	CPCAC Chair
2:05 PM	Introductions	All
2:10 PM	Review of Meeting Summary -August 13, 2020	CPCAC Members
2:15 PM	Public Comment and Input County-owned properties map	Public Staff
2:30 PM	Review of Goal 5 Topics: Historic and Cultural Resources -Overview of existing policies and inventories -Review of existing policies and inventories -Identify new policies and additions to inventories	CPCAC Members Staff CPCAC Members CPCAC Members
3:45 PM	Public Comment and Input	Public
3:55 PM	Closing comments and adjournment	CPCAC Members

All Comprehensive Plan Citizen Advisory Committee meetings are open to the public. Community members are welcome to observe and provide written comment at any time to comdev.co.clatsop.or.us. As time allows, verbal comment is welcome during the time specified on the agenda.

NOTE TO CAC MEMBERS: Please contact the Community Development Department (503-325-8611) if you are unable to attend this meeting.

ACCESSIBILITY: This meeting is accessible to persons with disabilities or wish to attend but do not have computer access or cell phone access. Please call 503-325-8611 if you require special accommodations at least 48 hours prior to the meeting in order to participate.

1 **SUMMARY OF AUGUST 13, 2020**
2 **CLATSOP PLAINS CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING #8**
3 **ELECTRONIC MEETING**

4
5 **Call to Order**

6 **The meeting was called to order at 2:00 p.m. by Mary Kemhus, CPCAC Chair.**
7

CPCAC Members Present	CPCAC Commissioners Absent	Staff Present	Public Present
Maria Pincetich	Phillip Johnson	Gail Henrikson	Chris Farrar
Mary Kemhus		Julia Decker	Jon Burpee
Devon Abing			
Don Abing			
Robert Stricklin			
Diane Heintz			

8
9 **Introductions**

10 The CPCAC members, public, and staff introduced themselves.
11

12 **Review of Meeting Summaries:**

13 There were no corrections, additions, or deletions to the July 9, 2020, meeting summary.
14

15 **Public Comment and Input:**

16 None.
17

18 **Review of Goal 5 Topics – Wetlands and Riparian Corridors:**

19 Ms. Kemhus opened the floor for discussion of the Goal 5 worksheet containing policies related to wetlands
20 and riparian corridors. She asked if any committee members had any comments about the policies listed
21 on the worksheet.

22 s
23 Ms. Henrikson provided an overview of the cover memo that had been provided in the agenda. She called
24 the committee’s attention to the six action items that were listed at the beginning of the memo.
25

26 Ms. Kemhus read Policy #1 on the worksheet and asked the committee members whether they thought this
27 goal had been met.
28

29 Ms. Pincetich asked what was meant by the term “identified”. She asked how the County protects wetlands
30 that are not identified in the comprehensive plan. Ms. Henrikson discussed the setback requirements that
31 the County has for certain types of wetlands and riparian areas and explained the role of the Department of
32 State Lands in managing wetlands. Ms. Henrikson discussed the Duncan Thomas report that had been
33 completed in 1982, which identified the wetland areas that are now included in Goal 5.
34

35 Ms. Pincetich asked whether other wetlands listed in the Duncan Thomas report could be added to Goal 5.
36 Ms. Henrikson stated that identifying new or additional wetlands is also part of the update process.
37

38 Mr. Stricklin different types of wetland areas. He stated that it is overly simplified in language if you
39 haven’t ever walked it. Ms. Heintz stated that she had been told the reason Smith Lake had not been
40 designated a wetland was because the surrounding property owners owned the lake and that because it
41 was private property it could be filled. She asked what it meant to “protect” a wetland under Goal 5. The
42 committee continued to discuss how lands were divided around the various lakes on the Clatsop Plains.

1
2 Ms. Henrikson explained how wetlands are broken into three distinct categories in the comprehensive plan.
3 She explained that Goal 16 addressed estuarine wetlands, Goal 17 addressed coastal wetlands, and Goal 5
4 addressed freshwater wetlands.

5
6 Mr. Stricklin explained the geography and topography of the Clatsop Plains. He continued to discuss the
7 history of the development of the Clatsop Plains. He stated that there is real puzzlement about who is in
8 charge.

9
10 Ms. Kemhus asked the committee members again whether they had determined that Policy 1 had been
11 completed. Ms. Heintz stated that the committee was stuck because they did not know what “protect”
12 means. She stated that Policy 1 is too imprecise to determine whether it had been met. She stated that in
13 her opinion, the policy had not been accomplished and that it should be retained and clarified.

14
15 Ms. Kemhus asked about Policy 9, which states “The county shall recognize existing surface mining
16 operations as significant resources pursuant to Goal 5, and shall allow existing operations to continue for
17 two (2) years without conforming to the performance standards in the zoning ordinance. Expansion beyond
18 the limits of an existing site shall be in accordance with county zoning regulations.” She specifically asked
19 why the two-year window had been established.

20
21 The committee continued to discuss how to identify wetlands.

22
23 Ms. Kemhus read Policy 2 aloud. Ms. Pincetich stated that this was a very tactical component in a policy
24 document. She stated that the level of detail was not appropriate. The committee members agreed that
25 the specificity of the policy seemed out of place.

26
27 Ms. Kemhus stated that Policy 3 is almost trying to define things. She said it might be better in Policy 1 to
28 help clarify that policy. Mr. Stricklin added that it was not a broad strategy.

29
30 Mr. Stricklin stated that the Chinook Indian Nation is concerned about the white-tailed deer habitat. Mr.
31 Abing stated that white-tailed deer are the canary in the coal mine. The Columbia species is found
32 nowhere else in the country. He discussed the historical connection with the deer and that anything to
33 diminish that population would diminish the culture of the Chinook Nation.

34
35 Ms. Kemhus and Mr. Abing discussed possible language to include in the comprehensive plan policies that
36 would address Mr. Abing’s comments and observations and which would identify the white-tailed deer as
37 an indicator or marker species. The board continued discuss revisions to the wording to put more of an
38 emphasis on wildlife behavior rather than artificial and arbitrary human boundaries. Ms. Heintz added that
39 the cultural relationship of the white-tailed deer and the Chinook Indian Nation also needed to be noted.

40
41 With regard to sub-policy “c”, Ms. Kemhus stated that this policy could be revised to indicate where
42 industrial development should occur. She asked the committee what their thoughts were. Mr. Stricklin
43 stated that industrial development should be eliminated.

44
45 Ms. Pincetich stated that it needed to be revised to allow development only after the county’s
46 requirements for protection had been met and that what that protection consisted of had yet to be
47 defined.

1 Ms. Henrikson again discussed the setback requirements from Goal 5 wetlands. She discussed the balance
2 that would be required to compensate property owners if industrial development were prohibited. Ms.
3 Heintz stated that she would pay more property taxes to support that goal. She added that if the county's
4 overarching goal is to diminish the destruction of those riparian waterways, that should be the goal.
5
6 Mr. Stricklin discussed county-owned parcels that are critical to protecting certain environmentally-
7 sensitive areas.
8
9 Ms. Kemhus stated that if she understood the consensus of the committee members, they wanted these
10 specific types of sub-policies in Policy 3 to apply to all wetlands.
11
12 Ms. Heintz asked if staff knew why this particular policy had been included. Ms. Henrikson answered that
13 she did not know the reason. Ms. Heintz stated that it was confusing to her why such a specific policy had
14 been included.
15
16 Ms. Heintz asked if there were other policies that dealt with specific sites which such detail. The committee
17 members and staff continued to discuss why very specific policies might be included for some sites and
18 areas and other policies are very broad and general.
19
20 Mr. Farrar stated that Policy 3 and its associated sub-policies might have been a political compromise. The
21 committee agreed that all of the sub-policies in Policy 3 should be applied to all wetland sites throughout
22 the county. Mr. Farrar stated that it would be helpful to have a map showing where these sites were. Ms.
23 Kemhus noted that there was a map that was included in the agenda materials.
24
25 Ms. Kemhus opened the meeting to public comment and input. There was no public comment.
26
27 Ms. Kemhus asked if the committee members had any closing comments. No committee members had
28 comments.
29
30 Ms. Kemhus asked for a motion to adjourn. Ms. Pincetich seconded that.
31
32 Mr. Abing asked about the concerns the Chinook Indian Nation had raised at the last meeting and
33 mentioned some changes that he would recommend regarding historic resources. Ms. Kemhus stated that
34 today's meeting was focused on wetlands and riparian corridors.
35
36 Ms. Kemhus stated that she had a motion and second to adjourn.
37
38 Mr. Stricklin proceeded to talk about different types of wetlands, wet areas, and vegetation and the history
39 behind some of the proper names of these wetland areas.
40
41 The committee continued to discuss how wetlands were identified and what actually constituted a wetland.
42 Ms. Kemhus read the definition of "wetland" from Statewide Planning Goal 5.
43
44 The committee and public discussed wetlands on privately-owned lands and mitigation for filling in
45 wetlands. Mr. Stricklin discussed the numerous county-owned remnant properties that could be used for
46 mitigation and wildlife habitat instead of being sold.
47
48 Ms. Kemhus raised the subject of the county's ad hoc wetlands advisory committee and the
49 recommendations they had provided to the Board of Commissioners in 2017. She asked whether the

1 committee could get a copy of those recommendations. Ms. Henrikson stated that they had been included
2 in the agenda package.

3
4 Ms. Henrikson showed the committee the WebMaps site on the county's webpage and brought up the
5 county-owned parcels and the wetlands map layer. Ms. Henrikson stated that the committee could begin
6 reviewing each of the parcels that afternoon. Mr. Stricklin discussed how there used to be a county policy
7 that required all county-owned property to be sold, unless it had been designated as a park. He stated that
8 the county viewed those parcels as worthless.

9
10 The committee agreed that staff should provide a map that showed all of the county-owned properties
11 along with the soils for each property. The committee agreed to break the county into quadrants and to
12 begin reviewing each of the county-owned parcels over the next four months to determine parcels that
13 should be retained for wetland preservation and wildlife habitat. The committee requested that Mr.
14 Stricklin bring this project to the next County Citizen Advisory Committee meeting to determine whether
15 any of the other committees would also be interested in reviewing the parcels.

16
17 Mr. Stricklin reminded the committee of the Resiliency Project meeting late that evening. Ms. Henrikson
18 provided additional information about the meeting.

19
20 **Public Comment and Input:**

21 None.

22
23 **Closing Comments and Adjournment:**

24 None.

25
26 **There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 2:55pm.**
27



Clatsop County

Community Development – Planning

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TO: Clatsop Plains Citizen Advisory Committee Members
FROM: Gail Henrikson, Community Development Director
DATE: September 10, 2020
RE: GOAL 5 RESOURCE TOPIC – HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

ACTION ITEMS FOR SEPTEMBER 10, 2020, MEETING:

- (1) Review the list of inventoried historical resources to determine the following:
 - a. What historic resources should be added to the inventory?
 - b. Should any of the historic resources that are currently listed in the comprehensive plan be removed from the plan?
 - c. What additional historic resources, if any, should be added to the comprehensive plan as a significant resource?
- (2) Review the existing policies addressing historic and cultural resources in Goal 5 (see attached worksheet) to verify whether those policies should be removed, retained, or amended.
- (3) Identify any new issues regarding historic or cultural resources that should be addressed in the comprehensive plan and develop proposed policies designed to address those issues.

OVERVIEW

Statewide Planning Goal 5 – Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces – has identified the following inventories that either are required or encouraged to be provided and reviewed in each jurisdictions’ Comprehensive Plan:

REQUIRED INVENTORIES	ENCOURAGED INVENTORIES
Riparian corridors, including water and riparian areas and fish habitat	Historic Resources
Wetlands	Open Space
Wildlife Habitat	Scenic Views and Sites
Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers	
State Scenic Waterways	
Groundwater Resources	
Approved Oregon Recreation Trails	
Natural Areas	
Wilderness Areas	
Mineral and Aggregate Resources	
Energy Sources	
Cultural Resources	

Per Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 660-023-0200(2)(a), local governments are not required to amend acknowledged plans or land use regulations in order to provide new or amended inventories, resource lists or programs regarding historic resources.

However, if a city or county chooses to protect its historic resources, it must do so in conformity with OAR 660-023-0200(2)(b):

The requirements of the standard Goal 5 process in OAR 660-023-0030 through 660-023-0050, in conjunction with the requirements of the Historic Resources rule, apply when a local government chooses to amend acknowledged historic preservation plans and regulations.

