



Place Intranet Pages

USER GUIDE

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bassetti
architects



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WHY SHOULD I REFERENCE THIS DOCUMENT?

The Place Initiative has the potential to be an dense yet easily understandable cumulative resource for us to use in our projects. Our collective work and research can help us engage more deeply with our projects and integrate new layers of sustainable and equitable design into our projects. It will also help us save time in the long term by reducing repeated work within projects and between projects.

We need to work together to make it easy for everyone to use. Following the page hierarchy outlined will make it so complex information can be easily found and distributed to folks beyond your specific project team.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENERATING INFORMATION ON THE PLACE PAGES?

EVERYONE - all staff members researching project location related information can contribute to place pages.

Information should be gathered and saved to a word document bibliography divided into respective categories and given to a team member or staff member that has access to edit the intranet. Please make sure that each reference listed has a link to the resource (Internet site or folder link) that has been gathered so it can be uploaded appropriately.



PLACE STANDARDS

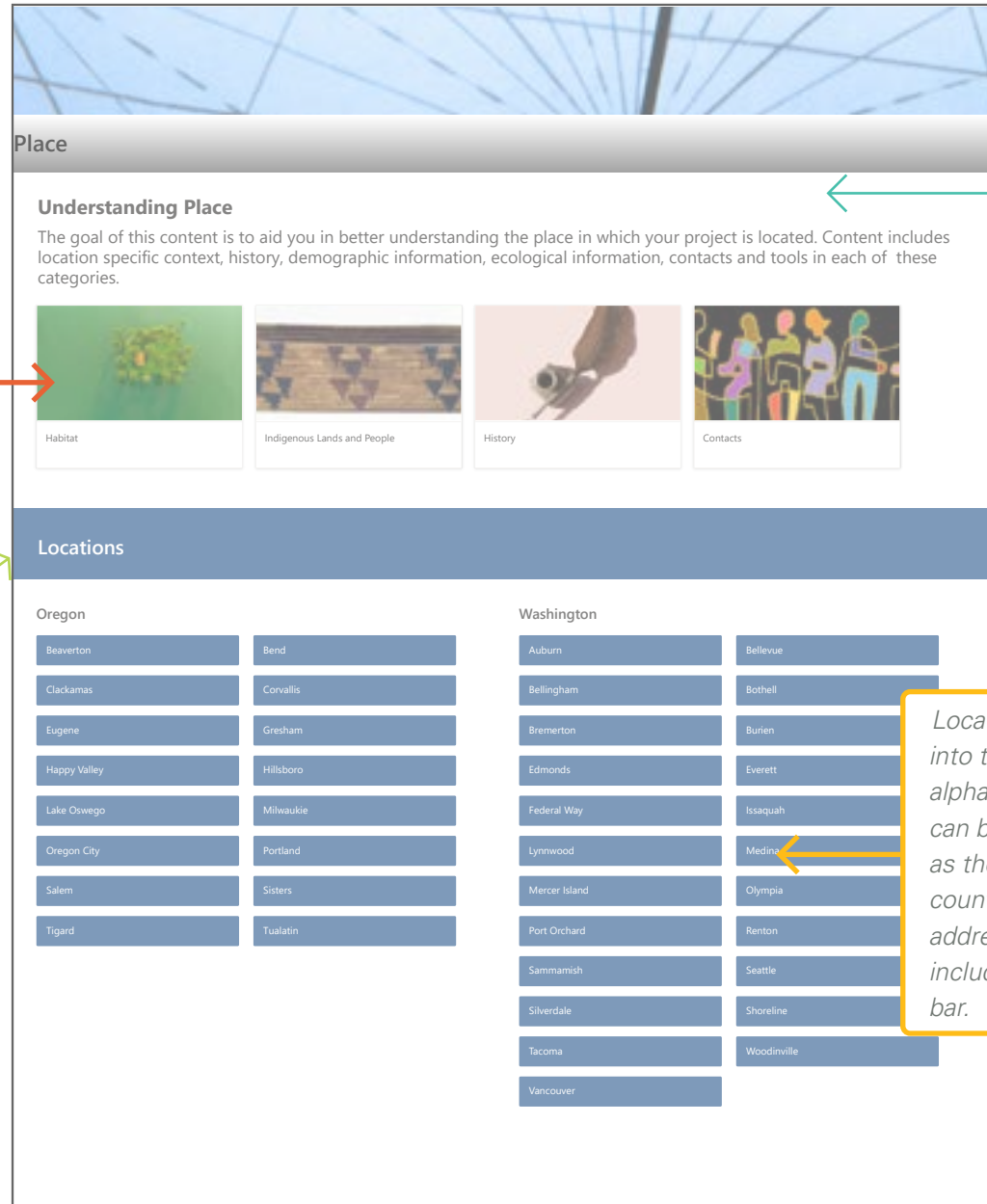
INTRANET PAGE USER GUIDE

Home Page

- + From the design tab, this is the first page you will navigate to access Place information.

Every page should have a navigation quick link bar that connections back to the primary category pages.

New categories of information on pages are indicated with blue sections and lower case titles in Heading 1 size 28 font



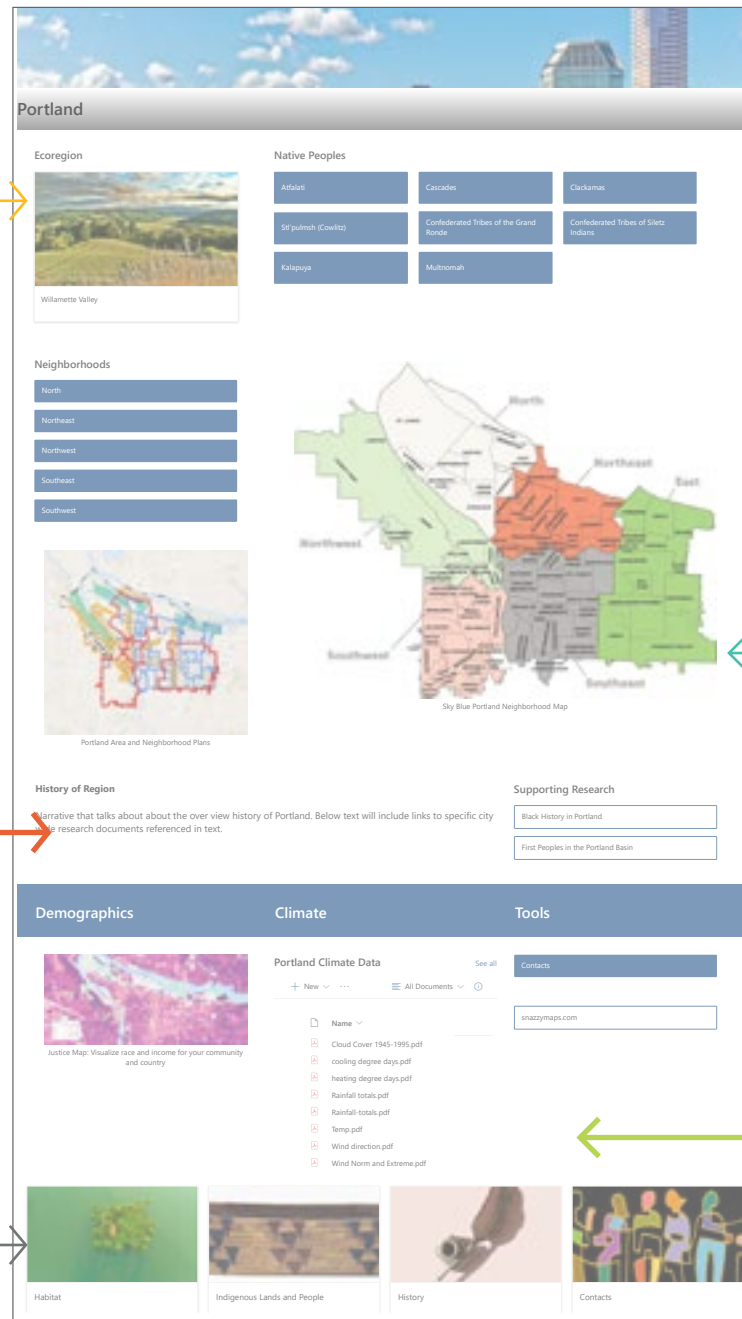
Each page should include a brief description that outlines the general content included on that page

Locations are divided into towns and cities alphabetically. Locations can be added here as long as they are smaller than county size. Individual addresses should not be included in this navigation bar.

