



OREGON CITY PARKS & RECREATION

Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee

Meeting Announcement

Monday, April 24, 2000

Meeting Location: Pioneer Community Center, Lower Level

Agenda

Call to Order Bill Daniels, Chair 7:00 PM

Welcome and Introductions

Approval of Minutes Bill Daniels, Chair

Announcement:

Allen Toman's retirement

Old Business

✓ Pioneer Community Center Susan Deveck

✓ State Park Grant Application

✓ Park Signage*

✓ Carnegie Signage*

Parking Fees at Clackamette Bill Daniels/Dee Craig

Budget

New Business

Director's Report Dee Craig
Staff Update

Next Meeting Date: May 22, 1900

Adjourn: 9:00 PM

*Decision or Recommendation Required

Dee Craig



**OREGON CITY PARKS & RECREATION
PARKS & MEMORIALS**

**500 Hilda Street
Oregon City, OR 97045
503-657-8299
503-656-7488**

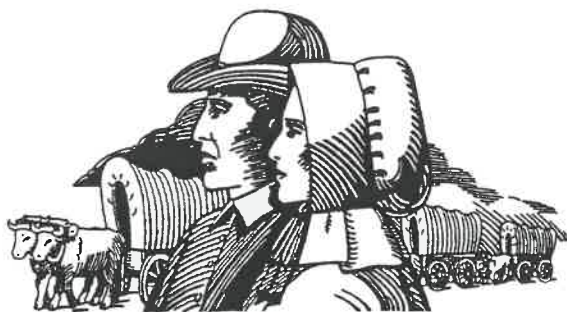
To: Parks & Recreation Advisory Committee
From: Oregon City Parks Department
Date: Monday, April 17, 2000
RE: Chapin Park Master Plan Meeting

**Meeting Notice
Chapin Park Master Plan Meeting**

**Join Oregon City Parks and Recreation
And
Walker-Macy, Landscape Architects**

As we develop a new look for Chapin Park

**Tuesday, April 25, 2000
6:30 – 9:00 PM
Pioneer Community Center (lower level)**



OREGON CITY PARKS & RECREATION

Activity Report

Month of: April 2000

Highlights of the Past Month:

Pioneer Community Center:

- ◆ Exterior of building was painted
- ◆ Friends of the Pioneer Center received a \$2000 donation to be used for new dining room chairs (will pay for 24 chairs)
- ◆ Over 300 people attended Old Time Fiddlers Concert on April 2nd

Cemetery:

- ◆ 8 Burials in March and 9 to date in April

Carnegie Art Center:

- ◆ April Attendance: Gallery 1,854 Children's Museum 1,487
- ◆ Hosted a successful Earth Day event and the annual Bunny Hop on Saturday, April 22
- ◆ Ermatinger House hosted 208 children and 28 adults at its 3rd living history presentation field trip of the year.
- ◆ Ermatinger House's front porch roof repair has been completed.

Aquatics Center:

- ◆ Combining the Friday Night Java and open swim program continues to work well and show growth for both programs.
- ◆ Conducted lifeguard training for community and to recruit summer staff
- ◆ Most summer concerts have sponsors secured

Administration:

- ◆ Chapin Park planning process has begun with the first of two public meetings and a display and public comment box placed at City Hall.
- ◆ Easter Egg Hunt programmed in cooperation with Neighborhood Association
- ◆ PRAC Park tour, Saturday April 8.
- ◆ Planning continues with OC School Dist. regarding McLaughlin School Park development.
- ◆ Evaluation of Parks and suggested maintenance schedule completed with assistance from Portland Park and Recreation Sr. Facility and Maintenance Supervisor, Dean Williams, report attached.
- ◆ Met with Pioneer Center Advisory Board and agreed to re-structure and combine with Friends group and identify a representation for appointment to PRAC.

Up Coming Events/Date of note:

Pioneer Center:

- ◆ Volunteer Recognition party Friday, April 28th
- ◆ Senior Health Fair May 31st co-sponsored by Willamette Falls Hospital
- ◆ The Sister City garden Club will be putting a fountain in entry way of Center

Cemetery:

- ◆ Annual Memorial Day Clean-up: May 19, 8:30 AM – 2:00 PM
- ◆ Memorial Day Services Monday, May 29 at 10:00 AM

Carnegie Art Center:

- ◆ Reception Sunday, May 7 1-4 PM, Regional show of Colored Pencil Society of America
- ◆ Carnegie Arts League Spring Tea and Fashion Show, May 20 Noon – 2:00 PM (sold out)

Concerns, Challenges, Information:

Pioneer Community Center:

- ◆ East wall of building where roof beams have decayed and deteriorated.

Aquatics Center:

- ◆ Summer Activity Guide will be sent to printer in May
- ◆ Preparing summer programs and publicity material

Administration/Recreation:

- ◆ Preliminary evaluation and engineering assessment completed on Pioneer Community Center roof/beams. Will need to get repair estimates. Not budgeted.
- ◆ Dreamland Skate Parks has been relieved of responsibility for the Skatepark project because of numerous missed deadlines. Purkiss-Rose, the original design team have been contacted to complete the project. Construction is still scheduled for Summer 2000.
- ◆ Hillendale Park Project is on schedule to begin construction Summer 2000.
- ◆ Work continues on the Summer Community Recreation Guide to be produced in cooperation with Oregon City Community Schools and other local providers.
- ◆ Summer program and special event planning for joint programming between OCPRD and OC Community Education continues.

Next PRAC meeting: Monday May 22, 7:00 PM @ Pioneer Community Center, lower level
PRAC continues to show interest in holding a work session with the City Commission regarding parking fees at Clackamette Park as well as other issues surrounding the development and use of the area (Clackamette Park, Clackamette Cove, Sportsraft Landing).