OAR 660-023-0200 HISTORIC RESOURCES

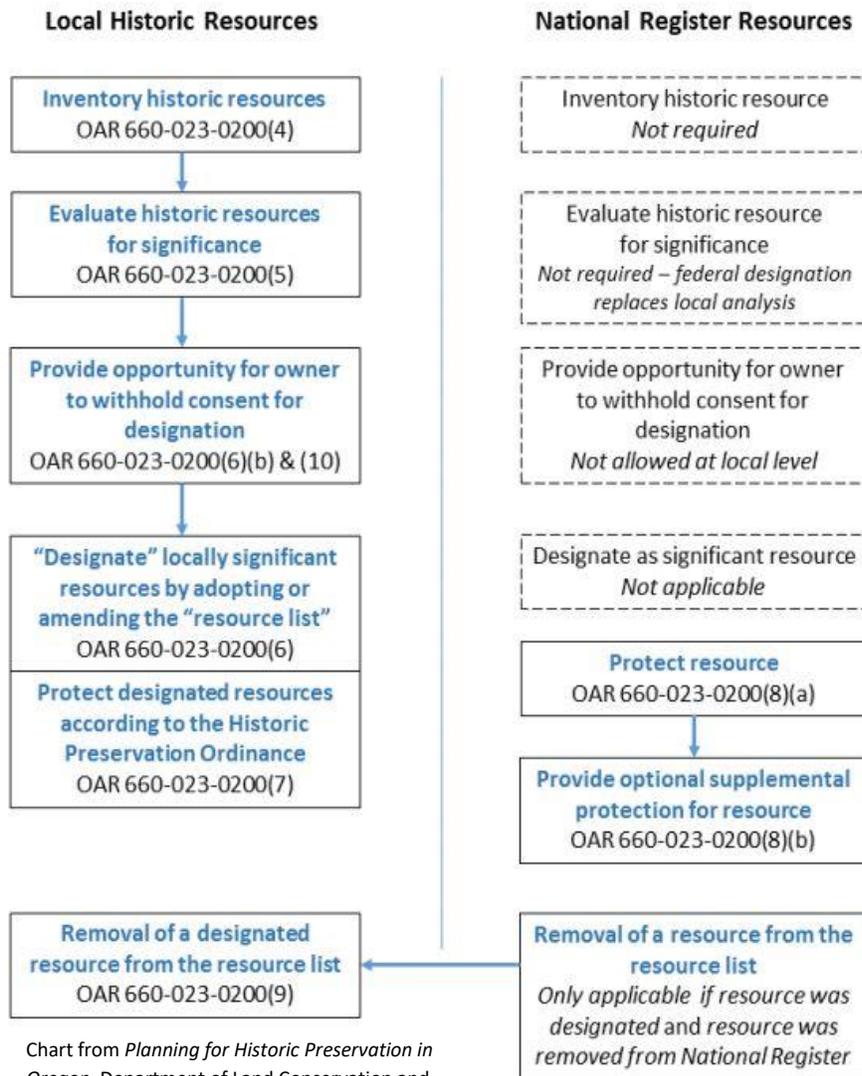


Chart from *Planning for Historic Preservation in Oregon*, Department of Land Conservation and Development, February 2018

CONDUCTING AN INVENTORY

The flowchart above provides a visual reference to guide one through the inventory and designation process. Additional detail on these steps is provided below.

1. Inventory Historic Resources

- a. When a local government chooses to inventory historic resources, it must do so pursuant to OAR 660-023-0030, OAR 660-023-0200(4), and sections (5) through (7). Local governments are encouraged to provide opportunities for community-wide participation as part of the inventory process.
- b. Local governments are encouraged to complete the inventory in a manner that satisfies the requirements for such studies published by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and provide the inventory to that office in a format compatible with the Oregon Historic Sites Database.
- c. The inventory process consists of the following steps:
 - i. Collect information about Goal 5 resource sites;
 - ii. Determine the adequacy of the information. If there is not adequate information available, the site should not be included;
 - iii. Determine the significance of resource sites; and
 - iv. Adopt a list of significant resource sites.

2. Evaluating and Determining Significance

- a. After a local government completes an inventory of historic resources, it should evaluate which resources on the inventory are significant pursuant to OAR 660-023-0030(4) and this section.
- b. The evaluation of significance should be based on the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, historic context statement and historic preservation plan. Criteria may include, but are not limited to, consideration of whether the resource has:
 - i. Significant association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national history;
 - ii. Significant association with the lives of persons significant to local, regional, state, or national history;
 - iii. Distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
 - iv. A high likelihood that, if preserved, would yield information important in prehistory or history; or
 - v. Relevance within the local historic context and priorities described in the historic preservation plan. Page A-4 (b) Local governments may delegate the determination of locally significant historic resources to a local planning commission or historic resources commission.

3. Designating Locally Significant Historic Resources

- a. After inventorying and evaluating the significance of historic resources, if a local government chooses to protect a historic resource, it must adopt or amend a resource list (i.e., “designate” such resources) pursuant to OAR 660-023-0030(5) and this section.
 - i. The resource list must be adopted or amended as a land use decision.
 - ii. Local governments must allow owners of inventoried historic resources to refuse historic resource designation at any time during the designation process in

subsection (a) and must not include a site on a resource list if the owner of the property objects to its designation on the public record. A local government is not required to remove a historic resource from an inventory because an owner refuses to consent to designation.

4. **Historic Resource Protection Ordinances**

- a. Local governments must adopt land use regulations to protect locally significant historic resources designated under section (6). This section replaces OAR 660-023-0050. Historic protection ordinances should be consistent with standards and guidelines recommended in the Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation published by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, produced by the National Park Service.

Full copies of OAR 660-023-0030 and 660-023-0200 are included in the agenda package.

REQUIRED ACTION

Using the process described above, the CAC members should be prepared to discuss and take action on the following:

1. Review the list of inventoried historical resources to determine the following:
 - a. What historic resources should be added to the inventory?
 - b. Should any of the historic resources that are currently listed in the comprehensive plan be removed from the plan?
 - c. What additional historic resources, if any, should be added to the comprehensive plan as a significant resource?
2. Review the existing policies addressing historic and cultural resources in Goal 5 (see attached worksheet) to verify whether those policies should be removed, retained, or amended.
3. Identify any new issues regarding historic or cultural resources that should be addressed in the comprehensive plan and develop proposed policies designed to address those issues.

SUPPORT MATERIALS

Goal 5 – Historic and Cultural Resources Background Materials

- OAR 660-023-0200, Historic Resources
- OAR 660-023-0030, Inventory Process
- Relevant excerpts from the Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan related to historic and cultural resources
- Inventory of historic and cultural resources
- Worksheet for existing historic and cultural resources policies in the current comprehensive plan
- Worksheet to identify new issues and policies that should be addressed in the comprehensive plan
- Clatsop County Historical Society handout from March 13, 2020, workshop
- Lower Columbia Preservation Society presentation slides from March 13, 2020 workshop

Additional reference materials for those interested in further research and technical information:

- [Oregon Historic Cemeteries Program](#)
- [Oregon Historic Sites Database](#)
- [Oregon Cultural Trust](#)
- [Restore Oregon](#)
- [Oregon Historical Society](#)
- [Oregon Museums Archive](#)
- [State Archives](#)
- [Clatsop County Historical Society](#)
- [Lower Columbia Preservation Society](#)
- [Planning for Historic Preservation in Oregon](#) (DLCD Publication)

OAR 660-023-0200

Historic Resources

- (1) For purposes of this rule, the following definitions apply:
 - (a) “Demolition” means any act that destroys, removes, or relocates, in whole or part, a significant historic resource such that its historic, cultural, or architectural character and significance is lost. This definition applies directly to local land use decisions regarding a National Register Resource. This definition applies directly to other local land use decisions regarding a historic resource unless the local comprehensive plan or land use regulations contain a different definition.
 - (b) “Designation” is a decision by a local government to include a significant resource on the resource list.
 - (c) “Historic context statement” is an element of a comprehensive plan that describes the important broad patterns of historical development in a community and its region during a specified time period. It also identifies historic resources that are representative of the important broad patterns of historical development.
 - (d) “Historic preservation plan” is an element of a comprehensive plan that contains the local government’s goals and policies for historic resource preservation and the processes for creating and amending the program to achieve the goal.
 - (e) “Historic resources” are those buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that potentially have a significant relationship to events or conditions of the human past.
 - (f) “Locally significant historic resource” means a building, structure, object, site, or district deemed by a local government to be a significant resource according to the requirements of this division and criteria in the comprehensive plan.
 - (g) “National Register Resource” means buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470).
 - (h) “Owner”:
 - (A) Means the owner of fee title to the property as shown in the deed records of the county where the property is located; or
 - (B) Means the purchaser under a land sale contract, if there is a recorded land sale contract in force for the property; or

- (C) Means, if the property is owned by the trustee of a revocable trust, the settlor of a revocable trust, except that when the trust becomes irrevocable only the trustee is the owner; and
 - (D) Does not include individuals, partnerships, corporations or public agencies holding easements or less than fee interests (including leaseholds) of any nature; or
 - (E) Means, for a locally significant historic resource with multiple owners, including a district, a simple majority of owners as defined in (A)-(D).
 - (F) Means, for National Register Resources, the same as defined in 36 CFR 60.3(k).
- (i) “Protect” means to Wrequire local government review of applications for demolition, relocation, or major exterior alteration of a historic resource, or to delay approval of, or deny, permits for these actions in order to provide opportunities for continued preservation.
 - (j) “Significant historic resource” means a locally significant historic resource or a National Register Resource.
- (2) Relationship of Historic Resource Protection to the Standard Goal 5 Process.
- (a) Local governments are not required to amend acknowledged plans or land use regulations in order to provide new or amended inventories, resource lists or programs regarding historic resources, except as specified in section (8). Local governments are encouraged to inventory and designate historic resources and must adopt historic preservation regulations to protect significant historic resources.
 - (b) The requirements of the standard Goal 5 process in OAR 660-023-0030 through 660-023-0050, in conjunction with the requirements of this rule, apply when local governments choose to amend acknowledged historic preservation plans and regulations.
 - (c) Local governments are not required to apply the ESEE process pursuant to OAR 660-023-0040 in order to determine a program to protect historic resources.
- (3) Comprehensive Plan Contents. Local comprehensive plans should foster and encourage the preservation, management, and enhancement of significant historic resources within the jurisdiction in a manner conforming with, but not limited by, the provisions of ORS 358.605. In developing local historic preservation programs, local governments should follow the recommendations in the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and

Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, produced by the National Park Service. Local governments should develop a local historic context statement and adopt a historic preservation plan and a historic preservation ordinance in conjunction with inventorying historic resources.

- (4) Inventorying Historic Resources. When a local government chooses to inventory historic resources, it must do so pursuant to OAR 660-023-0030, this section, and sections (5) through (7). Local governments are encouraged to provide opportunities for community-wide participation as part of the inventory process. Local governments are encouraged to complete the inventory in a manner that satisfies the requirements for such studies published by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and provide the inventory to that office in a format compatible with the Oregon Historic Sites Database.
- (5) Evaluating and Determining Significance. After a local government completes an inventory of historic resources, it should evaluate which resources on the inventory are significant pursuant to OAR 660-023-0030(4) and this section.
 - (a) The evaluation of significance should be based on the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, historic context statement and historic preservation plan. Criteria may include, but are not limited to, consideration of whether the resource has:
 - (A) Significant association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national history;
 - (B) Significant association with the lives of persons significant to local, regional, state, or national history;
 - (C) Distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
 - (D) A high likelihood that, if preserved, would yield information important in prehistory or history; or
 - (E) Relevance within the local historic context and priorities described in the historic preservation plan.
 - (b) Local governments may delegate the determination of locally significant historic resources to a local planning commission or historic resources commission.
- (6) Designating Locally Significant Historic Resources. After inventorying and evaluating the significance of historic resources, if a local government chooses to protect a historic

resource, it must adopt or amend a resource list (i.e., “designate” such resources) pursuant to OAR 660-023-0030(5) and this section.

