

Legal description: T 2S, R 1E, Sec 16
County: Clackamas
USGS quad: *Lake Oswego, Oregon*
Project Acreage: < 1
Acres Surveyed: < 1
Findings: -
Fieldnotes: WillametteCRA offices
Curation: n/a

**Archaeological Survey for Proposed C800 Cooks Butte
Telecommunications Facility, Clackamas County, Oregon
Technical Memorandum**

Prepared by:
Matt F. Goodwin

June 5, 2018

Prepared for
Black Mountain Consulting
Portland, Oregon

Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.

Portland, Oregon

WillametteCRA Report Number 18-45



Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.

Archaeology • History • Ethnography

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

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Clackamas County, Oregon

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June 7, 2018

Management Summary

Willamette Cultural Resources, Ltd. (WillametteCRA) has conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed C800 Cooks Butte Telecommunications Facility. Our records review for the survey did not identify any previously documented archaeological resources within 0.5 mile (mi.) of the proposed project parcel, however, mention of a reported Native American cemetery somewhere on Cooks Butte was noted in one reviewed report. Historic map review of the proposed project APE indicated no historic-period development within the footprint of the proposed facility. The WillametteCRA pedestrian survey of the project location identified no evidence of archaeological resources within the project boundaries.

Introduction

Clackamas 800 Radio Group has proposed constructing a new telecommunications facility in Lake Oswego, Oregon. The proposed facility site is located near the southern terminus of Pacific Crest Drive on land owned by the City of Lake Oswego. The site is situated within an empty, rural lot adjacent to a water storage facility in the SE ¼ of Section 16, T. 2S, R. 1E, Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). Telecommunications projects require that permits be issued by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and, as federally permitted undertakings, are therefore subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. To address the provisions of Section 106, Black Mountain Consulting, on behalf of Clackamas 800 Radio Group, has contracted with WillametteCRA, to conduct an archaeological survey of the proposed facility location.

The proposed project would involve installing a new 180 foot (ft.) AGL self-support tower and construction of various cabinets and vaults within the footprint of a 50 ft. by 50 ft. lease area (Figure 2). Additionally, implementation of the project would involve installation of underground utilities along

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And construction access along an approximately 245 ft. long by 12 ft. corridor. These locations defined the area to be surveyed.

Ground disturbance for the construction actions mentioned above are as follows;

- It is assumed that a mat foundation will be used for the tower. The mat foundation requires excavation up to a depth of 3 m (10 ft.). In areas with deep sediment or sand, a pier foundation may be utilized requiring excavation up to 15 m (50 ft.). Soil conditions will be confirmed prior to construction during a project specific geotechnical investigation.
- Utilities are generally trenched approximately 91 cm (3 ft.) below ground level.
- Utility vault excavations generally reach approximately 91 cm (3 ft.) below ground level.
- The entire lease area and access easement is subject to surface grading and spreading of fill material.

The WillametteCRA study included a review of records on file with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to identify any previous cultural resource studies and archaeological or historical resources at or in the vicinity of the project location. WillametteCRA also reviewed historical maps to assess the potential for historic-period archaeological resources at the project location.

Environmental and Cultural Context

Environmental Setting

The C800 Cooks Butte project location is within the Willamette Valley portion of the Interior Valley, a mosaic of oak woodlands, coniferous forests, grasslands, and riparian forests. Forest stands, groves, and savannas dominated by deciduous oaks (primarily Garry oak) are common in this part of the zone. These oak communities also support bigleaf maple and Douglas-fir, with an understory of hazelnut, serviceberry, swordfern, snowberry, poison oak, and blackberry. Interspersed among these oak communities are grasslands often anthropogenic in origin from activities such as fire, agricultural land clearing, and grazing (Franklin and Dyrness 1988:11 0-129). Native populations used fire to maintain the grasslands, promoting the growth of plant foods and provide grazing for deer and elk (Boyd 1986).

The proposed project APE is situated on an unoccupied lot on a hillside in a rural portion of the town of Lake Oswego. The lease area parcel is located approximately 20 meters north of an existing City of Lake Oswego water storage facility. Soils in the area belong to the Cascade series. This series is composed of somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in silty materials situated on uplands and have slopes of 3 to 60 percent. A typical profile consists of a fairly homogeneous dark brown silt

loam (approximately 40-in. thick) overlying dark brown to light yellowish brown silt loam measuring roughly 30-in. thick on top of weathered bedrock (USDA 2018).

