Report #

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Year: 2020

State Historic Preservation Office Report Cover Page

Title: Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Dollar Middle School, West Linn, Oregon

REPORT

Author(s): Paul Solimano, Breanne Taylor, Mike Shimel, and Michelle North

Agency/Client: West Linn/Wilsonville School District, West Linn, Oregon

District/Contractor: Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd., Portland, Oregon

Agency/Client Report#: WillametteCRA 20-63 Project Acres: 20 Survey Acres: 20

LOCATION

County(ies): Clackamas

Township:		Range:		Section(s):	Township:		Range:		Section(s):
2	S	1	E	34					

TESTING

Archaeological Permit Number(s): 2918 Accession Number: 2756

Reports submitted to: Tribes: ☑ UOMNCH: ☑ LCIS: ☑ Curation: UOMNCH

Report Addresses Testing: ☐

CONSULTATION

Have tribes been contacted or consulted? Yes List tribes: Grand Ronde, Siletz, Warm Springs

List any other groups contacted or consulted:

PA/ MOA

Report is associated with: PA ☐ MOA ☐

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Report #

SHPO Use

State Historic Preservation Office Report Summary of Resources and NRHP Eligibility

RESOURCES

	Archaeological: Site:	Isolate:	Built Environment:	TCP:	HPRCSIT:	Other:
Count:	1	4	0	0	0	

***Please be sure all archaeological forms have been submitted on-line**

EVALUATE PROPERTIES UNDER ALL FOUR CRITERIA.
BE SURE TO INCLUDE JUSTIFICATION IN THE REPORT

NRHP ELIGIBILITY

Oregon On-Line Form #:	Trinomial: Temp# or Name:	Criterion A:	Criterion B:	Criterion C:	Criterion D:
26924	Resource 1	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
26926	Resource 2	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
26927	Resource 3	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
26928	Resource 4	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
26929	Resource 5	Unevaluated	Unevaluated	Unevaluated	Unevaluated

WILLAMETTE
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSOCIATES, LTD.

Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Dollar Middle School, West Linn, Oregon

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Prepared by
Paul Solimano
Breanne Taylor
Mike Shimel
Michelle North

Novemeber 12, 2020

WillametteCRA Report No. 20-63
Portland, Oregon

Prepared for
West Linn / Wilsonville School District
West Linn, Oregon

WILLAMETTE
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSOCIATES, LTD.

Report Details

Project Name:	Dollar Middle School
Client:	West Linn / Wilsonville School District
Project Undertaking:	Middle School Construction
Regulatory Framework:	State
County:	Clackamas
Legal Description:	Township 2S, Range 1E, Section 34
USGS Quad:	*Canby, OR* 7.5-minute
Project Acreage:	20
Survey Acreage:	20
Permit Number:	OR AP-2918
Accession Number:	pending
Curation Location:	UO MNCH
Field Note location:	WillametteCRA, Portland Office
Fieldwork Type:	Pedestrian Survey, Shovel Probes
Fieldwork Dates:	July 21 to 24, July 27 and August 4, 2020
Field Personnel:	Mike Shimel, Michelle North, Dianna Wilson, Kathryn Berg, Nick Guest, Brandie Johnson-Valdez, Breanne Taylor and Paul Solimano
Findings:	1 precontact isolate, 1 multicomponent isolate, 2 historic-era isolates, and 1 historic-era site
Recommendations:	Monitoring and Inadvertent Discover Plan be in place for construction

Executive Summary

WillametteCRA completed an archaeological assessment of the proposed Dollar Middle School Project in West Linn, Oregon. The assessment included background research, which included interviews with local historians and neighbors, followed by a field survey. Background research showed the project area landform has seen limited sediment aggregation and archaeological materials would likely be surficial or shallow. Research also suggested the project area had a moderate probability for precontact archaeological resources and a high probability for historic-era resources. Two, spatially discrete historic-era residences or small farms, were within the project area. The Fields Homestead, at the project area's western end was in use between the 1850s and early 1990s, while a Farmstead at the project area's eastern end appears by at least 1914 and was in use to about 2012. Further research was geared towards identifying the location of these structures and assessing the impacts these locations have sustained since the occupations ended. It appeared both locations of historic occupation have been heavily impacted and graded.

The field survey included pedestrian survey, brush clearing and excavation of 179 SPs. Fieldwork confirmed the general lack of sediment accumulation across project lands. It also demonstrated extensive disturbance across the two historic-era occupation areas. The Farmstead at the project area's eastern end has been graded, probably during clean up and removal of structures in that area. The Fields Homestead area also appears graded. Some impacts resulted from demolition and cleanup of the property, but the most severe are probably related to the area's use as an equipment staging area during construction of the Willamette Falls Drive Bridge in 2009.

Aside from two isolated precontact artifacts found during probing, most of the material culture recovered during the fieldwork was not historic in age, being either modern, relatively modern or not temporally diagnostic. Few features were found in the project area. Archaeological resources were defined based on the distribution of precontact and historic-era materials found in SPs and the suspected Fields House location.

Archaeological resources defined include one precontact isolate, one multicomponent isolate, two historic-era isolates and a historic-era site. The isolates are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The historic-era site (the Fields House location) is unevaluated. No further work is recommended on the archaeological isolates, but construction monitoring is recommended for area around the eastern Farmstead and the Fields Homestead.

Acknowledgments

Multiple individuals provided support for this project. A local archaeologist provided extensive background information and facilitated contact with local historians who trudged through the brush several times to help us identify features and landmarks. These individuals graciously provided photographs, notes, reference material and most importantly, their detailed memories. Names are withheld by request.

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde cultural resources staff Brice Edwards and Chris Bailey graciously provided background information on the area.

The field crew consisted of WillametteCRA archaeologists Mike Shimel, Michelle North, Dianna Wilson, Kathryn Berg, Nick Guest, and Brandie Johnson-Valdez. They did a spectacular job in hot weather. Breanne Taylor, M.A., conducted much of the historic research and analyzed the historic and modern artifacts. Todd Ogle, M.A., examined the precontact items.

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Photo on cover page: Photo on left is of Fields House prior to demolition (ca. 1993) and photo on right was taken of the same location during our fieldwork.

List of Acronyms

amsl	above mean sea level
BP	years before present
ca.	circa
cal BP	calibrated radiocarbon years before present
CCS	cryptocrystalline silicate
cm	centimeters
cmbd	centimeters below datum
cmbs	centimeters below surface
CTGR	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde
FGV	fine-grained volcanic
ft.	foot (feet)
g	gram(s)
GPS	Global Positioning Service
km	kilometer(s)
m	meter(s)
mm	millimeter(s)
mi.	mile(s)
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OBS	obsidian
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SP	shovel probe
TU	test unit
WillametteCRA	Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.
WLWSD	West Linn / Wilsonville School District

Introduction

The West Linn / Wilsonville School District (WLWSD) is proposing construction of a new middle school on a ca. 20-acre parcel (the project area) between Dollar Street and Willamette Falls Drive, in West Linn, Oregon (Figure 1). The property is owned by the school district. WillametteCRA conducted background research, which included several conversations with local historians and neighbors and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde (CTGR). This research showed that while no archaeological resources had been formally recorded within the project area, the parcel had moderate probability for precontact and a high probability for historic-era archaeological material. Specifically, research showed the parcel had two, spatially discreet, historic-era occupations, one of which was the Fields Homestead, which had a DLC-era cabin (the Fields House). No structures are currently extant on the parcel.

The subsequent field survey consisted of a pedestrian survey, brush clearing and shovel probe (SP) excavation. Overall, however, few clear historic-era features or artifacts were found in the project area. The work resulted in identification of one precontact isolate, one multicomponent isolate, two historic-era isolates and a historic-era site. The isolates are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The historic-era site (the Fields House location) is unevaluated.

Much of the project area near the historic occupations has been heavily disturbed. Grading has probably occurred, and some fill may be in place. As a result, we recommend archaeological monitoring of clearing and grading in several areas in the project area. Related recommendations are provided in the summary at the end of this report.

Report Organization

This report is organized into six sections. The introduction provides regulatory framework and a description of the project and project area. The second section presents basic contextual information on the area including its natural environment, precontact archaeological background, native peoples and history since contact. The fourth section provides more detail on the historic-era occupations in the project area, while the fifth section provides the research design and field methods. The results are then provided, followed by a short discussion and NRHP eligibility and management recommendations.

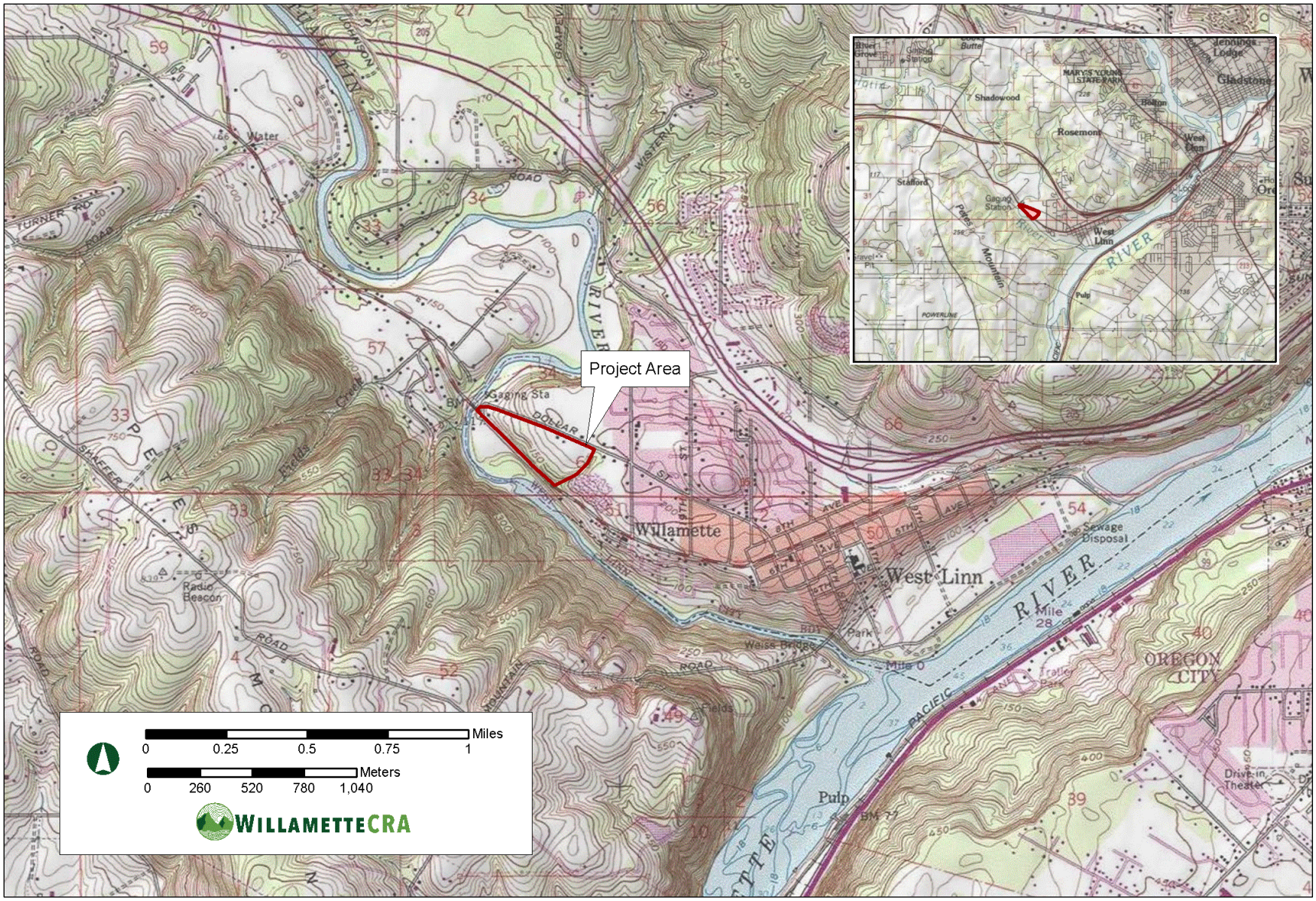

Figure 1. Location of the proposed Dollar Middle School.

This report has three appendices. Appendix A includes the archaeological permit. Appendix B provides a summary of the shovel probe results. Appendix C contains the resource forms.

Regulatory Context

The project is located on publicly owned land. Currently, there is no federal nexus. Oregon State law protects sites which are listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP. There are three basic requirements for a property to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. First, under state law, a property usually must be over 75 years old. Second, the property must meet at least one of the four National Register Criteria for significance. Third, the property must possess integrity or the ability to convey its significance (Hardesty and Little 2000; National Park Service [NPS] 1997). Significance is the threshold of importance for listing historic properties on the NRHP (Hardesty and Little 2000; NPS 1997). Significance is judged against four Criteria, any one or combination of which, is sufficient for listing the property (NPS 1997). The four Criteria against which an historic property's significance is judged are:

- **Criterion A**: Important events;
- **Criterion B**: Important people;
- **Criterion C**: Design or construction; and
- **Criterion D**: Information potential.

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. Integrity is not a part of significance, but an independent element of the evaluation process and is assessed only after a property's significance is determined (NPS 1997). There are seven aspects of integrity. They are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS 1997). A property will usually possess several of these aspects.

During fieldwork WillametteCRA adhered to the *Guidelines for Conducting Field Archaeology in Oregon* (Oregon SHPO 2016a) and the *State of Oregon Guidelines for Reporting on Archaeological Investigations* (Oregon SHPO 2016b). The project is located on non-federal public land, which necessitated the issuance of a State of Oregon archaeological excavation permit prior to subsurface excavation (AP-2918) and compliance with Oregon State Statutes ORS 358.905 and 390.235. While not required at this time, our investigations and reporting also adhered to the methods and standards required by federal oversight pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA.

Project and Project Area Description

The project area is a roughly triangular, ca. 20-acre parcel in West Linn, Oregon. It mostly occupies a high terrace above the Tualatin River floodplain (Figure 2). The terrace tread is generally level, but slopes gently from about 200 feet (ft.) above mean sea level (amsl) at its eastern end down to the west, ending around 120 ft. amsl near the river. The terrace's eastern and southern margins are marked by steeper escarpment.

The actual extent and design of the proposed campus has not been finalized, but much of the parcel will be developed in some manner. Proposed development includes construction of buildings, parking areas, footpaths, an athletic field and street improvements. Utilities will be installed, and the area will eventually be landscaped.

The project area is currently undeveloped, although housing developments bound the area's northern and eastern sides. To the south, on the lower terrace south of Willamette Falls Drive, is a sports complex and park. Project area lands have foot trails and locals have constructed a small, informal mountain bike course, with jumps and pits. Recent trash is relatively common.

The area has a closed canopy and understory that varies from open to dense. Conifers are common at the parcel's eastern end (Figure 3), while deciduous trees cover the western third of the property (Figure 4). Evidence of extensive grading was found at the parcel's western end. A drainage or water retention feature was constructed in this area and a large graded depression surrounded by push piles is also present (Figure 5). The drainage feature, depression and push piles were likely constructed when the bridge was replaced around 2009.

Natural and Cultural Contexts

Environmental Setting

The project area is in the Willamette Valley, a broad structural depression bounded to the east and west by the Coast and Cascade mountain ranges. The valley extends from the Columbia River in the north to where the two mountain ranges converge in the south. The valley is characterized by gently sloping alluvial flats, low hills, and thick non-marine sedimentary deposits. Near surface sediments are predominately the result of late Pleistocene floods (e.g., the Missoula floods). The Missoula Floods repeatedly

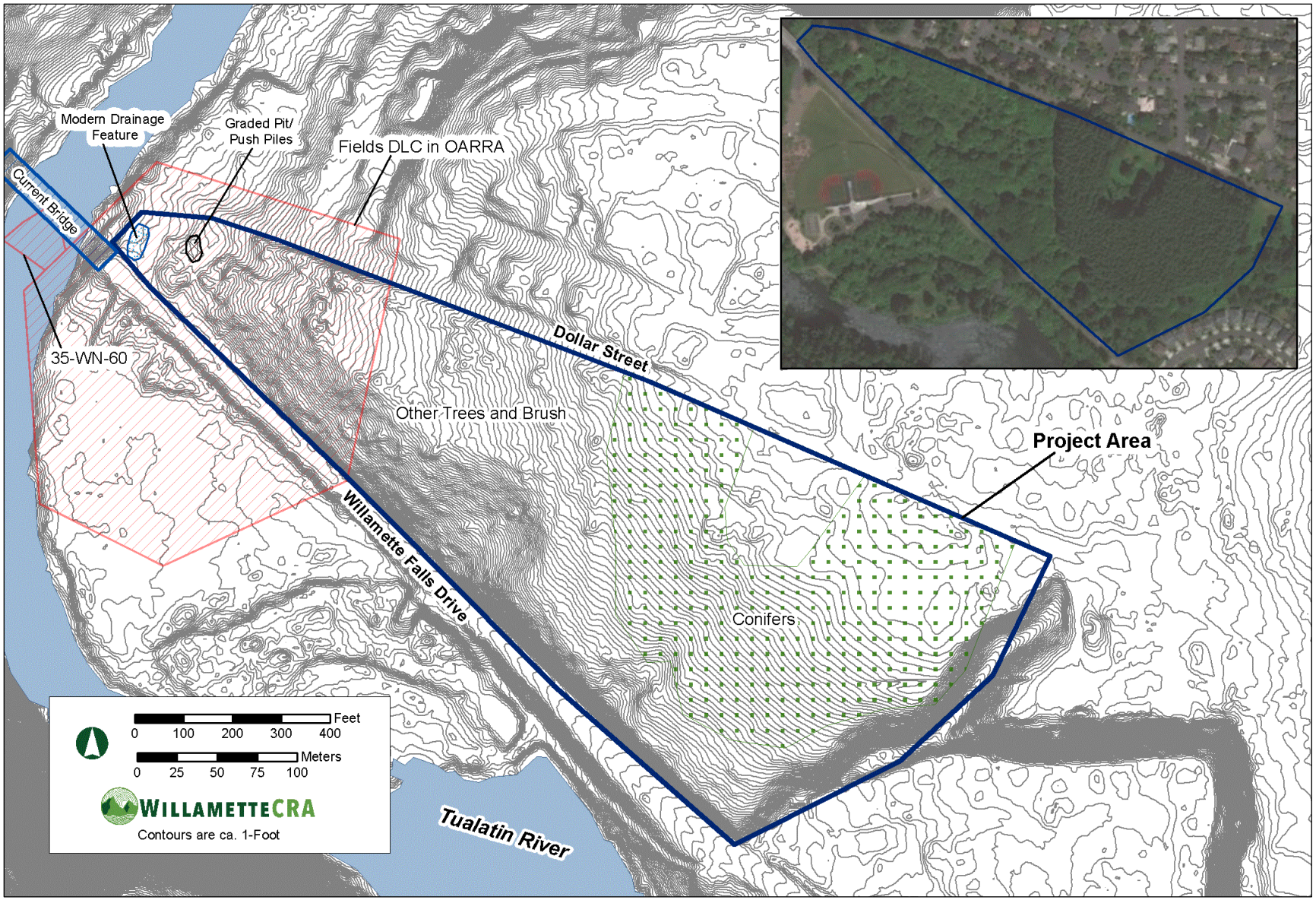

Figure 2. Configuration of the project area.

Figure 3. Photographic overview of the eastern part of the project area showing trails through the conifers. View is north.

Figure 4. Photographic overview of typical vegetation in the middle and western end of the project area. View is south.

Figure 5. Photographic overview of the drainage feature at the project area's extreme western end.

scoured much of eastern Washington and the Columbia River Gorge, eventually spilling into the Willamette Valley before about 14,000 years ago. Flood waters reached as high as 400 ft. amsl and waters rushing into and out of the Willamette Valley would have scoured the project location, leaving thick deposits of clay, silt and sand. These deposits were later eroded and downcut by the area's larger rivers and their tributaries.

The Dollar Middle School project is located on a high terrace composed of these Late Pleistocene flood deposits (O'Connell et al. 2001:20-21). The landform along the project area's northern boundary is relatively level and undifferentiated, but its southern boundary, directly above the Tualatin River floodplain (and Willamette Falls Drive) appears eroded and heavily dissected. The parcel is higher in elevation at its eastern end, where it is bordered by a drainage and steep escarpment overlooking what may be an abandoned river oxbow (see Figure 2).

Vegetation in the Willamette Valley has been heavily modified by human influence. Prior to European American colonization, the Valley was subject to controlled burning by indigenous people, who used fire to enhance the landscape, maintaining large prairies, and supporting hunting activities (Vale 2002; Walsh 2008). Later, European American

settlers cleared large swaths of land, and converted much of the valley to cities and agricultural land, creating a vegetational mosaic. This mosaic includes areas of development, as well as oak woodlands, conifer forests, grassland, sclerophyllous shrub communities, and riparian forest (Franklin and Dryness 1988). This unique compilation of vegetation is referred to by Franklin and Dryness (1988) as the “interior valley” or “Pinus-Quercus Pseudotsuga” Zone.

Precontact Archaeological Context

Regional trends in archaeological research have changed from a heavy emphasis on simple chronology and tracking ethnic migration and diffusion (e.g., Butler 1959, Nelson 1969) to explicit attempts to describe and explain temporal and spatial variability in hunter-gatherer land-use systems (Ames 2000; Chatters 1987, 1995; Davis 2001; Harris et al. 2013; Lohse 1994; Prentiss et al. 2005; Schalk and Cleveland 1983; Schalk et al 1994). Land-use describes the tactics a cultural system employs for interacting with its physical and cultural environment (Draper 1988; Schalk et al. 1994). Land-use studies are usually geared towards understanding the precontact archaeological record at a scale beyond individual sites and studying hunter-gatherer lifeways in a systemic context.

Strategies can be discriminated by variation in the interconnected dimensions of mobility (movement across the landscape, usually measured by assemblage structure and functional differentiation among sites), demography (population size, density and dispersion, measured by site frequency and density, presence, size, shape and occupation history of houses), and diet (breadth – range of foods consumed – and storage) (Chatters 1989; Prentiss et al. 2005). Land-use studies can use a range of data classes and importantly, data classes of limited or questionable quality. For example, data classes from older, poorly reported site excavations. Moreover, land-use can provide a framework for other more interpretive views of landscapes (Trigger 2006).

Of particular interest in Pacific Northwest archaeological research is the change from small and relatively sparse populations practicing a highly mobile foraging land-use strategy in the Early Holocene to large, densely packed, sedentary, often socially complex communities with extensive food storage, found in the Late Holocene (Ames 2000; Ames et al. 1998; Burtchard 1990, 1998; Campbell 1985; Chatters 1987, 1995; Hicks 2004; Meatte 1990; Prentiss and Chatters 2003; Prentiss et al. 2005; Schalk 1980; Schalk and Cleveland 1983; Schalk et al. 1994). Basic research questions focus on how both high mobility and more sedentary land-use systems operated or organized themselves across the landscape to select, use and intensify resources. A primary

interest is how and why the shift from residential to logistical mobility occurs. Within more sedentary land-use systems, major research topics include resource intensification processes, changing social organization, and increased cultural complexity such as the rise of social inequality and development of corporate groups.

While a relatively large number of archaeological survey and excavation projects have occurred in the northern Willamette Valley, relatively little synthesis directly applicable to the project area has been completed (e.g., Burtchard and Keeler 1991; Kelly 2001). Data from nearby areas such as the Oregon Coast (Lyman 1991), Lower Columbia proper (Ames and Maschner 1999; Pettigrew 1981), Upper Willamette Valley (Connolly 1983), Cascade Mountains (Burtchard 1990; Kelly 2001), and the Columbia Plateau (Campbell 1985; Chatters 1987, 1995; Prentiss and Chatters 2003; Prentiss et al. 2005; Schalk and Cleveland 1983; Schalk et al. 1994) suggests at a coarse, regional-scale prehistory can be divided into three broad periods distinguished by differences in land-use strategies. Clearly, extensive variation exists in subregions, for example in the Willamette Valley (Connolly 1983), but most are poorly understood.

Pre 7,600 BP

Land-use patterns prior to 12,500 years ago are largely unknown, but probably represented highly mobile, broad-spectrum foragers exploiting resources as they were available while making little use of food storage. The period is marked by the presence of both large fluted points and stemmed lanceolate points, each associated with different technologies suggesting different groups of people (Jenkins et al. 2012). The fluted points are very thinly scattered across the Willamette Valley and found almost exclusively on the surface, while stemmed points are somewhat more common in the region, particularly in the Cascades (Kelly 2001). Stemmed points are often found near wet habitats and sometimes at sites that are comparatively substantial.

Between about 12,500 and 9,500 years ago, land-use and mobility patterns were probably some form of limited logistical movement (Ames 1988; Davis 2001). Hierarchical ordering among assemblages suggests functional differentiation among sites. Temporary structures lacking subterranean depressions or robust superstructures have been found in association with stemmed points in central Oregon (Connolly 1991). Populations were very low and sparse, however, and foraging ranges were large. Overall, the subsistence focus was on high-yield resources procured with an encounter strategy (Burtchard 1990, 1998; Harris et al. 2013).