- (a) The resource list must be adopted or amended as a land use decision.
 - (b) Local governments must allow owners of inventoried historic resources to refuse historic resource designation at any time during the designation process in subsection (a) and must not include a site on a resource list if the owner of the property objects to its designation on the public record. A local government is not required to remove a historic resource from an inventory because an owner refuses to consent to designation.
- (7) Historic Resource Protection Ordinances. Local governments must adopt land use regulations to protect locally significant historic resources designated under section (6). This section replaces OAR 660-023-0050. Historic protection ordinances should be consistent with standards and guidelines recommended in the Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation published by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, produced by the National Park Service.
- (8) National Register Resources are significant historic resources. For these resources, local governments are not required to follow the process described in OAR 660-023-0030 through 660-023-0050 or sections (4) through (6). Instead, a local government:
- (a) Must protect National Register Resources, regardless of whether the resources are designated in the local plan or land use regulations, by review of demolition or relocation that includes, at minimum, a public hearing process that results in approval, approval with conditions, or denial and considers the following factors: condition, historic integrity, age, historic significance, value to the community, economic consequences, design or construction rarity, and consistency with and consideration of other policy objectives in the acknowledged comprehensive plan. Local jurisdictions may exclude accessory structures and non-contributing resources within a National Register nomination;
 - (b) May apply additional protection measures. For a National Register Resource listed in the National Register of Historic Places after the effective date of this rule, additional protection measures may be applied only upon considering, at a public hearing, the historic characteristics identified in the National Register nomination; the historic significance of the resource; the relationship to the historic context statement and historic preservation plan contained in the comprehensive plan, if they exist; the goals and policies in the comprehensive plan; and the effects of the additional protection measures on the ability of property owners to maintain and modify features of their property. Protection measures applied by a local government to a National Register resource listed

before the effective date of this rule continue to apply until the local government amends or removes them; and

- (c) Must amend its land use regulations to protect National Register Resources in conformity with subsections (a) and (b). Until such regulations are adopted, subsections (a) and (b) shall apply directly to National Register Resources.
- (9) Removal of a historic resource from a resource list by a local government is a land use decision and is subject to this section.
- (a) A local government must remove a property from the resource list if the designation was imposed on the property by the local government and the owner at the time of designation:
 - (A) Has retained ownership since the time of the designation, and
 - (B) Can demonstrate that the owner objected to the designation on the public record, or
 - (C) Was not provided an opportunity to object to the designation, and
 - (D) Requests that the local government remove the property from the resource list.
 - (b) Except as provided in subsection (a), a local government may only remove a resource from the resource list if the circumstances in paragraphs (A), (B), or (C) exist.
 - (A) The resource has lost the qualities for which it was originally recognized;
 - (B) Additional information shows that the resource no longer satisfies the criteria for recognition as a historic resource or did not satisfy the criteria for recognition as a historic resource at time of listing;
 - (C) The local building official declares that the resource poses a clear and immediate hazard to public safety and must be demolished to abate the unsafe condition.
- (10) A local government shall not issue a permit for demolition or modification of a locally significant historic resource during the 120-day period following:
- (a) The date of the property owner's refusal to consent to the historic resource designation, or

- (b) The date of an application to demolish or modify the resource if the local government has not designated the locally significant resource under section (6).
- (11) OAR 660-023-0200(1)(a) and (1)(h) are effective upon filing of the rule with the Secretary of State.
- (12) OAR 660-023-0200(8) is effective upon filing of the rule with the Secretary of State and applies directly to local government permit decisions until the local government has amended its land use regulations as required by OAR 660-023-0200(8)(c).
- (13) OAR 660-023-0200(9) is effective upon filing of the rule with the Secretary of State and applies directly to local government decisions until the local government has amended its land use regulations to conform with the rule.
- (14) OAR 660-023-0200(10) is effective upon filing of the rule with the Secretary of State and applies directly to local government permit decisions.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 197.040

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 197.040, 197.225 - 197.245 & 197.772

History:

[LCDD 3-2018, amend filed 02/23/2018, effective 02/23/2018](#)

LCDD 1-2017, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-17

LCDC 2-1996, f. 8-30-96, cert. ef. 9-1-96

OAR 660-023-0030

Inventory Process

- (1) Inventories provide the information necessary to locate and evaluate resources and develop programs to protect such resources. The purpose of the inventory process is to compile or update a list of significant Goal 5 resources in a jurisdiction. This rule divides the inventory process into four steps. However, all four steps are not necessarily applicable, depending on the type of Goal 5 resource and the scope of a particular PAPA or periodic review work task. For example, when proceeding under a quasi-judicial PAPA for a particular site, the initial inventory step in section (2) of this rule is not applicable in that a local government may rely on information submitted by applicants and other participants in the local process. The inventory process may be followed for a single site, for sites in a particular geographical area, or for the entire jurisdiction or urban growth boundary (UGB), and a single inventory process may be followed for multiple resource categories that are being considered simultaneously. The standard Goal 5 inventory process consists of the following steps, which are set out in detail in sections (2) through (5) of this rule and further explained in sections (6) and (7) of this rule:
 - (a) Collect information about Goal 5 resource sites;
 - (b) Determine the adequacy of the information;
 - (c) Determine the significance of resource sites; and
 - (d) Adopt a list of significant resource sites.
- (2) Collect information about Goal 5 resource sites: The inventory process begins with the collection of existing and available information, including inventories, surveys, and other applicable data about potential Goal 5 resource sites. If a PAPA or periodic review work task pertains to certain specified sites, the local government is not required to collect information regarding other resource sites in the jurisdiction. When collecting information about potential Goal 5 sites, local governments shall, at a minimum:
 - (a) Notify state and federal resource management agencies and request current resource information; and
 - (b) Consider other information submitted in the local process.
- (3) Determine the adequacy of the information: In order to conduct the Goal 5 process, information about each potential site must be adequate. A local government may determine that the information about a site is inadequate to complete the Goal 5 process based on the criteria in this section. This determination shall be clearly indicated in the record of proceedings. The issue of

adequacy may be raised by the department or objectors, but final determination is made by the commission or the Land Use Board of Appeals, as provided by law. When local governments determine that information about a site is inadequate, they shall not proceed with the Goal 5 process for such sites unless adequate information is obtained, and they shall not regulate land uses in order to protect such sites. The information about a particular Goal 5 resource site shall be deemed adequate if it provides the location, quality and quantity of the resource, as follows:

- (a) Information about location shall include a description or map of the resource area for each site. The information must be sufficient to determine whether a resource exists on a particular site. However, a precise location of the resource for a particular site, such as would be required for building permits, is not necessary at this stage in the process.
 - (b) Information on quality shall indicate a resource site's value relative to other known examples of the same resource. While a regional comparison is recommended, a comparison with resource sites within the jurisdiction itself is sufficient unless there are no other local examples of the resource. Local governments shall consider any determinations about resource quality provided in available state or federal inventories.
 - (c) Information on quantity shall include an estimate of the relative abundance or scarcity of the resource.
- (4) Determine the significance of resource sites: For sites where information is adequate, local governments shall determine whether the site is significant. This determination shall be adequate if based on the criteria in subsections (a) through (c) of this section, unless challenged by the department, objectors, or the commission based upon contradictory information. The determination of significance shall be based on:
- (a) The quality, quantity, and location information;
 - (b) Supplemental or superseding significance criteria set out in OAR 660-023-0090 through 660-023-0230; and
 - (c) Any additional criteria adopted by the local government, provided these criteria do not conflict with the requirements of OAR 660-023-0090 through 660-023-0230.
- (5) Adopt a list of significant resource sites: When a local government determines that a particular resource site is significant, the local government shall include the site on a list of significant Goal 5 resources adopted as a part of the comprehensive plan or as a land use regulation. Local governments shall complete the Goal 5 process for all sites included on the resource list except as

provided in OAR 660-023-0200(2)(c) for historic resources, and OAR 660-023-0220(3) for open space acquisition areas.

- (6) Local governments may determine that a particular resource site is not significant, provided they maintain a record of that determination. Local governments shall not proceed with the Goal 5 process for such sites and shall not regulate land uses in order to protect such sites under Goal 5.
- (7) Local governments may adopt limited interim protection measures for those sites that are determined to be significant, provided:
 - (a) The measures are determined to be necessary because existing development regulations are inadequate to prevent irrevocable harm to the resources on the site during the time necessary to complete the ESEE process and adopt a permanent program to achieve Goal 5; and
 - (b) The measures shall remain effective only for 120 days from the date they are adopted, or until adoption of a program to achieve Goal 5, whichever occurs first.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 197.040

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 197.040 & 197.225 - 197.245

History:

LCDD 1-2017, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-17

LCDC 2-1996, f. 8-30-96, cert. ef. 9-1-96

Conflicting uses, and the consequences of these conflicting uses, for the second group of wetlands, as well as appropriate protective measures are described in the Fish and Wildlife section discussion concerning riparian vegetation.

Forest management practices, including logging operations, have been identified as activities that may conflict with the third group of small isolated forested wetlands. Because of their size, however, these wetlands are not considered to have significant wetland values. Therefore the County is permitting forest management operations.

WILDERNESS AREAS

The Oregon Islands Wilderness is a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System established under the Wilderness Act. The Oregon Islands Wilderness contains several islands, rock and stacks that are located off the shore of Clatsop County. These islands are: Tillamook Head Rocks, Bird Rocks, Sea Lion Rocks, Haystack Rock, and Castle Rock. In addition, the following islands are to be added to the wilderness: Unnamed Rocks located in Section 12, Township 5N, Range 10W, Jocky Cap, Tim Rock, and Gull Rock.

The primary purpose of the refuge is to provide undeveloped undisturbed nesting habitat for sea birds. Access to the islands is restricted to scientific research under special permit. Management is limited to biological study and wildlife protection.

There are no conflicting uses for these rocks. They have been designated Natural in the Comprehensive Plan and Natural Shoreland in the Land and Water Use and Development Ordinance.

There are no other wilderness areas in Clatsop County.

HISTORIC SITES

The Goal defines historic areas as "lands with sites, structures, and objects that have local, regional, statewide or national historic significance".

Three sources were used for establishing the historic resources in Clatsop County: buildings and sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places; buildings and sites listed on the State of Oregon Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings; and buildings and sites identified as being important by the local Citizen Advisory Committees.

A total of 19 sites and buildings have been identified: one on the National Register of Historic Places; nine on the State of Oregon Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings; and nine by the Citizen Advisory Committees.

A number of historic sites and buildings are within the Coastal Shoreland planning area. Where this is the case, a reference is made in the description of the site or building.

I. Preliminary Inventory of Historic Sites

A. Sites and Buildings on the National Register of Historic Places.

1. Fort Clatsop National Memorial

This is the site of the first settlement of American citizens in the Pacific Northwest. Lewis and Clark and their part of overland explorers spent the winter of 1805-1806 at a log stockade constructed on this site. The location helped foster American claims to the Pacific Northwest and was an important factor in the Joint Occupancy Agreements of 1818 and 1827 between Britain and the United States.

The camp has been reconstructed by the National Park Service and includes an interpretaton building as well as housing for staff assigned to the monument.

According to the State of Oregon Historic Sites and Buildings Inventory, the site is historically important to the nation because of its association with overland exploration, government and Indian affairs.

The site is located on Fort Clatsop Road, approximately two miles south of its junction with old Highway 101.

B. Sites on the State of Oregon Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings

2. Cannon at Arch Cape

The cannon at this site gave its name to Cannon Beach. It drifted into the beach near this site after the wreck of American Naval sloop, Shark, at the mouth of the Columbia River on September 10, 1846.

The site includes two pieces from the wreck of the Shark, a cannon and a capstan.

The wayside includes a state historical marker and is maintained by the State Transportation Department.

According to the State Inventory, the site is historically important to the County because of its association with maritime exploration and military affairs.

The site is located on the east side of Highway 101 between Cannon Beach and Arch Cape.

3. Tillamook Rock Lighthouse

The lighthouse was completed in January of 1881 and was in service until 1957. It formed a portion of the navigation warning system along the northern Oregon Coast at the time.

It is presently in use as a columbarium.

According to the State Inventory, the structure is historically important to the nation because of its relationship to Commerce/Industry and Transportation.

The lighthouse is located west of Tillamook Head, between Seaside and Cannon Beach.

The site is located in the Coastal Shoreland Planning Area.

4. McCola State Park

Lewis and Clark visited this site on January 8, 1806 during their winter encampment at Fort Clatsop. They found Indians butchering a whale that was cast up on the beach.

Indian Beach is the site of an early Indian fishing camp. The Park also includes Clark's View, a viewpoint that is 1,138 feet above sea level and was visited by Captain William Clark while on a trip to the vicinity of present-day Cannon Beach.

The site is located in the Coastal Shoreland planning area.
5. Lindgren House

The building was originally one of a complex of hand-hewn buildings at Soapstone Lake built by Eric Lindgren, a pioneer of the area. The building is presently located at the County Park at Cullaby Lake. According to the State Inventory, the building has historical significance to the State because of its unique style and relationship to ethnic immigration.
6. Tagg Place or R.W. Morrison Home

The house is one of the oldest on the Clatsop Plains. It was built about 1860 by Robert W. Morrison to replace an earlier home built in 1845-46. Morrison arrived at the Clatsop Plains in 1844. In 1850, Morrison donated the five acres that today comprise the Clatsop Plains Memorial Church and Pioneer Cemetery. The building has been altered. The porch on the west and south elevation has been enclosed with glass. The east side of the house was extended about 40 years ago.

According to the State Inventory, the building has historical significance to the County because of its association with Oregon Trail migration and agriculture.

The building is located near Clatsop Avenue, east of Highway 101 and Camp Rilea.
7. Clatsop Plains Memorial Church

The Clatsop Plains Presbyterian Church was founded on September 19, 1846 by Rev. William H. Grey. The congregations first building was erected in 1849. A second building served until 1927, when the present structure was completed. The present church is a classical-styled brick building.

According to the State Inventory, the building has historical significance to the County because of its association with religion.

The church is located in the Coastal Shoreland Planning area.
8. Clatsop Plains Cemetery

The cemetery is one of the earliest, if not the earliest burial place for white immigrants to Clatsop County. Among the prominent settlers buried here are R.W. Morrison and Solomon Smith and his wife, Celiast. Celiast Smith was the daughter of Chief Coboway of the Clatsop Tribe.