Chose an iconic photo from the city for the top bar. Include ecoregion in which the city is located as well as the indigenous people whose land the city is built on at top of page.

City pages, have areas that summarize the significant history in that area. The history included should be specific for the city and not apply to the state or region as well. Link to the text to specific sources you used to gather your information or link them in the adjacent supporting research location.

Every page should include a navigation quick link that takes you to the main page categories



City and Town Pages

- + City pages provide essential information that will help future projects gather the big picture/ system information for a project.
- + City pages tie together the habitat, history and fluid data for a place.

Each city should have a map that shows the districts as well as links to pages of those districts. If a town does not have districts remove this row of information.

This section is intended to catalog information used to understand site context as well as any past tools, activities or maps we have developed relating to the city. Please include editable files when possible.

Neighborhood Pages

- + Neighborhood pages are intended to provide a summary of a distinct area of a city or town with its own unique history, place or culture.
- + Not every city or town will have neighborhood pages.

Neighborhood pages, similar to city pages, have areas that summarize the significant history in that area. The history included should be specific for the district, and not apply to the city or region as well.

Articles and other resources for more in depth reading that relate to the specific area can be added as links here. White boxes indicate external resources, blue boxes link to internal resources.

Albina was laid out in 1872 with a plat for the new town filed in April 1873 by Edwin Russell, William Page, and George Williams. Albina was named after Mrs. Albina Page, who was married to William Page. Settlement began in 1874 and the "City of Albina" was formally incorporated in 1887. The original dimensions of Albina were modest: from Halsey Street north to Morris Street, and from the Willamette River to Margareta Avenue (later Union Avenue, and now Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard). In 1889, Albina annexed the land north to Killingsworth Street and east to 24th. In 1891, Albina annexed everything north to Columbia Boulevard and west to the Portsmouth area. On July 6, 1891, Portland, East Portland, and Albina were consolidated into one city." - Wikipedia

St. Johns is a neighborhood of Portland, Oregon, United States, located in North Portland on the tip of the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Willamette River and the Columbia River. It was a separate, incorporated city from 1902 until 1915, when citizens of both St. Johns and Portland voted to approve its annexation to Portland, which took effect on July 8, 1915.^[2]

St. Johns is bordered by the Columbia River to the northeast, the Willamette River to the northwest, and the North Portland railroad cut to the southeast. - Wikipedia

History

Sauve Island used by Multnomah people

1872 City of Albina founded

1902 City of St. Johns founded

Dr. Unthank

Matt Dishman

[1943-1948 Vanport](#)

1967 Albina Riot

I-5 and Emmanuel Hospital: [Community of Albina decimated](#)

Demographics

Jefferson High School District Illustration File

Jefferson High School Community

Research

Portland's Black Belt: History and Issues in Albina East Side, 1945-1990 ...

Albina area (Portland) - The Oregon Encyclopedia

A Short History of Albina

Albina Community Rips The Wreck of Portland's African American Community...

Black Exclusion Laws in Oregon

A Brief History - North Portland Neighborhood Services

Rebuilding Albina: A History of Community Reinvestment, 1945-2000

Related Pages

Portland

East Laurens

Public Northwest History

Contexts

Maps and other context information developed for the projects that we work on can be saved here for future use. Please include indd files as well as PDFs.

When learning more about the indigenous people within the place you are working, start with nativelands.org.

Similar to city pages, each territory has their own page in which information from history and current context can be saved and updated.