After about 9,500 years ago, high-mobility systems, e.g., foraging, are found over much of the Northwest, with uniform artifact assemblages dominated by leaf-shaped and, after 7,700 years ago, large side-notched points (Ames et al. 1998; Ellis 1996; Harris et al. 2013; Roulette and Hamilton 2005). Site visibility is generally low, although the leaf shaped points themselves are ubiquitous across the Northwest. There are very few indications of structures and no evidence of storage (Aikens et al. 2011; Ames et al. 1998; Ellis 1996; Minor 1988; Prentiss et al. 2005).

7,600 to 3,800 BP

The period between about 7,600 and 3,800 years ago is probably the least understood by archaeologists. Patchy data suggests highly variable land-use systems across the region. In some places, the previous high-mobility systems continue to around 4,000 years ago (Ames et al. 1998; Burtchard 1998; Minor 1988; Prentiss et al. 2005). In other areas (for example the middle Snake River), clear evidence of low mobility is found, including housepits. Even with housepits, diets often remain generalized and direct evidence for storage is lacking, although there is evidence for intensive food processing.

Mobility patterns are controversial with evidence for highly mobile, foraging population as well as more sedentary lifeways (Ames 1991; Ames et al. 1981; Campbell 1985; Chatters 1995). Diet breath is broad (Chatters 1995) (although this is debated, see Schalk et al. 2000) and little evidence for storage is found. Moreover, sites appear to lack the strong functional differentiation expected with well-developed logistical mobility. Overall, logistical organization appears low and housepits are found in areas with optimal access to multiple resources (Prentiss et al. 2005).

Post 3,800 BP

After 3,800 years ago, a storage based, largely sedentary land-use system is in place over most of the region (Ames et al. 1998; Burtchard 1998; Prentiss et al. 2005). Semisubterranean houses are common, often appearing in large clusters that suggest higher populations. Functional differentiation of sites increases, with field camps and limited task sites commonly found (Ames et al. 1998). Technology appears organized around the production of small tools from flakes struck from small prepared cores (Prentiss et al. 2005:19) and raw material is usually local, varying greatly in quality. Cobble tools and net weights increase in frequency and deer dominate faunal assemblages, but elk, fish, and birds are also important.

Most investigated sites in the region generally and the Portland Basin specifically, date to after about 2,000 to 1,500 years ago. These data suggest site frequency increases

dramatically during this time, particularly on the lowlands (Ames et al. 1998). Assemblages are thought to be diverse and contain small, triangular-shaped, narrow-stemmed projectile points. Several late period sites in the Portland Basin have been investigated in some manner, with the best known dating to the past 800 years, including the Meier and Cathlapotle sites. Resource use appears diverse and intensive.

Native Peoples

The Dollar Middle School project area is in the traditional homeland of the Atfalati, also known as the Tualatin. They were the northernmost representatives of the Kalapuyan peoples who occupied most of the Willamette Valley prior to European American settlement (Zenk 1990:547, 548). The Tualatin homeland was bounded by the Tualatin Mountains on the north, the Willamette River on the east, and the Coast Range on the west. The Yamhill, another Kalapuyan group, occupied land to the south along the South Yamhill River; the North Yamhill River, however, lay within the Atfalati homeland. Information gathered in the late 1800s and early 1900s identified 21 traditional Atfalati winter village locations, 6 of which were on or around Wapato Lake near Gaston. Other winter settlements were in the valleys to the west of the lake, north in the modern Forest Grove area, and more widely dispersed through the Tualatin Valley (Gatschet et al. 1945:186-187; Zenk 1976:142-155).

The Atfalati winter villages were the focus of life during the winter months, when subsistence was based primarily on foods gathered, processed, and stored for winter consumption. Some hunting and fishing could take place during the winter, but the summer and fall surplus were crucial to survival through the winter. The young shoots of camas were available for gathering in early spring with harvest of the bulbs (one of the Atfalati dietary staples) later in the spring and early summer. Much of this main harvest was dried for winter use. Spring also marked the beginning of the fishing season, although which fish species were traditionally available in the Tualatin River drainage is uncertain. With a major increase in subsistence activities in the spring, families began moving out of the winter villages and occupying seasonal camps. The shift between camps continued through the summer. Late summer and early fall witnessed movements to camps in the Coast Range for gathering berries, hunting, and fishing. The prairies on the Willamette Valley floor were burned during late summer and early fall to “roast” tarweed seeds, another important food source. In early fall, families began gathering around Wapato Lake for the major harvest of wapato before moving back to the winter villages (Zenk 1976:37-44).

Camas, wapato, and tarweed appear to have been the foundations of Atfalati diet, along with hazelnuts and berries. Kalapuyans also traded wapato and dried meat for dried fish and lamprey with the Clackamas at Willamette Falls (Zenk 1976:33-37). One of the first European American descriptions of the Kalapuya is provided in the journal of fur trader Alexander Henry, whose party encountered a group of Yamhills on their way to Willamette Falls in January 1814 bearing camas to trade (Gough 1992:658).

Although the Atfalati recognized themselves as a distinct group, each village was politically autonomous and linked through marriage. Village leaders were typically men of wealth, but women could also serve as village heads. Most resource areas were open to all Atfalati and possibly to some neighboring Kalapuyans, but tarweed areas were owned or controlled by individual winter villages. Winter village populations may have been relatively small, possibly numbering no more than 50 residents, and composed of several houses occupied by related families (e.g., a group of brothers and their families). Summer camps might be occupied by individual families. The Atfalati, as with other Kalapuyans, were not characterized by pronounced social differences and were generally egalitarian (Zenk 1976:15-17; 1990).

Place Names and Important Locations

The closest recorded place name in the general project area vicinity is *wálamt*, a village overlooking Willamette Falls (Silverstein 1990:534 [#59]), and the Falls themselves are a place of great cultural significance (Hajda et al. 2004), as well as the setting for traditional stories (Clark 1953:99). Other place names and villages in the general area include "Cush-hooks," probably just above the falls and Char-cowah, just below the falls. "Cush-hooks" also spelled "Cashhooks," is probably derived from *q'acuxcix*, the Clackamas Indian name for a village just above Willamette Falls that may have been at the present location of Canemah (Philip Drucker, Clackamas Notes, 1934, Mss. 4516[78], Archives of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C). John Wacheno, the Clackamas Indian interviewed by Drucker in the 1930s, also reported a village, knima, at Canemah, although it is not clear if this name is truly Chinookan or is just the Chinookan form of the historical name of the community (Zenk [2008:27] questions whether "Canemah" is derived from a Chinookan word or name). Approximately five miles upstream on the Tualatin River, where Fanno Creek empties into the Tualatin, is *c̓ac̓imahɬyuk*, “place in front of hɬyuk (an aromatic herb growing in marshy places)” (Zenk 1990:548).

As noted above, Willamette Falls is a significant location to Native peoples. Koler/Morrison Planning Consultants (Koler/Morrison PC) (1993:5) postulate the project

area vicinity represents a major travel corridor between the falls and villages to the west. They note that the river ford at the current Fields Bridge on Borland Road is one of the few locations the river can easily be crossed between its mouth and the City of Tualatin. Moreover, they report that precontact artifacts have been found in the vicinity of the current bridge and on the western end of the current project area, including net weights, arrowheads and stone scrapers (Koler/Morrison PC 1993:5). Precontact artifacts have also been reported near the Fields Bridge Park on the lower terrace directly south of the project area (Briece Edwards (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde), personal communication 2020).

Historic Background and Overview

The first European Americans in the project vicinity were fur trappers employed by the Pacific Fur Company, North West Company, and Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) after 1811. Most of these individuals were part of mobile trapping and trading expeditions. After the establishment of Fort Vancouver in 1824, regular fur trapping expeditions occurred throughout the Willamette Valley and more permanent settlement took place shortly thereafter. Settlement in Clackamas County was especially encouraged with passage of the Donation Land Act in 1850. Many of the land claims filed in the county were centered along the South Fork of the Tualatin River. In 1865, Joseph A. Fields was officially issued 324 acres under the Donation Land Act despite having settled in this location earlier (BLM 2020; GLO 1862).

The first descriptions of the project area itself come from the GLO surveyor notes and maps from 1852 and 1855. The surveyor Ezra Fisher described the Fields' claim as "Rolling, soil 2nd rate, heavily timbered with fir dogwood and maple" (Fisher 1855:27). The 1852 GLO map shows the project vicinity dotted with roads, homesteads and agricultural fields. James Moore's sawmill would have been located approximately 1 mile (mi.) to the northwest, along the Tualatin River (Figure 6). A ferry crossing is also shown approximately 1.4 mi. to the northwest (GLO 1852).

Joseph Fields settled his DLC in 1851. His home, located at the western end of the project area, was extant until the early 1990s. By 1914, another structure, probably a small farmstead, is depicted at the project area's eastern end. These properties are discussed in greater detail below.

By 1859, a road was constructed in the general alignment of Dollar Street. It was known as Fields Road and it connected the village of Willamette to the Tualatin River,

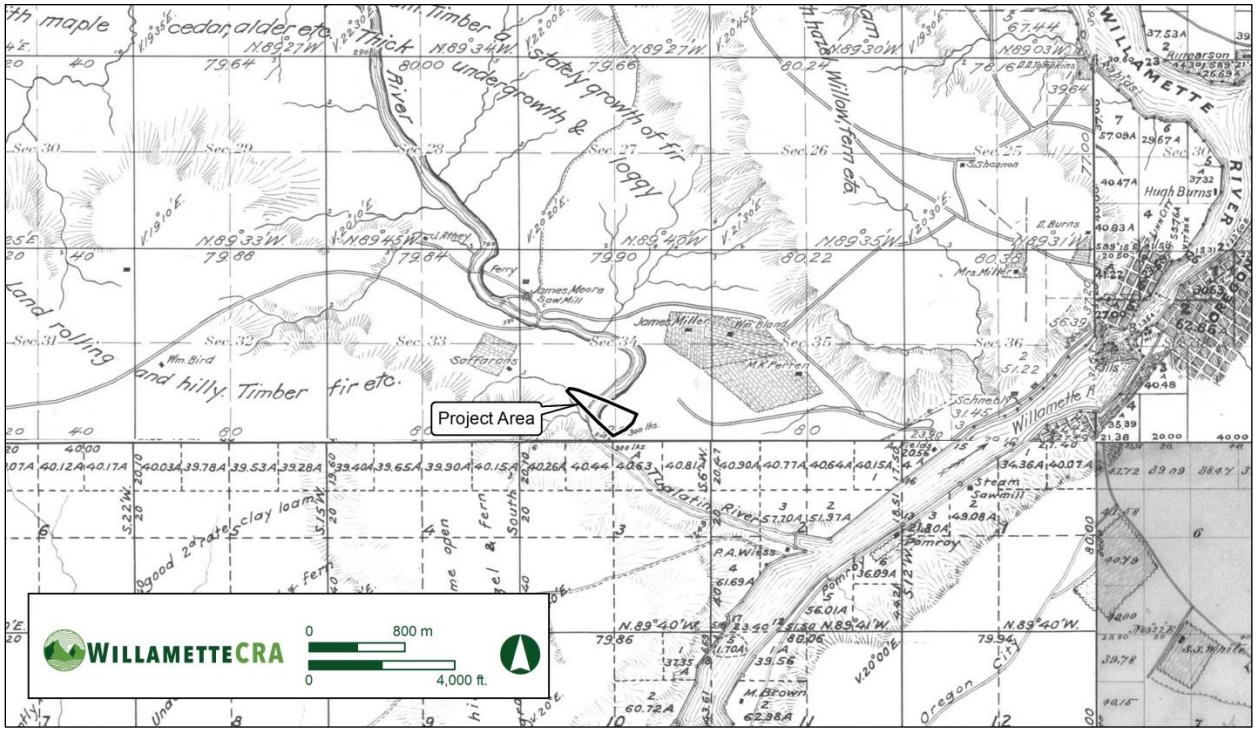

Figure 6. 1852 GLO map of Township 2S, Range 1E. Note that a mapping error displays the Tualatin River bisecting the project area, instead of adjacent to it.

northwest of the Fields Homestead. Koler/Morrison PC (1993:5) speculated that Joseph Fields may have built a rudimentary bridge across the river prior to 1870, although there is no substantial evidence of its construction. A covered bridge may have been in place by 1891, only to be washed out by the Flood of 1892, after which time a second covered bridge was erected (Koler/Morrison PC 1993:5). In 1910, the Willamette Falls Railroad built a line that terminated near to the bridge crossing (Figure 7).

In 1925, another bridge crossing was established approximately 25 yards downstream of the second covered bridge. Willamette Falls railroad grade was abandoned in 1919 and eventually converted to a market road. This alignment was widened and paved in 1923, becoming Borland Road (present-day Willamette Falls Drive). In 1926, the covered bridge at the base of Fields (Dollar) Road was demolished. The covered bridge at Borland Road was left intact at the time. In 1952 it was replaced by another bridge (Koler/Morrison PC 1993:5-6; Smits 2006), which was itself replaced by the current bridge in 2009. In 2005, a concrete footing from the old covered bridge at Borland Road was recorded as archaeological site 35-WN-60, just west of the project area (Smits 2006) (see Figure 2).

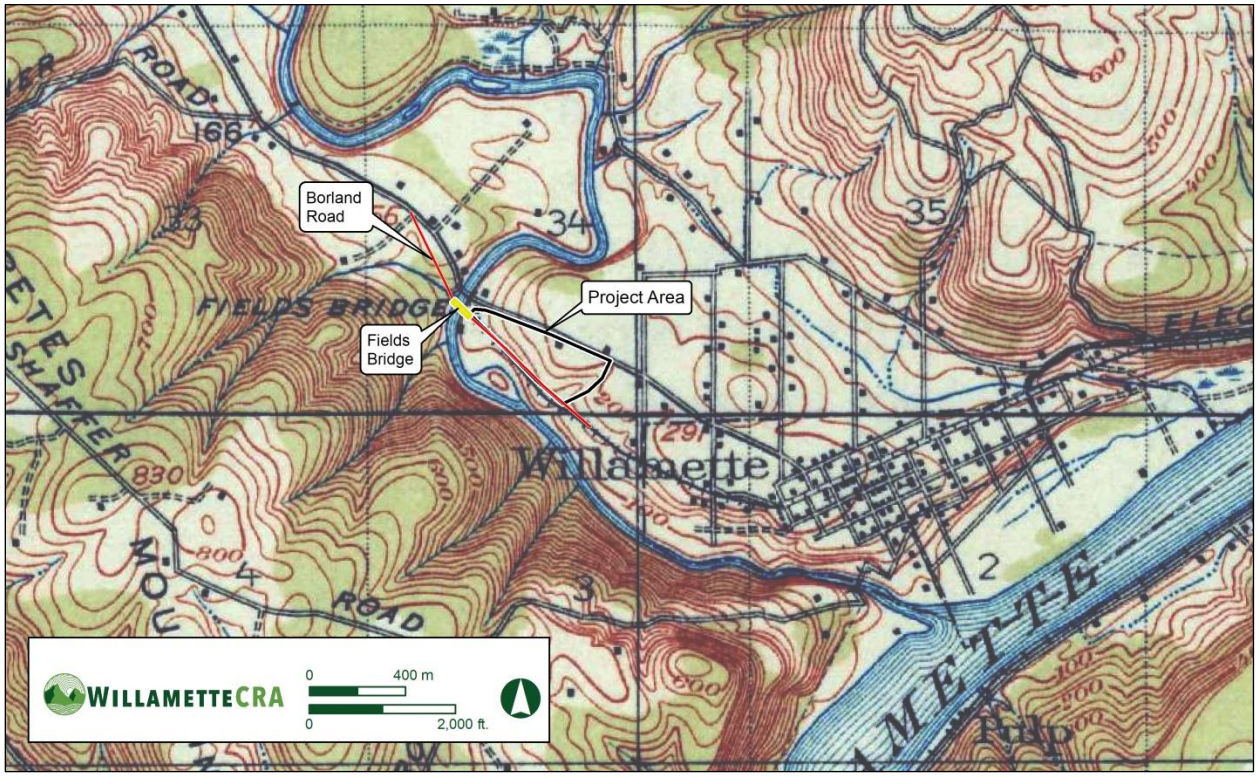

Figure 7. Project area depicted on 1914 USGS topographic map, *Oregon City*. Showing second Fields Bridge and Borland Road location.

In 1883, Joseph Fields heirs sold the project area and surrounding land to Oregon Iron and Steel, who then platted the area into the Willamette Falls Acre Tracts of 24, two- or three-acre parcels. The Fields Homestead tract had multiple owners until purchased by Elmer Babcock in 1923 (Klatt 1993:7-8).

The house recorders reported the Fields family cemetery was within the project area, north and east of the house, although all burials had reportedly been exhumed sometime before documentation (Koler/Morrison PC 1993:1-2). However, County acreage tract maps from 1930 indicate that the family cemetery was originally north of Dollar Street (Hackett 1930) (Figure 8).

The Joseph Fields House, or Fields-Babcock House

Between 1847 and 1850, the Fields family immigrated to Oregon from Kentucky. In 1847, Ambrose Fields established a Provisional Land Claim on the Willamette River. In 1851, his son Joseph settled his own 320-acre claim (DLC 67), which encompased the project area, bordering his father's land. Two of the Fields sisters also filed adjacent claims. Joseph Fields was engaged in farming and fruit growing, and a peach orchard was reportedly on his property near the house.

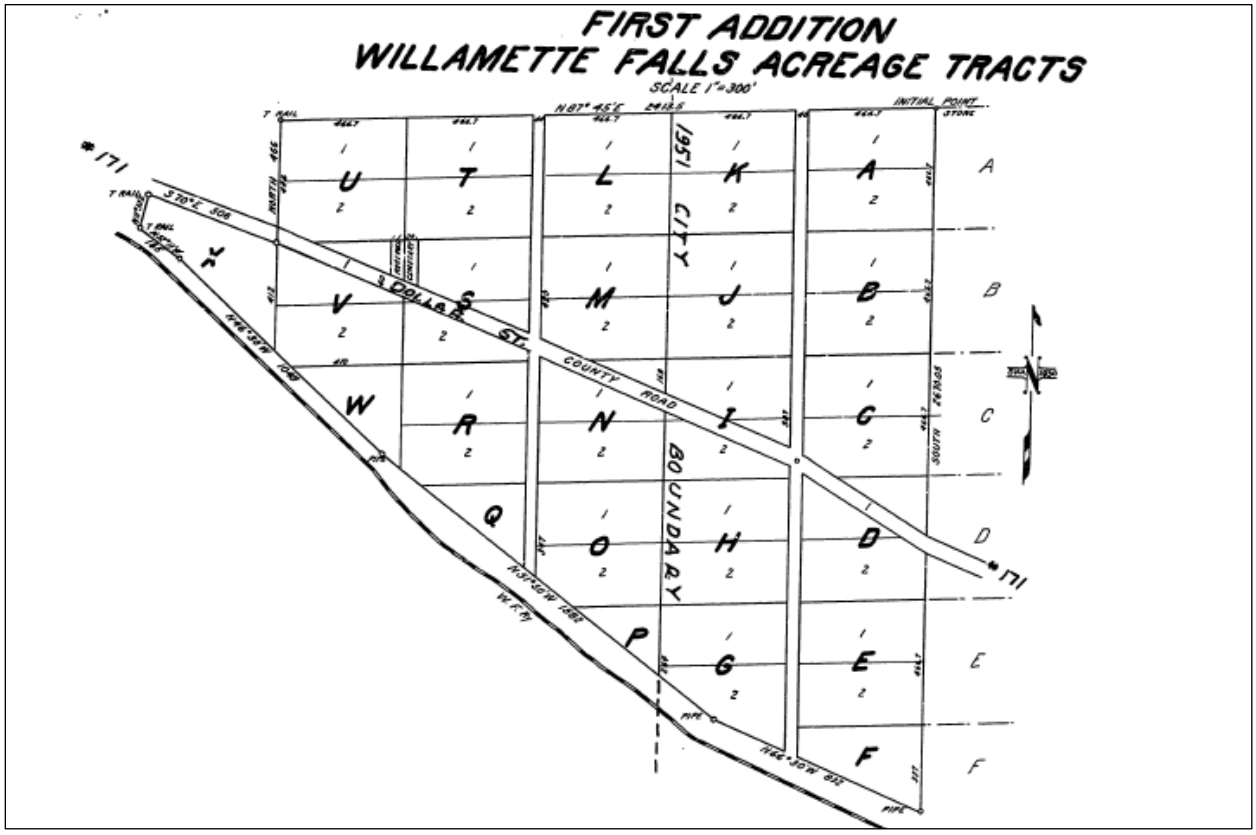

Figure 8. Willamette Falls plat. Note the position of the cemetery on the north side of Dollar Street.

The Joseph Fields House, Fields House, or Fields-Babcock House was located at the western end of the project area (see Figure 3). A relatively large amount of information is available about this house because it was documented for NRHP eligibility in 1993 (Koler/Morrison PC 1993). The structure is not depicted on the earliest GLO map of

Township 2 South, Range 1 East from 1852 (GLO 1852), so was presumably built between 1852 and 1854. The house was designed in a southern vernacular style and was characteristic of wood plank pioneer houses of the period. With a “hall and parlour” layout, the structure was square and roughly 28 by 29 feet. A front veranda was covered by a lean-to roof (Spir 1993) (Figures 9 and 10). The one-story house underwent major renovations between 1900 and the 1920s. In 1928, a basement was excavated underneath the structure and the wooden stump supports were replaced with a river cobble foundation (Koler/Morrison PC 1993:2).

At the time the house was documented for its NRHP eligibility, the property consisted of the house, an associated brick-lined well, and a modern potting shed. Several additional buildings were reported on the property but were gone by 1993. These included a barn

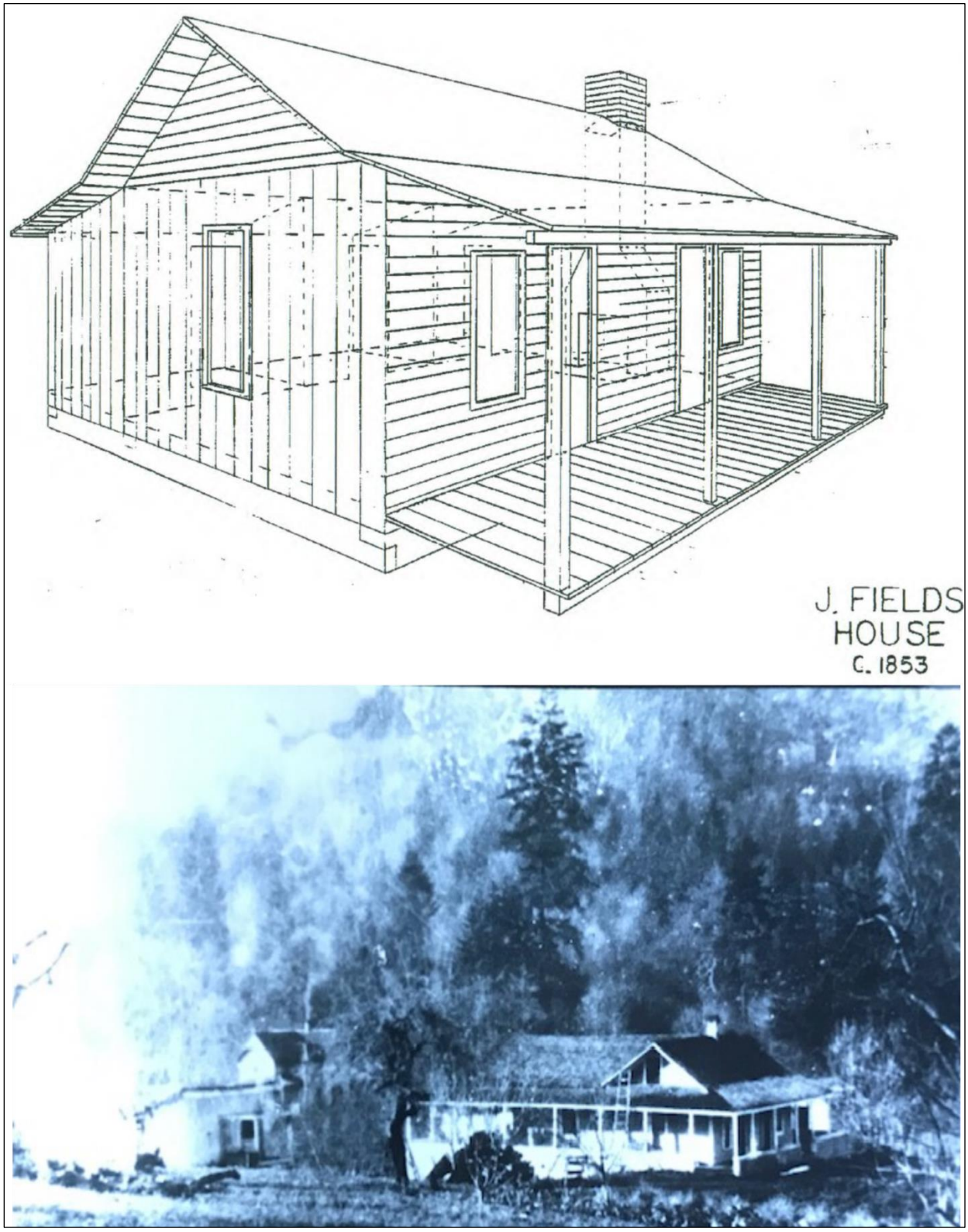

Figure 9. Detailed drawing of the Fields House (top) with an overview photograph of the house and outbuildings (below). Photograph date unknown, but it likely postdates 1900 (Koler/Morrison PC 1993).