Native Peoples

The project area in the uplands between the lower Willamette River and Oswego Lake lies in the traditional homeland of the Chinookan peoples. The Clackamas people, a sub-group of the Chinookans, lived primarily on the river of the same name, at Willamette Falls just upstream of the project area, and along the lower Willamette River (French and French 1998:360-363; Silverstein 1990:533-535). The Clackamas people spoke Kiksht, a language they shared with the Chinookans who lived in the western Columbia River Gorge (French and French 1998:360, Figure 1; Silverstein 1990:534-535). There were close ties between the Clackamas and neighboring and adjacent groups, including those of the Columbia River Gorge. One of the most important sites of cultural significance in the project area is Willamette Falls.

While Tribes recognize their homelands and those of others, Euroamerican concepts of territoriality, land and resource ownership are inconsistent with the traditional Native perspective. Ties of kinship through genetic relationship and marriage usually defined where individuals lived and rights of access to resource locations. As individuals regularly married outside their home villages, most families had networks of relationships that crossed both linguistic and cultural boundaries. Therefore, even though the Chinookans were the dominant group resident at Willamette Falls, the falls were a fishing location of such regional importance that many other groups regularly visited them. The cultural significance of Willamette Falls in Tribal culture is evident in the number of traditional stories associated with the falls (e.g., Clark 1953:99-100; Jacobs 1958:67-75, 273-274, 1959:458-466, 643-644; Lyman 1900:184-187; Lynch 1973:46-48).

Willamette Falls was noted by Lewis and Clark. While visiting an Indian village near the Washougal River in April, 1806, Clark asked an old man "to draw me a Sketch of the Multnomar [Willamette] River and give me the names of the nations resideing [sic] on it." The old man told Clark there were four groups on the lower "Multnomar": the "Clark a-mus" on the Clackamas River; the "*Cush-books*, who reside on the N.E. Side below the falls"; the "*Char-cowah* who reside above the Falls on the S.W. Side"; and the "*Cal-lar-po-e-nah*, who lived above the falls (Moulton 1991:66 [italics in original]).

The influx of Euroamericans in the lower Columbia region had disastrous consequences for Native populations. Native populations were decimated by a smallpox epidemic in the 1770s and again in the first decade of the 1800s. Euroamericans ships carried passengers infected with malaria, exposing the local Native populations to the disease in 1829, leading to a malaria epidemic lasting from 1830 to 1834. By the end of the epidemic, approximately 98 percent of the Native peoples of the region had died. There were approximately 2,000 to 2,500 Clackamas from 1800 to 1810; by

1855, there were fewer than 80 (Boyd 1999: Tables 16 and 17). In spite of the epidemics, Natives continued to have a diverse presence at Willamette Falls through the 1840s, with Kalapuyas, Molalas, Klickitats, and Klamaths occupying settlements at or near the falls (Hajda et al. 2004:37).

Archaeological Context

Prehistory

Despite a relatively large number of archaeological investigations in the Portland Basin, little of the resulting data have been synthesized into coherent narratives. Research topics are not widely agreed upon; rather, nearly all local archaeological work has been geared towards detailed material description and site age. Exceptions occur (Ames 1994), but for the vast amount of data available, models of hunter-gatherer adaptive strategies, settlement patterns or land use are largely non-existent. A fairly fine-grained, chronological framework is available for the past 2,500 years of Portland Basin prehistory (Pettigrew 1981), which has been integrated into a longer, broad regional archaeological framework for the NW coast (Ames 1994; Ames and Maschner 1999). The last 6,000 years of Northwest Coast prehistory saw dramatic changes in Native lifeways including increased populations densities, and the appearance of different settlement patterns hinged on winter sedentism and increases in logistical mobility. These changes were largely enabled by development of complex food storage technology, resource diversification and intensification, and increased social complexity (Ames 1994; Ames and Maschner 1999).

The Archaic Period (ca. 11,000-5500 before present [BP]) is not well understood (Ames and Maschner 1999). There are few excavated sites as a result of factors such as fluctuating sea levels, alluvial aggradation, and the growth of dense forests that hinder the identification of sites. Sites of this time period contain leaf-shaped and stemmed projectile points. Mobility is not well understood but people are believed to have engaged a system of high mobility.