Indigenous Lands and People

"Learning about tribal nations ... is important... Each nation has a distinct origin story, worldview, and timeline of their history and contemporary context. However, much of that information has been presented to the general American public from a non-Native American perspective, filled with clichés, misconceptions and falsehoods."

<https://www.oregon.gov/ode/students-and-family/equity/NativeAmericanEducation/Pages/Implementation-of-Tribal-History---Shared-History.aspx>

Native-Land.co

Classification of indigenous languages of the Americas

Atlasati, Cascades, Clackamas, Coast Salish, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Sit'puimsh (Cowlitz), Kalapuya, Multnomah, Puyallup, Suquamish

Research

We Are All Treaty People | Oregon State University, Honor Native Land: A Guide and Call to Acknowledgement, Land Acknowledgments - Oregon State University, Confluence Library - Confluence Project

Habitat, Indigenous Lands and People, History, Contacts

Indigenous People Home Page

- + Utilizing user groups for project specific information is recommended.
- + This page is to include information that relates to all indigenous people in the PNW region. Specific peoples info should be added to individual group pages.

The State of Oregon has been developing partnerships and curriculum focused on indigenous studies. They have compiled multiple useful references for engaging with new material and experts.

Research or other useful information relating to Pacific Northwest Tribes can be linked here.

Indigenous Group Pages

- + These pages can include nations that are both federally recognized, not federally recognized or no longer organized.
- + Linking out to sources is ideal.
- + Scanned PDF's can be linked here, but need to be added through the file structure first.

Similar to city pages, this area provides overview information including location, current association, demographic info, etc

History should be either quotes or dates images that link to external sources.

Buildings can either have quoted descriptions, photos or resource buttons that link to external information.

Suquamish

Suquamish is one of many Indian Tribes in the Pacific Northwest who thrived in their traditional life ways before the arrival of non-Indians. Taking their name from the traditional Lushootseed phrase for "people of the clear salt water" these expert fisherman, canoe builders and basket weavers have lived in harmony with the lands and waterways along Washington's Central Puget Sound Region for thousands of years.

The Suquamish People continue to live in the place of their ancestors, and practice their traditional life ways on the Port Madison Indian Reservation. The Suquamish Tribal Government supports programs and services that work to carry the culture of the Suquamish People to the next generation and beyond. The Suquamish Tribe funds comprehensive language programs, education and cultural activities for Tribal families as well as educational programs for the public through the [Suquamish Museum](#).

In the 1970s years, the Suquamish Tribe has experienced a cultural resurgence, devoting time and resources to the creation of a series of culturally significant buildings on the Port Madison Indian Reservation [1]

History **Buildings** **Traditions and Culture**

Chief Seattle Speech - The Suquamish Tribe

History & Culture - The Suquamish Tribe

"The Indians of the Puget Sound lived in permanent villages along the shore near rivers and streams, with rectangular houses facing the water. These villages consisted of large wooden houses, called longhouses or winter houses, which were often shared by many families. The houses were made of cedar planks and logs, and had shed or gabled roofs. They varied in size with some of the larger structures ranging from two hundred to six hundred feet long. They were divided into individual rooms, which opened to the outside." [1]

Coast Salish weaving tools & technologies | Burke...

Historic Village Locations

Old Man House - Wikipedia

Research

Tribal Ceded Areas in Washington State Map

The Tribes of Washington - Washington Tribes

THE NATIVE TRIBES OF WASHINGTON STATE

Place

Indigenous Lands and People

Pacific Northwest History

Habitat

Each page should include a map that shows the tribal area. This image can be downloaded from [nativelands.org](#) and should link to that page

Traditions and culture summaries should be quotes, images or buttons that link to external information relating to the subject.

Every page should have a navigation quick link bar that connections back to the primary category pages.