Figure 10 Photographs of the Fields House in 1993, shortly before demolition. Top photograph is north from along Willamette Falls Drive. The tree in the foreground is still standing. Bottom photograph is a close view to the northwest from the property driveway (photographs provided by a local historian (name withheld by request).

and blacksmith shop. The well is believed to be west of the house and covered with a concrete slab (personal communication 2020, name withheld by request).

The structure was demolished by the property owners after its recording in 1993. A small excavator was used to crush the roof into the basement, but much of the construction materials were salvaged after demolition and are in storage (personal communication 2020, name withheld by request). Sometime later, the WLWSD graded dirt from the driveway and yard, southeast of the house, into the basement to cover the cavity for liability purposes.

Eventually, the general house location was used as a staging area during construction of the current Willamette Falls Drive Bridge. The house location may have been covered with construction fabric and gravel to protect the structure's remnants, which was removed when work was completed. But this is somewhat anecdotal, and the exact area covered, or process used is unknown. This is discussed in greater detail below.

Farmstead

As early as 1914, a second structure was mapped within the eastern portion of the current project area (see Figure 7). A suite of buildings is visible near this structure on aerial imagery from the mid-twentieth century through the modern period (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 1952, 1970; USGS 1914, 1939, 1941, 1961). These images show a house, several outbuildings and what appear to be large gardens around the buildings, suggesting this property was a small farm of some type. By the 1930s, much of the original Joseph Fields DLC was subdivided, creating the Willamette Falls Acre Tracts and this farmstead was within one of the subdivision tracks (Metsker Maps 1937, 1951, 1966).

As discussed in more detail below, it appears this farmstead changed dramatically over time, with two and possibly three different houses several outbuildings built and demolished over time. The last house associated with this farmstead was determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Poyser 2009) prior to its removal in 2012.

Property Reconstructions

Reviewing aerial imagery from the mid-twentieth century through the modern period (e.g., NETR 1936, 1952; 1970; USGS 1914, 1939, 1941, 1961) provides a general sense of the project area's development over time as well as specific details of how the Fields Homestead and the Farmstead grew and changed. These photographs, however, vary in quality and resolution. Some provide no clear, new information.

Table 1 summarizes the major characteristics of the Fields' Homestead, the Farmstead, and the general project area through time. The most informative aerial imagery is reproduced in Figures 11 to 14, while a composite of all structures and features noted on the aerial imagery is presented in Figure 15. Note, that overlaying historic and modern aerial images is not exact, and some distortion and shifting is expected. For example, the Fields house is visible in most aerial photographs, but its exact shape or position is not always easy to determine. As a result, the house's location appears to shift slightly over time.

Fields Homestead

Between 1936 and 1968, the Fields' Homestead appeared relatively robust. Aside from the main house, the property had between three and five larger structures (possibly barns or garages) as well as several smaller structures (maybe coops or sheds). By 1970 the complex is much reduced, with the house and a single larger structure nearby, probably a garage. Several smaller structures appear by 1988. The house (and probably any other structures nearby) were demolished in 1993.

Farmstead

The Farmstead is smaller than the Fields Homestead in 1936, consisting of a single house and larger structure, maybe a barn. This house may be gone by 1956, but the images are fuzzy. This house and barn are clearly gone by 1968, with a distinctly different house in that area. No outbuildings are present in the farmstead by about 1968. The farmstead appears the same until the house was demolished in 2012.

General Project Area

In 1936 the project area is mostly cleared fields, with five to six orchards. By 1956, there may be fewer orchards, and more fields in agricultural production, but because of the image's poor resolution, this is speculative. After 1968, the project area may overall be less maintained. Also, fewer orchards are visible and the conifers around the farmstead seem well established. These trends seem to continue through 1988, with the conifers large and visible, the few orchards overgrown, and brush encroaching on the cleared fields.

Table 1. Summary of the Project Area's Characteristics over Time.

Aerial Imagery Year	Fields Homestead	Farmstead	General Project Area
1936	House.	House.	Open, mostly cleared fields.
	5 larger structures (barns, garages?).	1 larger structure (barn, garage?).	5-6 possible orchards.
	2 smaller structures (sheds, coops?).		
1956	Resolution poor.	Resolution poor.	Noticeably fewer orchards.
	House.	May be no structures?	More cleared fields.
	Other structures unknown.		
1968	House.	House (different than 1936 house).	2 orchards?
	3 larger structures (barns, garages?).	2 smaller structures (sheds, coops?).	Few cleared fields.
	6 smaller structures (sheds, coops?).		
1970	House.	House (different than 1968 house).	1-2 orchards?
	1 larger structure (barn, garage?).	1968 house removed.	Conifers dense around farmstead
		No outbuildings.	
1988	House	Same as 1970.	1 orchard? Overgrown?
	1 larger structure (barn, garage?).		Conifers larger.
	2 smaller structures (shed, coop?).		Parcel appears unmaintained, overgrown.
Current	House removed 1993. No structures.	House removed 2012. No structures.	Overgrown, trails.

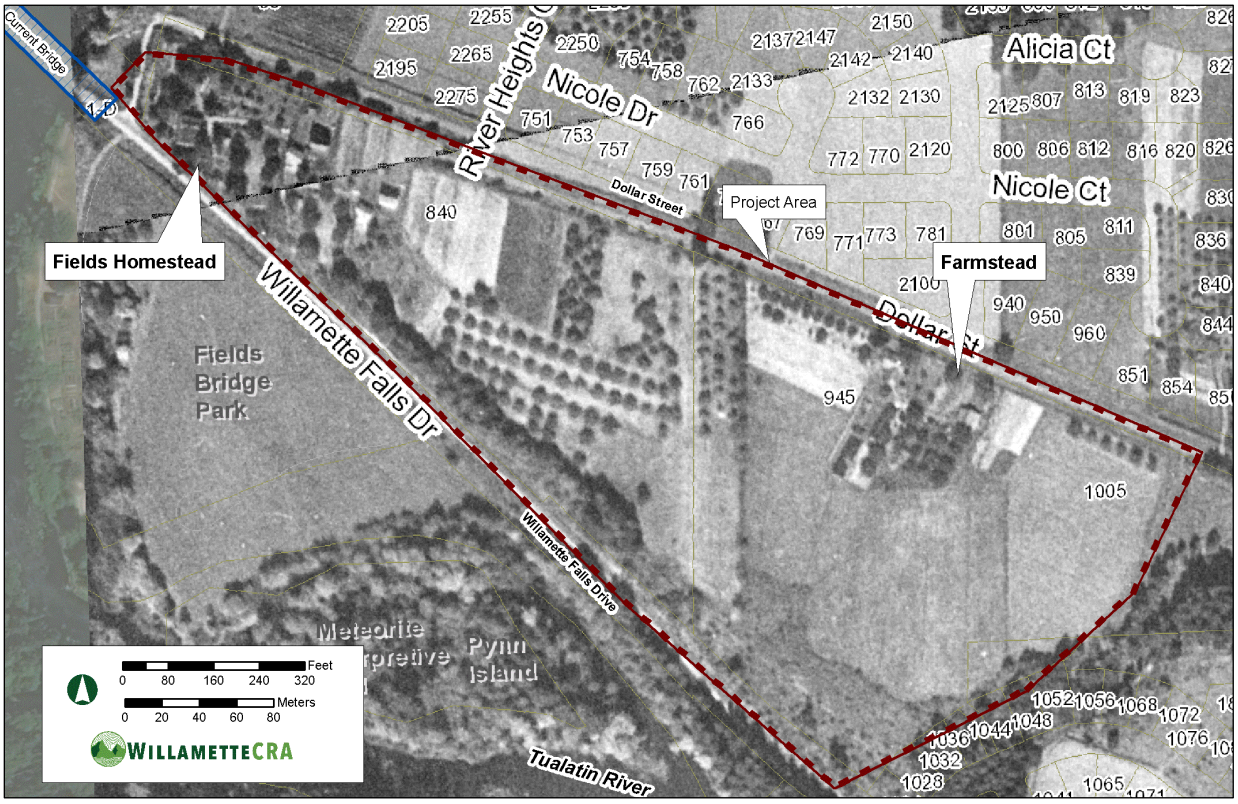

Figure 11. Project area shown on a 1936 aerial photograph. The white numbers are city tax lots (aerial provided by City of West Linn).

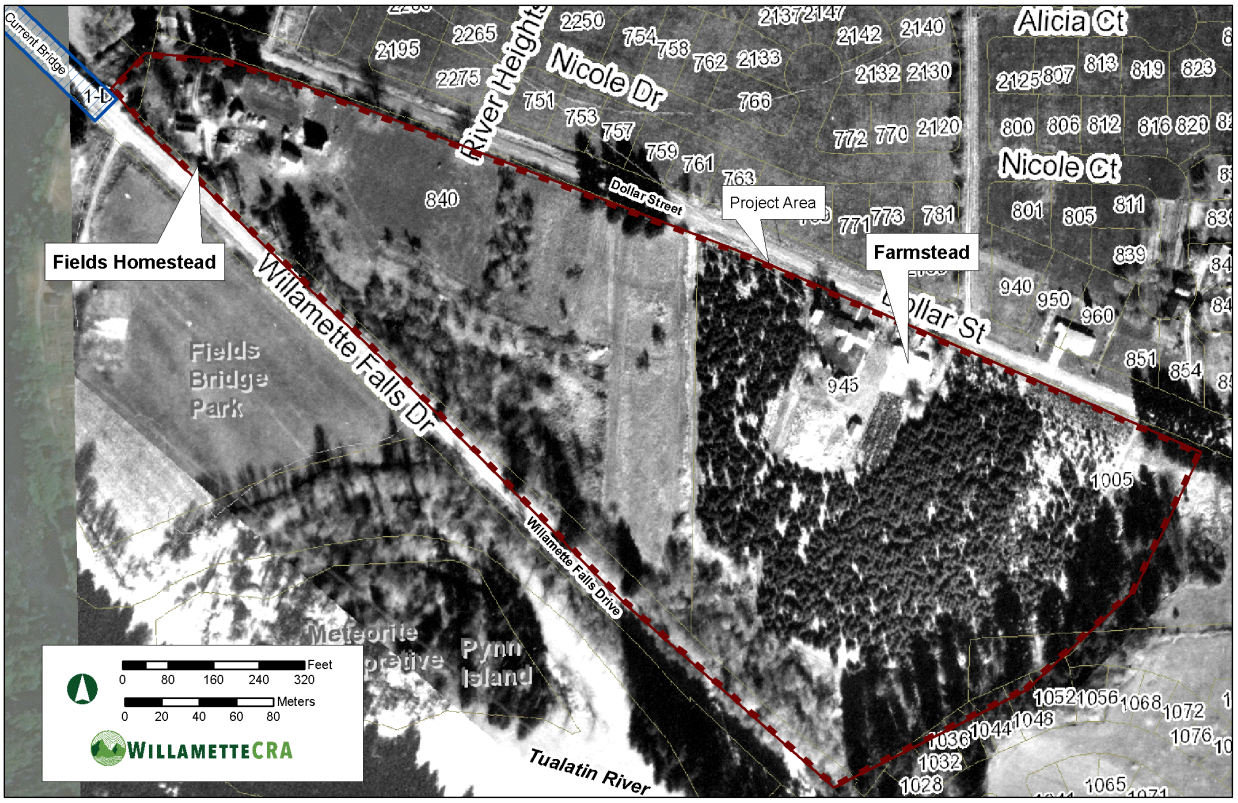

Figure 12. Project area shown on a 1968 aerial photograph. The white numbers are city tax lots (aerial provided by City of West Linn).

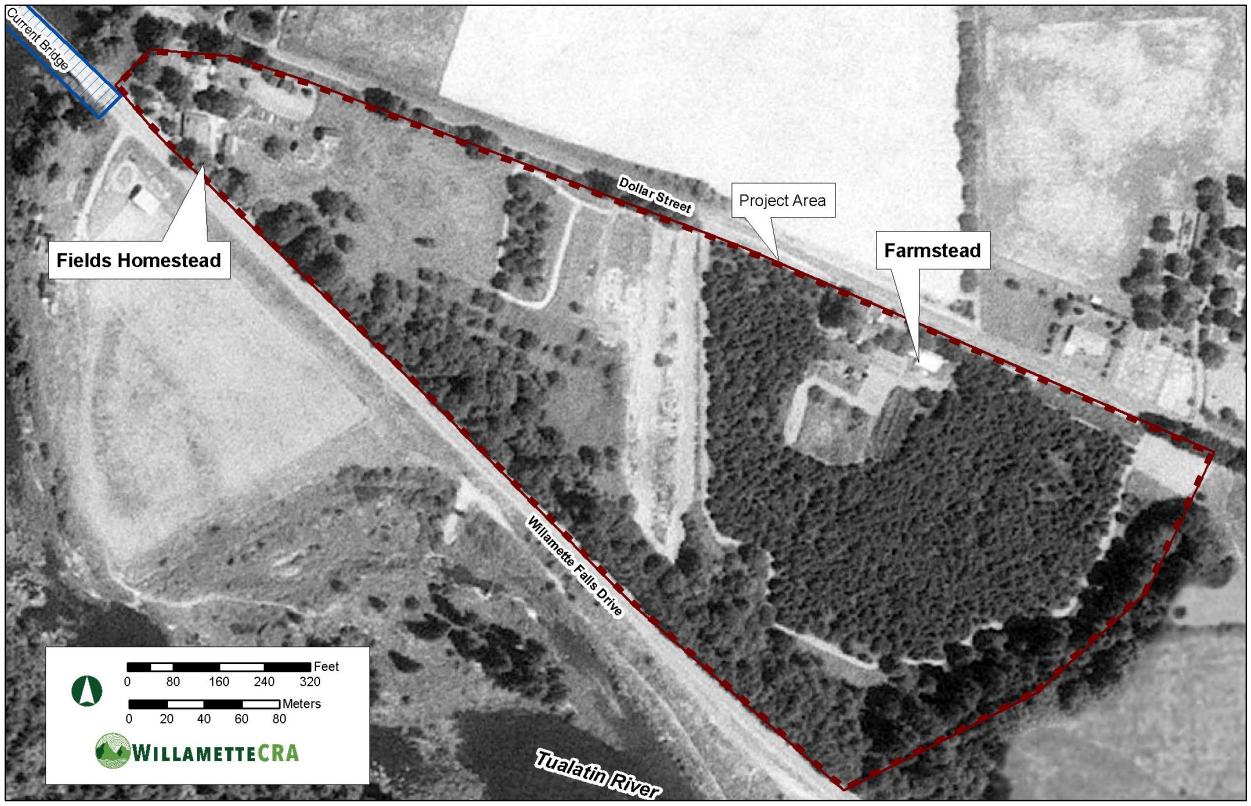

Figure 13. Project area shown on a 1970 aerial photograph (aerial provided by City of West Linn).

Figure 14. Project area shown on a 1988 aerial photograph. The white numbers are city tax lots (aerial provided by City of West Linn).

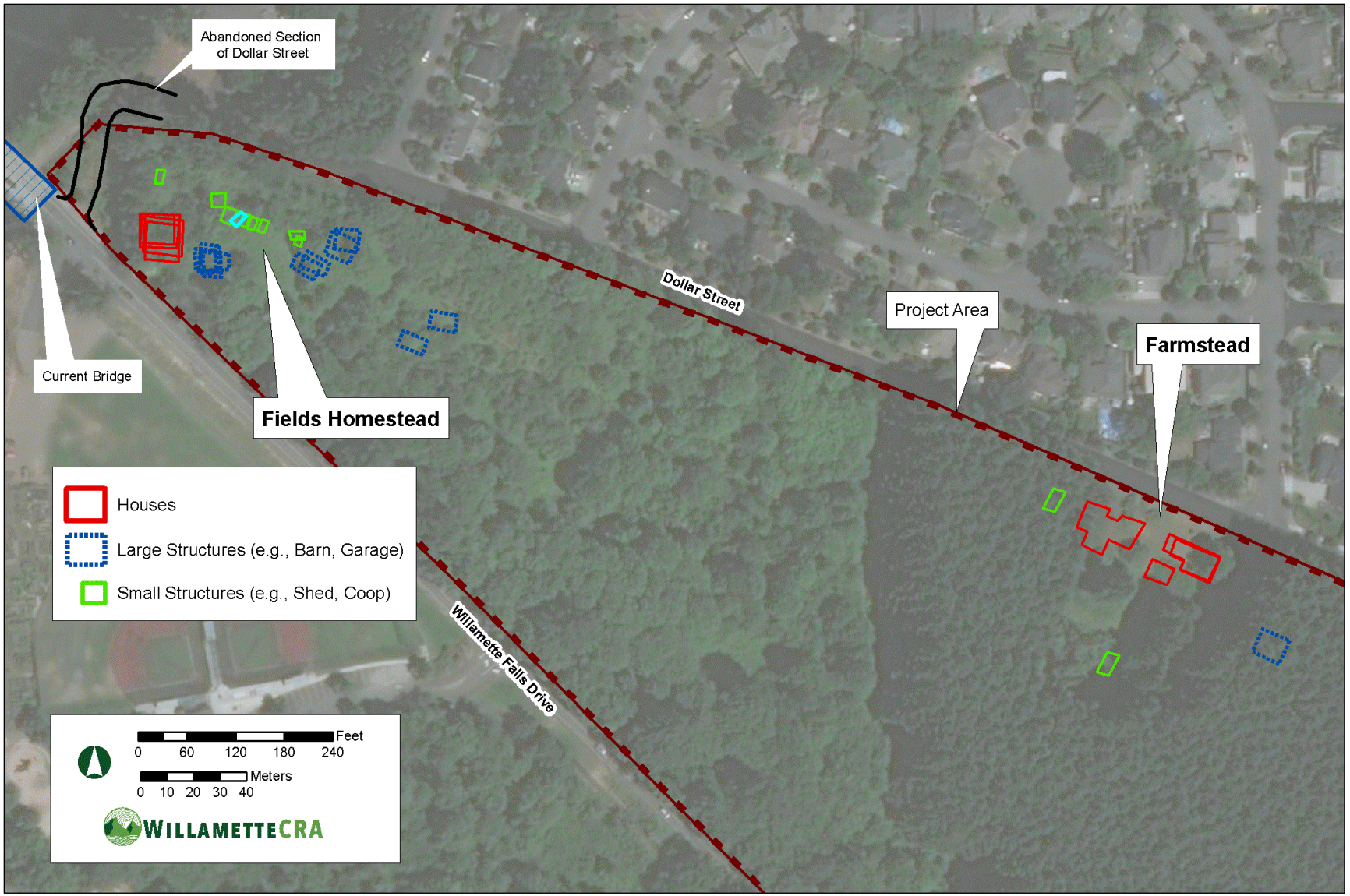

Figure 15. Composite map of all structures visible on aerial photographs. Overlapping shapes are likely the same structures. Variation in how photographs overlay results in slight shifts in each structure's locations.

Post-Demolition Use of the Fields Homestead Area

As noted above, the owner demolished the Fields house in 1993 to avoid its listing on the NRHP. The wood was salvaged, and foundation hole filled in. During replacement of the Willamette Falls Drive Bridge in 2009, the general vicinity of the house was used as a staging area for construction.

As shown in Figure 16, a road (or parking area) was placed over the house location. This is probably the gravel pad mentioned by a local historian (personal communication 2020, name withheld by request). Thus, it may be gravel, overlaying fabric placed directly on the ground surface. This road extends eastward across the Fields' property. We suspect (based on the results of the field survey discussed below) that the road visible in the image is part of a much more extensive area used by construction crews. That is, we suspect the gravel road is only visible where the tree canopy is open, and the road covers a substantially larger area north and northwest of the house.

Previous Archaeological Work in the Vicinity

Prior to the current investigation, the project area had not been formally surveyed for archaeological materials and no archaeological sites had been recorded within the project boundaries. In fact, few archaeological surveys have taken place along the Tualatin River between its mouth and the City of Tualatin. In total there have been 13 previous archaeological studies within one mile of the project area.

Nearby studies seem mostly focused in the higher uplands for highway projects. No previous surveys have occurred locally in environments or on landform like the project area. The nearest archaeological survey was completed in 2005 prior to replacement of the Tualatin River bridge (O'Brien and Smits 2005). The bridge area was examined using pedestrian transects and no shovel probes or subsurface exploration was undertaken (O'Brien and Smits 2005:7-8). The area was heavily disturbed and covered in fill, but the original Field's Covered Bridge footings were documented as 35-WN-60, about 60 meters (m) southwest of the current project area's western end (see Figure 2). Note that this survey focused narrowly on the replacement bridge's footprint and did not cover changes to the local road network or construction staging areas.

The Joseph Fields House, or Fields-Babcock House, part of a historic-era homestead, was in the western end of the project area (see Figure 2). The house was documented as an aboveground resource, but the structures are now gone. The general area is marked in the SHPO OARRA system as a Donation Land Claim (DLC) and structure,

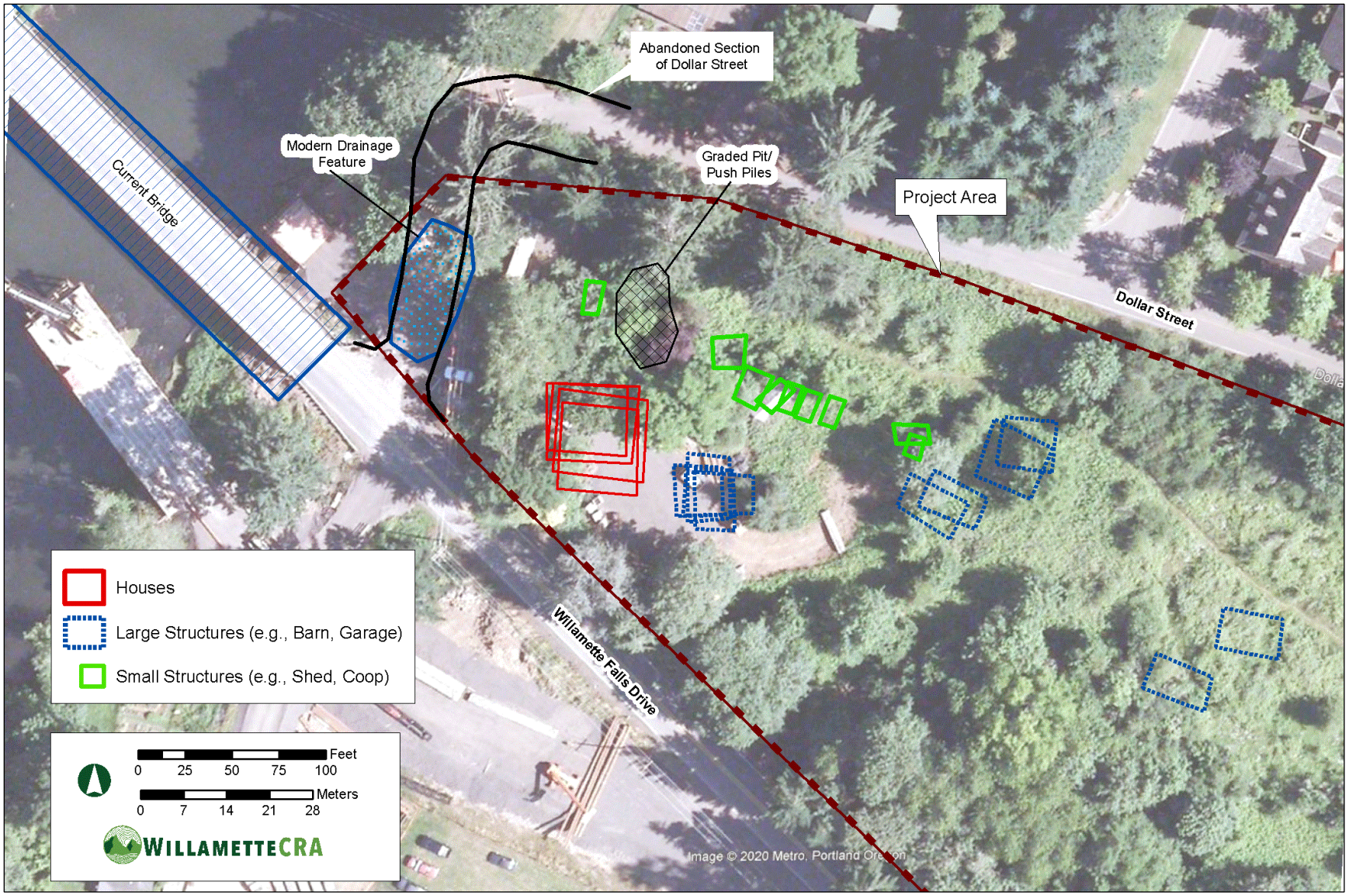

Figure 16. The Fields Homestead structures overlain on a ca. 2009 Google Earth imagery.

but it has not been formally recorded as an archaeological site and does not have an official site number. In addition to the Fields-Babcock House and the bridge footings, one precontact isolate, and one Traditional Cultural Property have been recorded within a mile of the project area.

Research Design and Methods

The goal of this survey was to identify precontact and historic-era archaeological resources within the project boundaries. Since background research strongly indicated at least two historic-era sites were on project lands, a secondary goal was to define the boundaries of these sites if possible. Below, we synthesize the background research to develop a series of expectations for the survey and detail the most appropriate field methods.