Park Signage:

15.28.50 Prohibited signs:

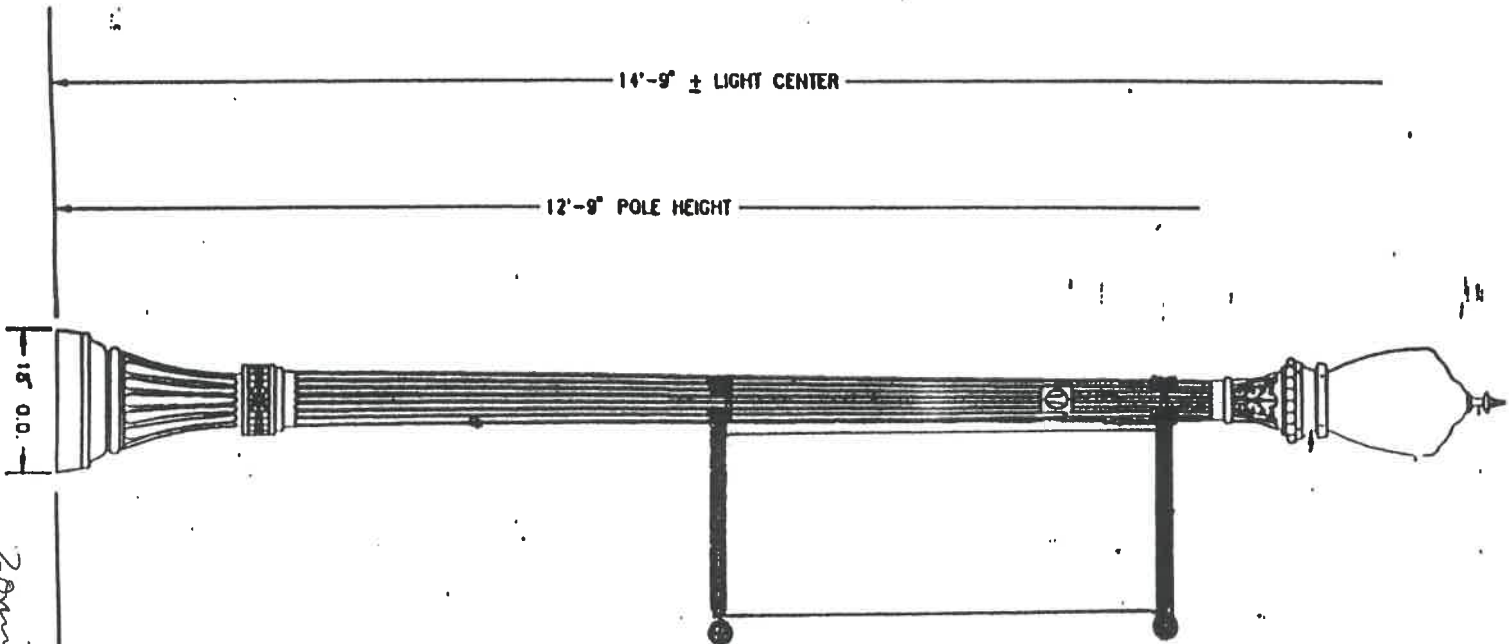
It is unlawful for the following signs to be erected or to be maintained except as otherwise provided in this chapter:

- G. Portable signs, A-frames, sandwich boards, tent signs, streamers, string of lights, balloons, hulas, banners or pennants, except traditional holiday decorations; and except as provided in section 12.28.010 B

Nothing in 12.28.010 B would allow this usage.

All signs require a sign permit:

Apply in writing and permit fee . Action within 90 days of approval
May require approval by the Historic Review Board



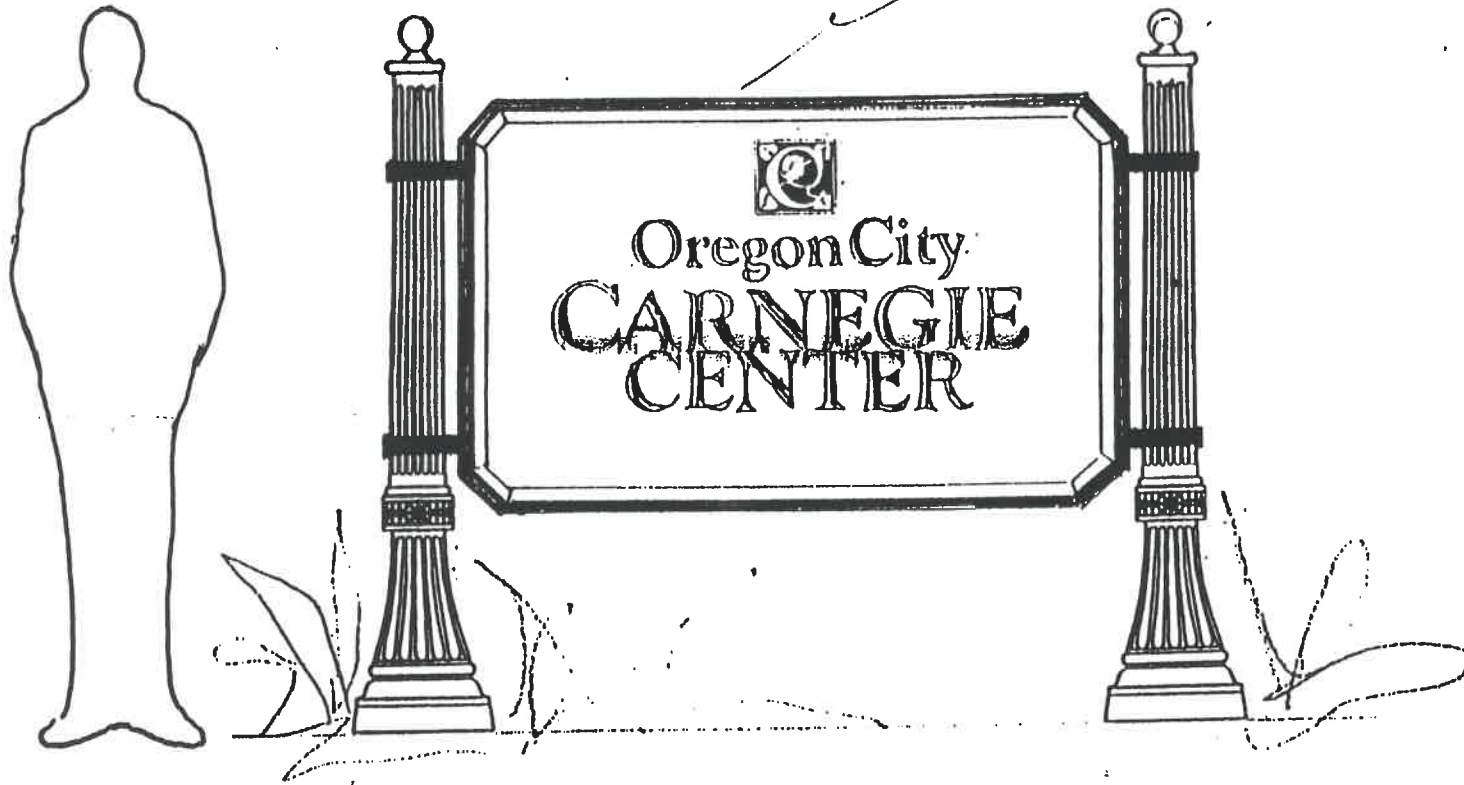
15.28.050 - Prohibited
 Do not currently
 Allowed within current
 Code -
 Except - road holiday

20m
 17.40.