Habitat

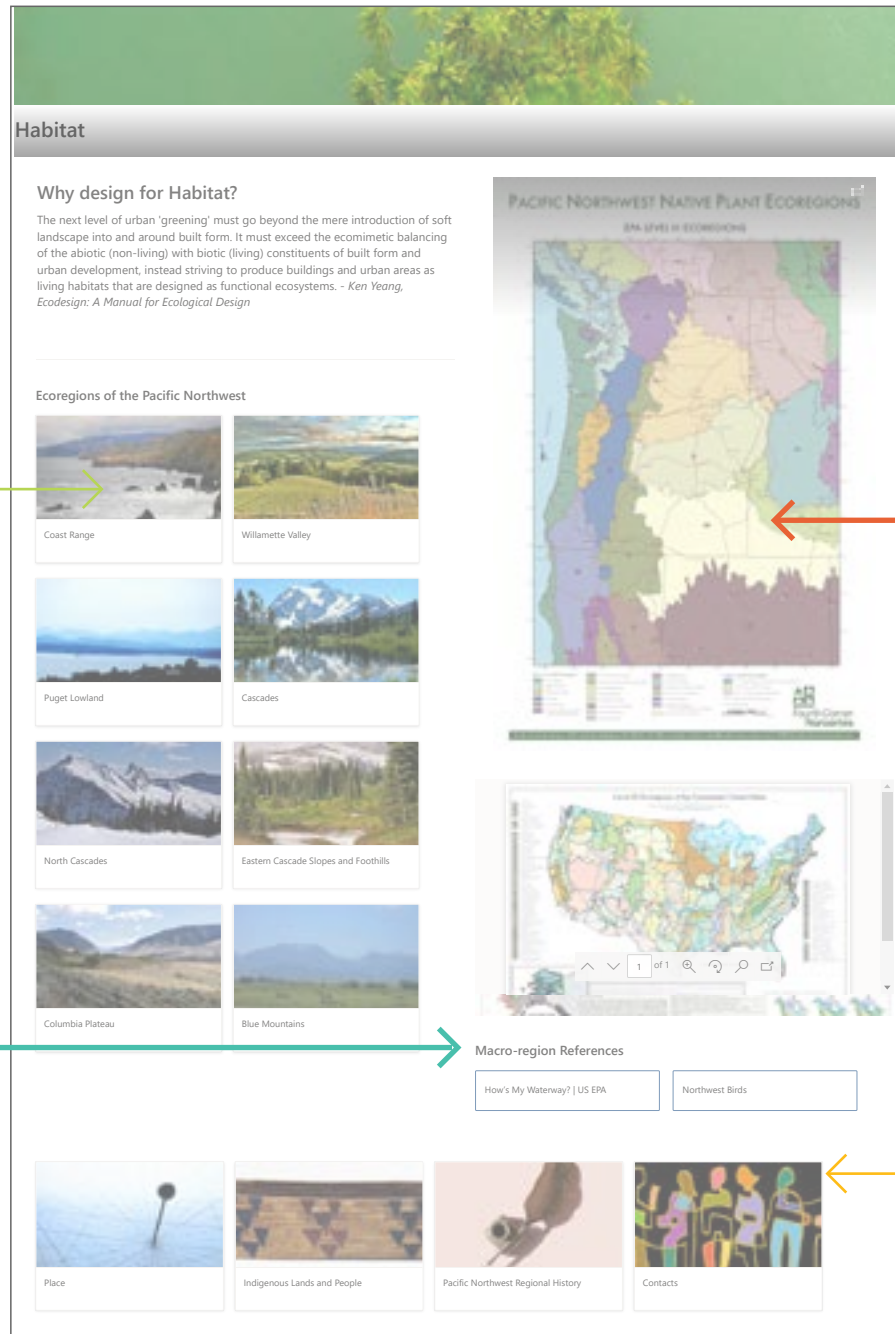
- + Eco-regions are defined using the EPA Level III maps.
- + Information may overlap between adjacent regions, but only include information that relates to the Pacific Northwest as a whole on this page.

Eco-regions each have their own page. To create a new ecoregion page, duplicate a

External links that relate to all regions or macro-regions (like the PNW) can be linked here.

EPA Maps for the US as well as for Macro-Regions can be saved here.

Every page should have a navigation quick link bar that connections back to the primary category pages.