Expectations

In general, the Dollar Middle School project area has a moderate likelihood for precontact archaeological materials and a high probability for historic-era resources. The parcel is a high, Pleistocene-aged terrace within the incised Tualatin River valley that has been available for occupation since at least 12,000 years ago. Precontact artifacts have been reported in or near the project area's western end, closer to the Tualatin River and precontact materials are also reported from the lower terrace, due south of project lands. A possible river fording location may also be nearby.

This all indicates the potential for sustained use of the project area and nearby locations prior to contact. Pleistocene-aged landforms, however, are generally erosional rather than aggregational, hence, precontact material, even very old materials, will probably be relatively close to the surface (less than ca. 50 centimeters [cm] or 2 ft. of the current surface). The exception to this may be at the extreme western end of the project area. This end of the landform is lower in elevation and may be low enough for the deposition of Holocene-aged alluvium, but this is speculative. Precontact archeological materials that may be expected include cooking or processing features and artifact scatters, however, isolated precontact tools and flakes related to hunting or limited resource gathering are likely.

Based on our research, it was thought that the project area may have two historic-era archaeological sites. The Fields Homestead was at the parcel's western end between the 1850s and 1990s, when the house was demolished. The homestead included several other buildings as well (see Figure 15). It is possible that archaeological materials related to this homestead are present around the original structure locations. Most structural remains of the Fields House were salvaged, and the cellar was filled

with dirt after the house was demolished. The house vicinity was used as a staging area during construction of the new bridge in 2009. A large water retention/drainage feature was constructed west of the house and push piles and excavated depressions are also nearby, suggesting much of the area was graded during construction. Fill may be common across this area as well. Historic archaeological materials related to the Fields property that we expected included structural features and artifact scatters. It is possible privies or refuse dumps are also present. These could be covered by fill, however and difficult to locate with preliminary archaeological methods. The Fields family cemetery is not in the project area.

Additionally, a farmstead was in the eastern part of the project area as early as 1914 (USGS 1914). There may be up to three different houses built and demolished in this area. All buildings related to this property have been removed, but again, archaeological materials related to this farm are possible (see Figure 15). Historic materials related to this property that may be expected include structural features, artifact scatters, and possible privies or refuse dumps.

Field Methods

Three general approaches were selected to identify archaeological materials and define site boundaries. First, the project area surface was inspected, and surface artifacts or features were mapped. Second, vegetation clearing around the historic-era sites and structure locations was used to explore for near surface features or artifacts that may be obscured by brush or duff. Third, shovel probes (SPs) were excavated across the project area to identify archaeological materials outside of the sites and to further define any site boundaries identified during the surface survey.

The entire project area was examined with an intensive pedestrian survey. Transects were spaced at a maximum of 20-meter intervals. The pedestrian survey was supplemented with vegetation clearing around possible historic features or in areas where historic material was suspected. Vegetation clearing included cutting swaths through blackberries, clearing blackberries and raking and cutting ivy and lower brush.

Shovel probes were excavated across the project area. Probes were about 40-cm in diameter and excavated as straight-sided cylinders. All excavated sediment was screened through ¼-inch mesh. All probes were excavated to at least 50-cm below surface (cmbs), although several probes were excavated deeper based on localized conditions. Moreover, several probes were augered deeper (70 to 130 cmbs) to inspect and confirm the landform geomorphology. The SPs were placed on a grid at 20-m intervals, with additional or radial probes excavated at about 4-m intervals, around positive or suspected positive probes.

All work was documented per industry and state standards, with GPS, photographs, notes, etc. Surface artifacts were not collected but were fully documented. All artifacts discovered during shovel probing were collected.

Laboratory Methods

All collected artifacts were bagged by excavation unit and level and taken to the WillametteCRA laboratory for processing. WillametteCRA cleaned and cataloged all collected artifacts to a level sufficient for analysis and long-term curation. Precontact artifacts were analyzed by Todd Ogle, M.A. Breanne Taylor, M.A., analyzed historic-era artifacts.

Lithic Analysis

After being cleaned and cataloged, stone tools were bagged individually while lithic debitage was bagged together by provenience. Each bag (i.e., each individual tool and bag of debitage within a single provenience) was given a unique lot and specimen number. WillametteCRA conducted a detailed lithic analysis for each artifact (tools and debitage) to obtain technological data needed to address research questions relating to site use and chronology including the selection of raw materials, stone tool production sequences, stone tool use, stone tool maintenance or recycling, and the use of heat treatment.

Stone tools were analyzed to determine raw material, manufacturing technology and technique, the types of modification from production and use. These tools were placed within functional categories based on attributes that include their morphology, character of flake scars, breakage, and use-wear.

All lithic debitage was subject to a technological analysis that identified raw material type and each flake was placed within a series of technological classes. The placement of flakes within these classes was based on morphological attributes that have been identified during flintknapping experiments and that are commonly used in literature relating to prehistoric lithic technology (Crabtree 1982; Flenniken 1980; Titmus 1985). Attributes typically found on flakes produced using specific reduction techniques and stages were used to classify the debitage into technological categories. In order to distinguish between these technological categories, WillametteCRA examined the overall flake morphology, flake size, the amount, type, and location of cortex present, striking platform thickness and morphology, platform preparation, evidence of thermal alteration, presence of remnant surfaces, and dorsal flake scar morphology.

WillametteCRA's system of debitage classification includes nine categories of debitage: core reduction flakes, early (CE) and late (CL) stages; biface reduction flakes, early (BE) and late (BL) stages; pressure flakes early (PE) and late (PL) stages; bipolar reduction flakes (BP); thermal flakes (TH); percussion flake fragments that cannot be assigned to core, biface, or bipolar reduction (UP); and flake fragments for which a method of production cannot be determined (UN).

Because flintknapping produces many small pieces of broken flakes and post-depositional processes often result in flake breakage, flake fragments make up a large percentage of any flintknapping assemblage. These flake fragments can sometimes be assigned to one of the above technological categories, but they often lack necessary attributes. These flake fragments are therefore often assigned to the percussion flake or undetermined flake category.

Evidence of thermal alteration can also be used to make inferences regarding prehistoric site use. Thermal breaks, potlids (small circular scars or divots on a flat surface), and crazing (a network of small cracks in the material) are all an indication of post-depositional damage. This damage often results from the artifact being discarded in a fire or the site being burned (i.e., a forest fire) after the artifacts were discarded. Differential luster and color are indications of intentional thermal modification to the raw material, a strategy employed to improve the quality of a stone for flaking. When a piece of raw material is intentionally heated, the internal structure and color of the stone often changes while the outer surface of the heated piece remains in its pre-heating form. When that heated piece is further flaked, and the inner material is exposed, the result is often a glossier appearance and different color than exhibited on the outer surface. The presence of differential luster or color indicates that prehistoric people were intentionally modifying their raw material prior to producing finished tools.

Historic Artifact Analysis

Historic-era artifacts were classified by function and material type and assigned temporal ranges when possible. Artifacts were functionally classified to assign each artifact into a primary functional group and two sub-groups. Items that could not be definitively assigned to a functional group were placed in the Unknown category. This group often comprises a large portion of a historic assemblage at archaeological sites due to the difficulty in assigning highly fragmentary items to definitive functional groups. Small shards of glass for example, are especially problematic to classify because although they are likely from an alcohol bottle, a personal item, it is often impossible to rule out the possibility that they were from some other domestic item, such as a glass vase or drinking glass. Date ranges for individual artifacts were assigned based on

material types, manufacture techniques, and production dates of specific products when possible.

Collection and Curation

According to Oregon State law, an artifact is an object made by people that is at least 75 years old, part of the physical record of a culture found in the state, and represents the material remains of past human life or activity that are of archaeological significance (ORS 358.905). In keeping with this definition, we collected objects found in shovel probes that meet the definition of an artifact through functionally or temporally diagnostic attributes marking the object as an artifact. Surface items were not collected but were fully documented. Additionally, we collected all personal items that were not demonstrably modern. Collected objects and associated field records will be prepared for curation at the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History (UOMNCH).

Results

Fieldwork occurred from March 26-29, 2019. The field crew consisted of WillametteCRA archaeologists and included Mike Shimel, Dianna Wilson, Kathryn Berg, Nick Guest, and Brandie Johnson-Valdez. Breanne Taylor and Paul Solimano visited the project area for reconnaissance investigations. Fieldwork was directed Paul Solimano and Mike Shimel.

The entire parcel was inspected, and 179 SPs excavated including those on the standard grid and radial probes. Nearly 12 cubic meters of sediment was processed (Table 2). The SP locations are shown in Figures 17, 18 and 19, while Appendix B contains a summary of shovel probe excavation results.

Table 2. Summary of Shovel Probes Excavated in the Project Area.

Shovel Probes	Excavated		
	Count	Area	Volume
Grid SPs	158	20.5	10.3
Radial SPs	21	2.7	1.5
Totals	**179**	**23.3**	**11.8**

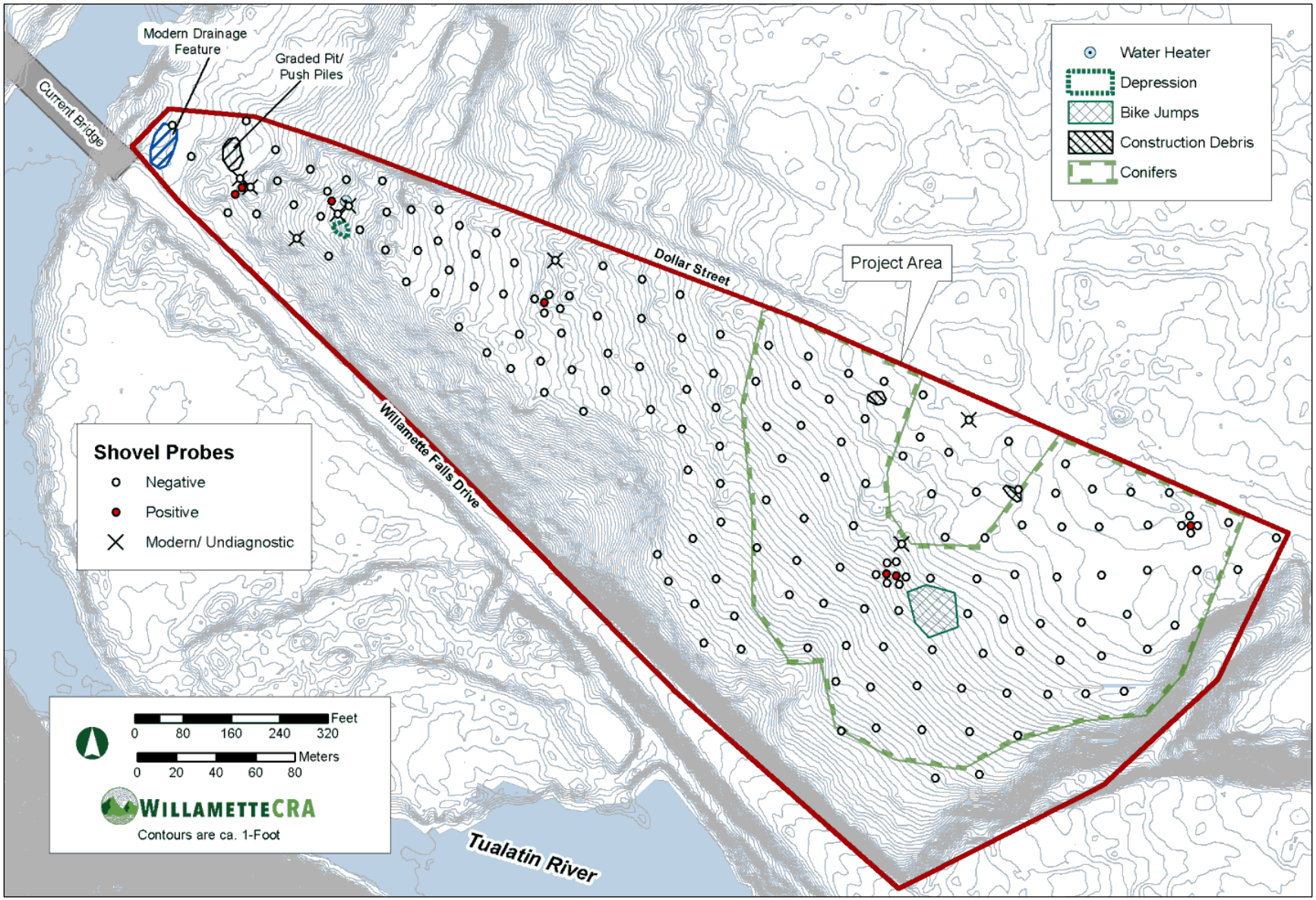

Figure 17. Overview of SP locations.

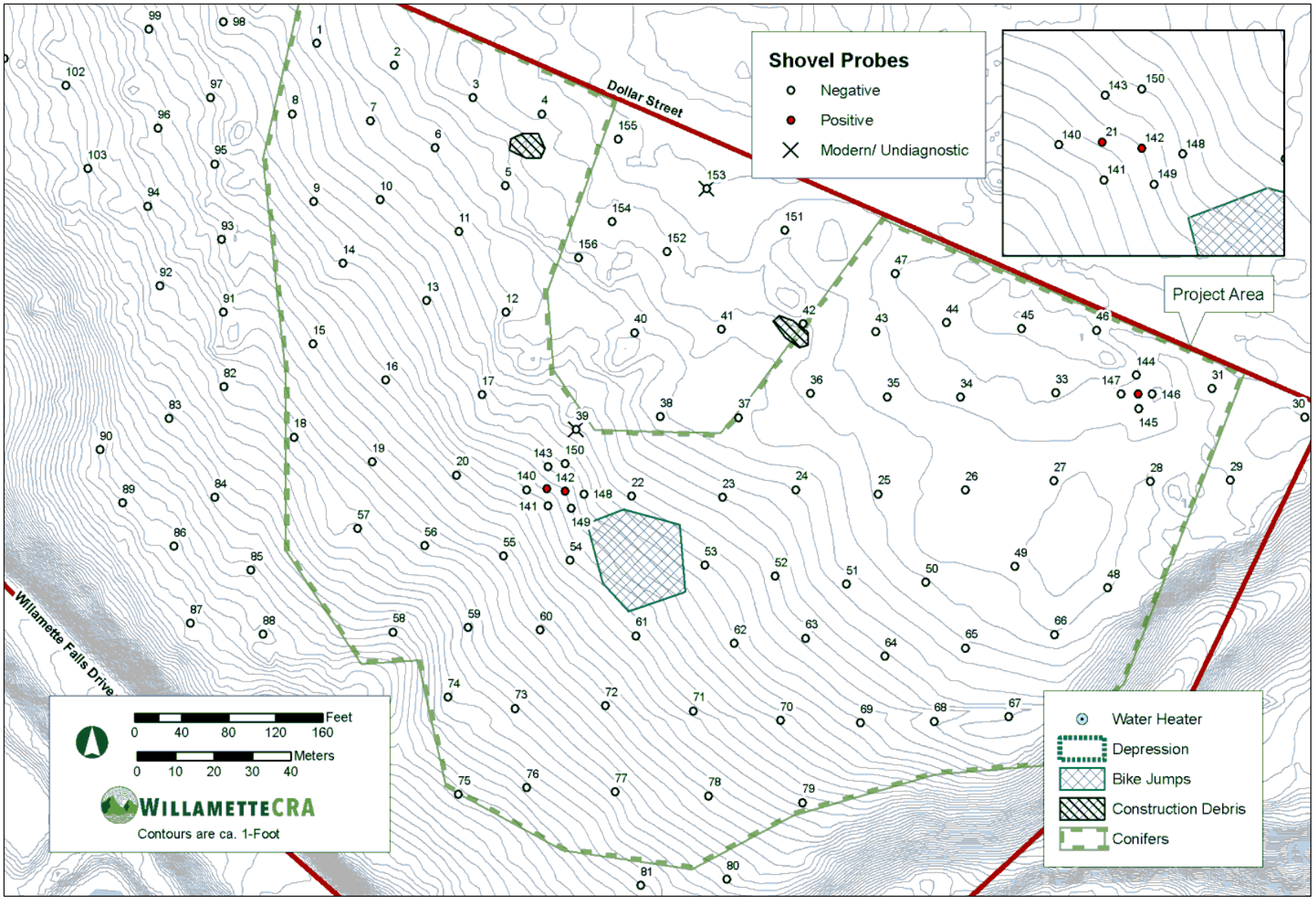

Figure 18. Close up of SP locations in the eastern half of the project area.

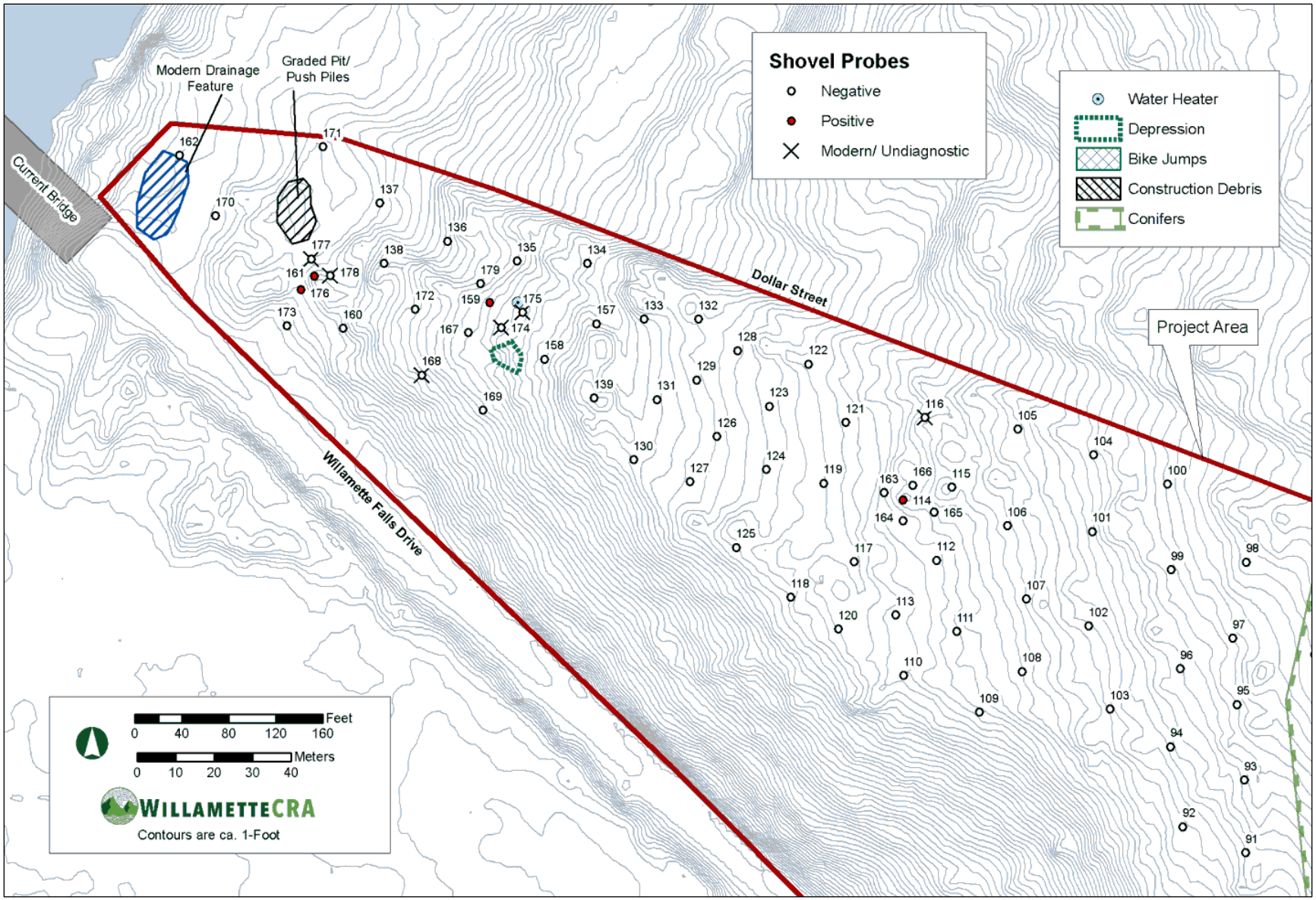

Figure 19. Close up of SP locations in the western half of the project area.

Results of Pedestrian Survey

The entire project area's surface was inspected. Visibility was slightly higher at the parcel's western end, away from the conifers and dense ivy. Overall, ground surface visibility ranged from 0 to 100 percent but averaged about 20 percent. The numerous trails and mountain bike area provided the highest visibility. Removing brush and blackberries, particularly in the vicinity of the Fields Homestead and the Farmstead dramatically increased visibility.

No precontact or historic-era artifacts were found during the pedestrian survey. Clear remnants of the Fields House or associated structures were not found. The location of the Fields House was identified and will be discussed more below. Remnants of the other buildings were not found on the surface, although much of the area appears to have been graded.

A moderate amount of non-historic and modern materials was noted in the project area. Non-historic items near the Farmstead included two construction debris piles and a scatter of non-diagnostic clear glass and rusted metal fragments (see Figures 17 and 18). The construction debris piles appeared to be bulldozed push piles from building demolition (Figure 20), and included chimney brick, broken concrete and concrete blocks, non-diagnostic metal, a porcelain toilet and PVC pipe.

Near the Field's Homestead, in the western part of the project area, non-historic items included recent trash, non-diagnostic glass, PVC pipe, and a hot water heater (see Figure 17 and 19). Also found was a somewhat rectangular depression, with several large, rounded basalt boulders nearby (Figure 21). Clearing vegetation around and inside the depression showed no artifacts were present. The boulders were mostly on the feature's eastern and southern sides. No artifacts are associated with the depression. It is not clearly associated with one of the Fields' structures and its age is unknown.

Results of Shovel Probing

The excavated SPs exhibited a relatively consistent profile across the project area. Most had a thin surficial layer of duff or forest debris overlaying 10 to 15 cm of gray brown silt and sand, with brown silt and fine sand to the base of excavations. A few sub-rounded to rounded pebbles were encountered. Most probes were excavated to 50 cmbs although several were terminated earlier due to roots. Four SPs were excavated to 70

Figure 20. Overview of construction debris at the western side of the Farmstead. View is east.

Figure 21. View of the eastern side of the depression found near the Fields Homestead.

cmbs, and three augered to 130 cmbs to examine deeper soils. These deeper probes all revealed brown silt and sand to depth and were terminated due to the compact soils.

Most probes excavated near the two historic occupations showed disturbance and were compact. Probes excavated at the project area's western end often lacked the darker, surficial soils (i.e., 'A' horizon) and the area appears to have been graded. Soils were compact and low push piles were present. Moreover, PVC pipe was found in several probes.

Table 3 summarizes recovery from shovel probes where artifacts or possible artifacts were found. As shown precontact artifacts were recovered from only two probes, while five had historic-era items. A total of 11 probes had non-diagnostic or modern items. Precontact artifacts were found only at the project area's eastern end, while non-diagnostic or modern items were much more common in probes at the project area's western end (see Figure 17).

Table 3. Summary of Shovel Probe Recovery.

SP No.	Precontact	Historic Items	Non-Historic/ Modern
21	Projectile Point n=1	None	None
32	Tool Fragment? n=1	None	None
114	None	White Improved Earthenware n=1	None
142	None	Amethyst Bottle Glass n=1	None
159	None	Nail n=1	Lightbulb Fragment n=1
161	None	Blue Jar Glass n=1	Ceramic n=1; Glass Fragments n=0
176	None	Black Glass Button n=1, White Glass Bead n=1	PVC Pipe n=1
39	None	None	Ceramic Frag n=1;Mason Jar Shards n=5
116	None	None	Colorless Flat Glass n=1
178	None	None	PVC Pipe n=1
153	None	None	Windshield Glass n=28
168	None	None	Wire Nail n=1, Ceramic n=1
174	None	None	Milk Glass Shard n=1
175	None	None	Milk Glass Shard n=1
177	None	None	Wire Nail n=1, Ceramic n=1

Archaeological Resources

Most of the material culture found in probes was not historic in age, being either modern, relatively modern or not temporally diagnostic. As a result, this material was not used to define archaeological resources. Additionally, few clear features were found in the project area. The construction debris piles near the Farmstead are not temporally diagnostic, are not particularly dense and seem likely related to the final episode of clearing on the property around 2012. Similarly, the depression near the Fields Homestead cannot be clearly linked to a specific building or a specific age. This depression is not the house but may be related to a larger outbuilding that was nearby in about 1936, but this is speculative.

The distribution of non-historic materials across the project area, however, conforms closely to the locations of the Fields Homestead and the Farmstead. This is not surprising because both properties were occupied for long periods of time.

Archaeological resources (Table 4) were defined based principally on the distribution of precontact and historic-era materials found in SPs and the suspected Fields House location (Figures 22 and 23). Resource forms are included in Appendix C.

Table 4. Summary of Archaeological Resources in the Project Area.