Preference

- 2 Segues ① SW corner @ Fine Station
② smaller one @ 1st Bldg Ctr.

gold leaf letter
fine cream/crown yellow
green/magenta





w/ sign
Permit

15.28.030

Might have to
go before
H&B.?

B.C. - Uniformed Signage Throughout City
for all Parks -

Wednesday, March 29, 2000

Mayor John Williams
City Hall
320 Warner Milne Road
Oregon City, OR 97045

00 MAR 30 AM 10:18
RECEIVED
CITY OF OREGON CITY

Dear John:

I am writing you this letter to inform you of my official resignation from the Park and Recreation Advisory Committee as of May 1, 2000.

I have been a member of this committee since January 1, 1997, and have served a little over 3 years out of my 4 year term. I regretfully must resign now because of additional responsibilities with my teenage children and their activities, and to be available to accommodate my husband's busy travel schedule.

I have thoroughly enjoyed these past 3+ years, and have learned so much on public process, master planning, budgeting, and tax financing. This past December, I was able to sit in on the interviews for the hiring of our new Park and Recreation Director. I feel Dee Craig was and is the best choice, a strong candidate with so much to offer our city. I wish her much luck, success, and support in her new job.

I thank you all for the opportunity to serve Oregon City, and look forward to becoming involved again as my children grow up and finish high school. Meanwhile, I will stay involved in their schools and sports, and the McLoughlin Neighborhood Association.

Sincerely,

Daphne Wuest, Vice Chair
Park and Recreation Advisory Committee

cc. Dee Craig
Dan Holliday
Doug Neeley
John F. Lynch
Edward Allick



WATER ENVIRONMENT SERVICES

Water Quality Protection • Surface Water Management
Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Information
Only



March 27, 2000

J. Michael Read
Director

City Commissioners
City of Oregon City
320 Warner Milney Road
Oregon City, OR 97045

Re: Tri-City Water Pollution Control Plant

Dear Commissioners:

Thank you for scheduling our Citizen Task Force presentation at your work session on April 5. The members of the task force recognize that Oregon City will play a key role in all expansion projects and that, as the host city of the Tri-City Service District, the City must be satisfied that the expansion will be beneficial to City needs as well as to the District's ratepayers. Beyond the City's role as the host city for our facilities, Oregon City is our major neighboring landowner. We know that the City's decisions about developing neighboring property will affect the future development of the plant. As the land use authority, the City will have a great deal of control over how the plant mitigates any impacts on surrounding property. Oregon City's recent adoption of Title 3 protections for streams and rivers into the land use code will also affect plant expansion. We fully support these protections and are finding ways to maximize their benefits along with expanding the plant. The City is a key partner in our plant project.

The task force is also interested in the rich history of Oregon City and of our site in particular. The design team has developed a brief history of our site, which is attached for your information. Respecting this history is a key value which will be a theme in the plant's development.

The task force has been working since last October on issues ranging from chemical usage and odor control to plant layout and design concepts. They are now ready to discuss these issues with the City, neighbors and ratepayers. The designs are only conceptual and will change as we receive comments and as the City develops the overall land use plan for the Cove. Our preliminary design decisions may be able to be kept open to change so that our plans can be molded to fit with of the Downtown Community Plan Phase II Implementation planning process.

Attached is an outline of our presentation. We should take no more than 20 to 30 minutes. We hope this will leave time for discussion. We will be happy to answer any questions at the meeting or feel free to call me at 353-4562.

Sincerely,

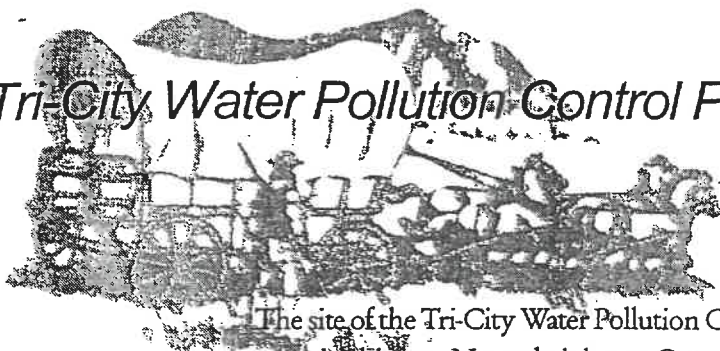
Theodore S. Kyle
Capital Program Manager