The Early Pacific Period (ca. 5500-3500 BP) was characterized by a cooler and moister climate, and sea level was still low along the Washington and Oregon coasts (Ames and Maschner 1999). Early Pacific sites are relatively rare in the Portland Basin lowlands, but more common in the uplands, particularly inland Clark County. Assemblages often contain broad-necked, large stemmed and side-notched points. Regionally, bone and antler tools increase in frequency and groundstone appears. Resource use was diverse, suggesting a broad-spectrum diet. Few special purpose camps are evident. Storage was likely practiced in a limited fashion throughout the Early Pacific; however, it did not become important until the end of the period (Ames and Maschner 1999). No evidence for plank houses dating to the Early Pacific has been found in the Portland area.

By the beginning of the Middle Pacific period (ca. 3500-1500 BP) the climate is similar to modern conditions and oceans reached near current levels. The basic economic and technological

traits observed at historic contact are often found (Wessen 1983:25). Square or rectangular plank houses and villages appear elsewhere on the coast after about 3,500 BP, although the earliest houses in the Portland Basin are about 2,000 years old (Ames 1994). Site types are diverse and site frequency increases. After about 3,000 years ago, site frequency on the Columbia floodplains increases, but this is likely a function sea level stabilization and less alluvial deposition.

Most investigated sites in the region generally and the Portland Basin specifically, date to after about 1,500 years ago, the Late Pacific Period (ca. 1500-100 BP). Site frequency increases dramatically, particularly on the lowlands (Ames 1994; Wessen 1983). Assemblages are thought to be diverse and contain small, triangular-shaped, narrow-stemmed projectile points. Several Late Pacific 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.

European American Development

The passage of the 1850 Donation Land Act spurred European American settlement of the region. The proposed project was not located within a Donation Land Claim (DLC). However, it is approximately .35 miles southeast of the Jesse Bullock DLC (BLM 2018). Jesse and Nancy Bullock filed their claim in 1850 and their 319 acre DLC parcel extended from the banks of the Willamette River, west to just past the current Stafford Road alignment. The proposed telecommunications facility is located in an area depicted on the 1852 GLO map as “rolling and hilly” with “large scatterings of timber.” The GLO map shows the Bullock home and agricultural fields in the eastern portion of his DLC along the south bank of the Willamette River.

The 1852 surveyor’s notes describe the project area as rolling land 2nd rate soils, timbered in fir with understory of “hazel, willow and fern” (Hunt 1852). The GLO map depicts the town plat for Willamette City to the southeast, and Canemah further to the south/southeast. The town of Oswego was not platted at this time, however, some of the earliest structures of the community are depicted on the GLO map; including a sawmill along Tryon Creek and the Albert Durham home.

The 1928 Metsker map of Clackamas County shows the project area being part of a 90-acre parcel owned by Jas P. and SL Cook (Metsker 1928). The 1951 Metsker map shows the parcel Cook parcel divided into multiple 0.5 acres with no ownership listed (Metsker 1951). Review of United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps indicate that the project parcel was not developed and was likely unused well into the latter half of the twentieth century, when it was developed as a water storage facility and later, a public park (USGS 1914, 1939, 1954 and 1970). Today the area surrounding the proposed facility is developed as a mixed residential community.

Background Research

WillametteCRA reviewed records of the SHPO to determine if any cultural resource studies had been conducted at or in the immediate vicinity of the project location and if any archaeological or historical resources had been reported or recorded at the project location. Background research indicates that none of the current project APE has been subjected to past survey by a professional archaeologist and no archaeological sites have been recorded within the current project impact area.

A review of SHPO records identified two previous surveys within 0.8 kilometer (km) (0.5 mi.) of the proposed facility (Musil 2003 and Finley 2014). Musil was a report documenting archaeological survey for a proposed traffic circle project located about 0.7 km (0.45 mi.) to the east of the current proposed facility. This effort included background review and pedestrian survey of the proposed project APE. The survey did not identify any archaeological resources in the vicinity of the current project; however, the report mentions reports of a Native American cemetery located somewhere on Cooks Butte. The mention does not include a citation or locational data for the reported cemetery, however, the SHPO GIS places a dot on the map approximately 140 m (450 ft.) southwest of the proposed communications facility footprint. A survey for a proposed Telecommunications tower facility was conducted approximately 1.2 km (0.75 mi.) of the proposed communications facility (Finley. 2014). The Finley survey included file review and pedestrian walkover, no resources were recorded and no further work was recommended.