Resource Number	Type	Age	Associated Probes	Content	Age
1	Isolate	Precontact	32	Obsidian tool fragment, possible tip?	Unknown
2	Isolate	Multicomponent	21, 142	CCS point midsection, possible Cascade Lanceolate.	7600 to 4000 cal BP
				Amethyst Glass.	1880 to 1920
3	Isolate	Historic	114	Earthenware fragment, unidentified tableware, red-on-white transfer print.	Early 20th century
4	Isolate	Historic	159	Machine cut nail.	1830 and 1900
5	Site	Historic	161, 176	Fields House location.	Post ca. 1850s
				Blue ball glass jar fragments, black glass button, white glass bead.	Victorian era

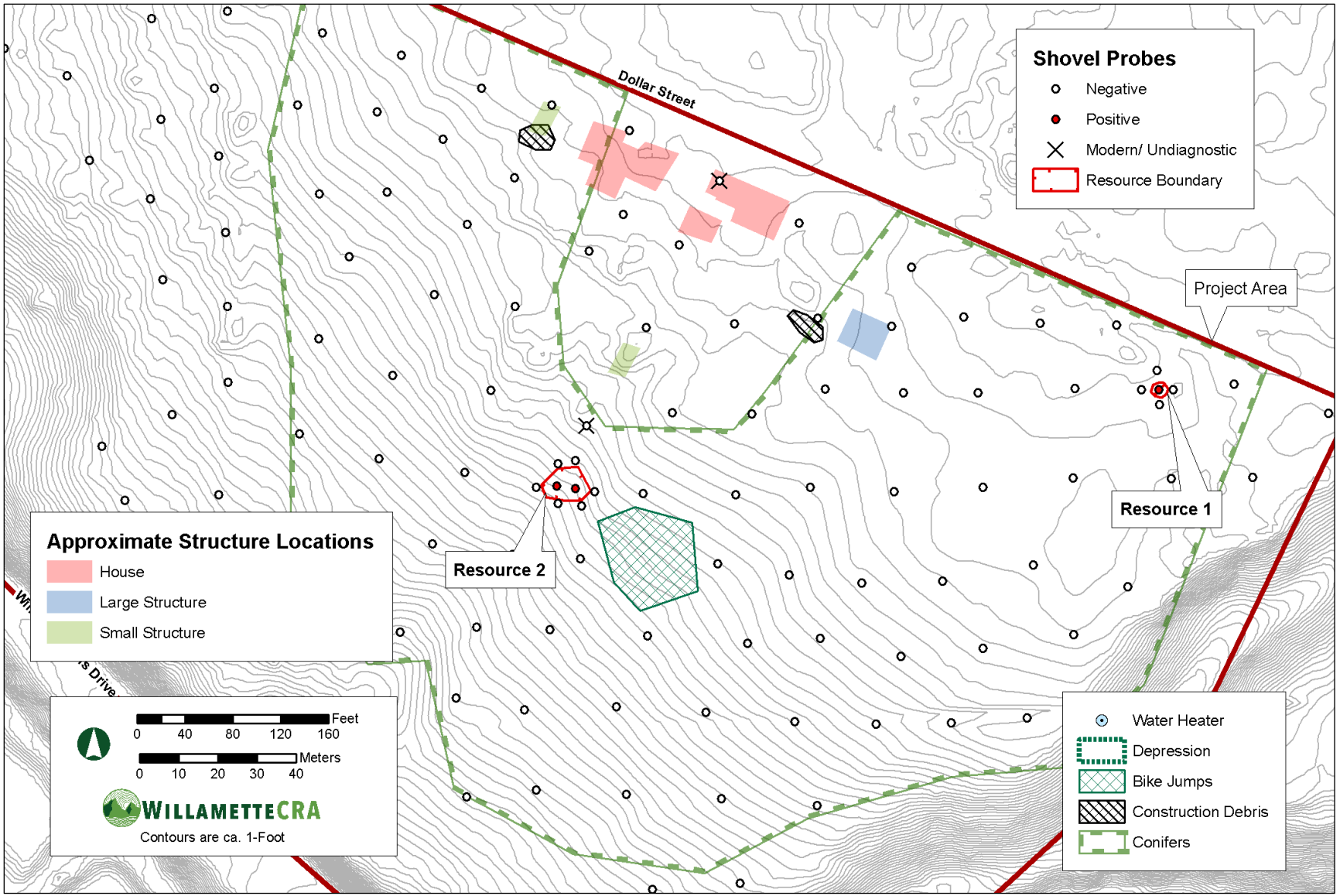

Figure 22. Defined archaeological resources in the eastern half of the project area overlain on the shovel probe map and approximate structure locations.

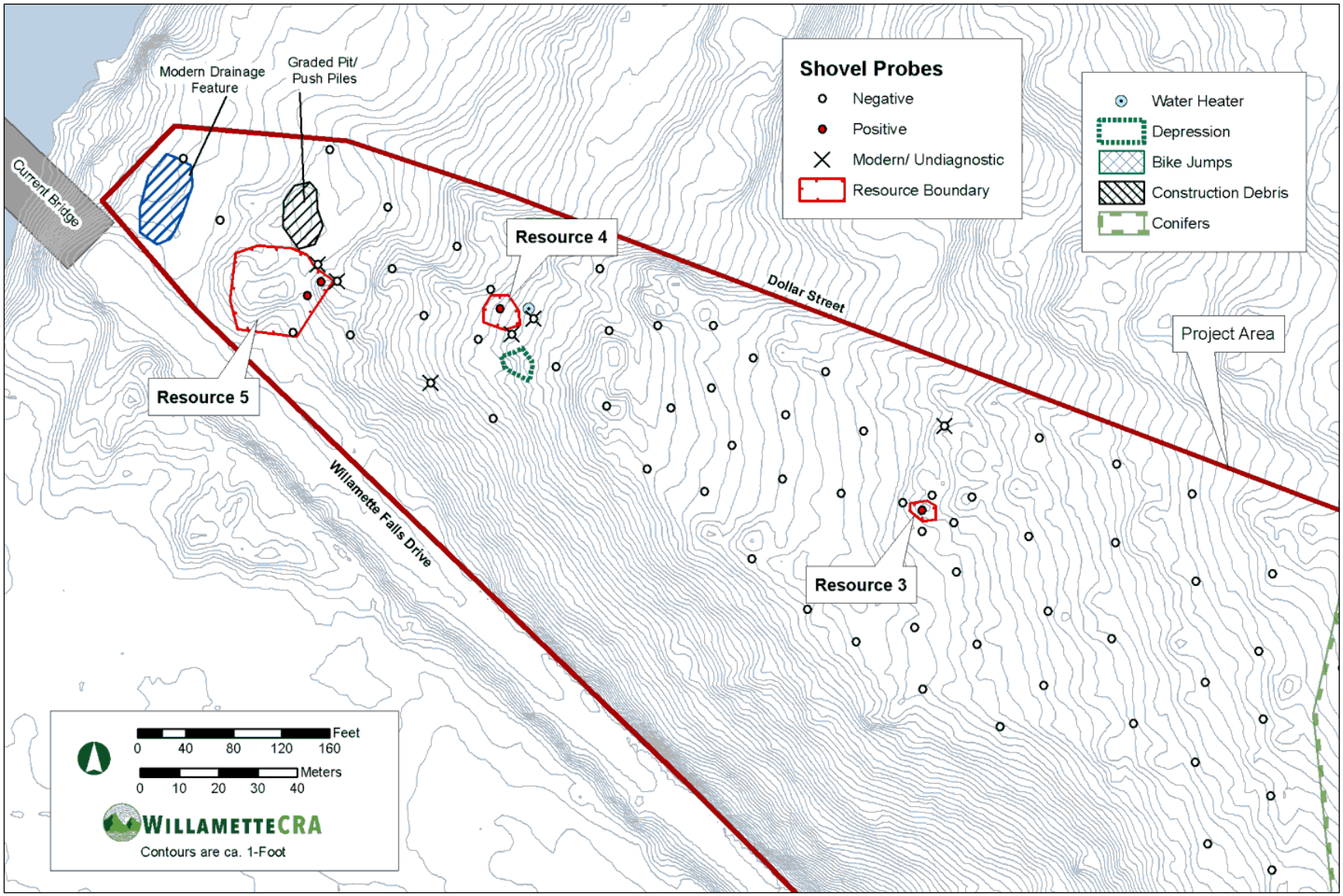

Figure 23. Defined archaeological resources in the western half of the project area overlain on the shovel probe map and approximate structure locations.

Resource 1

Resource 1 is an isolated precontact artifact found in a probe. Additional artifacts were not found in radial probes. The item is a near-tip fragment, completely flaked on one side and marginally flaked on the other. This obsidian artifact could be a finished projectile point, but the break type suggests it may have been broken during production.

Resource 2

Resource 2 is a multicomponent isolate consisting of a precontact and a historic-era artifact in two nearby probes. Additional artifacts were not found in radial probes. The precontact item is a midsection fragment of CCS. It comes from a large, serrated blade from what was likely a wide-necked projectile point. One end has a bending fracture, the other is thermally fractured. The fragment's margins are parallel, suggesting it may be from a lanceolate point. Serration may be more common on Late Cascade lanceolate points (Hamilton and Roulette 2005:82-84). This would place its age between about 7,600 and 4,000 cal BP, with a mean age of about 5,800 cal BP.

The historic-era artifact is a small, oval shaped bottle base fragment. It is sun colored amethyst glass and a possible cup-mold. These items date to between about 1880 and 1920 (IMACS 1992:472.7).

Resource 3

Resource 3 is a historic-era isolate found in a probe. Additional artifacts were not found in radial probes. The artifact is a white improved earthenware fragment of unidentified tableware. It is a red-on-white transfer print, with a partial crown maker's mark (unknown maker), with a pastoral motif. These items date to the early 20th century.

Resource 4

Resource 4 is a historic-era isolate found in a probe. Additional artifacts were not found in radial probes. The artifact is a machine cut nail. It dates to between 1830 and 1900 (BLM 2001: Nails 2).

Resource 5

Resource 5 is the location of the Fields House and artifacts from two probes. The fields house location is heavily overgrown with blackberries. The house footprint is minimal and nearly impossible to see (or meaningfully photographed) but is somewhat evidenced by a relatively level area in the mapped house location and by lining up landmarks from historic photographs (Figure 24). The area around the house is heavily

Figure 24. Top is a photograph of the Fields House location during fieldwork. The view is southeast. The individual is standing in the cleared house area. Note the “Y” in the tree in the background. The bottom photograph is the house right before demolition. View is northwest. The same “Y” visible in the top photograph is visible in the tree in the center of the bottom photograph.

disturbed and appears graded. There may be low push piles around the edges of the house area. No evidence of structural remains was found, and the cellar has been filled and covered.

Several probes were excavated in the house vicinity, two of which recovered historic-era items as well as more recent material such as PVC pipe. Additional artifacts were not found in radial probes, but probing was somewhat limited because of the extent of visible and suspected disturbance and the likelihood of fill covering the area.

The three historic-era items found in the two probes include a "ball blue" glass canning jar fragment, with seed bubble imperfections, a black glass button fragment and a complete, opaque, white, round glass bead. These items are not specifically temporally diagnostic, but likely date to the Victorian era. These are all items expected around a residence.

Summary, Discussion, and Recommendations

Summary and Discussion

WillametteCRA completed an archaeological assessment of the proposed Dollar Middle School Project in West Linn, Oregon. The assessment included background research, which included several conversations with local historians and neighbors, followed by a field survey. Background research suggested the project area had a moderate probability for precontact archaeological resources and a high probability for historic-era resources. In fact, research revealed that two, spatially discrete historic-era residences or small farms, were within the project area. The Fields Homestead, at the project area's western end was in use between the 1850s and early 1990s. This homestead included a ca 1850s cabin (The Fields House) which stood until 1993. A Farmstead at the project area's eastern end appears by at least 1914 and was in use to about 2012. As a result, the background study focused heavily on establishing what structures were associated with each occupation, the life history of these structures and where the structures were located. The research also attempted to assess the types of impacts these locations have sustained since the occupations ended. The field survey included pedestrian survey, brush clearing and excavation of 179 SPs.

Background research also indicated that the Pleistocene-aged landform was generally erosional rather than aggregational. This means its current surface has been stable, with little sediment deposition since at least 12,000 years ago. As a result, precontact and historic archaeological materials should be relatively close to the surface regardless

of age. Two exceptions to this were postulated. First, the project area's extreme western end was slightly lower in elevation, which may have allowed sediment deposition during higher flood waters. Second, some areas may have been covered with historic fill, artificially covering the original surface.

Shovel probing confirmed the general lack of sediment accumulation or soil development across project lands. Moreover, it indicated the extreme west end has not seen appreciable aggregation and was likely not often flooded. Additionally, while probing did not demonstrate clear fill was present, it did suggest extensive disturbance across the two historic-era occupation areas. The Farmstead at the project area's eastern end has been graded, probably during clean up and removal of structures in that area.

The Fields Homestead area also appears graded. While not specifically remembered by local informants, it is possible that some large-scale clean-up of the property occurred after the house was demolished in the early 1990s, with removal of the extant shed and structural elements from other buildings that may have been present (or collapsed). The cellar cavity was filled with dirt excavated nearby and the area was used for equipment staging during construction of the Willamette Falls Drive Bridge in 2009. Informants suggested the house area was covered by fabric and capped with gravel during this work. Aerial photographs (see Figure 16) show a large work area directly over the house that appears heavily impacted. It is very likely the work area is substantially larger than shown because it is only visible through gaps in the tree canopy. During this fieldwork, no remnant gravel piles were found in the area (gravel was nearly absent on the surface or in probes), but it seems unlikely that large areas could be covered with fabric and gravel without some grubbing of the surface and removing smaller trees and brush first. We suspect this surface preparation was much more extensive and robust than documented. Most of the western part of the project area around the Fields House appears graded. Several low push piles are evident.

A final observation on the fieldwork results is that relatively few historic or non-diagnostic artifacts or structural remains (boards, timbers, etc.) were found during survey. The two historic-era occupations were relatively long lasting. But little of this material was found, aside from two demolition debris piles near the Farmstead at the project area's eastern end and a depression of unknown association near the Fields House. The Fields House area specifically, had many different structures over its use life. This overall lack of material (historic or not) suggests some clean up and debris removal efforts have occurred in these areas.

Resources and NRHP Eligibility Recommendations

As noted above, most of the material culture found was not historic in age, being either modern, relatively modern or not temporally diagnostic. Few features were found in the project area. The construction debris piles near the Farmstead are not temporally diagnostic and seem likely related to the final episode of clearing on the property around 2012. The depression near the Fields Homestead cannot be clearly linked to a specific building or a specific age. This depression is not the house but may be related to a larger outbuilding that was nearby. As a result, this material was not used to define archaeological resources. Archaeological resources were defined based on the distribution of precontact and historic-era materials found in SPs and the suspected Fields House location.

As discussed in the Regulatory Context, above, archaeological resources are eligible for listing on the NRHP if they have significance and integrity. Significance is the threshold of importance for listing and is judged against four criteria. Integrity is the ability of a resource to convey its significance. Integrity is assessed only if a resource is found significant. In Oregon, archaeological resources are evaluated against all four criteria, but in most situations, some criteria are clearly more applicable than others. For example, no historic-era standing structures or architectural remains were identified, thus Criterion C will likely not be applicable. Depending on what is present at the Fields House location (see below), this could be revisited.

Table 5 summarizes the NRHP eligibility and management recommendations for identified resources. In general, isolates (precontact or historic) are not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Basic field work and documentation exhausts the information potential of these resources. Thus, the four isolates (Resource 1, Resource 2, Resource 3 and Resource 4) are not significant and thus not eligible under any criteria for listing on the NRHP.

Resource 5, a site, which is the Fields House area, is the location of an early homestead claimed and built by one of the first settlers to the area. Thus, the site is related to the broad pattern of early European American settlement in the area, but its association is general. We recommend the site as not significant under Criterion A, but an argument could be made that all DLC locations are significant under Criteria A because they are relatively scarce and represent the earliest European American occupation in the area. We do not agree with this view, so we have also evaluated the site's integrity. We recommend the site lacks most aspects of integrity including design, setting materials, workmanship and feeling. The homestead structures and

Table 5. NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations.

Resource Number	Type	Age	Content		Significance	Integrity	NRHP Eligibility	Recomm.
1	Isolate	Precontact	Obsidian Tool Fragment.		Not Significant	n/a	Not Eligible under Any Criteria	None
2	Isolate	Multicomponent	Point Midsection and Amethyst Glass Fragment.		Not Significant	n/a	Not Eligible under Any Criteria	None
3	Isolate	Historic	Ceramic Fragment		Not Significant	n/a	Not Eligible under Any Criteria	None
4	Isolate	Historic	Nail		Not Significant	n/a	Not Eligible under Any Criteria	None
5	Site	Historic	Fields House Location and Artifacts.					
				A	Not Significant	No	Not Eligible	Monitor
				B	Not Significant	n/a	Not Eligible	
				C	Not Significant	n/a	Not Eligible	
				D	Unevaluated	Unknown	Unevaluated	

infrastructure have been removed (design, workmanship, materials). The homestead area and general vicinity have been massively modified, with a large housing development and large park constructed nearby (setting and feeling). As a result, we recommend the site as not eligible under Criterion A.

Joseph Fields built the Fields House, cleared and farmed the land. He likely constructed one of the early bridges in the area, but his role in larger, local or national issues is limited. His importance to local, state or national history does not rise to the NRHP level. As a result, we recommend the site as not significant under Criterion B and hence not eligible for listing on the NRHPs under that criteria.

The Joseph Fields House and associated structures have been removed. The buildings are not present in their original location. As a result, we recommend that Resource 5 is not significant under Criterion C and hence not eligible for listing on the NRHPs under that criteria. Depending on additional work at this site, this criterion may be revisited.

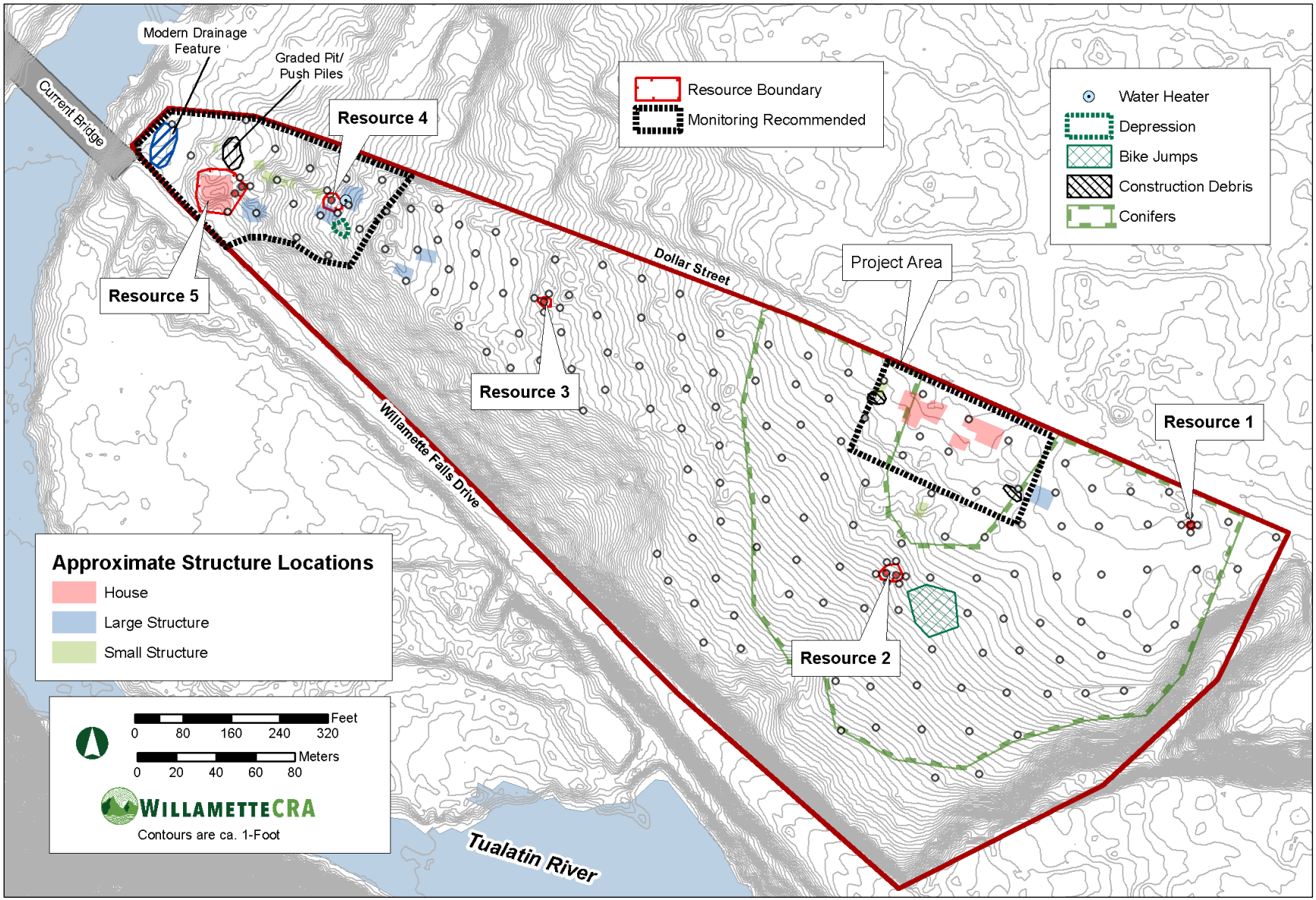

Figure 25. Overview of resource locations and recommended monitoring areas.

While recorded as an archaeological site, few artifacts were recovered around Resource 5. A leveled area where the Fields House stood remains, however and it is possible that parts of the cellar are extant under fill. Moreover, it is also possible that other features, such as privies or trash pits are present in the area. As a result, we recommend Resources 5's eligibility for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D remains unevaluated.

Management

We recommend monitoring of clearing and the early phases of earth moving during construction in two locations in the project area (Figure 25 above). The first area for monitoring is around Resource 5, the Fields House. We recommend monitoring of the main part of the homestead complex, which encompasses the house, most outbuildings and the most likely locations for privies and trash pits. While precontact materials were not found in this area, it is the closest part of the project area to the river and may retain some low probability for precontact materials as well.

The second location for monitoring is around the houses that existed at the Farmstead in the eastern part of the project area. Monitoring should focus on the areas around the three possible houses that existed in this area.

We are not recommending a specific phase of evaluative testing at Resources 5. This is because the site area has likely been graded and heavily disturbed and it lacks midden or artifact scatters or clear, well-defined features. Identifying features such as privies or trash pits that may be present, or even the remains of the Fields House cellar, will necessitate exposing large areas and moving vast amounts of sediment. Creating these types of exposures are most efficiently done during the early phases of construction. Moreover, it may be possible to avoid some features based on final grading and landscaping plans or minor alterations to these plans during construction. We also recommend a detailed monitoring plan be in place to clearly identify what types of material will or will not halt construction.

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Appendix A:
Oregon State Archaeological Permit 2918

Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department
State Historic Preservation Office
725 Summer St NE Ste C
Salem, OR 97301-1266
Phone (503) 986-0690
Fax (503) 986-0793
www.oregonheritage.org

STATE OF OREGON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION PERMIT NO. AP-2918

The State of Oregon, acting by and through its Parks and Recreation Department, hereinafter called STATE, under authority of ORS 390.235, hereby grants to Paul Solimano, hereinafter called PERMITTEE, a permit for purposes of excavation and removal of archaeological, historical, prehistoric, or anthropological materials. This permit is granted subject to the following terms and conditions.

1. **Term** PERMITTEE may conduct survey, excavation, and collection work beginning on the date this permit is signed and continuing for one year and one day, provided that reasonable supervision, as provided hereinafter, is exercised.

2. **Location** This permit shall apply to lands owned by the State of Oregon, a city, county, district, or municipal corporation in Oregon, or private property, more particularly described as follows:

   New Athey Creek Middle School on Dollar St.
   2S 1E 34
   Clackamas County

3. **Supervision** The design and work in connection with the survey or excavation, including exploratory excavation and collection, shall be personally supervised by Paul Solimano, Paul Solimano, Michelle North, Patrick Reed, Kanani Paraso, Todd Ogle.

4. **Compliance** PERMITTEE shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules, regulations and ordinances.

5. **Exploration shall consist of:**

   See attached application.

6. **Indemnification** PERMITTEE agrees to defend and hold STATE, its officers, agents, and employees harmless, and shall require its contractors to do the same, from any and all claims, damages, or expenses of any kind suffered or alleged to be suffered on the lands described in paragraph 2 or arising out of or in connection with the activities of PERMITTEE or its contractors pursuant to this Permit.

7. **Insurance** PERMITTEE shall obtain at PERMITTEE's expense, and keep in effect during the term of the Permit, comprehensive or commercial general liability insurance covering personal injury and property damage. This insurance shall include contractual liability coverage for the indemnification provided under this Permit. Coverage limits shall not be less than the limits of liability set forth in the provisions of ORS 30.270(1) as now in effect or as hereinafter amended. Such provisions now require that the coverage limits not less than $500,000 combined single limit per occurrence. The insurance shall be in a form and with compliance acceptable to STATE. Such insurance may be evidenced by certificates or copies of policies. Such evidence shall be provided to STATE prior to the commencement of any operations or activities under this Permit.