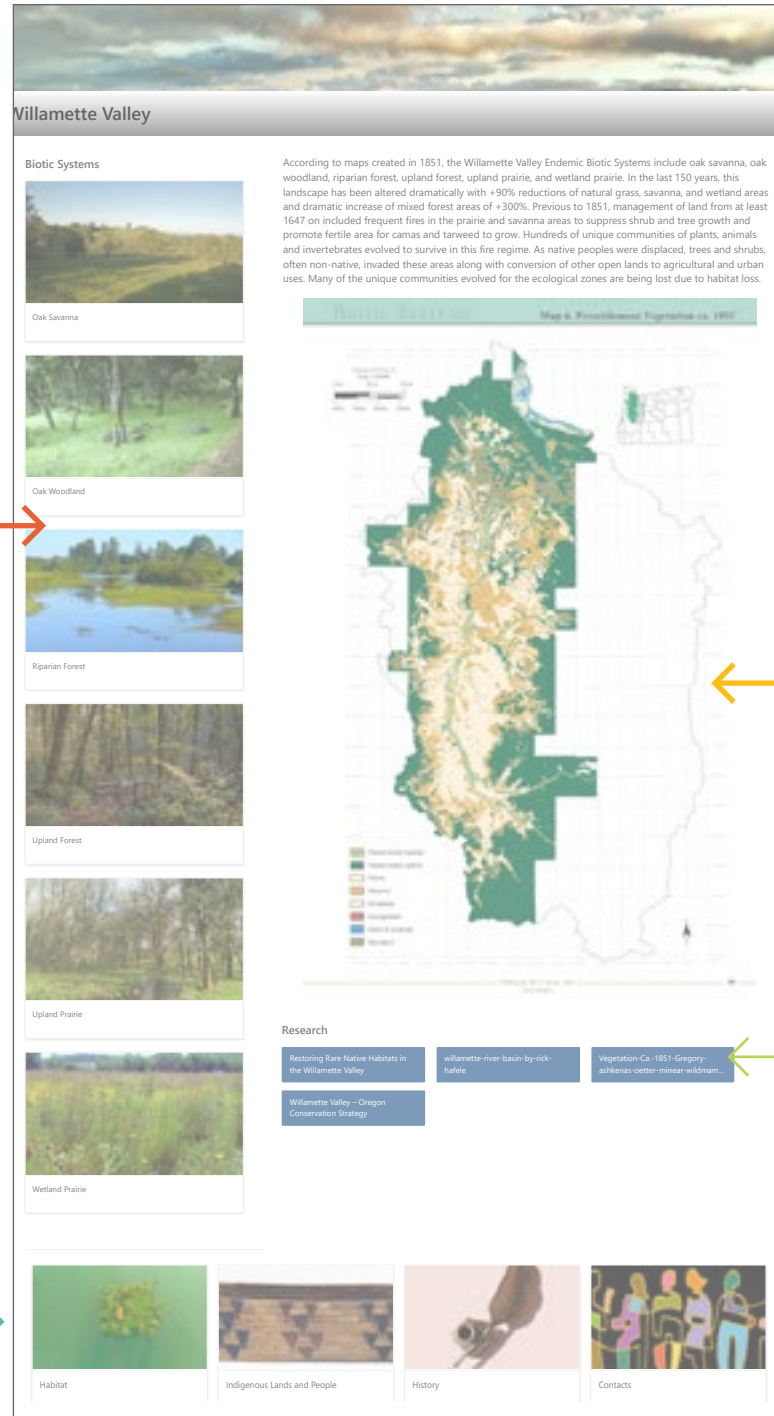


Eco-regions

- + Each ecoregion can be broken down into biotic systems that have specific character. Biotic systems can also be defined as EPA level IV ecoregions.
- + Content relating to the Ecoregion as a whole should be saved on this page.

Biotic Systems can be listed out as links with an image that shows the character of that space. The heading image on the biotic page will be what is seen.

Every page should have a navigation quick link bar that connections back to the primary category pages.



Each page should include a brief description that outlines the general status and health of the ecoregion.