According to the State Inventory, the site has historical significance to the State because of its historical association with aboriginal man and religion.

The cemetery is located west of Highway 101, just west of the Clatsop Plains Memorial Church, and south of Clatsop Avenue.

The cemetery is located in the Coastal Shoreland Planning area.

9. The Mill Site of the Falls Pulp Company

Construction of the pulp mill at the base of Youngs Falls on the Youngs River was started in 1884 by R.M. Braynes. In 1886, following the destruction of the first ground wood pulp mill on the Pacific Coast, at Camas, Washington, Braynes obtained the mill stones for his site on the Youngs River. In 1887, the Falls Pulp Company was incorporated. It was the first pulp mill in Oregon and operated until 1904. The pulp mill consisted of a wood frame building with a gable roof and lean-to sheds attached at three elevations. It was located at Youngs River Falls on the Youngs River, of the Youngs River Loop Road.

10. The Shepherd and Morse Sawmill Site

The Westport Lumber Company erected a major sawmill on this site in 1910 and by the 1920's over 400 men were employed. The mill was operated until 1956.

The site which is currently owned by Dant and Russell, is marked by pilings which remain from the old mill location. It is located due east of the Crown Zellerbach pulp mill at Wauna, next to the Westport Ferry landing.

C. Sites Identified by the Citizen Advisory Committees.

1. Camp Rilea - This is a summer camp for National Guard Troops and was named for General Thomas Rilea, an officer of the Oregon National Guard who died in 1959. The site is located in the Coastal Planning Area.
2. Fire Control Tower - This tower, east of Highway 101, was erected to direct the fire of the guns at Battery Russell.
3. Bradwood Sawmill - Named for Walter Woodard and Fred Bradley who operated a sawmill here. The site was first occupied by Henry Hunt who brought his sawmill from Ohio in 1843 and set it up at a nearby falls. The site is located in the Coastal Planning Area.
4. Lewis and Clark Campsite at Knappa - Lewis and Clark camped here on their way to the Pacific. The site is located in the Coastal Planning Area.
5. Old Military Road - This road was surveyed from Astoria to Forest Grove in 1855 and later used as a pack horse trail.

6. Hamlet Cemetery - An old cemetery donated to the community for preservation.
7. World War II Memorial - A memorial naming the Sunset Highway, once the Wolf Creek Highway, it is located at the junction of Highway 53 and Highway 26.
8. Jamison House - This structure is located at the Jewell Wildlife Meadows.
9. Westport Logging Tunnel - The tunnel for the West Creek Skid road was excavated around 1890 for the logging outfit established by John West, the founder of Westport. The skid road method of moving logs was developed in the Pacific Northwest to deal with conditions of climate and terrain. After the era of ox-team logging, the tunnel was enlarged for a locomotive. The ownership is a combination old Highway 30 right-of-way, private holdings and State Forest land.

The Goal #5 Administrative Rule outlines three options for sites on the preliminary inventory list: (1) a determination that a site is not important enough to include on the final inventory; (2) a determination that insufficient information is available on the location, quality, or quantity of the site that it is important enough to include in the final inventory.

Sufficient information is available for the sites on the National Register of Historic Places and the State of Oregon Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings to determine that they are important sites. They are all included on the final inventory. Sufficient information is also available on the Westport Log Tunnel.

There is presently inadequate information available on the historical significance of the other sites identified by the Citizen Advisory Committees. The County, over the next two years, will work with the Clatsop County Historical Society and the State Historic Preservation Office to develop additional information about these sites. When this information is available, the County will proceed with the remaining steps of the Goal #5 process contained in Administrative Rule OAR 660-16-000.

II. Final Inventory of Historic Sites

1. Fort Clatsop National Monument
2. Cannon at Cannon Beach
3. Tillamook Rock Lighthouse
4. Ecola State Park
5. Lindgren House
6. R.W. Morrison House
7. Clatsop Plains Memorial Church
8. Clatsop Plains Cemetery
9. The Mill Site of the Falls Pulp Company
10. The Shepherd and Morse Sawmill Site
11. Westport Log Tunnel

111. Evaluation of Conflicting Uses and Consequences

The final inventory sites were evaluated to determine if any conflicting uses existed. No conflicting uses were identified for five sites and buildings. Fort Clatsop National Monument is part of the National Park Services system of National Monuments. The site is managed by the National Park Service to maintain the historical identity of the site. Ecola State Park contains a number of sites associated with the exploration of Lewis and Clark. No park master plan has yet been developed, but a future master plan should give recognition to the historic activities that occurred at the park. The Lindgren House is located at the Clatsop County Park on Cullaby Lake. County Plans call for the on-going maintenance of the building. The mill site of the Falls Pulp Company and the Shepherd and Morse Sawmill are in a unique category. The structures have already been destroyed, and thus there are no conflicting uses.

Conflicting uses have been identified for five sites. Two activities have been identified as conflicting with the maintenance of Tillamook Rock Lighthouse, the Morrison House and the Clatsop Plains Memorial Church. These activities are the demolition of the structure and the alteration of the structure so as to change the historic character. A conflicting use for the Clatsop Plains Cemetery is its conversion to a different use. The Cannon Beach cannon is located in the right-of-way of U.S. Highway 101. A conflicting use would be the widening of Highway 101 that would require the movement of the cannon and capstan.

The major consequence of allowing the conflicting uses identified above would be the loss of an element of the County's cultural and historical heritage. Because the sites are scattered, it is doubtful that they are significant tourist attractions. No significant environmental or energy consequences of allowing conflicting uses or activities have been identified.

CULTURAL AREAS

The Goal defines a cultural area as "an area characterized by evidence of an ethnic, religious or social group with distinctive traits, belief and social form". This definition is interpreted to mean archeological sites of former Indian villages and other activity centers.

Northwest Coastal Indians have lived in the area since at least the fifteenth century. Available research indicates that the Indians typically avoided settling the forested areas because of the difficulty of travel and the relative lack of food resources. Village sites were developed mainly along rivers and bays, or other sites that afforded easy access to fresh and salt water. During the summer months some Indians would migrate inland to hunt deer and elk and collect berries and materials for making baskets. The main types of villages were constructed, permanent winter lodges constructed of cedar planks and less developed inland summer encampments near hunting and gathering areas.

There are 53 known archeological sites in Clatsop County. An inventory of these sites is maintained in confidential status at both the Clatsop County Planning Department and the State Historic Preservation Office. Because of the limited number of archeological surveys undertaken, there are undoubtedly other undiscovered archeological sites in Clatsop County.

Excavation, filling, grading, and other construction activities in or adjacent to an archeological sites are conflicting uses. The consequence of allowing such conflicting uses without proper review and regulation would be the loss of a significant cultural resource that could enhance the knowledge available concerning the culture of coastal Indians.

Several state and federal laws and statutes pertain to archeological sites. Oregon Revised Statute 97.740 prohibits tampering with Native Indian cairns and graves. Oregon Revised Statute 273.705-742 governs the removal of archeological historical and other valuable materials from state lands. The pertinent Federal laws are PL 96-95, the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and PL 93-291, Historic and Archeological Data Preservation Act.

POTENTIAL AND APPROVED OREGON RECREATIONAL TRAILS

The County's potential and approved recreational trails are discussed in the Recreational Needs Background Report.

POTENTIAL AND APPROVED WILD AND SCENIC WATERWAYS

The County's potential and approved federal wild and scenic waterways and state scenic waterways are discussed in the Recreational Needs Background Report.

Note: Pages 62-65 were amendments that were added to Goal 8 Recreational Lands Report

Natural Areas

1. Significant natural and scientific areas and scenic sites should be set aside for preservation and managed so as to protect the unique characteristics of the area.
2. The County will cooperate with appropriate State and Federal agencies and private groups to ensure that examples of the full range of Oregon's natural ecosystem are preserved for future study and enjoyment.
3. A 1/4 acre site, located on the portion of Onion Peak designated Natural, shall be reserved for a potential radio transmission facility. The siting and placement of such a facility shall minimize impacts on the area's natural qualities.
4. The Natural designation for Sugar Loaf Mountain shall not affect the continued operating and maintenance of the radio transmitter facility located there.

Water Resources

1. The County will cooperate and coordinate with State and Federal agencies in assuring the maximum beneficial use of all water areas in the County.
2. The County will coordinate its actions with water quality planning and implementation activities carried out by such state agencies as the Department of Environmental Quality, the Soil and Water Conservation Commission, the Department of Forestry, and the Department of Water Resources.
3. Where municipalities or water districts have identified possible conflicts between forest management practices and the maintenance of the integrity of their watershed, the County encourages these to work with the Northwest Region Forest Practices Committee in the development of amendments to the Oregon Forest Practices Act that will provide needed modification and protection of state licensed water supply systems.
4. The County encourages the development of community dock facilities rather than individual piers or docks.

Historic Sites

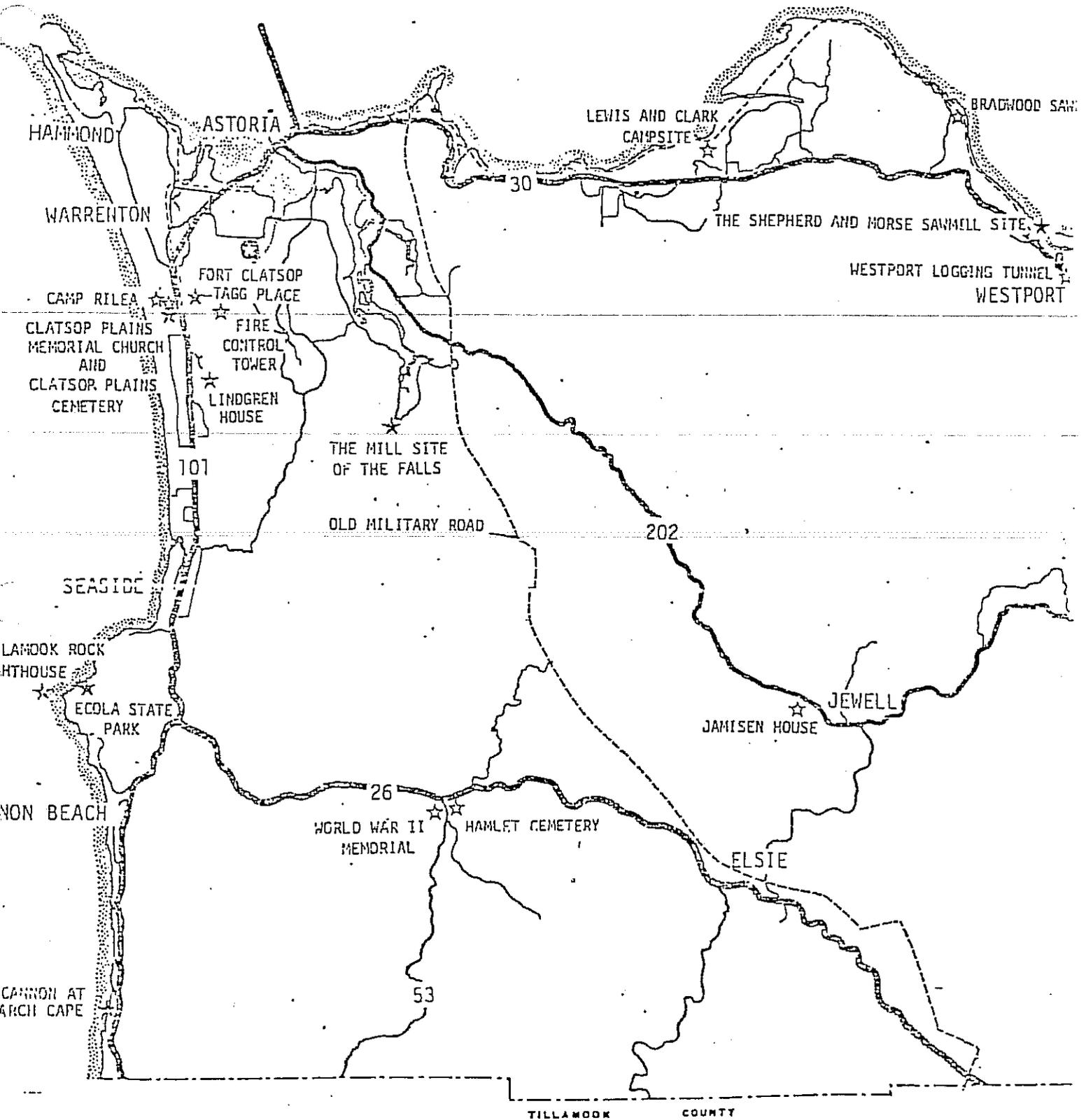
1. The County encourages the State Parks Division, when developing a master program for Ecola Park, to give proper recognition to the historical activities that occurred there.
2. The County encourages the State Highway Division to relocate the Cannon Beach Cannon at a suitable new location should Highway 101 widening ever make the present site unsuitable.
3. The County Parks Department, to the extent funding permits, will continue to maintain the Lindgren House.