8. **Records** PERMITTEE shall submit a final excavation report by 7/21/2022 to the State Historic Preservation Office and the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology. If PERMITTEE is conducting an excavation associated with a prehistoric or historic American Indian archaeological site, then PERMITTEE shall also submit copies of the Final Report to the Commission on Indian Services and the following

tribe(s):

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

9. **Custody**

All archaeological, historical, prehistoric, or anthropological materials recovered under this permit shall remain under the stewardship of the State of Oregon and shall be curated by UOMNCH. Any change in custody must be approved by the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology in accordance with ORS 390.235. Prior to submitting the materials to the permanent curation facility, the appropriate tribe(s) must be given 30 days to view all archaeological materials to ensure that funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony are returned to tribal ownership per state law (ORS 97.740).

10. **Notification**

a. If PERMITTEE is conducting an excavation associated with a prehistoric or historic American Indian archaeological site, PERMITTEE shall notify in writing the most appropriate Indian tribe. The notification shall include:
   i. The location and schedule of the forthcoming excavation;
   ii. A description of the nature of the of the investigation; and

b. Upon discovery of an archaeological object which is demonstrably revered by any ethnic group, religious group, or Indian tribe as holy, which object was or is used in connection with a religious or spiritual service or worship of a deity or spirit power, i.e., a "sacred object", PERMITTEE shall notify in writing:
   i. The State Historic Preservation Office; and
   ii. The appropriate ethnic group, religious group, or Indian tribe with which the sacred object is associated.

11. **Consultation** If PERMITTEE is conducting an excavation associated with a prehistoric or historic American Indian archaeological site, PERMITTEE shall consult with a representative of the appropriate tribe to establish a procedure for handling sacred objects recovered during the excavation.

12. **Conditions:**

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde

notification be received by our office at least two weeks prior to field work start date.

- If requested by our office, we are provided access to the site and opportunity to observe field work.

- All references to "two sterile levels" will mean "two consecutive sterile levels"

- All test units must reach a minimum of 50 cmbs and a minimum of two consecutive sterile levels.

-Our office is provided a daily monitoring summary, which includes both a short summary of the activities from that day and descriptions of any cultural resouces identified.

- An inadvertent discovery plan for human remains be in place for the project.

- If suspected funerary or sacred items are identified, work be stopped and our office be notified immediately.

- If pre-contact resources are identified during the project, we are to be notified by the next business day.

- Photographs, with scale, of all identified artifacts will be provided to the Tribe. This is refers to all artifacts encountered with the following exceptions: construction debris (brick, mortar, asphalt, cinder block, concrete, nails, tar paper, rebar, wood, shingles, window glass, light bulbs, etc.), automotive parts,

industrial equipment, utilitarian glass and ceramics that have NOT been knapped or otherwise culturally modified. Examples of artifacts to be photographed include, but are not limited to, knapped glass, all beads (glass, bone, shell, etc.), jewelry, coins, all pierced through objects and buttons, carved or sharpened bone or antler, all bone, antler, shell, etc. The Tribe will also be provided an opportunity to view the complete collection in person.
*The intent of this condition is to facilitate the identification of material culture that is of cultural association and/or interest to the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde in an effort to ensure funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony are returned to Tribal ownership as per State Law and be accurately identified in all reported documents. Objects of concern may be of pre- and/or post- contact periods.

- We are given a copy of the draft archaeological report with sufficient time (30 days minimum) to comment on the findings.

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

Please provide this office with a copy of the draft report for our review, with ample time to comment

13. **Revocation** Failure to comply with all terms of this Permit, in addition to any agreed upon conditions, may lead to its immediate revocation.

OREGON PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Ian P. Johnson
Ian P. Johnson (Jul 20, 2020 15:45 PDT)

Christine Curran
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

07/20/20
Date:

Appendix B:
Summary Table of Shovel Probe Results

Table. Summary of Shovel Probe Results.

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
1	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular small pebbles	
2	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty clay with very few angular to sub-angular small pebbles	
3	Negative	50	Terminal depth	20 cm of brown silty clay with very few sub-angular very small pebbles overlaying 30 cm of brown and orange mottled silty clay with no rock content	
4	Negative	60	Terminal depth	10 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles overlaying 50 cm of brown sandy silt with similar rock content	
5	Negative	45	Root impasse	45 cm of extremely compact brown silt with very few angular to sub-angular small pebbles.	
6	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of dark brown silty clay with very few sub-rounded small pebbles	
7	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty clay with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
8	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few small pebbles	
9	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown, highly compact silt with very few pebbles	
10	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few small pebbles	
11	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content and high bioturbation	
12	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown highly compact silt with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
13	Negative	50	Terminal depth	20 cm of loose brown silt with no rock content overlaying 30 cm of reddish brown silt with no rock content and compaction increasing with depth	
14	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown compact silt with no rock content and increasing compaction with depth	
15	Negative	60	Terminal depth	15 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebbles overlaying 45 cm of compact brown sandy silt with similar rock content	
16	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of loose brown silt with no rock content and non-diagnostic sheet metal observed from 20-30 cmbs	

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
17	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty clay with very few sub-angular small pebbles. Non diagnostic ferrous metal observed	
18	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few small pebbles	
19	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of loose brown silt with no rock content	
20	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty clay with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
21	Positive	50	Two sterile levels	40 cm of loose brown silt with no rock content overlaying 10 cm of light yellowish brown silty clay with no rock content	1 PP midsection (bag 1) collected from 10-20 cmbs, 1 whiteware fragment (bag 2) collected from 10-20 cmbs, and 1 whiteware frag (bag 3) collected from 20-30 cmbs.
22	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
23	Negative	55	Terminal depth	55 cm of brown silts with no rock content	
24	Negative	60	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular small pebbles overlaying 10 cm of light yellowish brown silty clay with no rock content	
25	Negative	50	Terminal depth	20 cm of brown silt with no rock content overlaying 30 cm of yellowish brown silt with no rock content	
26	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty clay with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
27	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few angular to sub-angular pebbles	
28	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with very few angular to sub-angular pebbles. Modern metal and TV glass found in the top 10 cmbs	
29	Negative	40	Compaction impasse	40 cm of highly compact brown silt with few angular to sub-rounded pebbles. Bulldozed/graded	
30	Negative	55	Terminal depth	55 cm of brown dense sandy silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles	
31	Negative	55	Terminal depth	25 cm of brown sandy silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles overlaying 30 cm of brown sandy clay with similar rock content	

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
32	Positive	55	Two sterile levels	55 cm of brown silt with very few angular to sub-angular small pebbles and high bioturbation.	1 lithic tool (bag 4) collected from 20-30 cmbs; This banded obsidian near-tip fragment is completely flaked on one side and marginally flaked on the other. This could be a finished point but the break type suggests it was broken during production."
33	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
34	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with few sub-rounded very small to small pebbles	
35	Negative	55	Terminal depth	55 cm of brown silt with no rock content but charcoal flecking present	
36	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of loose brown silt with no rock content	
37	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content but charcoal flecking and some burnt organic content	
38	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock conten but some charcoal content and compaction from 20-50 cmbs	
39	Positive	50	Two sterile levels	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content and some burnt organic content.	1 ceramic (bag 5) collected from 20-30 cmbs, 5 glass (bag 6) collected from 20-30 (modern)
40	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
41	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles with modern green vessel glass observed at 30-40 cmbs	
42	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown and reddish brown mottled silty clay with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
43	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
44	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
45	Negative	70	No return from augur	15 cm of compact, blocky brown sandy silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles overlying 55 cm of brown sandy silt with a similar rock content.	Augured from 50-70 cmbs
46	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
47	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty clay with very few angular to sub-angular small pebbles with a modern wire nail observed in the top 10 cmbs	

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
48	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
49	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
50	Negative	65	Terminal depth	65 cm of brown silt with no rock content but small burnt organics and some charcoal flecking	
51	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content and one modern wire nail observed from 10-20 cmbs	
52	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content (sheet accidentally left partially blank)	
53	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content and modern colorless bottle glass observed from 10-20 cmbs	
54	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles and undiagnostic colorless glass shard observed	
55	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty clay with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebbles	
56	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty clay with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
57	Negative	40	Root impasse	40 cm of brown compact blocky silt with no rock content	
58	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown blocky silt with no rock content and one modern colorless vessel glass shard observed from 0-10 cmbs	
59	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content and traces of charcoal with 1 modern ceramic toilet fragment ovserved from 0-10 cmbs	
60	Negative	50	Terminal depth	15 cm of loose dark brown sandy silt with no rock content overlaying 35 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
61	Negative	50	Terminal depth	40 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content overlying 10 cm of compact yellowish brown sandy silt with no rock content.	
62	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular to sub rounded small pebbles	
63	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
64	Negative	50	Terminal depth	45 cm of brown silt with no rock content overlying 5 cm of compact yellowish brown sandy silt	

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
65	Negative	50	Terminal depth	40 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content overlying 10 cm of compact yellowish brown sandy silt with no rock content.	
66	Negative	40	Compaction impasse	40 cm of extremely compact brown silty clay with no rock content and compaction increasing with depth	
67	Negative	50	Terminal depth	30 cm of vrown silt with very few sub-angular pebbles and traces of charcoal overlying 20 cm of yellowish brown silty sand with no rock content	
68	Negative	50	Terminal depth	20 cm of brown silty clay with no rock content overlying 30 cm of extremely compact brown silty clay with no rock content	
69	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub angular pebbles	
70	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
71	Negative	135	Root impasse with augur	30 cm of loose dark brown sandy silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles overlying 105 cm of brown silty sand	
72	Negative	60	Terminal depth	20 cm of dark brown loose sandy silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles overlaying 40 cm of brown blocky sandy silt with similar rock content	
73	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
74	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with no rock content but small charcoal fragments and flecking	
75	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded large pebbles	
76	Negative	40	Root impasse	40 cm of brown silt with no rock content but a small amount of charcoal/burnt organics	
77	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown sandy silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles	
78	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sil with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
79	Negative	40	Root impasse	40 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded small pebbles	
80	Negative	55	Terminal depth	55 cm of brown silty sand with very few sub-rounded to sub-angular very small pebbles	

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
81	Negative	70	Terminal depth	25 cm of brown silt with no rock content overlaying 45 cm of reddish brown silt with no rock content but a small amount of charcoal observed	
82	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
83	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
84	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded small very small to medium sized pebbles	
85	Negative	55	Terminal depth	55 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded pebbles	
86	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
87	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded small pebbles	
88	Negative	55	Terminal depth	25 cm of brown silt with no rock content overlaying 40 cm of compact reddish brown silt with no rock content but traces of burned organics/charcoal	
89	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
90	Negative	45	Terminal depth	45 cm of brown blocky silt with no rock content	
91	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
92	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
93	Negative	30	Root impasse	30 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles and a high root content	
94	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
95	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular small pebbles	
96	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
97	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
98	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
99	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty clay with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
100	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular small pebbles	
101	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
102	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with no rock content with traces of charcoal	
103	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
104	Negative	130	Root impasse with augur	60 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content overlying 70 cm of brown silty sand with no rock content and increasing roots with depth	
105	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular small pebbles	
106	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular medium sized pebbles	
107	Negative	50	Terminal depth	30 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content overlaying 20 cm of orangeish brown sandy silt with no rock content; possibly natural burned/baked earth	
108	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown islt with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
109	Negative	50	Terminal depth	15 cm of dark brown silty clay with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles overlaying 35 cm of brown silty clay with a similar rock content	
110	Negative	50	Terminal depth	15 cm of dense light brown silt peds with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles overlying 35 cm of brown silt with similar rock content	
111	Negative	55	Terminal depth	55 cm of brown silt with no rock content and increasing compaction with depth	
112	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content and large roots	
113	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
114	Positive	60	Two sterile levels	60 cm of brown and orange mottled silt with few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebbles.	1 decorated whiteware fragment (bag 7) collected from 30-40 cmbs. Resource 3.
115	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
116	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular small pebbles with one flat colorless glass fragment discarded	1 flat colorless glass fragment from 0-10. culled
117	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
118	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebbles with modern trash observed from 30-40 cmbs	
119	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
120	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of light brown sandy silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles	
121	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silty sand with very few sub-angular very small pebbles	
122	Negative	50	Terminal depth	25 cm of brown silty sand with no rock content overlaying 25 cm of more compact brown silty sand also without rock content	
123	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
124	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
125	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
126	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
127	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
128	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded pebbles	
129	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular small pebbles	
130	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
131	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
132	Negative	40	Root impasse	40 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles. Undecorated whiteware observed but not collected	
133	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with no rock content with traces of charcoal and impaction increasing below 30 cmbs	
134	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
135	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with very few sub-angular small pebbles	

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
136	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded very small pebbles	
137	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded to rounded small pebbles with compaction increasing below 30 cmbs	
138	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty sand with many sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles. Highly disturbed and modern trash buried here.	
139	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	
151	Negative	60	Terminal depth	20 cm of greyish brown sandy silt with many angular to rounded pebbles, possibly fill, overlaying 40 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular to rounded small pebbles	
152	Negative	50	Terminal depth	30 cm of brown sandy wilt with very few sub-angular pebbles with modern vessel glass and a modern wire nail overlaying 20 cm of brown sandy loam with no rock content	
153	Positive	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty sand with very few sub-angular small pebbles with glass collected and culled by Bre Taylor	
154	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded pebbles. Modern ceramics and glass, along with a rusted lock were observed. Bre Taylor was present and culled all items in the field.	
155	Negative	60	Terminal depth	25 cm of loose brown silty sand with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebbles overlaying 35 cm of compact brown silty sand with similar rock content	
156	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with very few sub-angular medium sized pebbles	
157	Negative	70	Terminal depth	70 cm of brown silt with no rock content	
158	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with very few sub-rounded to rounded pebbles	
159	Positive	45	Root impasse	45 cm of brown sandy silt with very few sub-angular small pebbles. Non diagnostic metal fragments and modern nails were observed	1 square nail and one lightbulb fragment were collected from 0-10.; Resource 4. Lightbulb fragment was culled. Nail was called “machine cut” but still considered historic
160	Negative	10	Compaction impasse	10 cm of brown compact and cemented fill with few angular to sub-rounded pebbles. Extremely compact	

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
161	Positive	30	Root impasse	30 cm of dark brown silt with common angular to sub-rounded small pebbles with extremely dense compaction	1 Aqua colored glass and 3 whiteware fragments were collected from 0-20 cmbs; bags 12 and 13; Resource 5.
162	Negative	20	Compaction impasse	20 cm of brown sandy wilt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebbles. Highly disturbed and compact.	
167	Negative	50	Terminal depth	25 cm of brown silty loam with very few angular to sub-angular medium sized pebbles overlaying 25 cm of more densely compact brown silty loam with similar rock content	
168	Positive	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty loam with no rock content	1 wire nail and 1 whiteware fragment collected from 0-20 cm, bags 14 and 15
169	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of light brown sandy loam with very few sub-angular small pebbles	
170	Negative	50	Terminal depth	25 cm of compact brown silty sand with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebbles and plastic flagging observed at 20 cmbs overlaying 25 cm of sticky yellowish brown clay sand with a similar rock content	
171	Negative	20	Asphalt road at 20 cmbs	20 cm of brown and grey silt and organics with common angular to rounded pebbles overlaying solid asphalt	
172	Negative	55	Terminal depth	55 cm of brown silty sand with few angular to sub-rounded pebbles. High slope and discarded modern garbage and appliances in the vicinity	
173	Negative	45	Rock impasse	45 cm of brown mottled sandy clay fill with common angular to rounded pebbles and small cobbles	
179	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of light brown silty loam with very small sub-angular small pebbles	
140r	Negative	130	Root impasse with augur	30 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content overlaying 30 cm of light brown moderately compact sandy loam with no rock content overlaying 70 cm of light brown silty clay with no rock content	Radial.
141r	Negative	70	Terminal depth	70 cm of brown silt with few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebbles	Radial
142r	Positive	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with no rock content and compaction increasing below 30 cmbs	Radial; 1 SCA glass bottle finish (bag 8) collected from 10-20 cmbs; Resource 2.
143r	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with no rock content, high root content	Radial
144r	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown sandy silt with no rock content	Radial

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
145r	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebbles	Radial
146r	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silt with no rock content	Radial
147r	Negative	55	Terminal depth	55 cm of brown silt with no rock content and some rodent bioturbation obvious	Radial
148r	Negative	60	Terminal depth	60 cm of brown silty sand with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles with one undecorated whiteware fragment observed but not collected	Radial
149r	Negative	65	Terminal depth	65 cm of brown silt with no rock content and compaction increasing with depth below 30 cmbs	Radial
150r	Negative	60	Terminal depth	25 cm of loose brown sandy silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles and roots throughout overlaying 35 cm of compact brown sandy silt with similar rock content	Radial
163r	Negative	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of light brown sandy loam with very few sub-angular small pebbles	Radial
164r	Negative	50	Terminal depth	20 cm of brown sandy silt with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles overlaying 30 cm of brown sandy silt with dense blocky peds and similar rock content	Radial
165r	Negative	50	Terminal depth	30 cm of light brown sandy loam with no rock content overlaying 20 cm of yellowish brown silty loam with no rock content and light charcoal flecking	Radial
166r	Negative	50	Terminal depth	25 cm of brown silty sand with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded very small pebbles with roots and hazlenuts throughout overlaying 25 cm of compact brown silty sand with no rocks and a blocky structure	Radial
174r	Positive	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of brown silty loam with very few angular to sub-rounded pebbles	Radial; 1 milk glass shard collected from 0-10 cmbs; bag 16 culled
175r	Positive	50	Terminal depth	50 cm of light brown sandy loam with very few sub-angular small pebbles	Radial; 1 milk glass shard collected from 10-20 cmbs; bag 17 culled
176r	Positive	40	PVC utility pipe impasse	40 cm of brown silty sand, high root content and high disturbance.	Radial; 1 bead, 1 glass button, and 3 colorless glass shards collected; bags 18-20; Resource 5.
177r	Positive	50	Terminal depth	20 cm of dark brown imported gravel overlaying 30 cm of brown silty loam with few sub-angular to sub-rounded medium to large sized pebbles	Radial; 1 wire nail and 1 whiteware fragment collected from 0-30 cmbs; bags 21 and 22 culled

SP No.	Results	Max Depth (cmbgs)	Reason for Termination	Soil Description	Comments and Contents
178r	Positive	45	Root impasse	20 cm of brown sandy loam with common angular to sub-angular pebbles overlaying 25 cm of brown sandy loam with very few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebbles	Radial; 3 colorless glass shards, 1 terracotta ceramic, and 1 olive colored glass shard were collected from 0-40 cmbs; bags 23-25 culled

Appendix C:
Oregon Archaeological Resource Forms

State of Oregon Archaeological Site Record

Summary of Isolate Form#: 26924

Form Type/Identification

Field Id:	Resource 1
Isolate Description:	Obsidian biface fragment
Form Type:	Isolate
Recording Date:	09/28/2020

Location

County	Clackamas
Cadastral Locations	Township: 2 S; Range: 1 E; Section: 34; ¼: ; ¼: ; ¼: ; DLC: ; Meridian: Willamette
Map References	Canby, OR 7.5-minute 0
Elevation	From 235 To 240 ft
UTM Coordinates	Type: Centerpoint; East: 525865; North: 5021693; Method: GPS < 1m; Zone: 10; Datum: 83

Files Uploads

- Dollar Resource 1.pdf

OREGON STATE CULTURAL RESOURCE ISOLATE FORM
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ISOLATE NUMBER: Resource 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:
WillametteCRA conducted this work as part of a survey for West Linn/Wilsonville School District (WLWSD) in West Linn, Oregon. The project included large-scale pedestrian and shovel probe survey (Solimano et al 2020).

Resource 1 was identified during subsurface survey. This resource consists of a single isolated precontact artifact found on the eastern side of a broad, wooded bench. The item is a near-tip fragment, completely flaked on one side and marginally flaked on the other side. This obsidian artifact could be a finished projectile point, but the break type suggests it may have been broken during production.

The artifact was found between 20 and 30 centimeters below ground surface (cmbgs) in a shovel probe (SP 32) which terminated at 55 cmbs. Four radial probes were excavated within 5 meters of the positive probe, all negative for cultural material and terminating between 50 and 60 cmbs.

Recorder: Mike Shimel **Date**: July 22, 2020

Reference:

Solimano, Paul, Breanne Taylor, Mike Shimel, and Michelle North
2020 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Dollar Middle School, West Linn, Oregon.* WillametteCRA Report No. 20-63. Prepared for West Linn/Wilsonville School District, West Linn, Oregon. Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd., Portland, Oregon.

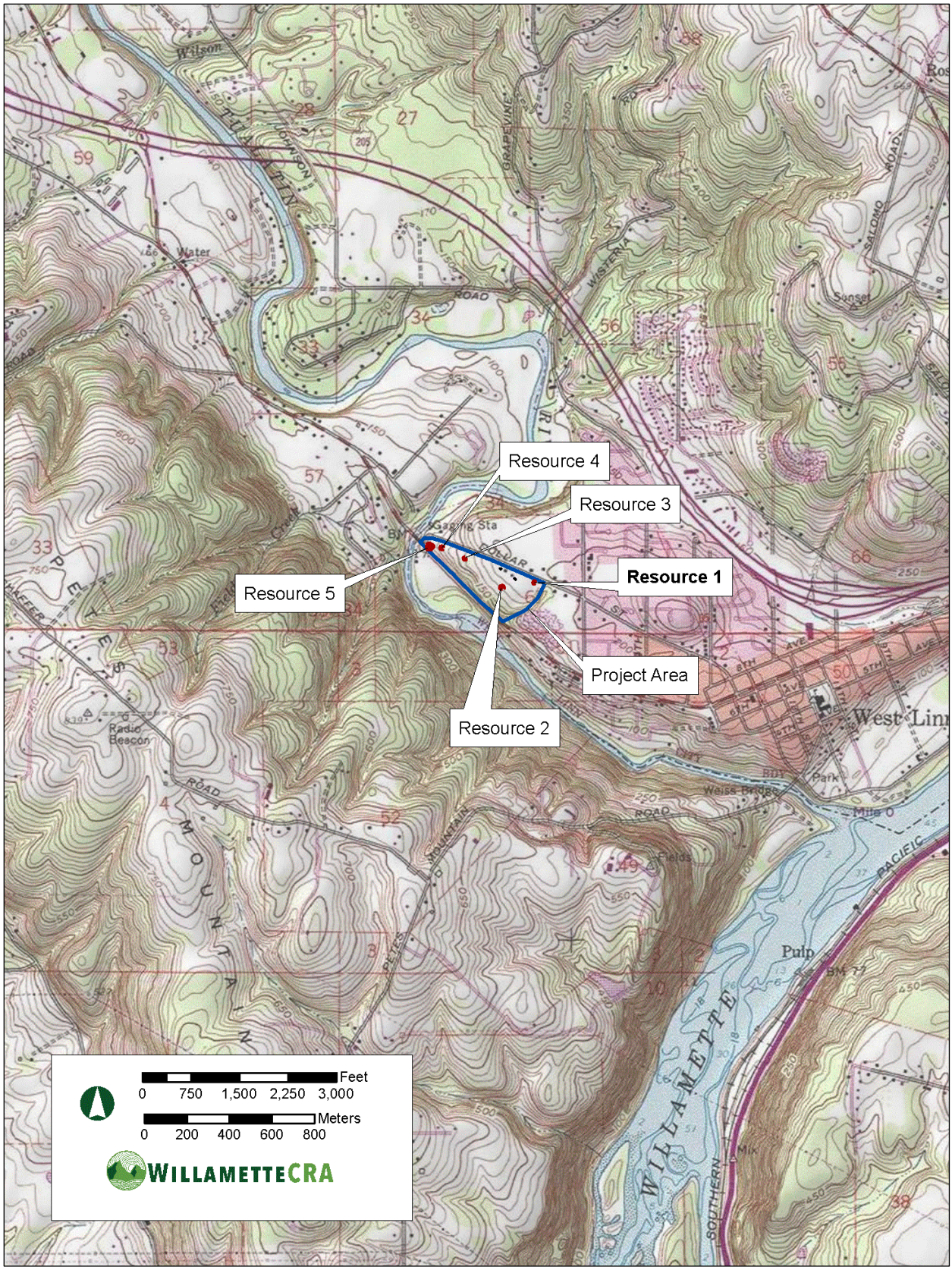

Figure 1. Resource 1 location and nearby resources.