Include a map PDF of the level III ecoregion that breaks region down into biotic systems. Maps ideally document eco-regions pre-european arrival.

External links that relate to ecoregion and include all biotic systems can be linked here.

Biotic System Pages

- + Biotic systems get into the specifics for that unique system.
- + This page should be used not only to collect information, but also to build tools for user engagement, graphics etc.

Biotic Regions each have their own page. Add a description of the system at the top.



PDF or external resource links can be added here.

Tools and maps developed for each Biotic System can be saved here.

List of quick facts can be added in this section. Include reference for information.

Every page should have a navigation quick link bar that connections back to the primary category pages.

Pacific North West History

- + Information should be listed in chronological order and linked out to a resource that describes the event. If there are multiple sources describing the event, follow the event title with a 1,2,3 etc and link the number to the resource.

Written history is defined as history we have as having a clear date for when the event occurred.

Every page should have a navigation quick link bar that connections back to the primary category pages.

The screenshot displays the 'Pacific Northwest History' website. At the top, there's a header with a book cover and a large leaf. Below the header, a paragraph states: 'For most of time, the history of the Pacific Northwest has been intertwined and shared. This page is intended to summarize the shared history within the Pacific Northwest region.'

The main content is divided into two sections:

- Pre-Written History**
 - 750-6 Million Years Ago**
 - [Pacific Ocean Coverage of Coastal Region](#)
 - [Volcanic Evolution](#)
 - [Exotic Terranes and Continental Arcs](#)
 - [Basalt Formation](#)
 - 1 Million to 14 Thousand Years Ago**
 - Loess Hill Formation
 - Missoula Floods
 - Mega Fauna of Region
 - 130 thousand years ago to 1700s**
 - First Nation Arrival: Evidence of human occupation of Pacific Northwest has been carbon dated as far back as 14.5 kya. Evidence of human occupation in North America continues to be found, with current estimates dating between 23 and 130 thousand years. For the indigenous communities, their connection and history on this land spans for time immemorial. [1] [2] [3]
 - When Europeans first arrived on the Northwest Coast, they found one of the world's most complex hunting and fishing societies, with large sedentary villages, large houses, systems of social rank and prestige, extensive trade networks, and many other factors more commonly associated with societies based on domesticated agriculture. (Pauketat, Timothy (2012). The Oxford Handbook of North American Archaeology. Oxford University Press. pp. 160–162, 167. ISBN 978-0-19-538011-8. Retrieved May 14, 2013.)
 - 1700 Cascadia earthquake
- Written History Time Line**
 - 1741 Russian sailors provide written account of Nootka peoples.
 - Tribal prosperity
 - 1787 Northwest Ordinance passed
 - 1780-1826 Hudson Bay Company/ Fort George and Vancouver and Fur Trappers arrive
 - 1804-1806 Louis and Clark arrive with team including York and Sacagawea
 - Disease brought by Europeans
 - 1836-1869 Oregon Trail
 - 1843-1848 Wolf Meetings establish local governance among Europeans
 - 1847 Measles outbreak with Cayuse people and Whitman missionaries
 - 1848 Territory of Oregon created
 - 1850 Donation Land Act
 - 1855 US government and Siletz Tribe negotiate 8 land treaties
 - 1848-1950 Destructive mining practices in place in search for gold and other minerals
 - 1850 Steamboats began operation along the Columbia river
 - 1858 Washington Territory created
 - 1859 Oregon becomes state
 - 1875 900,000 acres removed by government from Siletz Tribe by illegal means.
 - 1882 Siletz Tribe assigned to reservation area
 - 1887 Dawes Act Passed; dramatically reducing allotments of land reserved from past treaties with Indigenous people.
 - Relocation of many Tribes to reservations
 - Post Civil War Migration from South
 - 1889 Washington becomes state
 - 1890 Idaho becomes state

At the bottom, there's a navigation bar with four links: 'Oregon Historical Links', 'Washington Historical Links', 'Pacific Northwest History', and 'Contact Us'. Each link has a corresponding icon: a book for Oregon, a tree for Washington, a map for Pacific Northwest, and a group of people for Contact Us.