The closest previously recorded archaeological site (35CL23) is located approximately 1.8 km (1.1 mi.) northeast of the current project. 35CL23 is a pre-contact site recorded in 1977 during work for a proposed sanitary sewer collection system (Kent 1977). The site consists of a diffuse scatter of lithic debitage and cobble tools. An important precontact site, 35CL96 (The Burnett Site) is located approximately 1.9 km (1.2 mi.) to the north/northeast of the project APE. 35CL96, is located on a high terrace adjacent to the Willamette River and has been the subject of numerous archaeological investigations dating back to the 1980s. No pre-contact archaeological sites have been recorded in an upland environment in the project vicinity, to date.

Historic-period maps were accessed to determine if any structures or features were located within the current project APE. The earliest depictions of the project area come from the General Land Office (GLO) surveys of the early-1850s. The 1852 GLO cadastral survey map for Township 2 South, Range 1 East shows no development within the project parcel. The GLO depicts a road labeled “road from Tualatin Plains to Oregon City” passing approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) to the southwest of the current project APE. The earliest USGS quadrangle for the project area is the 15-minute USGS *Oregon City, Oregon* quad from 1914. This map shows no evidence of development in the vicinity of the proposed facility. The 1939 *Oregon City, Oregon* 15-minute quadrangle was also reviewed and the beginnings of rural residential development in the vicinity of the current project

area are evident. The 1954 *Lake Oswego, Oregon* 7.5-minute quadrangle is the first to depict Hillside Dr. in its current alignment and the 1970 *Lake Oswego, Oregon* 7.5-minute quadrangle shows growing residential development in the project vicinity, however, the site of the proposed lease area does not appear to have been developed.

Archaeological Survey

WillametteCRA archaeologist Matt Goodwin conducted a systematic pedestrian survey of the proposed C800 Cooks Butte telecommunications facility project area on April 18, 2018. The survey consisted of a series of transects at 3-meter (m) intervals (10 ft.) across the entire survey area. The survey also examined the wider portions of the project property north, south, east and west of the proposed project footprint and the proposed project access and utility routes to the North.

The survey area, situated on an unoccupied lot on a hillside in the town of Lake Oswego, appears to have been subject to ground surface disturbance related to water storage facility construction activity. The proposed lease area lies immediately south of an existing water storage facility, in a forested area near the southern terminus of Pacific Crest Drive (Figures 3-4). The proposed corridors for utility trenching and access extend north and east from the lease area, to Pacific Crest Drive (Figure 5). Construction plans, provided in this report detail all of these proposed construction actions (Figure 6).

Mr. Goodwin surveyed an area larger than the current proposed design elements to account for potential minor alterations to the project APE. Ground-surface visibility throughout the survey areas was provided in bare patches of earth along among the recently cleared brush and ground cover and varied from approximately 60% to less than 5%. No evidence of any archaeological resources was observed within the lease area footprint or along the utilities corridor, nor were any resources observed within the extended project survey area.

Conclusions and Recommendations

WillametteCRA has conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed C800 Cooks Butte Telecommunications Facility. Our records review for the survey identified two previous cultural resources surveys within 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of the proposed facility, no resources were recorded in the project vicinity. The nearest previously recorded archaeological resource, 35CL23, is a pre-contact site consisting of a scatter of lithic debitage and cobble tools located approximately 1.6 km (1 mi.) northeast of the current project. One report reviewed for the current project mentions reports of a Native American cemetery located somewhere on Cooks Butte. The mention does not include a citation or locational data for the reported cemetery; however, the SHPO GIS places a dot on the map approximately 140 m (450 ft.) southwest of the proposed communications facility footprint. Historic map review of the proposed project APE indicated no historic-period

development within or near the footprint of the proposed facility. The WillametteCRA pedestrian survey of the project location encountered excellent ground surface visibility in the recently cleared parcel and identified no evidence of archaeological resources within the project boundaries and concluded that much of the project area.

While the results of the file review and survey indicate that the proposed telecommunications project is unlikely to affect any archaeological resources, the mention of a reported Native American cemetery somewhere on the general landform of the proposed project APE indicates the need for caution and oversight during any ground disturbing construction activity. We therefore recommend the development of an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) detailing procedures should unanticipated archaeological or historical resources be encountered during ground-disturbing activity, and we recommended that a professional archaeologist be present on site during all ground disturbing construction work. In the event that evidence of human skeletal remains is encountered during future work, all ground-disturbing activity in the vicinity of the discovery should be halted immediately, efforts taken to protect such evidence in place, and the Oregon SHPO, Oregon State Police, appropriate Tribes, and Clackamas County Medical Examiner promptly notified to ensure compliance with ORS 97.745.