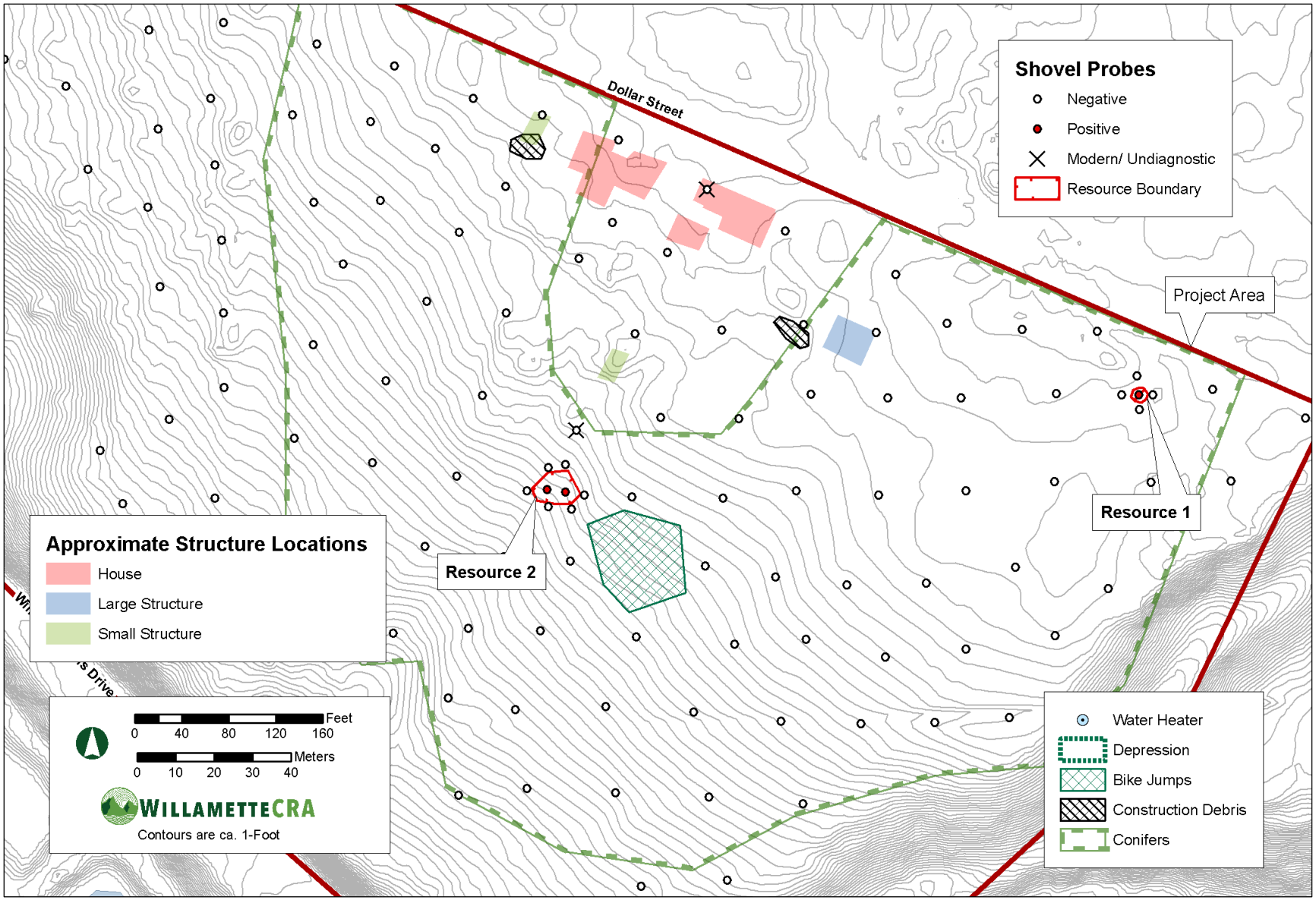

Figure 2. Resource 1 configuration showing shovel probes, resource boundary, and nearby Resource 2.

Figure 3. Obsidian biface fragment.

Figure 4. View southwest of radial probe excavation.

State of Oregon Archaeological Site Record

Summary of Isolate Form#: 26926

Form Type/Identification

Field Id:	Resource 2
Isolate Description:	1 CCS projectile point midsection and 1 amethyst glass bottle base fragment
Form Type:	Isolate
Recording Date:	09/28/2020

Location

County	Clackamas
Cadastral Locations	Township: 2 S; Range: 1 E; Section: 34; ¼: ; ¼: ; ¼: ; DLC: ; Meridian: Willamette
Map References	Canby, OR 7.5-minute 0
Elevation	From 255 To 265 ft
UTM Coordinates	Type: Centerpoint; East: 525710; North: 5021671; Method: GPS Unknown Error; Zone: 10; Datum: 83

Files Uploads

- Dollar Resource 2.pdf

OREGON STATE CULTURAL RESOURCE ISOLATE FORM
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ISOLATE NUMBER: Resource 2

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:
WillametteCRA conducted this work as part of a survey for West Linn/Wilsonville School District (WLWSD) in West Linn, Oregon. The project included large-scale pedestrian and shovel probe survey (Solimano et al. 2020).

Resource 2 was identified during subsurface survey. This resource is multicomponent and consists of two positve shovel probes spaced five meters apart, each containing one artifact.

A midsection fragment of a large, serrated blade from what was likely a wide-necked brown cryptocrystalline projectile point. One end exibits a bending fracture while the opposite a thermal fracture. The artifact was located between 10 and 20 centimeters below ground surface (cmbgs) within a probe that terminated at 50 cmbgs.

A small, oval shaped sun-colored amethyst glass bottle base fragment was located within a 5 meter radial probe between 10 and 20 cmbgs in a probe that terminated at 60 cmbgs. This artifact exhibits possible cup-mold seams.

Six negative radial probes were excavated around these two positive probes at a distance of five meters. Two artifacts in total were identified within this resource. All radial probes reached a terminal depth of at least 60 cmbgs, with one augured to a depth of 130 before encountering a root impasse.

Recorder: Mike Shimel **Date**: July 22, 2020

Reference:

Solimano, Paul, Breanne Taylor, Mike Shimel, and Michelle North
2020 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Dollar Middle School, West Linn, Oregon.* WillametteCRA Report No. 20-63. Prepared for West Linn/Wilsonville School District, West Linn, Oregon. Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd., Portland, Oregon.

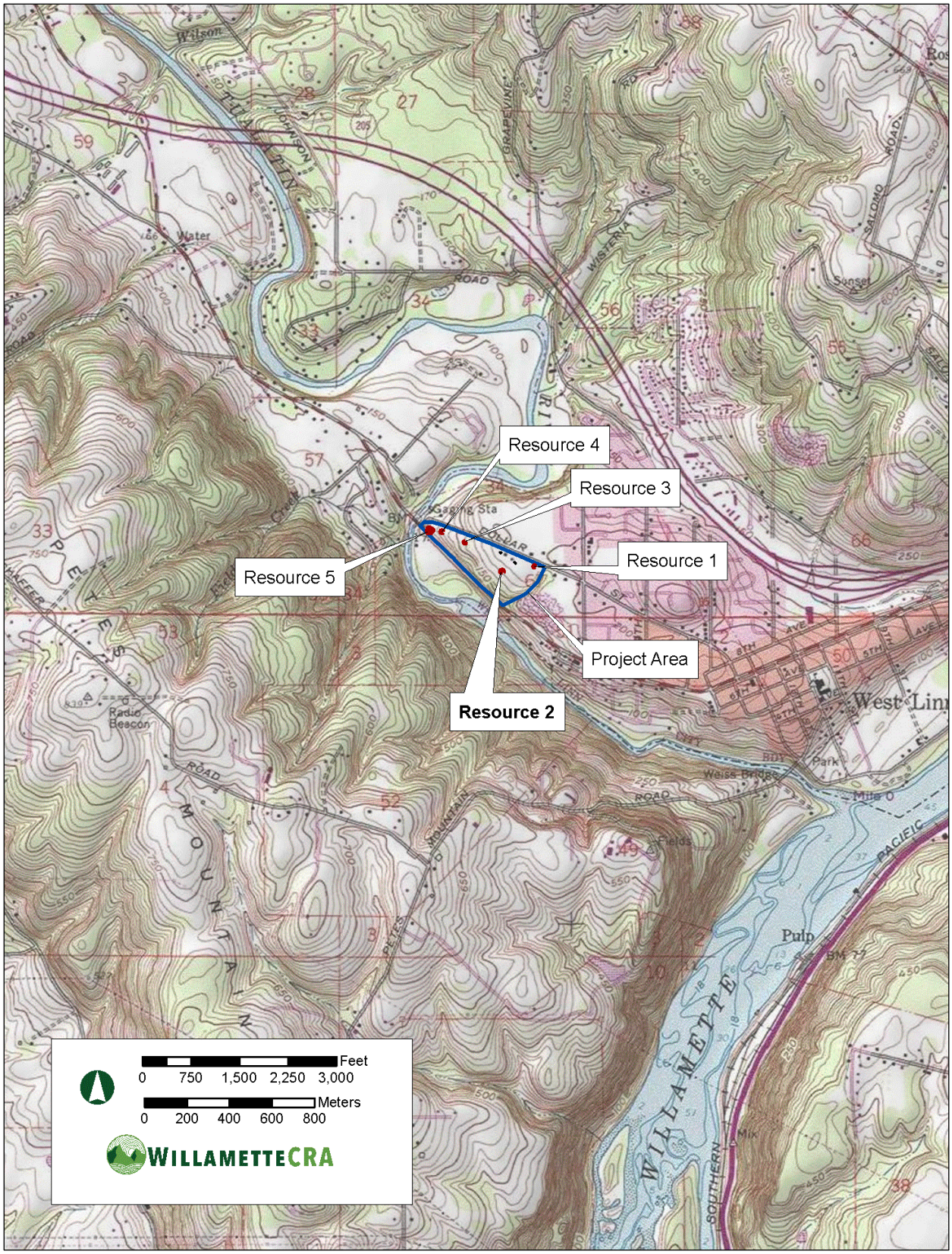

Figure 1. Resource 2 location and nearby resources.

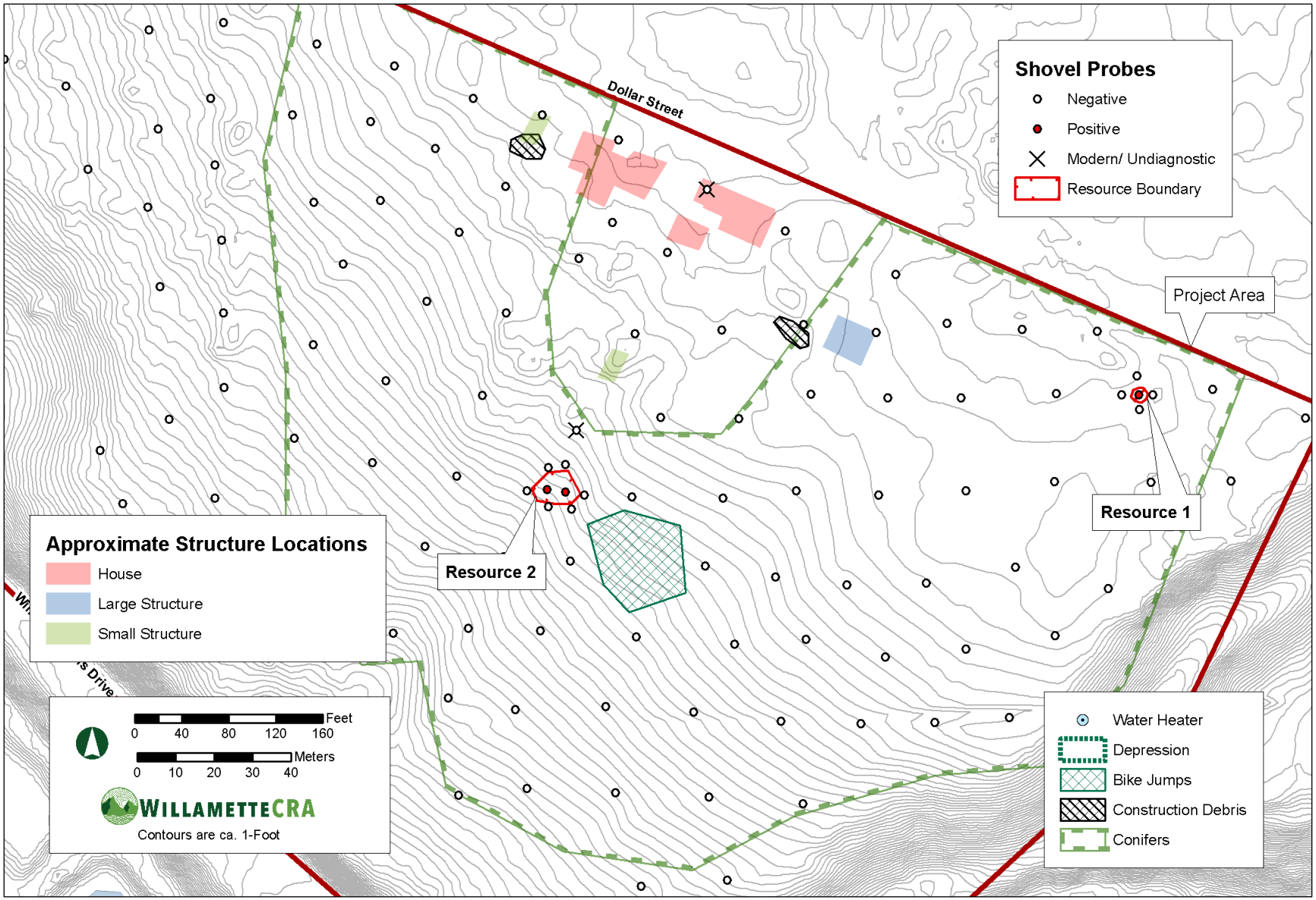

Figure 2. Resource 2 configuration showing shovel probes, resource boundary, and nearby Resource 1

Figure 3. Projectile point midsection.

Figure 4. View west of radial probe excavation.

State of Oregon Archaeological Site Record

Summary of Isolate Form#: 26927

Form Type/Identification

Field Id:	Resource 3
Isolate Description:	1 earthenware fragment
Form Type:	Isolate
Recording Date:	09/28/2020

Location

County	Clackamas
Cadastral Locations	Township: 2 S; Range: 1 E; Section: 34; ¼: ; ¼: ; ¼: ; DLC: ; Meridian: Willamette
Map References	Canby, OR 7.5-minute 0
Elevation	From 175 To 180 ft
UTM Coordinates	Type: Centerpoint; East: 525532; North: 5021814; Method: GPS < 1m; Zone: 10; Datum: 83

Files Uploads

- Dollar Resource 3.pdf

OREGON STATE CULTURAL RESOURCE ISOLATE FORM
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ISOLATE NUMBER: Resource 3

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:
WillametteCRA conducted this work as part of a survey for West Linn/Wilsonville School District (WLWSD) in West Linn, Oregon. The project included large-scale pedestrian and shovel probe survey (Solimano et al. 2020).

Resource 3 was identified during subsurface survey. This resource consists of a single isolated historic-era decorated ceramic sherd located in what appears to have been a planted orchard including hazelnut and apple trees. The artifact is a white improved earthenware fragment of unidentified tableware. Red-on-white transferprint with a partial unidentified crown maker's mark is present.

The artifact was located between 30 and 40 centimeters below ground surface (cmbgs) within a probe that terminated at 60 cmbgs. Four radial probes were excavated within approximately 5 meters of the positive probe, all negative for cultural material and reaching terminal depths of 50 cmbgs. This resource was located while working within a 20 meter shovel probe grid.

Recorder: Mike Shimel **Date**: July 24, 2020

Reference:

Solimano, Paul, Breanne Taylor, Mike Shimel, and Michelle North
2020 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Dollar Middle School, West Linn, Oregon.* WillametteCRA Report No. 20-63. Prepared for West Linn/Wilsonville School District, West Linn, Oregon. Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd., Portland, Oregon.

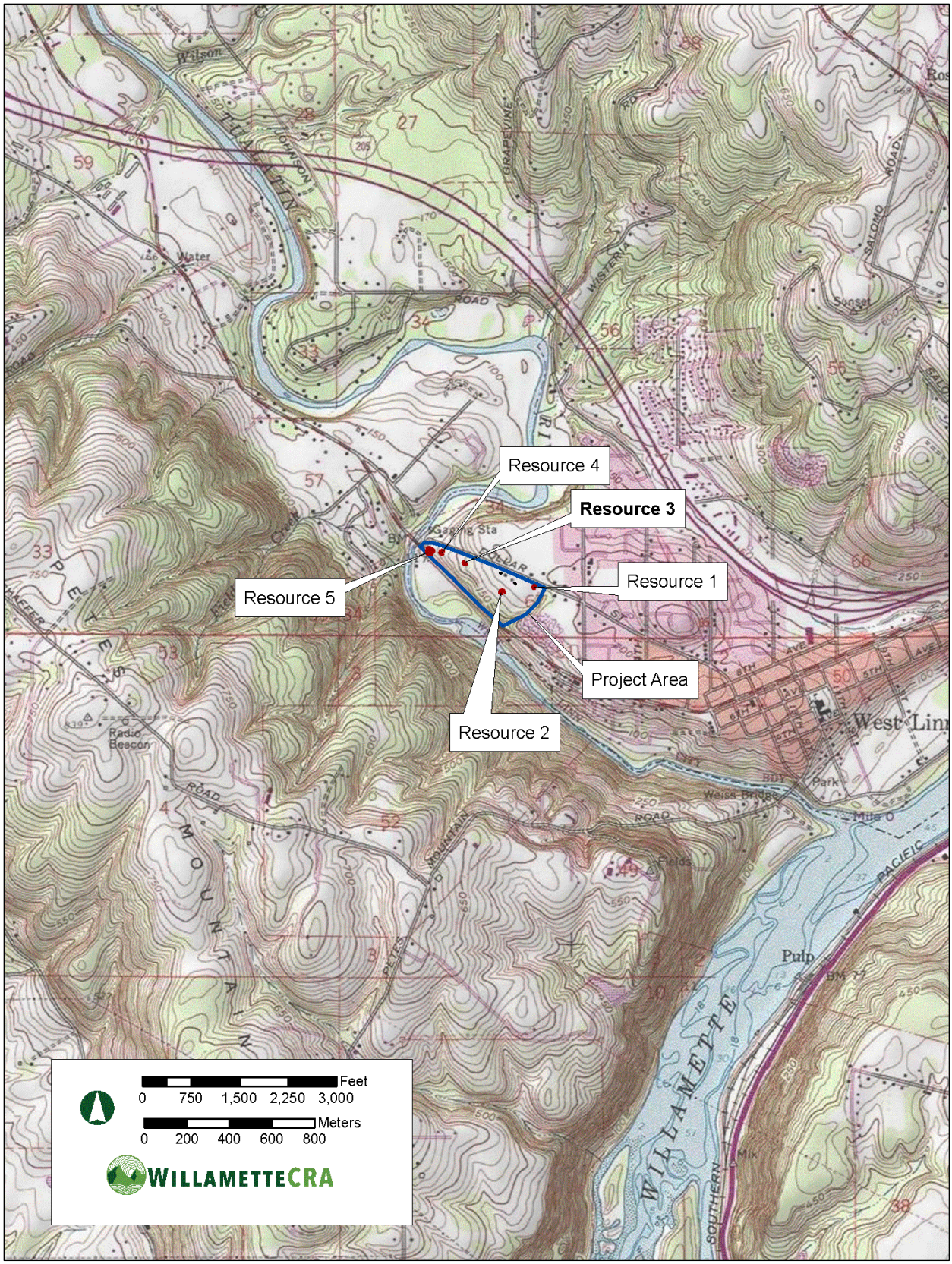

Figure 1. Resource 3 location and nearby resources.

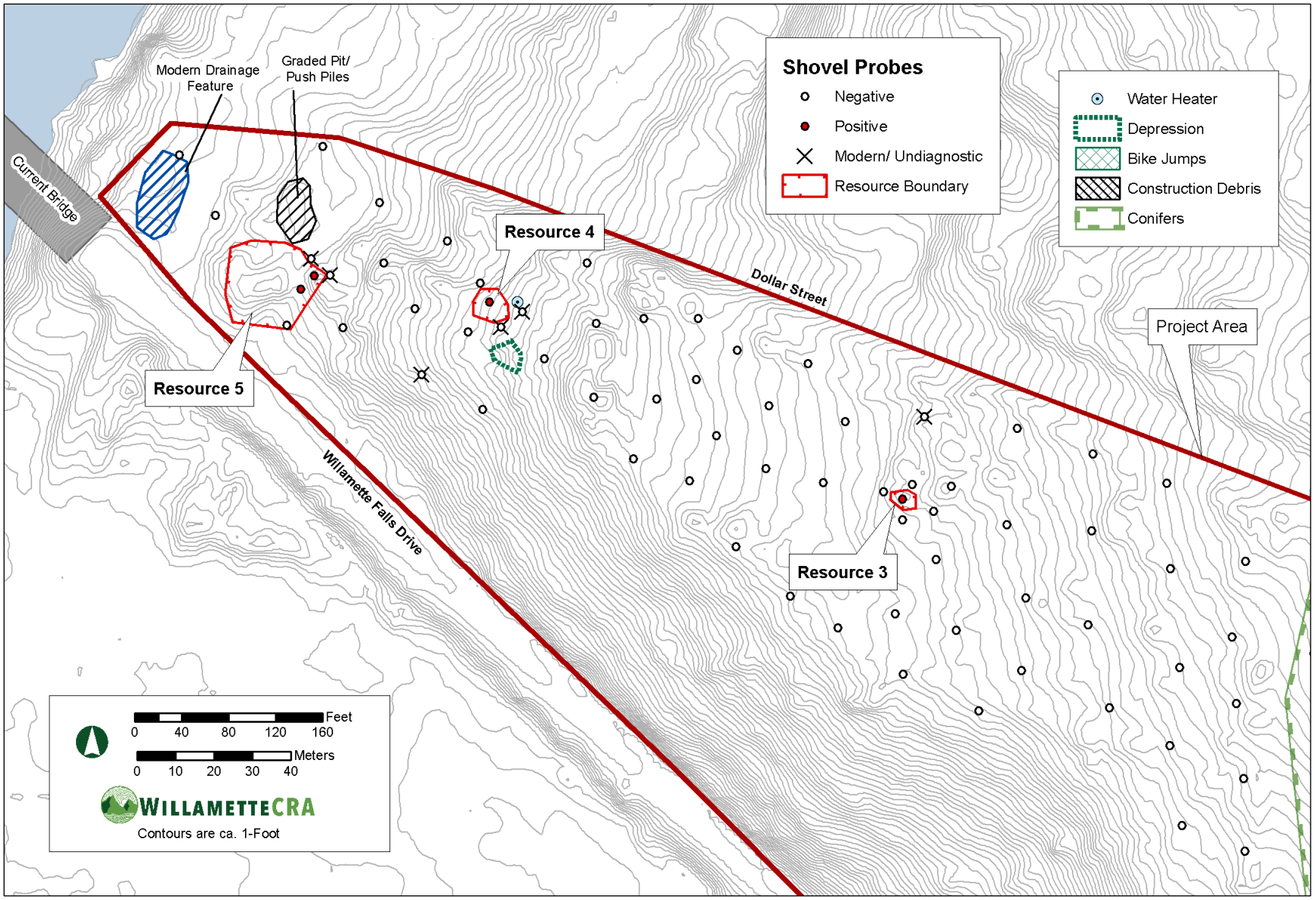

Figure 2. Resource 3 configuration showing shovel probes, resource boundary, and nearby Resources 4 and 5.

Figure 3. Decorated ceramic fragment.

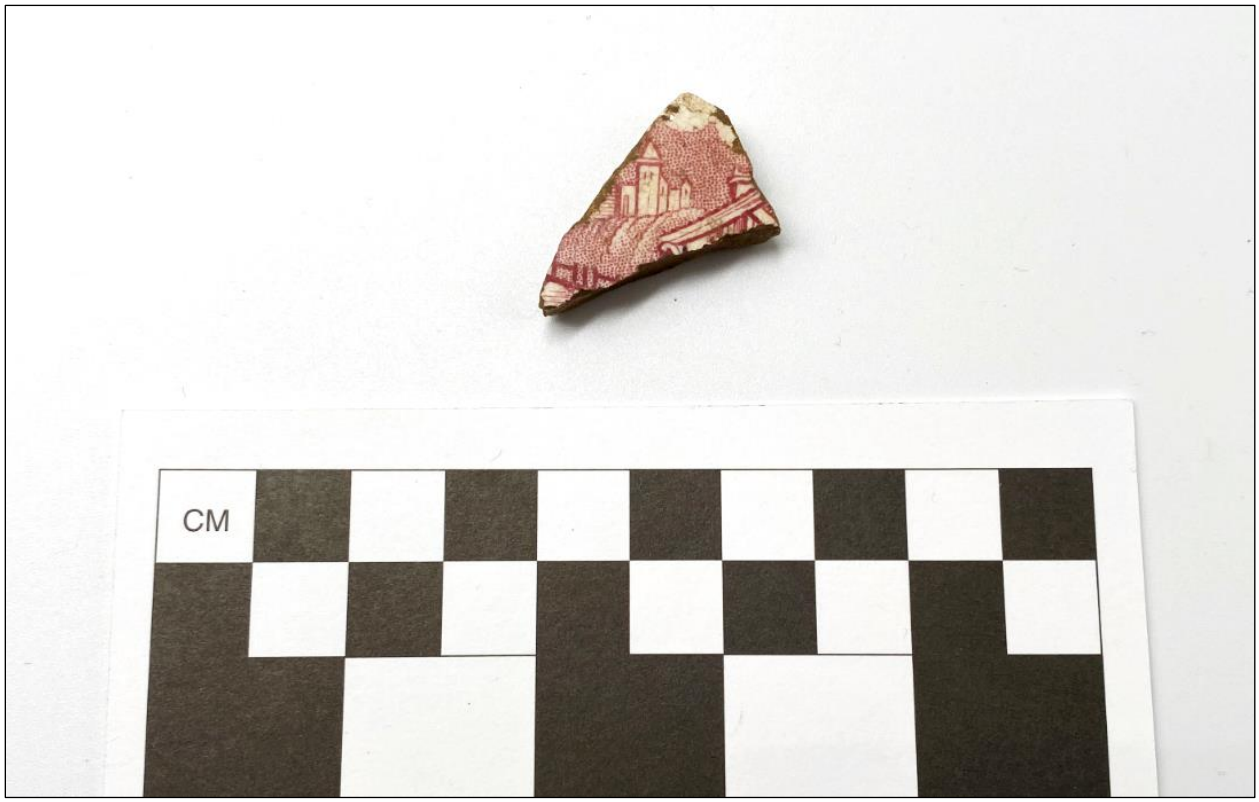

Figure 4. Decorated ceramic fragment, opposite side.