Attachments

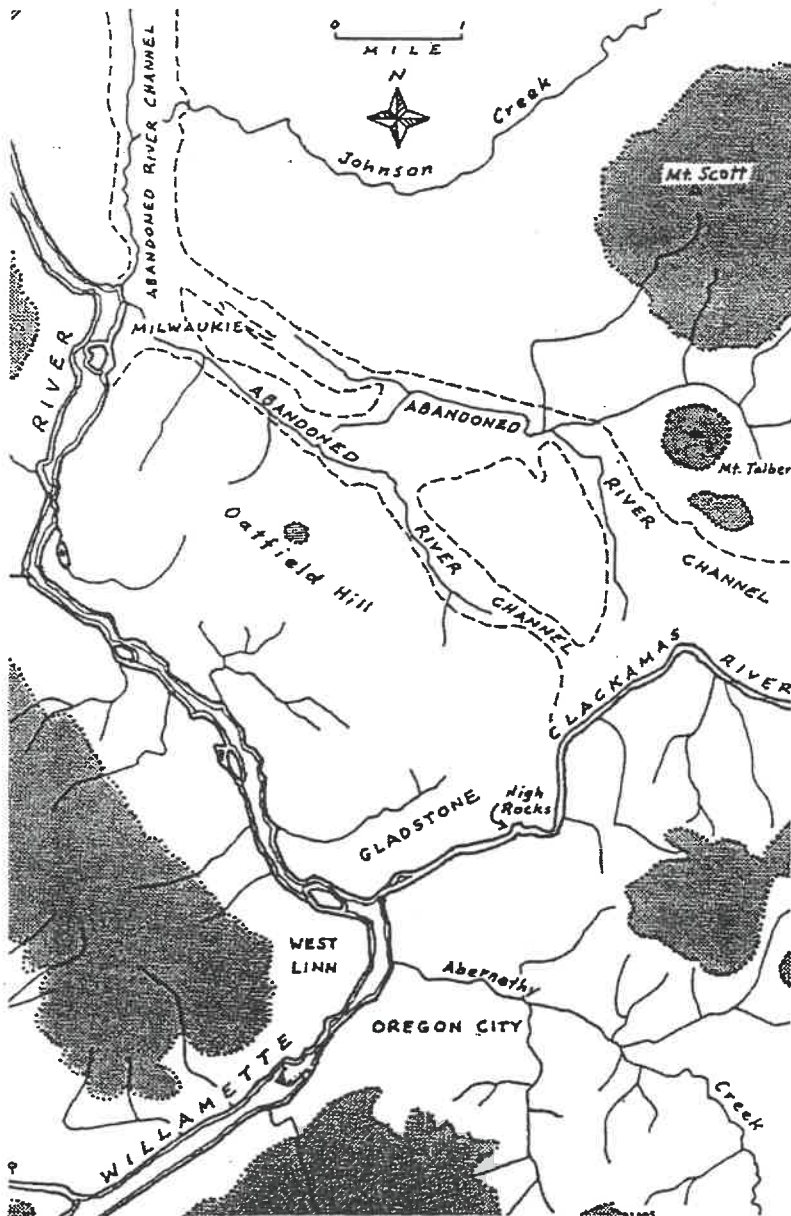
A Department Serving Clackamas County, Gladstone, Happy Valley, Johnson City, Milwaukie, Oregon City, Rivergrove and West Linn
9101 SE Sunnybrook Blvd. Suite 441 Clackamas, Oregon 97015 Telephone: 503/353-4567 Fax: 503/353-4565

♻️ Printed on recycled paper

Tri-City Water Pollution Control Plant Expansion Area History.



The site of the Tri-City Water Pollution Control Plant Expansion happens to be located in an area with a very rich history. Not only is it near Oregon City - the city at the end of the Oregon Trail - but it is also near once-rich fishing grounds where several tribes of Native Americans built their villages. The natural history has a story as well, as two dynamic rivers make their confluence here. In present times the site has seen its share of change, from the construction of highways to the eventual excavation of the adjacent quarry. The elements of this history come together to make this site unique to the Willamette Valley.



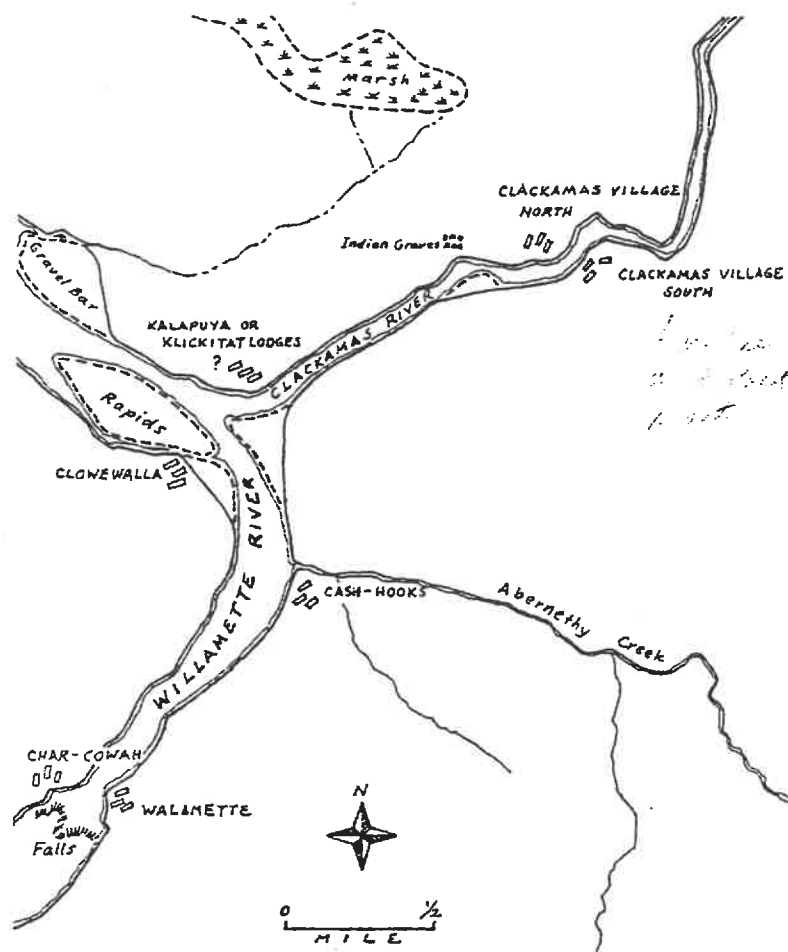
The above map illustrates the old channel of the Clackamas River compared to its present-day course and the Willamette River. The water level of the Bretz Floods is shown by the dry areas in gray. (Map source: *Gladstone, Oregon: A History*, by Herbert K. Beals.)

Clackamas River Natural History

The Clackamas River has left a legacy of abandoned channels to the north of its present-day channel. The mouth of the Clackamas was once six miles downstream from its present location, emptying near where Milwaukie's business district now stands. There is still discussion of why the river changed courses; one theory is that the new channel was once a small stream that the Clackamas river discovered and took over. It is also theorized that the Bretz Floods, the ancient deluge that flooded the area to the 400-foot mark, had the power to scour the land and, in effect, re-grade it. When the flood waters receded, the Clackamas found a new low channel to follow.

Native American History

In April of 1806 the expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark arrived at the confluence of the Willamette and the Columbia Rivers. After traveling upstream on the Willamette, they camped on Sauvie Island, where Native Americans told of eleven villages on the Clackamas River and its environs. Clark was also informed of two Native American nations residing at the Oregon City Falls site: the Clowewalla and the Cashhooks. Two other nations were located along the Clackamas River: the Clackamas and possibly a village of the Kalapuya. The Clowewalla, the Cashhooks, and the Clackamas all spoke the Chinookan dialect, but the Clackamas people seemed to have little to do socially with the other groups. The Clackamas villages were located on both sides of the river very near to the present-day Tri-City facility.