4. The County encourages the Clatsop County Historical Society and the State Historic Preservation Office to place commemorative plaques at the sites of the Falls Pulp Mill and the Shepherd and Morse Sawmill.
5. The Clatsop Plains Cemetery shall be protected from incompatible uses by placing it in the Open Space, Parks and Recreation Zone.
6. The County will protect the historical character of the Tillamook Lighthouse, Morrison House, the Clatsop Plains Memorial Church and the Westport Log Tunnel through appropriate provisions in the zoning ordinance.
7. Clatsop County will work with the Clatsop County Historical Society and the State Historic Preservation Office to evaluate the historical significance of sites and buildings identified by the Citizen Advisory Committee. The Goal #5 Administrative Rule evaluation process will also be applied at that time. The County will take appropriate action to protect any sites that are placed on the State of Oregon Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings. This will be completed in the next two years.

Cultural Areas

1. The County will review land use activities that may affect known archeological sites. If it is determined that a land-use activity may affect the integrity of an archeological site, the County shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Office on appropriate measures to preserve or protect the site and its contents.
2. Indian cairns, graves and other significant archeological resources uncovered during construction or excavation shall be preserved intact until a plan for their excavation or reinterment has been developed by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Historic Sites



LEGEND:



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



STATE HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDING INVENTORY



SITES IDENTIFIED BY THE CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEES

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES LISTING (NHRP)

Ref#	Property Name	Status	Listed Date	Name of Multiple Property Listing	City	Street & Number	Other Names
13001058	Astoria Marine Construction Company Historic District	Listed	1/8/2014		Astoria	92134 Front Rd.	Astoria Shipbuilding Company
66000640	Fort Clatsop National Memorial	Listed	10/15/1966		Astoria	4.5 mi. S of Astoria Address	
89001385	ISABELLA Shipwreck Site and Remains	Listed	9/21/1989		Astoria	Restricted Address	Sand Island Wreck
97000983	Bald Point Site (35CLT23)	Listed	9/10/1997	Native American Archeological Sites of the Oregon Coast MPS	Cannon Beach	Restricted Address	
97000984	Ecola Point Site (35CLT21)	Listed	9/10/1997	Native American Archeological Sites of the Oregon Coast MPS	Cannon Beach	Restricted Address	
97000982	Indian Creek Village Site (35CLT12)	Listed	9/10/1997	Native American Archeological Sites of the Oregon Coast MPS	Cannon Beach	Restricted Address	
92000066	West, Oswald, Coastal Retreat	Listed	2/26/1992		Cannon Beach	1981 Pacific Ave.	West-Bouvy Log House Site
71000678	Fort Stevens	Listed	9/22/1971		Hammond	Fort Stevens State Park Address	Fort Stevens Military Reservation
84002959	Hlilusqahih Site (35CLT37)	Listed	4/26/1984		Knappa	Restricted	Knappa Docks Site;35CLT37
81000480	Tillamook Rock Lighthouse	Listed	12/9/1981		Seaside	SW of Seaside Address	Tilly
84002960	Indian Point Site (35 CLT 34)	Listed	5/9/1984		Svensen	Restricted	35CLT34;lvy Station
92000128	Goodwin--Wilkinson Farmhouse	Listed	3/9/1992		Warrenton	US 26/101 W of Cullaby Lake	

OREGON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE HISTORIC SITES LISTING (SHPO)

Property Name	Eligibility	National Register Status	City	Street & Number	Date Built	Notes
79818 Cannon Road	NC		Arch Cape	79818 Cannon Road	c. 1948	House rebuilt in 2019
Arch Cape Tunnel #2247	NC		Arch Cape	Highway 101	c. 1937	
Falls Pulp Company Mill Site	UN		Astoria	Youngs Falls, Youngs River, C 6 miles SW of Astoria	1805	
Fort Clatsop National Memorial (NMEM)			Astoria	92343 Fort Clatsop Road	1805	
Astoria Marine Construction Company Historic District	ES	NRI	Astoria	92134 Front Street		Main buildings partially demolished; outbuildings removed
89130 Green Mountain Road	NC		Astoria	89130 Green Mountain Road	c. 1935	Assessor lists house date as 1952
40848 Hillcrest Loop Road	NC		Astoria	40848 Hillcrest Loop Road		Highway 105 now Highway 101
34513 Highway 105	NC		Astoria	34513 Highway 105	c. 1922	Business
Waluski River Bridge	EC		Astoria	Highway 202	c. 1920	
Burlington Northern Santa Fe RR	EC		Astoria	37573 Highway 30		
42925 Highway 30	NC		Astoria	42925 Highway 30	c. 1948	
Willamette Meridian	NC		Astoria	37457 Labske Lane	c. 1940	
Kinney, William S. and Mary Strong, House	ES		Astoria	91755 Lewis and Clark Road	1912	
42285 Lois Loop	NC		Astoria	42285 Lois Loop	c. 1947	Assessor lists house date as 1967

35198 Orchard Lane	NC		Astoria	35198 Orchard Lane	c. 1950
37732 Parker Lane	NC		Astoria	37732 Parker Lane	c. 1900
91194 Youngs River Road	NC		Astoria	91194 Youngs River Road	c. 1936
(35-CLT-23) Bald Point Site	ES	NRI	Cannon Beach vcty	ADDRESS RESTRICTED	
(35-CLT-21) Ecola Point Site	ES	NRI	Cannon Beach vcty	ADDRESS RESTRICTED	
(35-CLT-12) Indian Creek Village Site	ES	NRI	Cannon Beach vcty	ADDRESS RESTRICTED	
Ecola State Park	EC		Cannon Beach	84318 Ecola Park Road	1806
Nehalem River Bridge	ES		Elsie vcty	Highway 26	1939
Yunker & Wicks Logging Camp	EC		Elsie vcty	Lower Nehalem River Road	1937
Sunset Wayside Loading Ramp	EC		Elsie vcty	Sunset Highway	1930
(House)	EC		Fern Hill	91973 John Day River Road	c. 1920
Point Adams Lighthouse	UN		Fort Stevens	Fort Stevens State Park	1875
Timber Land	NC		Gearhart	86645 Lewis & Clark Road	
South Jetty at Mouth of Columbia River	ES		Hammond vcty	9N 1W35, 36	
Fort Stevens Military Reservation	ES	NRI	Hammond vcty	NW Hwy 101	1863
Brownsport Cabin	UN		Knappa	Brownsport Slough on March Island, Columbia River	c. 1896
(35-CLT-37) Hillusqahih Site	ES	NRI	Knappa vcty	ADDRESS RESTRICTED	
Gnat Creek Bridge	UN		Knappa vcty	Columbia River Highway	c.1930
(House)	NC		Knappa	Koppisch & Old Hwy 30	c. 1910 May be 41900 Old Hwy 30
(House)	NC		Knappa	92502 Tomberg Road	c. 1910 Assessor lists house date as 1946
(House)	NC		Knappa	92581 Tomberg Road	c. 1945
Tillamook Rock Lighthouse	ES	NRI	Seaside vcty	Tillamook Rock, Off Tillamook Head	1879
Evergreen Cemetery	UN		Seaside	33395 Beerman Creek Road	1913
(35-CLT-34) Indian Point Site	ES	NRI	Svensen vcty	ADDRESS RESTRICTED	c. 1400
Miles Crossing Sanitary District	NC		Unincorporated	Jeffers/Miles Crossing vcty	
West Humbug Creek Bridge (#01831)	EC		Unincorporated		1934
Nehalem River Bridge (1953) at MP 35.08	EC		Unincorporated	Hwy 102	1953
Nehalem River Bridge (1953) at MP 32.06	EC		Unincorporated	Hwy 102	1953
Necanicum River (Black) Bridge No 02601	EC		Unincorporated	Hwy 26	c. 1939
N Fork Necanicum River Bridge	EC		Unincorporated	Hwy 26	c. 1942
Astoria-Salem Military Wagon Road	UN		Unincorporated	Nehalem Highway	1858 Highway 53
Waterhouse, J D, Residence	ES		Warrenton	89391 101 Hwy	Assessor lists house date as 1888
Delaura Beach Road Complex	EC		Warrenton vcty	Delaura Beach Road	c. 1942
Lindgren, Eric, Log House	NC		Warrenton	89990 Hawkins Road	1922
Morrison, Robert W, House	EC		Warrenton	Hwy 101	1860
Clatsop Plains Cemetery	EC		Warrenton	Hwy 101	1840
Pacific Grange Hall No. 413	EC		Warrenton vcty	90475 Highway 101	c. 1913
Yeon, Norman, House	EC		Warrenton	90324 Lewis Road	1962
Yeon, Norman, Property	UN		Warrenton	90325 Lewis Road	
Camp Rilea	NC		Warrenton	McCarter Road	
The Chateau Commanding Officer Residence	ES		Warrenton	33168 Patriot Way	c. 1935
Clatsop Plains Pioneer Presbyterian Church	ES		Warrenton	33324 Patriot Way	c. 1927
Gray Memorial Church, Columbia Beach, Gray Memorial Chapel,	UN		Warrenton	33345 Patriot Way	1927
Morrison, Robert, Farmhouse	UN		Warrenton	91232 Pioneer Farm Lane	See Morrison, Robert W, House; c. 1860 Tagg Ranch Property
Goodwin-Wilkinson Farmhouse	ES	NRI	Warrenton vcty	90959 US 101	Assessor lists house date as 1935; 1862 significantly remodeled
Westport Lumber Company Sawmill Site	EC		Westport		1910
West Creek Skid Road Tunnel	EC		Westport	Hwy 30	c. 1890

Eligibility Codes: ES = Eligible/Significant; EC = Eligible/Contributing; NC = Not Eligible/Non-contributing; NP = Not Eligible/Out-of-Period; UN = Undetermined; XD = Demolished
 National Register Status Codes: NRI = Individually-Listed; NHD = Listed in Historic District; NRB = Listed Individually in Historic District; NHL = National Historic Landmark; NS = Included in National Register Listing

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (SHPO)

Property Name

The State Historic Preservation Office lists 90 archaeological sites in Clatsop County. The location of these sites is not publicly listed to prevent potential looting, scavenging, and destruction.

HISTORIC CEMETERIES (OREGON PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT)

Property Name	Alternate Names	City
Greenwood Cemetery	Crestview; Crestview-Greenwood Cemetery Association	Astoria
Heckard Family		Astoria
Knappa Prairie	Knappa; Prairie	Astoria
Lewis and Clark Cemetery	Riverview	Astoria
Lupatia Crew		Astoria
Mickelson Family	Mickelson, Edith; Oja, Sophia	Brownsmead
Sunny Hill Cemetery		Elsie
Hamlet Cemetery		Hamlet
Fort Stevens Military Cemetery	Soldier's Cemetery; US Army Fort Stevens; Solders; U.S. Army	Hammond
Gronnell Family	Gronnel	Jewell
Dunkin, George	"Indian George"	Olney
Fitcha Homestead	Estoos; Lillenas	Olney
Simmons Family	Simmons Family; Simons Farm	Olney
Youngs River	Grangers; Young, Andy	Olney
Burials, Clatsop Natives [Seaside]	"Clatsop Indians"	Seaside
Grave of the Unknown Sailor		Seaside
Meschelle, Jennie	Marchino, Meschelle; Martineau, Michel; Tsin-is-tum	Seaside
Unknown Sailors	Seaside Cove Graves	Seaside
Svensen Cemetery	Svensen Pioneer: Forest Hill; Pleasant Hill; Red Men's; Finnish;	Svensen
Clatsop Plains Pioneer Cemetery	Pioneer Cemetery [Clatsop Co.]	Warrenton
Westport Cemetery		Westport

HISTORIC RESOURCES - CLATSOP COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN GOAL 5

Property Name	Location	Planning Area
Fort Clatsop National Monument	T 7N, R 10W, Section 35	Lewis & Clark Olney Wallooskee
Cannon at Cannon Beach	East side of Hwy 101 between Cannon Beach and Arch Cape	Southwest Coastal
Tillamook Rock Lighthouse	T 5N, R 11W, Section 1	Seaside Rural
	T 5N, R 10W, Sections 6, 7, 18	
	T 5N, R 11W, Sections 1, 12	
Ecola State Park	T 6N, R 10W, Sections 29, 30, 31, 32	Seaside Rural, Clatsop Plains
Lindgren House	T 7N, R 10W, Section 22	Clatsop Plains
R. W. Morrison House (aka Tagg Place)	T 7N, R 10W, Section 4	Clatsop Plains
Clatsop Plains Memorial Church	T 7N, R 10W, Section 4	Clatsop Plains
Clatsop Plains Cemetery	T 7N, R 10W, Section 4	Clatsop Plains
The Mill Site of the Falls Pulp Company	T 7N, R 10W, Section 27	Lewis & Clark Olney Wallooskee
The Shepherd and Morse Sawill Site	T 8N, R 6W, Section 36	Northeast
Westport Log Tunnel	T 8N, R 6W, Section 36	Northeast

Sites listed as a historic resource in Goal 5



GOAL 5: NATURAL RESOURCES, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS, AND OPEN SPACES

PURPOSE: TO PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVE SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS AND OPEN SPACES.