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1939 *Oregon City, Oregon*. 15-minute topographic map.
1954 *Lake Oswego, Oregon*. 7.5-minute topographic map.
1970 *Lake Oswego, Oregon*. 7.5-minute topographic map.

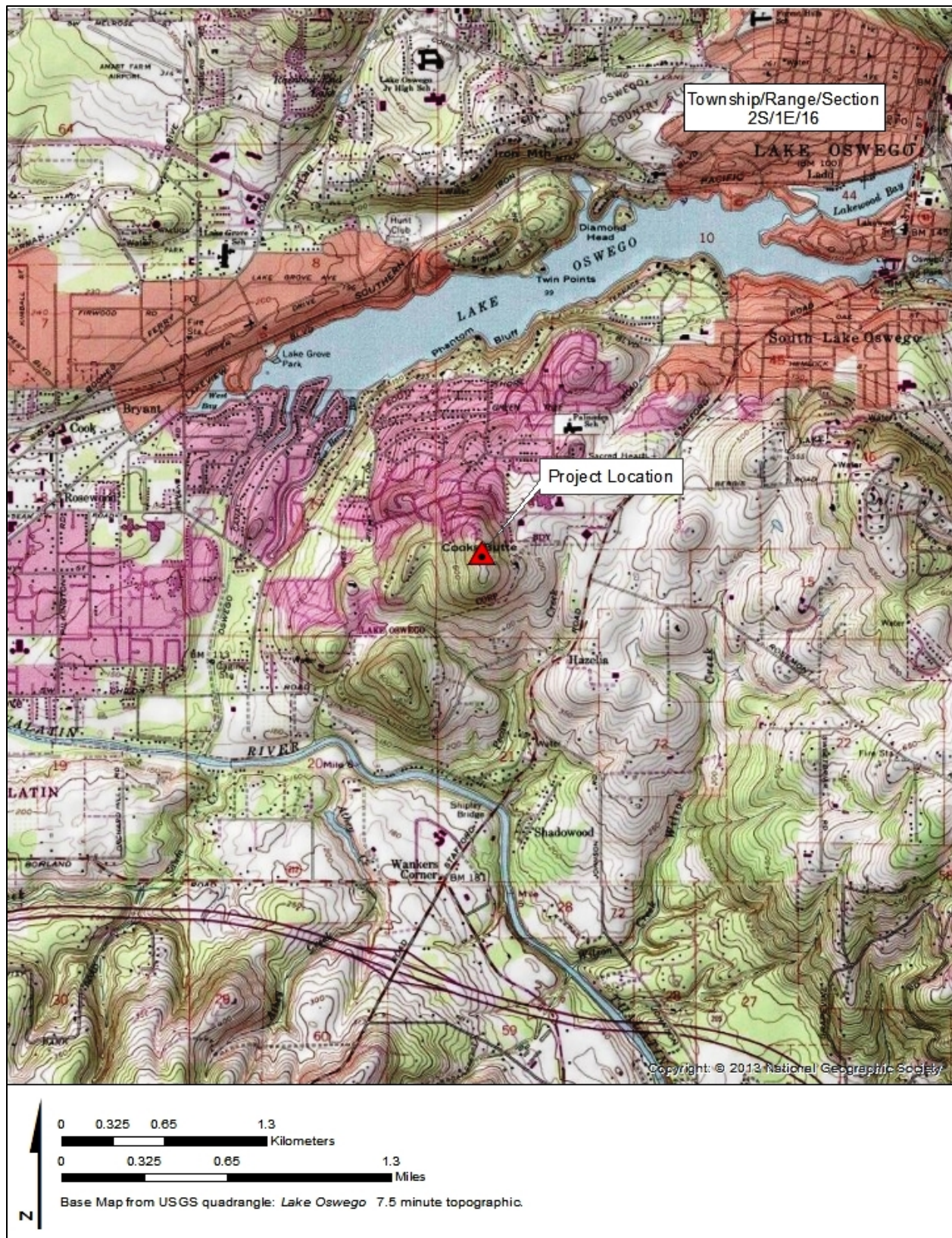


Figure 1. Proposed C800 Cooks Butte Telecommunications Facility project location map.