The villages depicted on this map are based on accounts by explorers, fur traders, missionaries or other travelers up to the time of the "Intermittent Fever," (Map source: *Gladstone, Oregon: A History*, by Herbert K. Beals.)

within a mile of the Falls to trade with the Clackamas villages. The truth of this accusation cannot be verified, as neither can the exact type of disease that was contracted, though it was probably either malaria or influenza. The disease devastated villages throughout the lower Columbia area, and by the time Anson Dart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Oregon, arrived to negotiate treaties with the Clackamas people in 1851, he counted 19 men, 29 women, and 40 children.

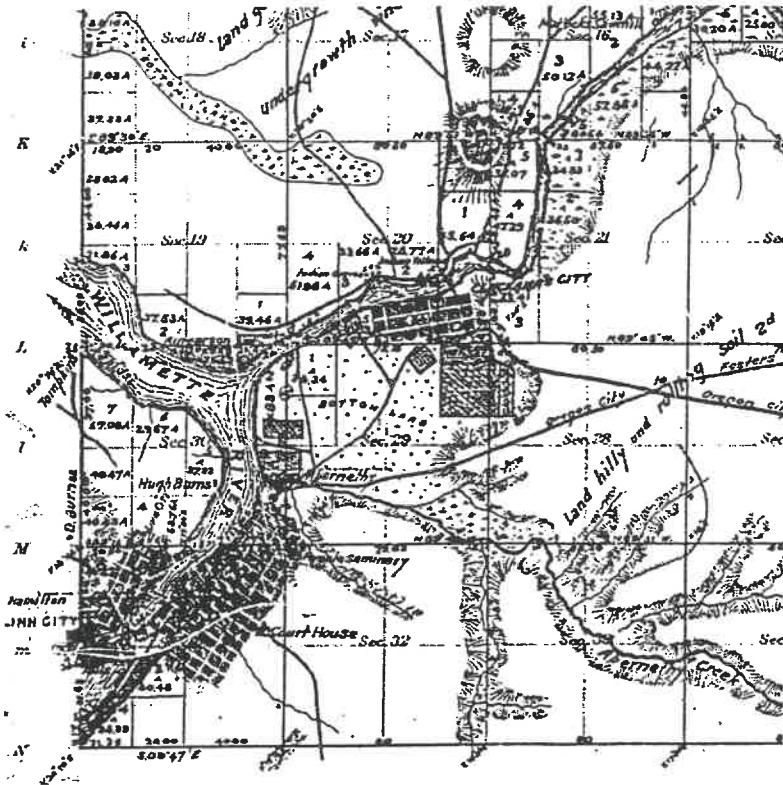
An act of Congress on June 5, 1850, titled "Indian Treaty Act of 1850," established the Office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Oregon. Anson Dart, the superintendent, succeeded in gaining for the United States more than six million acres of land – including the lands of the Clackamas tribe. In fact, the November 1851 treaty with the Clackamas people would be the last one negotiated among the Willamette Valley tribes. In 1856 all native peoples in the Oregon City area were removed by military force to the Grand Ronde reservation. By this time, only a remnant population of the Clackamas tribe remained.

The Molalla tribe also figured in the area, but their territory extended from Willamette Falls to the open plains in the southwest quadrant of the present-day county. The Molalla people were more aggressive than the Chinookan tribes.

Throughout the fur trading years, white people would have contact with the Native Americans at the Clackamas/Willamette confluence. The first treaty with the Clackamas and Falls people, establishing peaceful relations, was written in 1816.

The vicinity around the Falls was a central point for Native American peoples, as the salmon would ascend as far as the Falls and the people would gather to catch the fish. It is probable that there were about 1,000 Clackamas people in the area when the fur traders first began having contact with the native population.

In 1830, an epidemic broke out amongst the Native Americans that ultimately decimated the population. The Native Americans attributed the sickness to the 1829 visit of the trading ship Owyhee, which ascended the Willamette River to



This 1852 map illustrates the locations of Oregon City and Clackamas City, and other locales of interest such as "Indian Graves," an "Indian Village," and the female seminary.

Charles Edward Pickett's Clackamas City

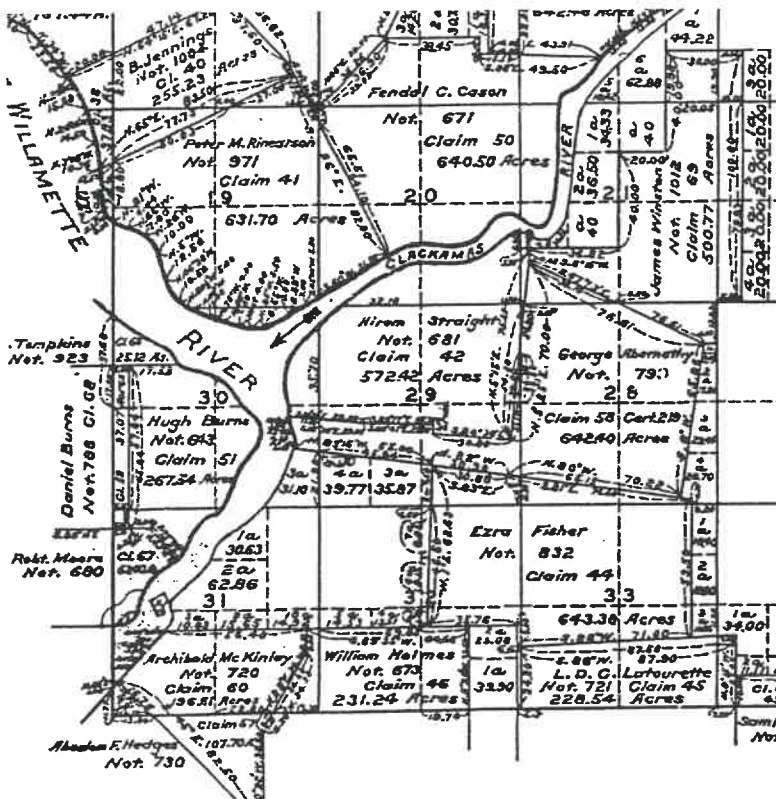
The first wagon train that brought settlers to the area arrived in 1843. It brought several families and individuals that would figure heavily in the settlement of the site: the Casons, the Straights, and Charles Edward Pickett.

Virginian Charles Pickett staked a claim to a parcel of land that possibly included the site of the present-day Tri-City facility. The Methodists first disputed this claim, asserting that it was part of their territory. Pickett's tenacity eventually wore down the Methodists; after breaking the Methodist's land monopoly by his claim on the Clackamas River, Pickett turned a portion of his claim into a townsite, putting the first real estate ad in Oregon into the first issue of the Oregon Spectator, appearing on February 5, 1846. The townsite, according to early maps, was platted right in the middle of the present-day Tri-City facility.