POLICY REVIEW

CLATSOP COUNTY GOALS AND POLICIES	GOAL MET (Y/N)	RETAIN GOAL (Y/N)	RECOMMENDED CHANGES
HISTORIC RESOURCES POLICIES			
<p>POLICY 1 The County encourages the State Parks Division, when developing a master program for Ecola Park, to give proper recognition to the historical activities that occurred there.</p>			<p>STAFF NOTE: The Ecola State Park Master Plan was adopted in 1975 and has not been updated since that time.</p> <p>The Clatsop Plains CAC has provided the following recommendation on this policy: The Clatsop Tribe of the Chinook Nation would prefer proper recognition of historic activities that were done there – harvesting seafood, cedar and spruce.</p>
<p>POLICY 2 The County encourages the State Highway Division to relocate the Cannon Beach Cannon at a suitable new location should Highway 101 widening ever make the present site unsuitable.</p>			<p>STAFF NOTE: The original cannon has been relocated to the Cannon Beach Historical Society and Museum. Recommend deleting this goal.</p>
<p>POLICY 3 The County Parks Department, to the extent funding permits, will continue to maintain the Lindgren House.</p>			<p>STAFF NOTE: The house, located at Cullaby Lake Park, continues to be maintained by the County.</p>
<p>POLICY 4 The County encourages the Clatsop County Historical Society and the State Historic Preservation Office to place commemorative plaques at the sites of the Falls Pulp Mill and the Shepherd and Morse Sawmill.</p>			<p>STAFF NOTE: Staff has emailed the Clatsop County Historical Society and SHPO to see if they have any information regarding this policy. Staff had not yet received a reply at the date this worksheet was prepared.</p>
<p>POLICY 5 The Clatsop Plains Cemetery shall be protected from incompatible uses by placing it in the Open Space, Parks and Recreation Zone.</p>			<p>STAFF NOTE: The cemetery is now zoned OPR (Open Space, Parks and Recreation). This policy is completed and should be removed.</p>



GOAL 5: NATURAL RESOURCES, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS, AND OPEN SPACES

PURPOSE: TO PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVE SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS AND OPEN SPACES.

POLICY REVIEW

CLATSOP COUNTY GOALS AND POLICIES	GOAL MET (Y/N)	RETAIN GOAL (Y/N)	RECOMMENDED CHANGES
<p>POLICY 6 The County will protect the historical character of the Tillamook Lighthouse, Morrison House, the Clatsop Plains Memorial Church and the Westport Log Tunnel through appropriate provisions in the zoning ordinance.</p>			<p>STAFF NOTE: Section 3.192, Clatsop County <i>Standards Document</i>, details requirements designed to protect the mentioned historic sites. Recommend changing language in this to policy to “The County will continue to protect.....”</p>
<p>POLICY 7 Clatsop County will work with the Clatsop County Historical Society and the State Historic Preservation Office to evaluate the historical significance of sites and buildings identified by the Citizen Advisory Committee. The Goal #5 Administrative Rule evaluation process will also be applied at that time. The County will take appropriate action to protect any sites that are placed on the State of Oregon Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings. This will be completed in the next two years.</p>			<p>STAFF NOTE: Staff does not know how many, or which, sites or buildings were placed on the State of Oregon Inventory in 1979-1980 when this policy was adopted. The current inventory contains 1,913 entries in all of Clatsop County. Sixty of those entries are for sites within unincorporated Clatsop County. Other than the requirements in Section 3.192, <i>Standards Document</i>, there are no other regulations in place to protect other historic resources.</p>
<p>CULTURAL RESOURCES POLICIES</p>			
<p>POLICY 1 The County will review land use activities that may affect known archeological sites. If it is determined that a land-use activity may affect the integrity of an archaeological site, the County shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Office on appropriate measures to preserve or protect the site and its contents.</p>			<p>STAFF NOTE: Section 3.194, <i>Standards Document</i>, contains regulations regarding protection of archaeological sites.</p> <p>The Clatsop Plains CAC has previously provided the following recommended change to this policy: <i>The County will review land use activities that will affect known archaeological sites. If it is determined that a land use activity may affect the integrity of an archaeology site, the County shall consult</i></p>



GOAL 5: NATURAL RESOURCES, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS, AND OPEN SPACES

PURPOSE: TO PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVE SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS AND OPEN SPACES.

POLICY REVIEW

CLATSOP COUNTY GOALS AND POLICIES	GOAL MET (Y/N)	RETAIN GOAL (Y/N)	RECOMMENDED CHANGES
			<p>with the Chinook Indian Nation and then the State Historic Preservation Office on appropriate measures to preserve or protect the site and its contents.</p> <p>Need definition of “archaeological” Need to include “cultural”</p>
<p>POLICY 2 Indian cairns, graves and other significant archaeological resources uncovered during construction or excavation shall be preserved intact until a plan for their excavation or reinterment has been developed by the State Historic Preservation Office.</p>			<p>STAFF NOTE: Section 3.194, <i>Standards Document</i>, contains regulations regarding protection of archaeological sites.</p> <p>The Clatsop Plains CAC has previously provided the following recommended change to this policy: Change “Indian” to “Chinook Indian Nation” Add “the Chinook Indian Nation” before “State Historic Preservation Office”.</p>



GOAL 5: IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES AND DRAFT POLICIES

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC RESOURCES POLICIES	
ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	PROPOSED DRAFT LANGUAGE
Bradwood Landing and Clifton are not considered as historic sites	Policy not necessarily required. CACs need to decide whether to include area as a listed historic resource in Goal 5
Should County become a Certified Local Government	The County shall obtain public input in order to determine whether there is public support for the County becoming a Certified Local Government.
CULTURAL RESOURCES POLICIES	
ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	PROPOSED DRAFT LANGUAGE
Need more public education and outreach regarding how to properly handle artifacts that might be found on private property	The County shall, within two years of the date of adoption of this plan, develop a public education and outreach program to inform property owners about how to properly deal with found artifacts.
Need to develop closer working relationship with Chinook Indian Nation	The County shall identify ways to incorporate more input and cultural and historical knowledge from the Chinook Indian Nation. Such methods may include revising the Planning Commission bylaws to include a member of the Chinook Indian Nation on the Commission and including the Chinook Indian Nation on all public notices.

Historical & Cultural Assets in Clatsop County

March 2020

The Clatsop County Historical Society was asked to identify potentially significant historical or cultural assets in Clatsop County as part of the County's Comprehensive Plan. This is no small task. The last time this was attempted was 1980 and the list has not been updated since then. It included: Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Cannon at Cannon Beach, Tillamook Rock Lighthouse, Ecola State Park, Lindgren House, Tagg Place/R.W. Morrison Home, Clatsop Plains Memorial Church, Clatsop Plains Cemetery, Mill Site of the Falls Pulp Company, Shepherd & Morse Sawmill Site, and the Westport Log Tunnel.

The Clatsop County Historical Society is an educational organization dedicated to preserving and presenting the history of Clatsop County and the surrounding area. This mission is accomplished by:

- 1. Operating the Flavel House as an historic house museum depicting life in the 1880s & 1890s and telling the rich story of the Flavel Family, the Heritage Museum as a more traditional museum presenting a broad time period, the Oregon Film Museum as a specialized museum to interpret the rich history of film-making in Oregon, and the Uppertown Firefighter's Museum as a specialized museum focusing on the history and legacy of firefighting;*
- 2. Preserving the historic structures needed to tell these stories;*
- 3. Collecting applicable archival material;*
- 4. Publishing papers and written records;*
- 5. Collecting, conserving, exhibiting, and interpreting appropriate artifacts and authentic reproductions;*
- 6. Developing and presenting a variety of educational programs for school groups and the general public; and*
- 7. Placing the local history into a regional, national, and international context.*

In terms of "preserving" historic assets in the County, CCHS is best utilized as an informational resource.

When historic or cultural resources are mentioned, many people think of wonderful old Victorian mansions. That is only one small piece of what makes up the rich historic and cultural tapestry that is Clatsop County.

Below are five different lists of items we think are worthy of more research for *possible inclusion* into a list of significant places, structures, or things in the county. One list was assembled by our long-time archivist Liisa Penner with some assistance from volunteer researchers. The second list was given to us by John Goodenberger, CCHS volunteer and Astoria City Historian. The third is from a brochure we believe was distributed by Clatsop

County in the 1970s. The fourth is a short list specific to Westport. The fifth is by one of our volunteer researchers Sheila Nolan.

More research is definitely called for: What is left? Is it endangered in any way? Who owns it? Why is it important? How important is it? Does it fill in a gap or is it part of a story being told elsewhere? How best do we, as a community, preserve and interpret it? Who is the best steward?

Liisa Penner List

Westport ferry

Miles Crossing (formerly called Boonesborough)

Spirit Place -- south of Warrenton (not sure of south border of Warrenton – this is the site of Indian graves used until the 1920s, since partly dug up and later plowed over a residential area.

Pacific Grange on Highway 101 where early residents gathered for entertainment and education

Astoria Golf & Country Club -- One of the early golf clubs in Oregon

Netel Grange on Lewis & Clark Road – visited by Bethenia Owens Adair, also an early grange master who helped runaway sailors (Charles Dow)

Camp Clatsop – military training camp before Rilea

Camp Rilea – current military training camp

Lewis and Clark Cemetery (Riverview) on Lewis & Clark Road at bridge near Netel Grange

Greenwood Cemetery – Highway 202 east of Astoria

Grangers aka Youngs River Cemetery – on Youngs River Road at the Andy Young farm – an incorporated cemetery now hidden in the woods 7/9 Section 10

Rose Casey -- Indian Cemetery near Youngs River Cemetery trampled by cows (& destroyed) Relatives of the family of George Washington Cook who had both a donation land claim and a homestead claim. 7/9 Section ?

Heckard Cemetery 7/9 Section 18 Across the road from Lavina Brandon's place.

Westport Cemetery -- road off highway 30 to right at entrance to Westport – current use

Elsie Cemetery – near Red Bluff Road

Jewell Cemetery 5/7 Section 11

Hamlet Cemetery (not easy to find)

Evergreen Cemetery in Seaside

Maplewood Cemetery 8/7 Section 16

Svensen Cemetery owned by the Finnish Brotherhood

Lattie-Cloutrie Family Cemetery 6/10 Section 21

Lupatia Crew from a British bark 1881 shipwreck 5/11 Section 1

Cranberry Bogs (owned by Dellinger family) near Gearhart

Melville – named for the son of Josiah Ingalls – on Lewis & Clark Road about eight miles from Seaside. Josiah was noted for his interesting letters to the editor in the 1870s

Moore's Mill at Fort Clatsop in 1850s – P.W. Gillette's journal

Grass seed business at Riekkola's field south of old Youngs Bay bridge.

Site of covered bridge on John Day River (named for Astor Party member)

Lillenas Road – Lillenas, Fitcha & Estoos Cemetery (2 small cemeteries not far apart.)

Lewis & Clark trail from fort to Plains & also other trails across the Clatsop Ridge to Cullaby Lake area (from Lukas Road)

Daffodil production fields on Clatsop Plains (Pickering Bulb Farm – see map)

Smith Lake home of Solomon H. Smith, already marked with stone

Astoria Reservoir for Astoria's water system

Ocean Home Farm on Clatsop Plains – Story in Cumtux – later home of early settlers from England (many on Clatsop Plains from same area)

Cullaby Lake motorboat – swimming park

Jeffers Gardens, platted by the grandsons of Joseph Jeffers

On one of the bluffs near the military road in the area of Saddle Mountain, called Swallalahost by the Indians, was a bluff the wolves used to kill elk. They would corral a band of elk onto the bluff and force some of them over it and into Destruction Creek. There was only one way to get in and out of the trap. This was in Section 34, Township 5 North, Range 8 West.

There were three main gold and silver mining areas in Clatsop County.

1. Rock Creek Mining District where 66 claims had been filed. It was in T4N by R6W and the area is just north of Highway 26 as one goes ten miles or so past the Elsie-Elderberry Inn-Quartz Creek Bridge group, halfway from Astoria to Portland on Highway 26 (some into Columbia County, exact locations are unknown).
2. Last Chance Mining District. Single mine tunnel located on the Lewis & Clark River, 5 mineral claims there
3. Cruisers' Gulch Mining District a couple miles southwest of Elsie

The military road that leaves from upper Astoria and goes all the way to Forest Grove. (Book on the road is in the CCHS collection.)

Water way that went from the Skippanon to Seaside to avoid a sea trip before roads were built. Story in Cumtux by Col. Pickering.

Paul See property where archaeological dig took place ca. 1971, searching for Native American material

John Reith pioneer home on Lewis & Clark Road. He dug some of the earliest dikes in the county in Warrenton and Lewis & Clark.