Pre-written history is defined as history that we know occurred but do not have an exact date for the occurrence.

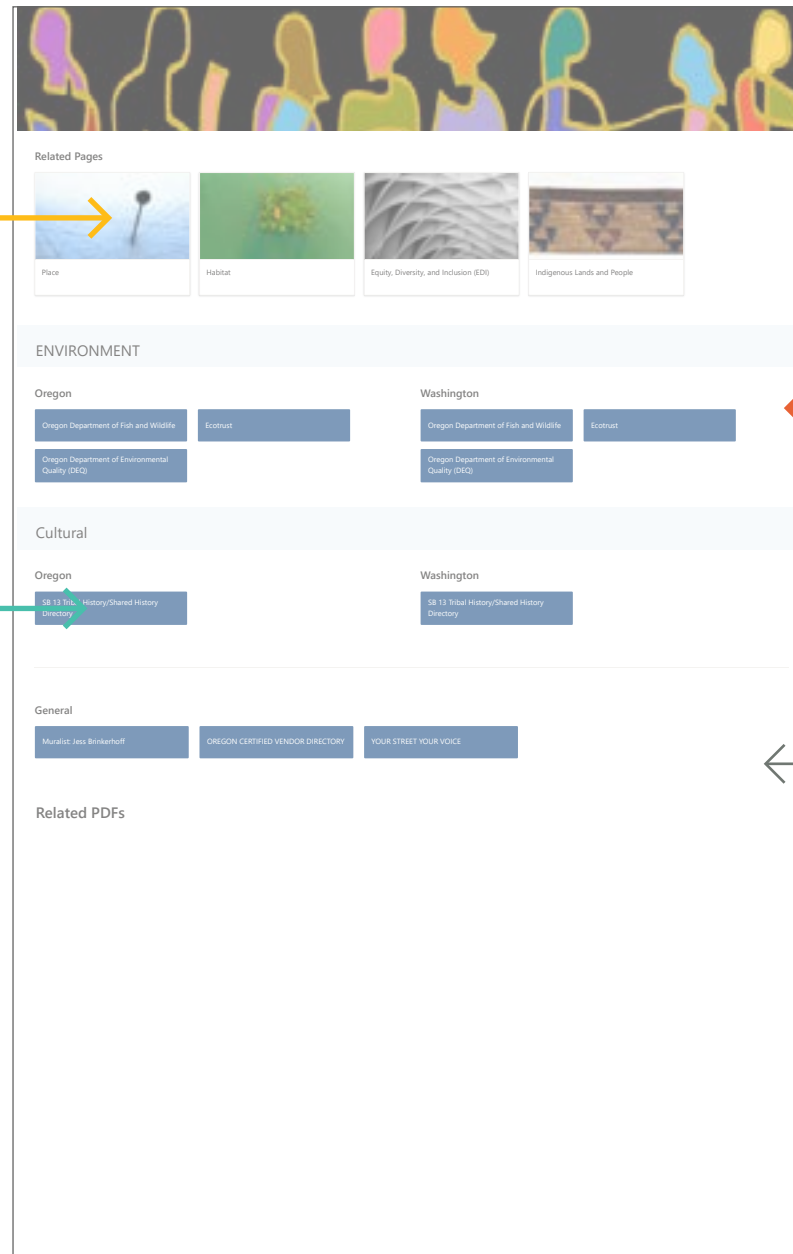
External links to historic resources or information that is categorized by each state can be linked here.

Contacts

- + Contacts can be potential future resources we can engage or past consultants that we have worked with.
- + Make sure to link to contacts actual contact page and not their website home page.

Every page should have a navigation quick link bar that connections back to the primary category pages.

Link to state specific external contact pages of organizations that can be used for cultural engagement or education



Link to state specific external contact pages of organizations that can be used as resources or consultants relating to environmental features.

Link to contacts that are not state specific but can be used as resources or collaborators for projects.

thank you.