This townsite was named Clackamas City. There is apparently not much documentation of the growth of the community, but there was a Clackamas City School and at least one blacksmith business.

Pickett left for California in May of 1846. The town seemed to do well for awhile; the townsite soon became the outlet of the Barlow Road, chartered by the provisional legislature as a toll road. This road probably had some effect on the growth rate of the town - that is, until the Christmas flood of 1849 washed the budding town downriver. The sawmill was destroyed, and the town reduced to shambles. Clackamas City was not rebuilt after this flood, but it would not be the last time this site would see town development.

A side story tells of a certain Richard McCary who filed a complaint against Pickett for his land. He was a bootlegger, and though it is speculative to say he had built his still on the property, it is a likely possibility. At any rate, this complaint didn't have a chance to go far as not long after, McCary's still was pitched into the river by the authorities.



This 1862 map defines the land claims made by various families in the area. Families include the Rinearsons, the Casons, the Straights, and George Abernethy, first and only Provisional Governor of Oregon.

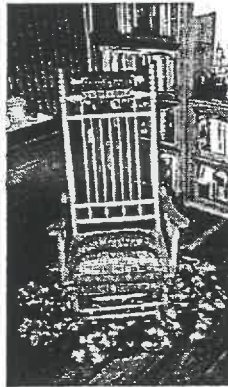


*Hiram and Susan Straight.
(Pictures courtesy of Kathy Wheeler.)*

The Straights

The Straight Family figured prominently in the settlement and development of the immediate area around the Tri City facility. Not only is the facility located on the original Straight Donation Land Claim, the neighborhood south across the railroad tracks was platted and sold off by the Straights, and is still referred to as Straight's Addition by the City of Oregon City.

Hiram and Susan Straight came to Oregon on the emigrant train of 1843, with their infant son Cyrus. Like the other members of the party, they made the trip in a water-tight, heavy-duty freight wagon, three yoke of oxen, a gun, plenty of ammunition, and a supply of the suggested food staples. Before they departed on the Oregon Trail, Hiram met a certain Henry Hunt. Henry had a set of sawmill irons that he wanted to take to Oregon. Hiram, who saw this as a bit of a business opportunity, took on Henry as a hired man, becoming part of the Straight's contribution to the Great Reinforcement. Once he arrived in Oregon, Henry built his lumber mill further down the Columbia at Cathlamet Point; this mill was the first privately-owned commercial lumbering enterprise in Oregon Country. Many pioneer settlers worked at this mill as an economic jumping-off point into their own endeavors, effectively giving people a chance to get on their feet once arriving in Oregon.



The personal affects pictured above came to Oregon in the Straight's wagon. The rocking chair is fully collapsible. These items have been passed down to Hiram Straight's great-great-granddaughter, Lori Glass Garcia, who lives today in Oregon City. (Pictures courtesy of Kathy Wheeler.)

The Straight Children Birthdays:

Cyrus B. Straight	July 21, 1838
Mary Etta Straight	February 1843
Jane Straight	February 13, 1846
Hiram Straight Jr.	July 27, 1848
Julia A. Straight	1851
John Straight	1853

There seems to be some overlap in the ownership of this particular area by Charles Pickett and Hiram and Susan Straight. There is some indication that their first cabin was Pickett's, near the mouth of the Clackamas River. It seems that after Pickett departed Oregon, the Straights took over the land claim. They would farm the claim and eventually sell off pieces of it for money to build their third house.

Hiram Straight was also active in the early government of the area, elected to the second Legislature of the Provisional Government of Oregon and re-elected in 1846. In 1856 he was elected a representative to the legislature of the Oregon Territorial Government. He was also foreman of the petit jury that convicted the Native Americans who were accused of taking part of the Whitman massacre of 1847.

According to one source, Hiram and Susan also platted the community of Park Place. Park Place would then become the second community to be planned for this area, after Clackamas City.

Owners of the Hiram Straight house through the years:

1856	Hiram & Susan Straight
1892 (?)	Mathias & Mary E. Huerth
1909	John & Ida Kent
1918 (?)	Anthony Zielaskowski
1928 or 1930	Noah Stingley
1943	Claud & Sadie Salisbury
1975	Jeff & Pat Lohr
1987	Earl Douglas Merrifield
1991	Donald & Kathy Wheeler



How the Straight House appeared in 1918, at the time the Zielaskowski family lived in it. Anthony Zielaskowski was a Polish immigrant who did not read or write English. (Picture courtesy of Kathy Wheeler.)

John, Hiram and Susan's youngest son, built a house next door to his parent's house in 1890. John and his wife Georgia are pictured at left. Today (below) the house serves as an office for an excavating company. (Picture courtesy of Kathy Wheeler.)

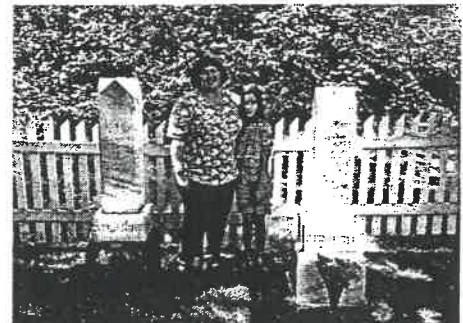


The Straights sold bits of the claim in order to build the third and final house; the house cost \$7000 to build in 1856, which as no small sum of money at that time. It is still standing, occupied by Don and Kathy Wheeler after their extensive renovations. The house is of the Classical Revival style, on a stone foundation.

Buyers of land parcels that enabled the Straights to build their third house:

Theophiles McGruder	Recorded January 15 th , 1855
Jacob T. Hunsaker	Filed July 14 th , 1855
Heirs of Newton Wheeler	Filed March 18 th , 1856

In 1892 Hiram and Susan donated the land for the Straight Pioneer Cemetery, where they are now buried. Susan died in 1883, while Hiram died in 1897. The cemetery is located in the immediate vicinity of the Hiram and John Straight houses; it was platted in with the residences in the Straight's Addition of Park Place. Kathy Wheeler, who currently lives in the Hiram Straight house with her husband and two children, obtained an Oregon City Metro Enhancement Grant in 1994 that purchased a head stone for Hiram; up until that time his grave was marked with a 3" by 5" card in a metal frame. To obtain a headstone that matched Susan's, the marker had to be ordered from a historical stone mason in Georgia.