Early sawmill built at the head of tidewater (at site of bridge) on Lewis & Clark River, at intersection of two roads that join there then continue on to Seaside.

South of the Seaside Cove where tides can catch unwary strollers on the beach

Site of the Warren Brothers hotel at Ecola Park.

The site of the Cloutrie family's Summer House – the first tourist place in Seaside (in the 1850s. Antoine Cloutrie's wife was the daughter of Alexander Latty and his Indian wife Sikkus.

Klootchey Park is the location where Antoine Cloutrie and a group of surveyors died of ptomaine poisoning. His name was misspelled.

Cupie Ziak's wildlife preserve in Brownsmead (on the old road from Knappa to Brownsmead)

Tillamook Rock Lighthouse

Agricultural Experiment Station from 1913 and the County Home (aka the County Poor Farm) from 1914 located across the road from each other at present site of the 4-H Fairgrounds at Walluski.

Ecola Park donated in 1932 by the Samuel Boardman family

Crown Willamette camp at Lewis & Clark, above the road to the Seaside garbage dump, labor riot between two unions, 2 men killed and 25 arrested, March 7, 1936

Arch Cape tunnel built in 1936

Sunset Highway (Wolf Creek Hwy) completed to Portland in 1939.

Ft. Clatsop became a national monument 1958

Tenasillie Island became a refuge for deer in 1974.

CCC camp building in Warrenton still standing. Diane Collier (503-861-2450) showed it to me a few years ago.)

Lindgren Cabin at Cullaby Lake, moved from the Hamlet area, features old Finnish building techniques.

Soapstone Lake in Hamlet area, original location of the Lindgren Cabin, isolated place for home of the Lindgren family.

John Reith house on Lewis & Clark a couple miles north of the Netel Grange. Trees on the Reith property were planted by pioneer P.W. Gillette in the 1850s. Some had still survived according to book "Whistle Punk" CCHS# 88.008 published by Seaside students.

Old grist mill located on the banks of the Fishhawk River below the falls of the same name. Operated by Peter Wage in the late 1890s, producing flour for Nehalem residents. Cumtux Winter 1981, pages 24 - 27.

John Goodenberger – CCHS Volunteer, Astoria City Historian

Clatsop County Landmarks Proposed/Considered by the Clatsop County Historical Advisory Committee

Japanese Shelling Marker

Clatsop Plains Presbyterian Church

John Day River

Westport Tunnel

Clifton, Cook Cannery and old schoolhouse (not extant)

Eben Parker Res. Near John Day River (not extant)

Old Indian Burial Ground, near entrance to Ocean View Cemetery

Cairnsmore shipwreck west of Coffinberry Lake

Military Road

Indian village on Tansy Point

Bradwood

Hunt's Sawmill site

Lexington, site of first courthouse

Chief Cullaby's gravesite

Solomon Smith residence

Big Creek Hatchery

Klaskanine Hatchery

Saddle Mtn. Tunnel

Camp Rilea

Ecola

Tillamook Head Trail Jewell

Coast Guard Air Station Westport

Game Refuge Job Corps

Buoy Dept. South Jetty

Clatsop Beach Bark Galena

Indian Long House Mail Trail

Indian Beach Radio Road

Seaside Golf Course Oil Well sites

Radio Road Russian Point

Elsie Cemetery Olney landing
 Bear Woman's Grave Mission cistern
 Walluski-Bear Valley Railroad grade

1970s Handout - Highlights

Westport Tunnel	Bradley Park	Bradwood
Tenas Illahee Island	Clifton	Brownsmead
Cathlamet Bay	John Day River	Job Corps Training Center
Tongue Point	Coast Guard Buoy Depot	Youngs Bay
Clatsop Airport	South Jetty	Trestle Bay
Peter Iredale	Battery Russell	Submarine Monument
Smith Mission	Cullaby Lake Park	Camp Rilea
Clatsop City	Tillamook Head Trail	Clark's View
Ecola Park	Hug Point	Old Mail Trail
Onion Peak	Sugarloaf Mountain	Humbug Mountain
Railroad Tunnel	Saddle Mountain Park	Wickiup Lake
Tidewater Summit	Fishhawk Falls	Elk Meadows
Grand Rapids	Vine Maple	Elsie
Spruce Run Park	Camp Olson	Camp McGregor
Four Corners	Buster Camp	Gnat Creek Falls

Jim Aalberg – CCHS Volunteer, Author of "Westport" book, decendent of Captain West

WESTPORT:

1852 one of the earliest water powered sawmills on the lower Columbia

1869 first Salmon cannery on the Oregon side of the Columbia River

1868 first shipment of lumber from the Pacific Coast to Australia aboard the *Onward*

1890 only logging tunnel in United States built for the use of oxen in hauling logs

1929 The Westport Lumber Company cut the replacement masts for the *USS Constitution* aka Old Ironsides

Westport is the longest continuous saw-milling operation location in Oregon history 1852 to 1971

Only car and passenger ferry on the Columbia River still operating between the states of Washington and Oregon.

Sheila Nolan – CCHS Volunteer Researcher

Fernhill or Fern Hill - 8 miles east of Astoria. Named for the heavy growth of eagle brach, or bracken in the area. PO est as Fern Hill in 1901, changed to Fernhill in 1901, closed in 1922. Town came into being close to railroad and highway because of lumbering.

Burnside – named for David Burnside, a native of Ireland who came to the US in 1825. He settled his donation land claim in 1855, and the nearby station was subsequently named on this account.---Excerpted from Oregon Historic Names p 110

Twilight Eagle Sanctuary

Svensen

Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge

Knappa, about 15 miles east of Astoria

Blind Slough - about halfway between Knappa and Brownsmead

"Blind Slough opens off the Prairie Channel of the Columbia River ...The slough wanders about a good deal and gets nowhere in particular. One fair-sized branch pinches out suddenly, and that was probably the reason for the name. Blind Slough post office was established near this water on May 2, 1910." Oregon Historic Names, pg 90

Brownsmead – 16 mi east of Astoria; north of Knappa off US 30 "a child of diking and reclamation. You couldn't call it a ghost town as late as 1974 because a country store was open, right across the pavement from the Grange hall. . . a quarter mile up a rural arterial you could still make out Brownsmead School District on what had been turned into a barn—but the store was full of goodly items, including wheels of cheese whose odors dripped right through the door." Friedman, Pg. 33 Previously known as Brody, it was named after W. G. Brown who built dikes and was the reclamation engineer. Now just a farming district in the slough area. The store closed years ago.

Sylvandale School on Sylvandale Road, a single-room schoolhouse now privately owned and gradually being restored.

"the Warehouse" – on Aldrich Point Road a few years past Sylvandale. This building is a net shed that was built on site in 1928. At the wide spot in Gnat Creek was a holding pond for one of the logging companies here from 1890 to 1930. Just below the warehouse is a tide box. The first 5 dike and tide boxes were completed in 1917. Cross dikes were finished in 1928 that cut across Blind Slough. The farms came after fishing and logging and the dikes made the farms possible. Roads arrived in the first decades of the 20th century; until then many people lived in float homes, and transportation was mostly by boat.

Albert, Oregon – large house to left on Brownsmead Dike Lane is all that is left of Albert, Oregon, which had a store, a hotel for loggers, and a post office from 1901 to 1913.

"a creatively embellished house that was once inhabited by one Barefoot Bill."

Downtown Brownsmead: a tiny train station, the empty store that was once a school, and the substantial Hall of The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, built in 1918. The Grange has been the center of Brownsmead social life since then, including a stint as basketball court for the school across the street. The hoops and court remain, but are no longer much used. Nowadays, the Grange plays host to the annual Corn Feed, the Rummage Sale, country dances, and whatever else the community requires. The hall is clean and brightly painted, seemingly waiting to be filled by the next lively event.

Aldridge Point

Clifton - "In the 1870s a hamlet was established here. Then a cannery was built. It must have been quite successful, because a spur line was pushed into Clifton. The community was settled by Italians, Greeks and Yugoslavs, who traded old country fishing villages for new. Nationalistic feuding dissolved into a rich mixture of cultures, though for decades there were three colonies in that small strip along the Columbia. About 1915 Clifton had a population of 200, a store, a school, a small fleet of fishing boats, and houses lining the river or set slightly back of it, seemed to be built on stilts. Most were unoccupied and a few had tilted or collapsed into the river. The wharf was still there, serving as a spread for gillnets, but no one was on the dock." Friedman, pg 32

Bradwood – a company town, now a ghost town; about 12 miles NW of Westport and 3 mi off US 30. First occupied by Henry Hunt who brought his saw mill from Ohio in 1843. In 1930, the town was incorporated by the Bradley-Woodward Lumber Co. taking the hybrid name of Bradwood. "Built in 1931-1934, is the last traditional-type company town planned in the Northwest... Bradwood consisted basically of one long street of some one thousand feet, given on both sides to small single-family row houses uniformly constructed, spaced, and painted. Facing the planked walkways lining each side of the street, yards were once tightly enclosed by white picket fences. Along the western end of the street stood the mill office-company store and, beyond, the larger two story homes built for mill officials." Lumber Ghosts by Kenneth A. Erickson pg 99 The saw mill closed in 1962. In 1984 where once were 56 houses, "five homes, four of which are inhabited, and an old dilapidated store are the only evidence of a once thriving mill town." "The five remaining residents of the old mill town of Bradwood have been served their eviction notices." Quotes from The Oregonian 11 Jun 1984

Wauna – "Wauna was a big old company town, vintage 1914, which into the early 19560s lingered on as a ghost town complete with houses, hotel, office, recreation hall, and barber shop, all painted the company yellow with green trim.. Crown Zellerback, now James River, which bought the town site from Wauna Lumber Company cleared the old company structures, except the water tower, and constructed a large pulp and paper plant on the old mill site and the riverside portion of the original town site. A layer below the pulp mill is the old sawmill site, a layer below the sawmill is the old Indian fishing village of Wauna." Lumber Ghosts by Kenneth A Erickson pg 100.

Taylorville - a mile west of Westport Named for Lawrence and Olive Taylor who platted the community in the 1920s. They managed the Westport Hotel for many years.

SOME SITES OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE IN UNINCORPORATED EAST CLATSOP COUNTY

	Location	Notes, Comments
<u>HIGHWAY 202</u>		
OLNEY community	8 mi S of Astoria	Olney is named for Cyrus Olney, an Ohio native appointed supreme court justice of Oregon Territory in 1853. Olney was a member of Oregon's constitutional convention in 1857. It is located at the head of Young's Bay, SE of Astoria;" where the Youngs River Falls Loop highway crosses the Klaskanine River."
OLNEY GENERAL STORE	at Olney intersection	
TIDEWATER TIMBER CO camp	was 5 mi by train from Olney	previously Western Cooperaage Camp; See Sam Churchill books for history
CAMP BOYINGTON (CCC)	between Olney & the summit	CCC camp est. in 1933; named for Clatsop Co's Judge Boyington; 196 men worked building roads
OLNEY COMMUNITY CHURCH	87869 Highway 202	Planned by Warren [Morgan] and built by Earl Wyatt and Claude Winlund, one large room (leftover WWII housing) was moved to the hill. Warren's wife, Zorada, added a bell from Green Mt. School. First services were held on Easter Sunday, 1956. . .The room was filled with long benches with no backs. Gunny sheets were hung to separate the Sunday Schools classes. . . . It would be 1962 before indoor plumbing was installed.
OLNEY GRANGE building	89342 Highway 202	
HENNINGSSEN FARM		see Cumtux, Spring 1981 p 31-33
TIDEWATER SUMMIT		Named by Tidewater Timber Company whose Summit Camp or Upper Camp was nearby. 1221 foot pass was the easiest path for early railroads between Youngs Bay and the Nehalem Valley.
Historic house?	above Fishhawk Falls/81548	green house; last house before summit. Near Fishhawk Falls Pit Road.Needs history research.
LEE WOODEN PARK	4 1/2 mi NW of Jewell	Park's full name is Lee Wooden Fishhawk Falls County Park. It has a very beautiful waterfall; named after Charles "Lee" Wooden, a prominent Jewell resident who was born on the homestead in 1879. He was very active in the community: served on Jewell School Board for 27 years and was active in getting Jewell High School built in 1925. He was known throughout the Unites States as "Mr. Rural Electrification" for his work locally, for his sixteen years as president or vice president on the Oregon Rural Electric Board , and for his nine years as Region IX representative on the National REA Board.
DENVER, Oregon -	near Hamilton Creek Rd.	Named for its first postmaster, William J Denver (PO 1884-1888), a prominent farmer in Jewell. Mrs. Denver was later postmistress at Warrenton for eight years. Son, Robert, was Clatsop county's first soldier death of WWI.
SAMUELSON BARN	near MP 26	historic barn