Figure 5. View northwest of positive probe excavation beneath a hazelnut tree.

State of Oregon Archaeological Site Record

Summary of Isolate Form#: 26928

Form Type/Identification

Field Id:	Resource 4
Isolate Description:	1 machine-cut nail
Form Type:	Isolate
Recording Date:	09/28/2020

Location

County	Clackamas
Cadastral Locations	Township: 2 S; Range: 1 E; Section: 34; ¼: ; ¼: ; ¼: ; DLC: ; Meridian: Willamette
Map References	Canby, OR 7.5-minute 0
Elevation	From 155 To 160 ft
UTM Coordinates	Type: Centerpoint; East: 525430; North: 5021867; Method: GPS < 1m; Zone: 10; Datum: 83

Files Uploads

- Dollar Resource 4.pdf

OREGON STATE CULTURAL RESOURCE ISOLATE FORM
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ISOLATE NUMBER: Resource 4

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:
WillametteCRA conducted this work as part of a survey for West Linn/Wilsonville School District (WLWSD) in West Linn, Oregon. The project included large-scale pedestrian and shovel probe survey (Solimano et al. 2020).

Resource 4 was identified during subsurface survey. This resource consists of a single isolated historic-era machine-cut nail. The artifact was found between 0 and 10 centimeters below ground surface (cmbgs) in a probe that terminated at 45 cmbgs due to a root impasse. Lightbulb glass was also observed within the same level but determined modern. A rivited water heater was left standing approximately 10 meters east of the positive probe.

Four radial probes were excavated within approximately 5-10 meters of the positive probe, all negative for cultural material and terminating at 50 cmbgs. Unkempt blackberry brambles and slope made radial probe locations more difficult to access.

Recorder: Mike Shimel **Date**: July 27, 2020

Reference:

Solimano, Paul, Breanne Taylor, Mike Shimel, and Michelle North
2020 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Dollar Middle School, West Linn, Oregon.* WillametteCRA Report No. 20-63. Prepared for West Linn/Wilsonville School District, West Linn, Oregon. Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd., Portland, Oregon.

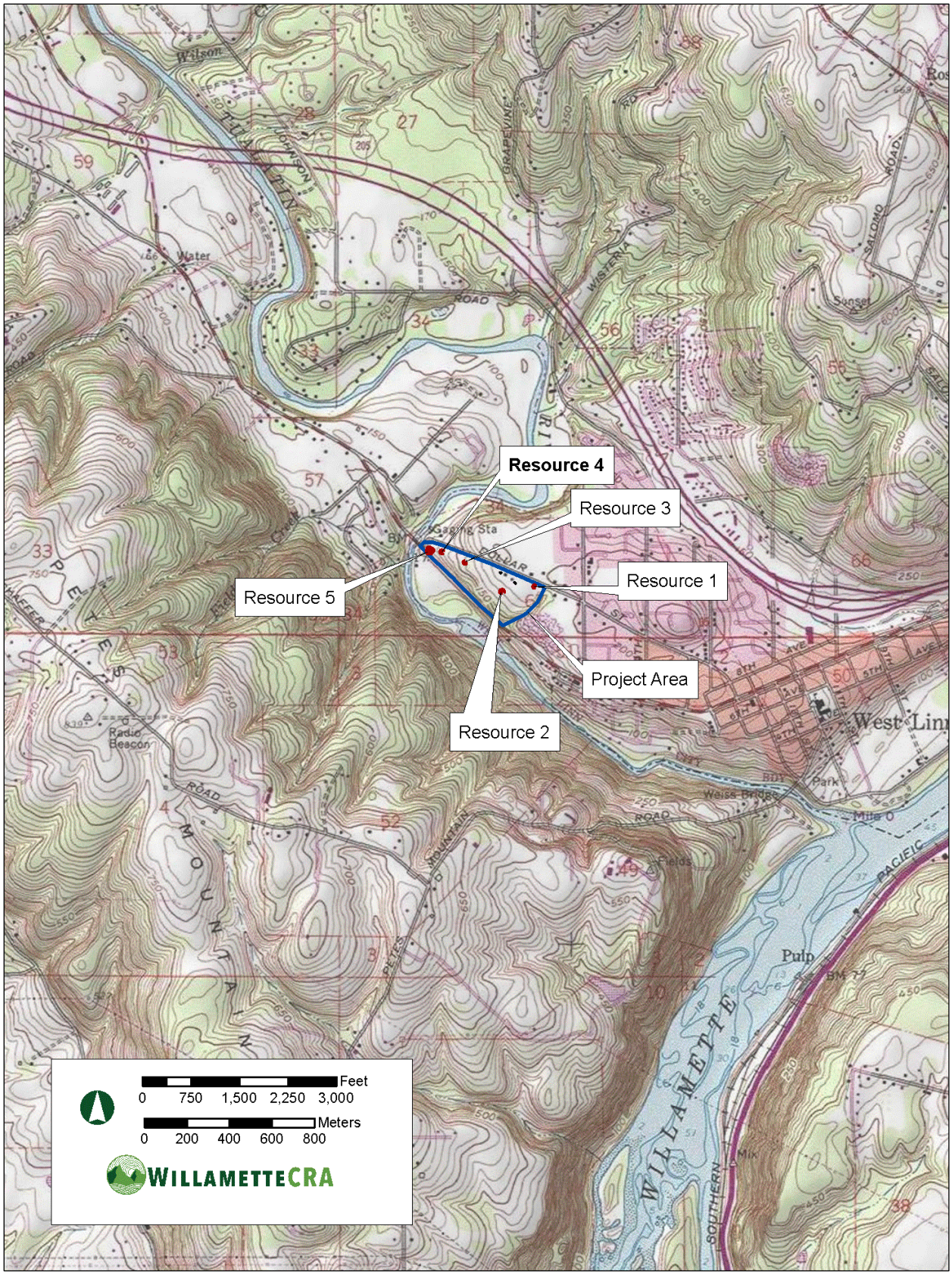

Figure 1. Resource 4 location and nearby resources.

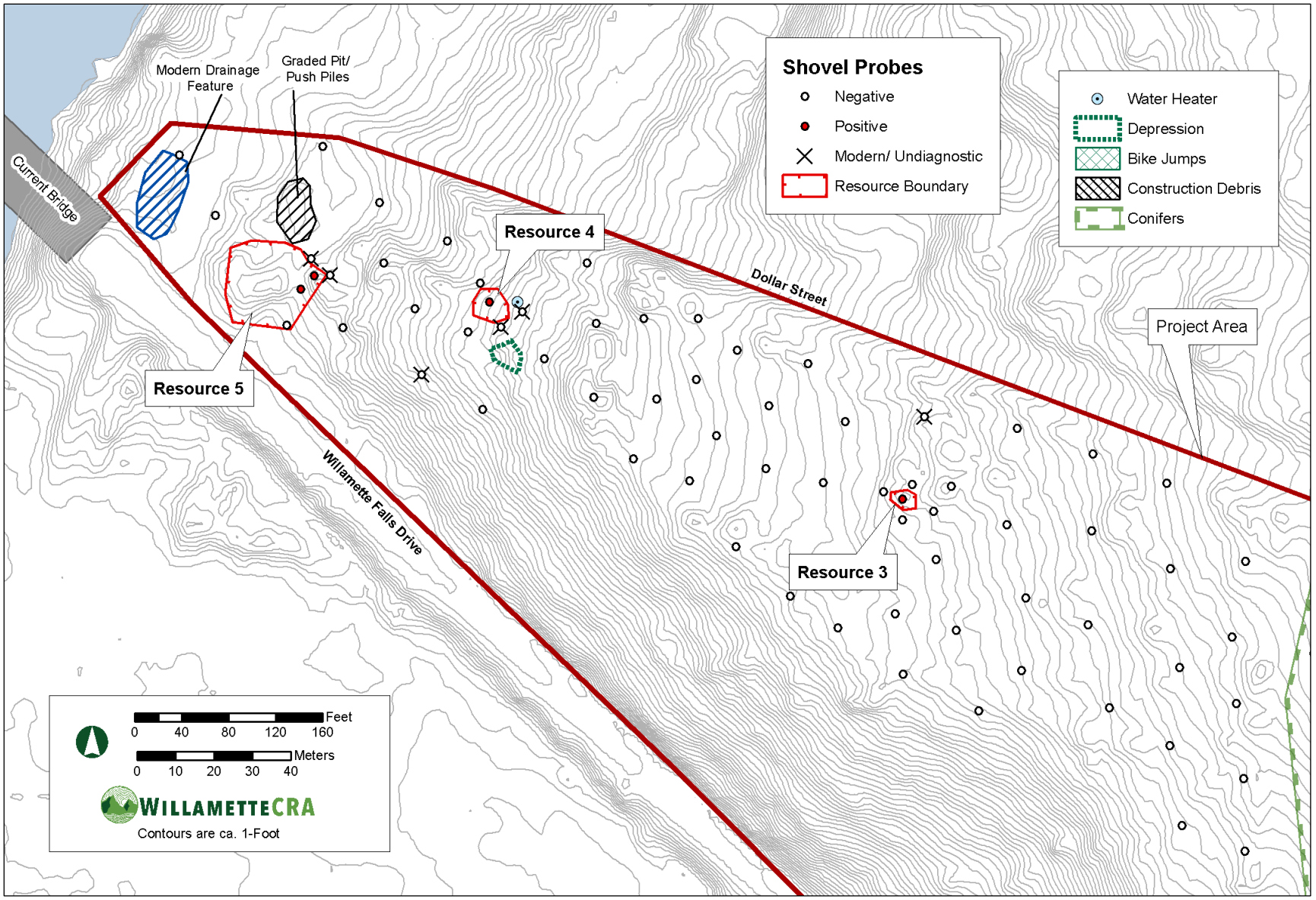

Figure 2. Resource 4 configuration showing shovel probes, resource boundary, and nearby Resources 3 and 5.

Figure 3. View west of water heater with positive probe location below the tree to the right.

State of Oregon Archaeological Site Record

Administrative Data

Smithsonian Number:		**Alt Site Nbrs:**	Resource 5
Site Name:	Fields House	**Form Type:**	New
Managing Office*:		**County:**	Clackamas
Owners(s):			
Ownership/Management Notes:			

National Register Status:

Status	Role	Date	Author
Unevaluated	Fieldworker	09/26/2020	Paul S. Solimano

Site Identification

Site Type	• Homestead		
Features*:	**Cultural Periods(s)*:**	• 19th Century • Early 20th Century (1900-1930)	

Dimensions:	**Length**	22	**Width**	25	**Units**	Meters	**Area**	550 Sq m	
Depth of Cultural Deposits	30 cm								
General Age	Historic								

Location Data

Legal Description:

Township	Range	Section	¼	¼	¼	DLC	Meridian
2 S	1 E	34					Willamette

UTM Coordinates

Type	East	North	Method	Zone	Datum
Centerpoint	525374	5021863	GPS < 1m	10	83

Map References

Map Name/Year	Revision Year
CANBY 7'	0

Access Description

From the parking area at the end of Dollar street, walk southwest along a bike path/game trail for 100 feet. Before reaching the guardrail at Willamette Falls Drive, turn southeast and walk 50 feet.

Environmental Data

Province	Willamette Valley
Basin	Willamette
Subbasin	TUALATIN R
Drainage Name	Tualatin River
Elevation	From 115 To 120 ft
Aspect	Aspect: W
Depositional Environment	• Colluvial
Soil Description	Brown silty sand with varying gravel content.
Vegetation Description	
Culturally Significant Vegetation	

Water Sources

Name	Type	Stream Type	Stream Class	Distance	Direction
Tualatin	River	Perennial		150 *meters*	315 *deg*

Site Setting

The site is located near the eastern end of a narrow bench paralleling and approximately 15-20 feet above the current level of the Tualatin River. Oregon ash and Douglas fir with an understory of dense Himalayan blackberry are present across the site. The site is located approximately 20 feet north of the current prism of Willamette Falls Drive.

Site Description

WillametteCRA conducted this work as part of a survey for West Linn/Wilsonville School District (WLWSD) in West Linn, Oregon. The project included large-scale

Site Description	pedestrian and shovel probe survey (Solimano et al 2020). Resource 5 is the location of the Fields House and artifacts from two probes. The fields house location is heavily overgrown with blackberries. The house footprint is minimal and nearly impossible to see (or meaningfully photographed) but is somewhat evidenced by a relatively level area in the mapped house location and by lining up landmarks from historic photographs. The area around the house is heavily disturbed and appears graded. There may be low push piles around the edges of the house area. No evidence of structural remains was found, and the cellar has been filled and covered. Several probes were excavated in the house vicinity, two of which recovered historic-era items as well as more recent material such as PVC pipe. Additional artifacts were not found in radial probes, but probing was somewhat limited because of the extent of visible and suspected disturbance and the likelihood of fill covering the area. The three historic-era items found in the two probes include a "ball blue" glass canning jar fragment, with seed bubble imperfections, a black glass button fragment (Figure A) and a complete, opaque, white, round glass bead (Figure B). These items are not specifically temporally diagnostic, but likely date to the Victorian era. These are all items expected around a residence.

Dates of Use

From	To	BP/AD/BC	Method
1850	1993	AD	Historic Artifact

Site Observations

Present	Quantity
Glass	3

Estimated Counts: Prehistoric: 0 Historic: 3

Rock Art

No Rock Art Specified

Site Condition

Visit Date	07/02/2020
Site Condition	Destroyed- Site Damage greater than 95%
Field Recorder	Paul Solimano, WillametteCRA, Portland, Oregon
Artifacts Collected?	Yes
Activities/Work Performed	Pedestrian survey and shovel probes
Impacts/Impact Agents	• Other
Protective Measures Recommended	

Bibliographic References

Author	Publication Year	Title	Agency/Organization	Primary Reference	User Agency
Solimano, Paul, Breanne Taylor, Mike Shimel, and Michelle North	2020	Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Dollar Middle School, West Linn, Oregon. WillametteCRA Report No. 20-63. Prepared for West Linn/Wilsonville School District, West Linn, Oregon.	Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd., Portland, Oregon	Yes	

Files Uploads

• Dollar Resource 5 Upload Form.pdf

Form Entry Recorder:	Michael Daniels	Date: 09/28/2020

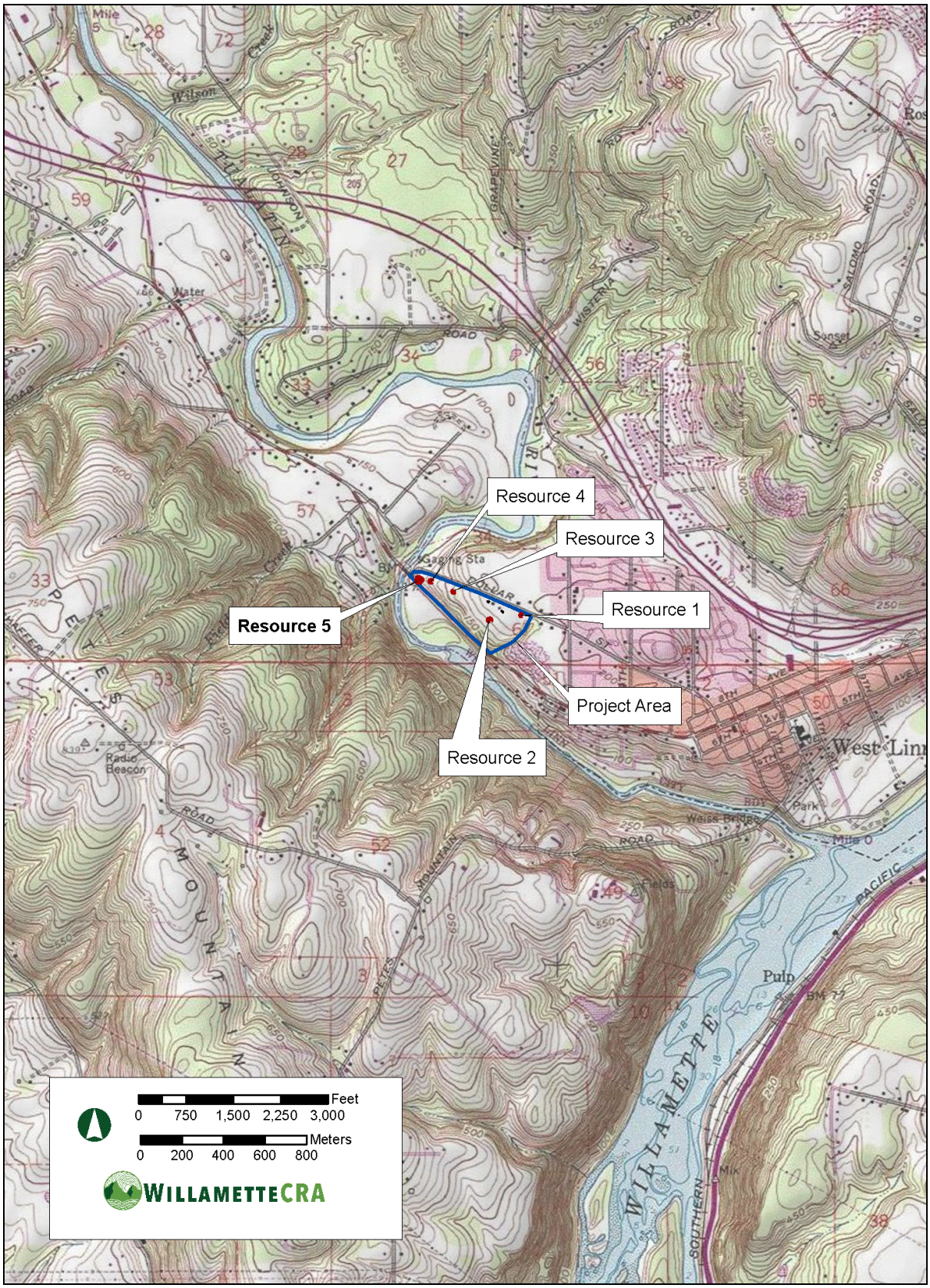

Figure 1. Resource 5 location and nearby resources.

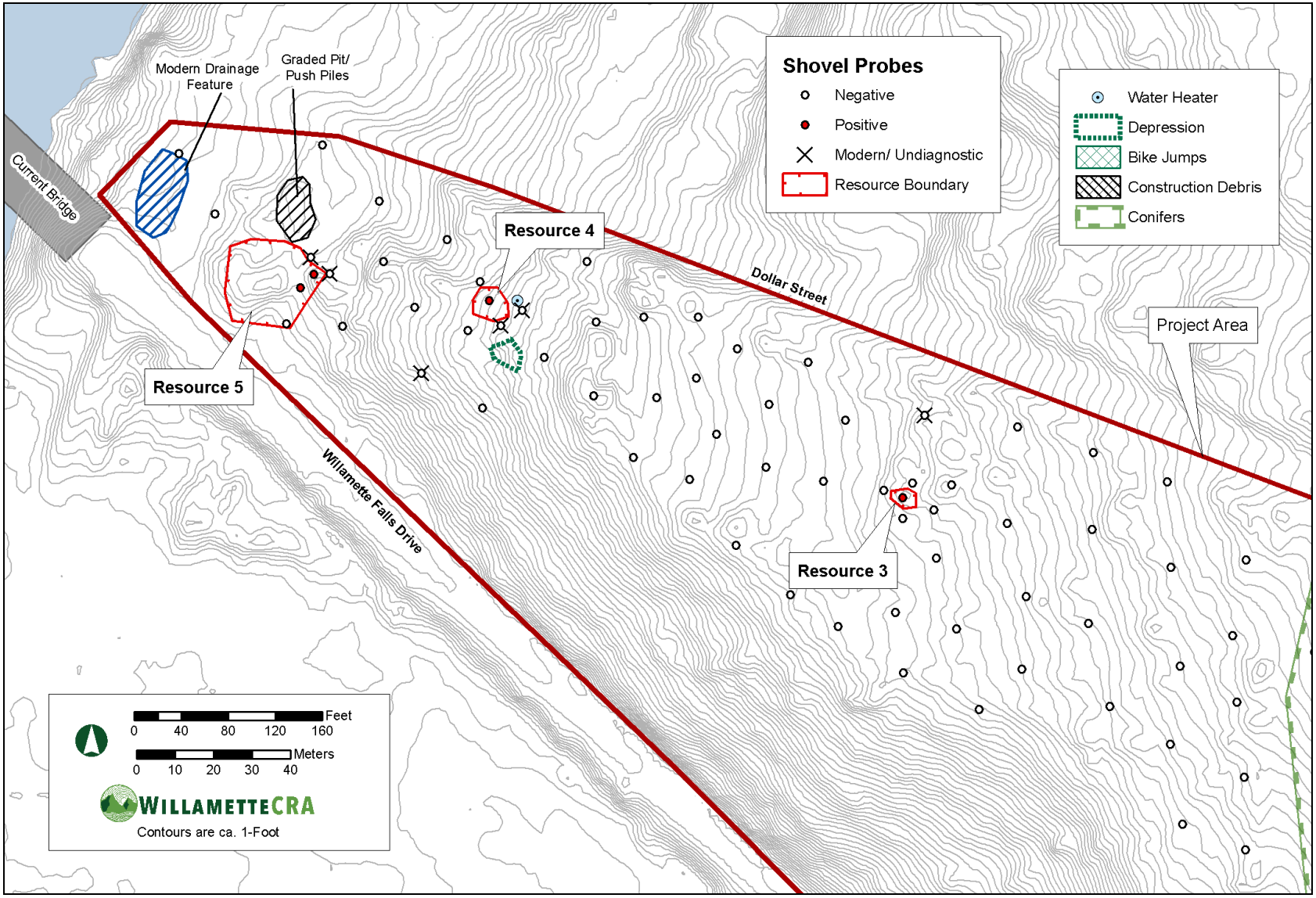

Figure 2. Configuration of Resource 5 showing shovel probes, resource boundary and nearby Resources 3 and 4.

Figure 3. Black button fragment.

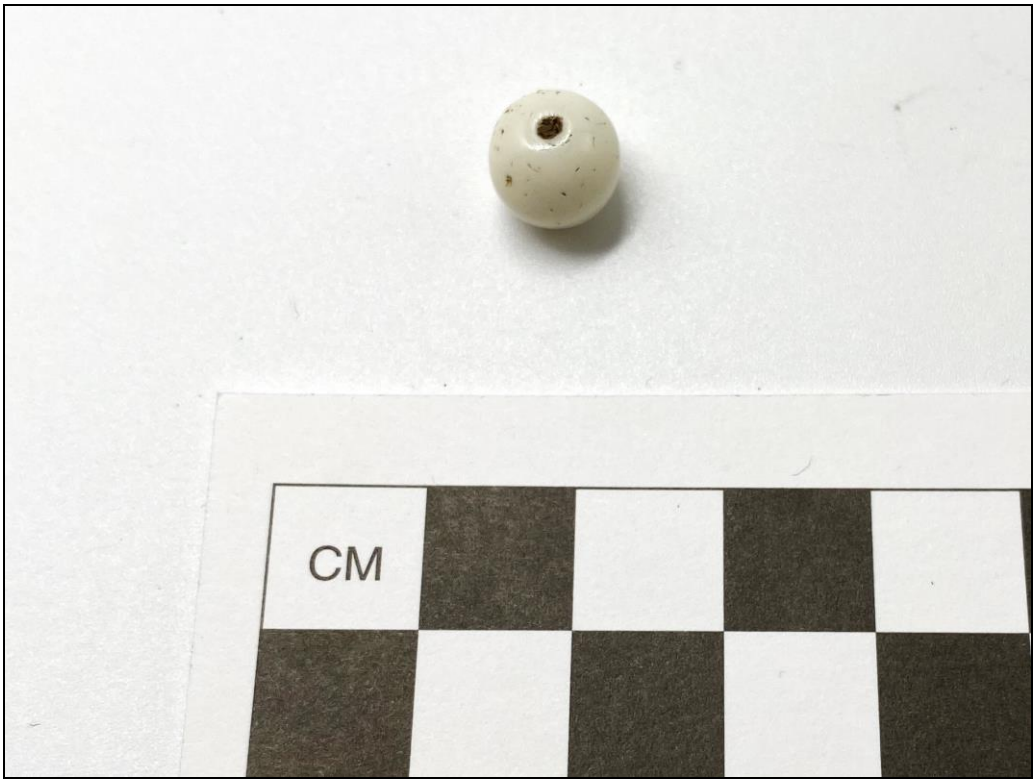

Figure 4. White opaque glass bead

Figure 5. View south of positive shovel probe location (SP 176r) in the foreground with suspected structural depression in the background.