Pictured is Lori Glass Garcia (left), great-great granddaughter of Hiram and Susan Straight, and Emily Glass, another descendant. They are standing between the markers of Susan (left) and Hiram, just after Hiram's was installed. (Picture courtesy of Kathy Wheeler.)

The Hunsakers

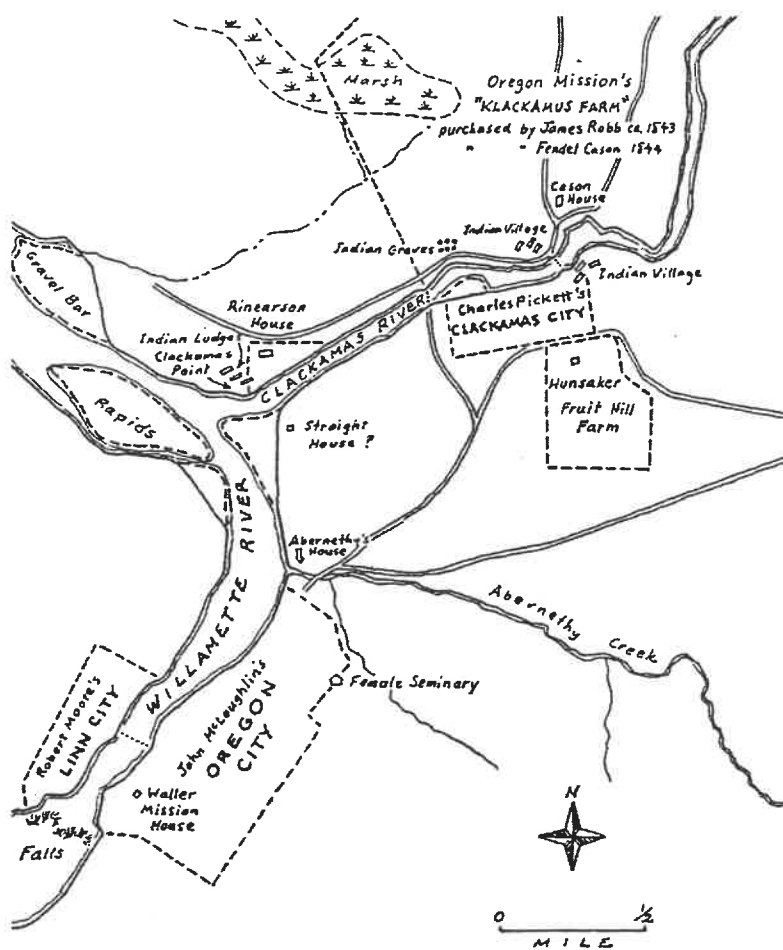
The Hunsaker Family – Jacob, Emily, and, at that time, three daughters – arrived in Oregon City in late 1846 from the Barlow Road. (According to a memoir of a daughter they were the first ones to do so. A different source cites a certain Reuben Gant as the first to drive a wagon over the new toll road, in July of 1846.) However, they would not buy their land near the Clackamas River until 1855. This land was originally part of the Straight's claim; the ownership of these sixty-nine acres passed through to Theophilus McGruder in 1847, who in turn sold it to the Hunsakers. There was a cabin already on site that seems to have been sold directly to the Hunsakers from the Straights.

The actual sale must not have occurred for several years after the family moved in, as there are indications that they lived there before 1855. One such indication is the story of Jacob Hunsaker's Clackamas River bridge. Discussion of building a bridge had gone on for quite some time until the point Hunsaker decided

to actually build it. However, Fendel Cason and his family directly across the Clackamas River had been operating a ferry, and therefore were against the effort. After some suspicious sabotage-like events, Hunsaker prevailed in completing the bridge in 1853. Hunsaker then turned around and sold it to Fendel Cason in the summer or early autumn of 1854. The bridge then collapsed under the weight of a herd of cattle, probably sometime in 1855.

A source also mentions that the same Christmas Flood of 1849 that washed out Clackamas City did not reach the Hunsaker cabin, dating the Hunsakers living at the site at least six years before they bought it outright. The Hunsakers either rented from McGruder or bought the land on a contract.

Their land became a farm and developed into a large apple orchard, called Fruit Hill Farm.



The above map digests the three towns in the area and the farms surrounding them. The supposed location of the first and/or second Straight house is shown near the mouth of the Clackamas River. (Map source: *Gladstone, Oregon: A History*, by Herbert K. Beals.)

The Paper Mill at Park Place

The paper mill established in 1868 by Oregonian publisher H.L. Pittock influenced both settlement and vegetation patterns in the vicinity. The mill attracted citizens to the area, thus increasing the population since Clackamas City was washed out in 1849. The mill first used Clackamas River riparian trees for pulp, eventually changing the composition of the plant

communities on the banks. The rural community that had existed in the general area since Pickett's platting of Clackamas City began to grow and a small village began taking shape. The mill stimulated the building of a railroad on the site; a station was built and named Paper Mill.

In the 20 years since Pickett's plat of Clackamas City, the riparian deciduous forestland of cottonwood, vine maple, and undergrowth had increased along the river, while logging operations had removed the original fir and hemlock stands on the surrounding bluffs. Photographs of the area taken late in this period show second growth Douglas Fir becoming established in areas on the surrounding bluffs and slopes. Several of the ancient Oregon white oak groves stood near the river and south on the fringe of the hills. But as development increased the forest decreased.

The mill closed in 1885, and a furniture factory operated in the space for a short time. By that time Park Place had grown to 100 individuals. The plat for Park Place was officially filed on August 10, 1889. Park Place continued to grow as a small garden community and by 1940 the population was approximately 650 people.