Figure 2. Aerial map of proposed lease area with proposed construction elements.



Figure 3. View of proposed lease area facing southeast.



Figure 4. View facing east of proposed lease area facing west.



Figure 5. View facing north of the proposed access/utility corridor.

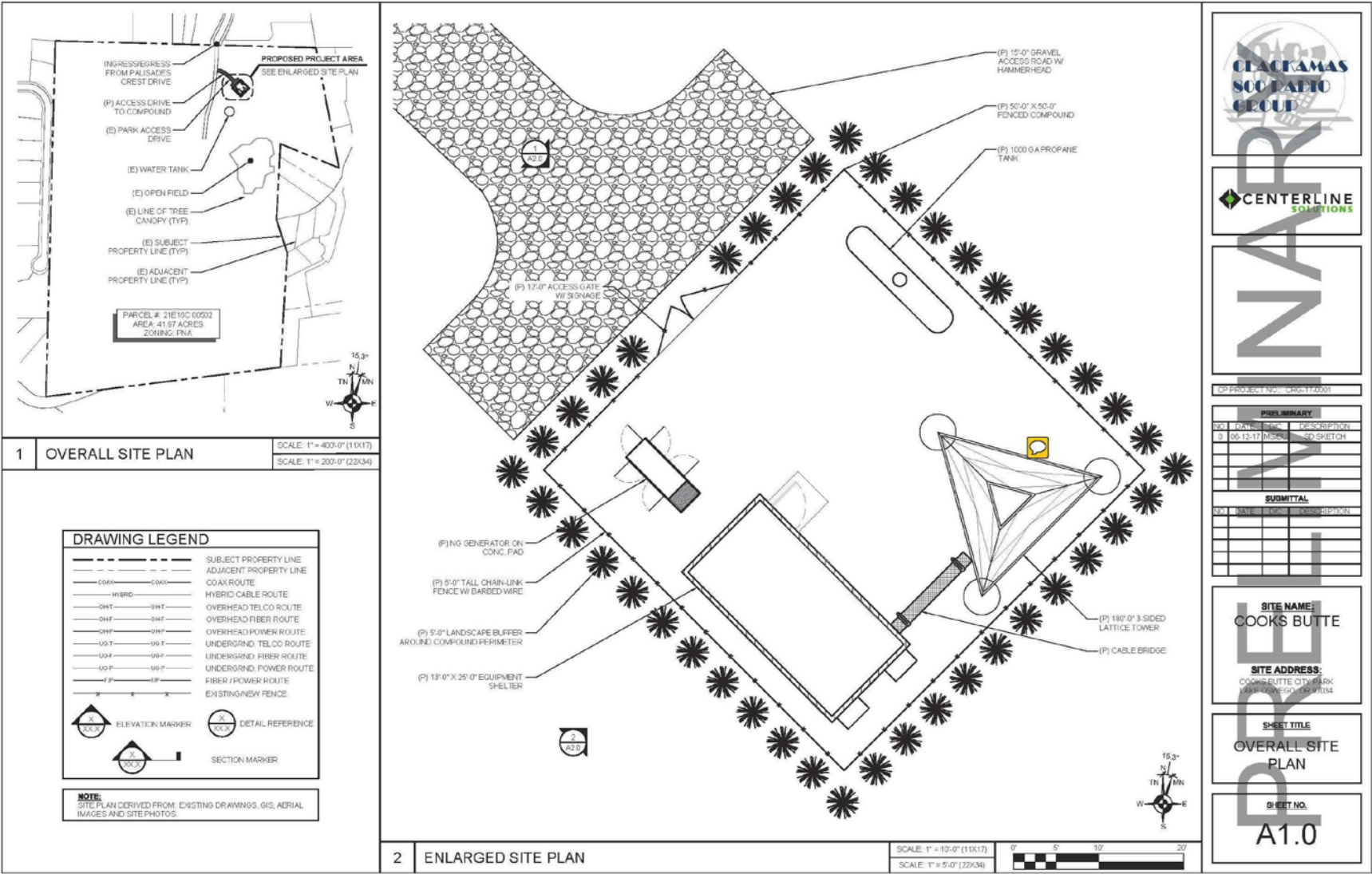


Figure 6. Construction drawings detailing enlarged site plan.