Location	Notes, Comments
UPPER TIDEWATER CAMP	behind 80415 Hwy 202 Camp and sawmill were in area above the house across from the western end of the elk reserve. 1930 census shows approx 300 people of many nationalities living here and working in the woods. Between the wildlife reserve and camp was the Soderbeck Dairy and a Soderbeck school.
MEDLEY, Oregon	3 mi west of Jewell After the Denver PO closed, the Medley PO, Named after its postmaster William Medley was open from 1890 - 1904. There was also a Medley School.
JEWELL MEADOWS	1 1/2 mi W of Jewell On most winter days you can see up to 200 elk feeding and resting in the meadows. Established in 1969 with 183 acres, now 1,114 acres owned by ODFW and an additional 1826 acres owned by Oregon Dept of Forestry, Weyerhaeuser Company and Stimson Lumber Company.
JAMIESON HOUSE	79834 Highway 202 aka The Bunkhouse, located on Jewell wildlife reserve property. Built in 1915 for the James Jamieson family. It was very modern for its time, including a self-starting electric lighting plant that allowed for some outdoor lights. In 1911 Jamieson started the first commercial orchard in Clatsop county: ten acres with 1500 trees. Engbretsen Seed Company purchased the property in 1935 and it may have been used for their seed business.
JEWELL CEMETERY	Beneke Rd. a beautiful old cemetery up on a hill where many local pioneer families are buried here.
BENEKE ROAD/BENEKE CREEK	at Jewell Named for John W. Beneke an early German settler, who in the 1880 census is shown as a bachelor farmer, age 54. In 1900 he married a widow with four children. There was also a Beneke School.
JEWELL, OREGON	Int of 202 & 103 In the 1920s and 1930s Jewell was a busy place. It had the Hotel Jamieson with restaurant, store and post office, then Popham & Meier hotel, restaurant, store and post office, Jewell Garage (only some rubble remains), May Brock's Beauty Shop, and the last Jewell store which is long abandoned and slowly falling down. This last store building was the confectionery, pool hall, tavern and card room next to the hotel. There also remain tree abandoned residences near Hwy 202 and Beneke Road. The Jewell tavern which was jusu east of Hwy 103 is just a flat piece of ground along the creek. It was open until the early 1990s.
JEWELL TAVERN	S side of Hwy 202 It was located just east of the intersection of 202 and 103 beside Beneke Creek. It closed in August of 1993 after selling out all of their food and drink to Hood to Coast visitors. In later years the floor sloped so the pool tables had modified legs.

Location	Notes, Comments
GRANDMA COURT'S house, the lar E of the intersections	In 1893, James and Mary Court walked along the Fishhawk Creek (Columbia Co.) trail from Woods Landing on the Columbia River. They brought their household goods downriver on a scow. When James died in 1910, Mary Court was left a widow with eight children ages 1 1/2 to 16 years old.
Old Loafing Shed	need history
Old Highway 77/ Jewell Lane	This is a small section of old Highway 77 that stayed north of the Nehalem River before bridges were built.
WAGE Road	William Wage lived almost his entire life on the property his father homesteaded. His WWI draft registration lists him as Fire Warden for the State Fire Association. Evelyn Wage taught continuously from 1917 until her final illness. 150 people honored her at that school in 1960 for 39 years of teaching there.
DOC RANKIN's place	Well-known Astoria veterinarian retired here in 1953. Many stories about hunting activities on his property. "Doc Rankins place" was still on internet maps in the early 1990s. Now it is where the road dept gravel piles are.
HOPKINS	PO (1890-1902) Named for first postmaster Thomas Hopkins; there was also a Hopkins School here; descendants still on the property.
NORTHROP CREEK	Was Wilson Creek before early settlers, the Northrups moved here. The Northrups died in 1890 within 8 days of each other and are buried somewhere on their property. Mr. Northrup was the oldest man in the county, at age 89, when he died.
NORTHROP CREEK ROAD	Northrup Creek Road connects to Old 77/Vesper Road which is another part of the only road before bridges which stayed on the north side of the river.
NORTHROP CREEK HORSE CAMP	Built in 2005 with 8 corral camp sites and 3 add'l tent/trailer camp sites without corrals
NYSTROM house	I think there are some bootleggers stories here.
GIUSTINA BROS. SAW MILL	nothing remaining. A saw mill & camp operated here from about 1918-1923
SAGER CREEK ROAD	named after Noah Sagers, a farmer who homesteaded in 1879
NORDSTROM DRIVE:	named after Andrew Nordstrom, an important early settler whose descendants still live here

Location	Notes, Comments
<p>Nordstrom Pioneer Barn</p> <p>Nordstrom abandoned house</p>	<p>recently restored; not sure of date built?</p> <p>Nordstrom and Cahill farms were accessible only by fording the Nehalem River until 1913 when county road and bridge were built.</p>
CAHILL ROAD	named for Irishman Thomas J Cahill; he came in 1875; descendants remain here.
BERG ranch	<p>MP 38</p> <p>farm buildings on the rise; Bergs still live on the property. Settled by Daniel Berg about 1896. Daniel Berg from a large pioneer family of the Nehalem Valley.</p>
ROSENBERG house	<p>at Jones Rd & Hwy 202</p> <p>Mrs. Rosenberg was from the Johnston family, a well known pioneer family; William L Rosenberg was Vesper postmaster 1905-1919 . He also was caretaker for the Emmanuel Episcopal Church.</p>
OLD VESPER ROUTE 77	<p>MP 38.5</p> <p>Highway 77 followed the north side of the Nehalem River (before bridges were built). After the new road and bridge, the church was turned to face the new road.</p>
EMMANUAL EPISCOPAL CHURCH	<p>>MP 39</p> <p>Church was built in 1914 by the William Johnston family; also called Vesper Church. The interior and general layout work was done by Lucius P Mathews of Mist . Still maintained by family and used occasionally for weddings or funeral services.</p>
VESPER community	<p>generally the area from Northrup Creek Rd to the county line or slightly beyond; PO 1879-1919; named by first postmaster, William Johnston, for the evening star</p>
TURPIN mountain	<p>E from Hwy 202 at county line</p> <p>called Turpin Mountain by the oldtimers for John S. Turpin a Nehalem Valley pioneer whose family moved here. He was known for the social events/dances held here that lasted all night .</p>
<p>COLUMBIA-CLATSOP COUNTY LINE</p> <p>FISHHAWK LAKE</p>	<p>100 acre man made lake on Fish Hawk Creek north of Birkenfeld. Built in the 1960s as a private community.</p>

Notes, Comments

Location

HIGHWAY 103 - FISHHAWK FALLS HIGHWAY

FORESTRY ASS'N HEADQUARTERS	by the Jewell School	old home, buildings. NEED DATE, INFO
JEWELL SCHOOL		original log school opened May 18, 1874 with 15 students; rebuilt multiple times
James Walker homestead	83829 Hwy 103	aka Corcoran homestead then Slangers' place. Myrtle Slinger was well-known, writing about the Nehalem Valley in several publications.
COCOVILLE - no evidence of it	2 1/2 mi down river from Jewell	Cocoville was named for Henry Coco who played basketball at Oregon State College
VIC NORMAN FARM	83195 Hwy 103	Vic Norman, who built the house, was a legendary logging head loader and rigging man. Previously where the barn is, there was a large mill pond for Bill Johnson's cedar and fir mill. House is pink.
RAYMOND BLUFF	past Norman house at curve	Mr. Raymond had an alder mill below the bluff.
STINSON HOUSE	82809 Hwy 103	Red w/white trim, bars on windows. Mrs. Stinson was daughter of early pioneer/postmaster William Denver
GRAND RAPIDS townsite -	3.8 mi fr Jewell School	incorp in 1892; PO closed in 1897; village included sawmill, saloon, store and a number of houses.
TIDEPORT CAMP	MP 3.5	The pasture here was the location of the camp; the barn was built from boards from the dining hall. There were barracks which housed 400 people. To the right of the barracks was the cookhouse. Towards the river was a forty-holer outhouse (ten stations in a section).
TIDEPORT manager's house	82316 Hwy 103	up on the hill overlooking the camp; it is still occupied
Mill houses	on 103 below mgr house	Until recently, three of the old mill houses existed along the road here, only one now remains. Where the storage unit sits was the home that burnt in the 1990s where Sybil Norman once lived.
MILLBURN	at 103 & Tweedle Rd	A townsite that was platted, but never developed; the 1892 financial crisis hit the area hard.
TWEEDLE ROAD		named after David K. Tweedle, an important farmer/settler in the area. Several pioneer families still live on this road. It is another section of Old 77 and would have connected to Red Bluff Rd.

Location	Notes, Comments
BRIDGE AT TWEEDLE ROAD	Covered bridge was built in 1913; before 1913, the road stayed on the north side of the Nehalem River. Tweedle children had to cross the river in a rowboat or dugout canoe to get to school. A community dinner and all-night dance in the covered bridge celebrated its opening.
MULLENBACH ROAD	Named for an early Danish settler, Louis Myllenbeck, who farmed here. When logging was at its peak, this road was known for its alcohol and called Soak Alley
BUSTER CAMP site	There were probably about 500 people living at Buster Camp in the early 1930s. Some old railroad iron hidden in the forest is all that remains; difficult to locate site
VINEMAPLE community	There was a Vinemaple PO here (six mi downstrea/SW of Jewell) between approx 1891-1902. Community had a two story schoolhouse with a bell tower, store, Grange hall, and log church building. Includes Cow Creek Road, Vinemaple Road and Maple Road.
BAY ROAD	Named for Jack and Anna Bay who had a large farm at the end of the road along the Nehalem River. He was a gentleman farmer or a "kept man" and she was a madam on Astor Street in Astoria.
DOONEY RANCH	probably was the Pope family homestead
POPES CORNER	Named for Fred Pope, born in 1878, one of the first white male children born in the Elsie District
POPES VALLEY TAVERN	Oldtimers remember guys playing cards in the tavern who would shoot their guns into the floor if the game didn't go right. Often women were waiting for the card game to end outside in the cars.
POPE MEEKER ROAD	at the end of this road are the remains of a bridge that collapsed in rains Feb, 1931.
MISHAWAKA community	PO from 1878-1901; a large area generally east of Elsie, centered around Pope's Corner.
KELLY HOUSE	aka OLD MEEKER HOUSE. Meekers and Kellys are known pioneer families. Oney of Oney's on Highway 26 was a Kelly daughter.
GRONNEL ROAD	Gronnell is a well known Finnish pioneer family of the Elsie area

**PRESERVING
CLATSOP COUNTY'S
HISTORIC
RESOURCES**

LOWER COLUMBIA PRESERVATION SOCIETY

13 MARCH 2020

WHAT IS LACKING?

A current on-the-ground reconnaissance-level survey of unincorporated areas including:

TOWNS

GHOST TOWNS

LOGGING CAMPS

FARMS

Inventories provide the information necessary to locate and evaluate resources and develop programs to protect such resources.

Inventories themselves do not have any regulatory effect.

WHY A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY IS IMPORTANT

“The local government will not have evaluated whether a resource is significant when the inventory is initially developed. That is, the inventory should include those resources that are potentially significant and worthy of protection.”

Inventory is an ongoing process. What was included on historic site lists from 40 years ago is an excellent start but not adequate to determine what might be included today.

A current survey would provide the opportunity to document, to a limited extent, what is extant from previous lists of sites as well as identify additional potentially significant sites.

COMP PLAN SHOULD ALSO ADDRESS:

Historic structures that are tax foreclosed by the County

Historic structures owned by the County

Dedication to ongoing inventory efforts

RECOMMENDATIONS

Inventory by town or area:

Olney

Jeffers Garden

Svensen

Knappa

Brownsmead

Ecola

Cullaby

Clifton

Arch Cape

Hamlet

Lewis & Clark

John Day

Chadwell

Melville

Albert

Elsie-Vinemaple

Clatsop Plains

Morrison

Bradwood

Westport

Smith Lake

Sunset Lake

IDENTIFY THEMES

Inventory by theme:

Industry

Schools

Granges

Farms/Barns

Storefronts

CHALLENGES

Funding historic inventories.

Contracting with out-of-area professionals.

Relying *too heavily* on local volunteers and organizations.

Identifying community members who can be resources in isolated areas. Create and maintain positive relationships in small communities by notifying them and asking them for assistance. People are a priceless sources of historic information.

Rural inventories often require access to private properties.

Clearly articulating preservation goals and explaining opt-out rules to the public.

WAYS THE COUNTY CAN PRESERVE HISTORIC RESOURCES

DOCUMENT – THROUGH AN ONGOING INVENTORY PROCESS

**DESIGNATE - ENCOURAGE NATIONAL REGISTER
NOMINATIONS (BASE LEVEL OF PROTECTION)**

**EDUCATE & INCENTIVIZE – ENCOURAGE BY VOLUNTARY
MEANS**

**SET AN EXAMPLE - BE GOOD STEWARDS OF COUNTY-OWNED
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

**EVALUATE SIGNIFICANCE, DESIGNATE PROPERTIES AND
ADOPT A PRESERVATION ORDINANCE**