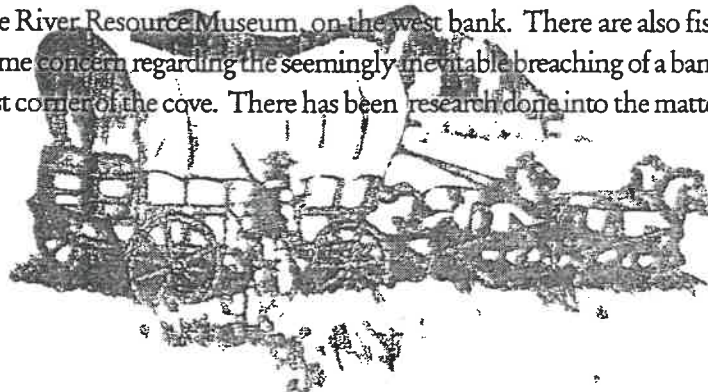
Quarry / Clackamette Cove

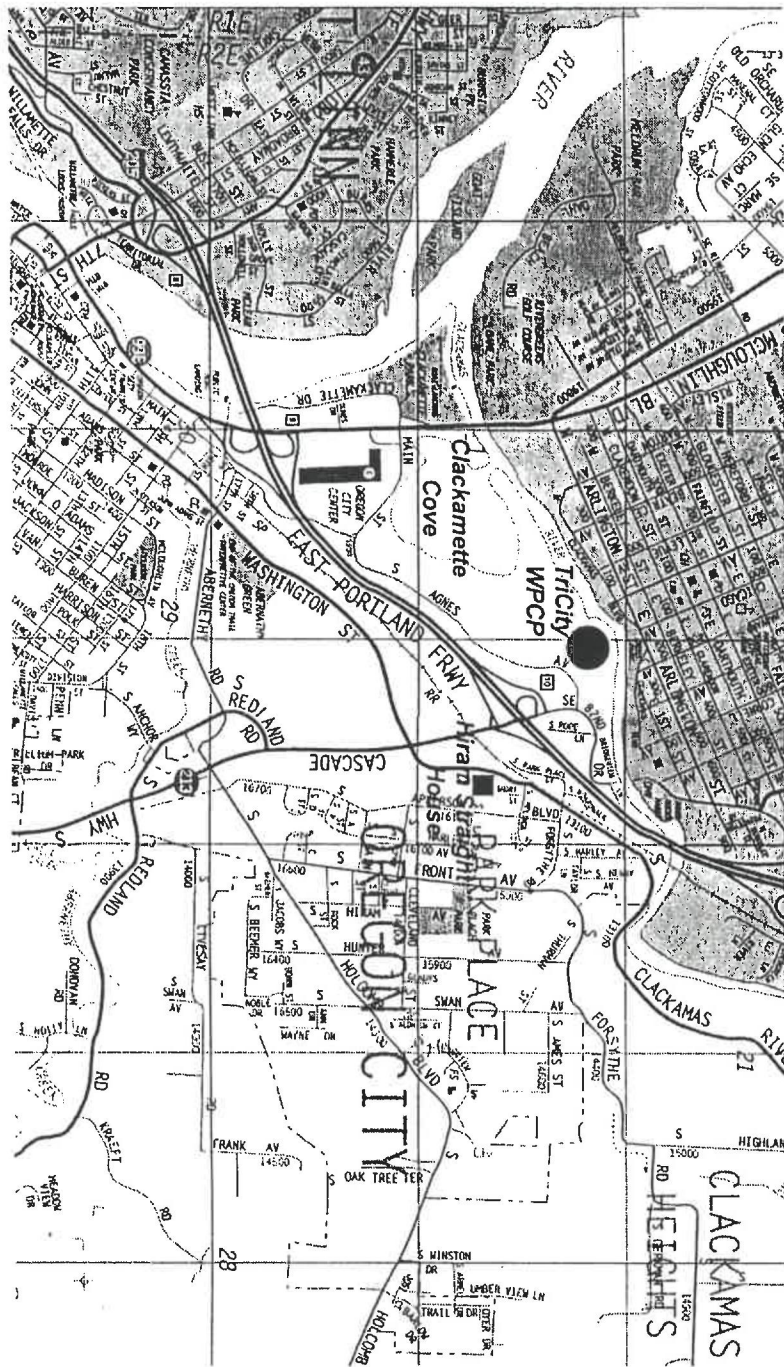
Clackamette Cove was once a gravel quarry, located on the south bank of the Clackamas River near the confluence of the Clackamas and the Willamette. According to an interview with Jerry Herman of Earth Crusaders / River Resource Museum, Jack Parker began the quarry in 1964. Dakota Minerals then operated the facility between 1985 and 1986. Willamette Western operated the quarry after Dakota Minerals until 1993.

Tides affect the Willamette River all the way to the falls, and the Clackamas River probably up to the High Rocks. Jerry Herman reports that the water, especially in the Clackamette Cove, rises and falls three to four feet with the tide during low water. The tide comes into the cove fifteen minutes after it comes into Portland- that's fifteen miles in fifteen minutes - making a gently perceptible rise in the surface of the water.

Herman points out that the tides "set the table" for wildlife at the water's edge. The water rises, bringing with it food, depositing it on the shores as the tide descends.

Clackamette Cove is the location of the River Resource Museum, on the west bank. There are also fish rearing activities in the cove. There is some concern regarding the seemingly inevitable breaching of a bank by the Clackamas River, at the northeast corner of the cove. There has been research done into the matter but no bank reinforcement to date.





Most recent aerial photo



1800

1806 party of Astorian fur traders are the first whites in the vicinity

1829 epidemic of "Intermittent Fever" breaks out; Native American population hardest hit

1843 first wagon train arrives, with Straight family, Cason family, and Charles Pickett, among others
the Straight family moves onto their claim 1844

1846 the Hunsaker family arrives; Pickett departs for California

Christmas flood washes away Clackamas City 1849

1850

Hunsaker builds a bridge over the Clackamas River, near High Rocks;
he sells it to Fendel Cason the following year 1853

1851 the Clackamas nation signs treaty with the Indian Superintendent Anson Dart to relinquish their lands - though they do not agree to move

all Native Americans in the Oregon City area are removed
by military force to the Grande Ronde Reservation;
third Hiram Straight house is built 1856

a paper mill is built on the bank of the Clackamas River, stimulating the growth of a
community that would be called Park Place 1868

Summary Timeline: Early History

Susan Straight dies 1883

the plat for Park Place is officially filed 1889

Hiram Straight dies 1897

1900

Interviews:

Jerry Herman	29 December 2000
Herbert K. Beals	5 January 2000
Kathy Wheeler	12 January 2000

Sources:

Gladstone, Oregon: A History. Herbert K. Beals. Gladstone Historical Society, 1994.

Illustrated History of the State of Oregon. Reverend H.K. Hines. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company. 1893.

Oregon City, Oregon: Historic Context Statement for the Park Place Vicinity. Koler/Morrison Planning Consultants. August 1990.

"Straight Pioneer Cemetery Dedication" (undated, no author)

Wagon Dust (historical newsletter of the Trackers, now defunct) Summer 1972.

Scrapbook regarding the Hiram Straight House, Kathy Wheeler.

Various survey maps, donation land claim maps. Clackamas County Surveyor's Office.