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May 28, 2019

John Hartsock

Clackamas 800 Radio Group (C800)

11300 SE Fuller Road

Milwaukie, OR 97222

RE: **Historic Landscape Survey**

Site: Cooks Butte

2100 Palisades Crest Drive

Lake Oswego, Clackamas County, Oregon 97035

Black Mountain Project No. 180129-NEPA | TRIBAL

Dear M. Hartsock:

Black Mountain Consulting LLC (Black Mountain) is pleased to submit this Historical Landscape Survey report to specifically address potential cultural resources at the location noted above as requested by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any questions or comments regarding this report or our recommendations. Black Mountain appreciates the opportunity to be of service to you.

Respectfully submitted,

Black Mountain Consulting LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tammy Stempel", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Tammy Stempel
Principal



Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.

Archaeology • History • Ethnography

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Supplemental Cartographic Review and Landscape History for the Proposed C800 Cooks Butte
Telecommunications Facility
Clackamas County, Oregon

Matt Goodwin

May 24, 2019

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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, contracted with WillametteCRA, to conduct an archaeological survey of the proposed facility location. WillametteCRA completed this work in June 2018 and submitted a report detailing the results (Goodwin 2018). The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde review of the submitted report indicated that additional work to document the history of changes to the landscape in the vicinity of the proposed project APE was necessary.

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 and construction access along an approximately 245 ft. long by 12 ft. corridor.

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WillametteCRA has completed a cartographic review to supplement the initial Archaeological Survey report. For detailed environmental and cultural context, please refer to the environmental and cultural background sections in the 2018 report (Goodwin 2018). Supplemental cartographic review, documenting land ownership and landscape changes in the Cooks Butte vicinity, is provided below.

Landscape History

The earliest descriptions and mapping of the project area come from GLO maps and surveyors notes dating from the early 1850s. The 1852 GLO map of Township 2S, Range 1E, Section 16, shows most of the project property as “land rolling and hilly” and “timber, large scattering, fir etc.” (Figure 1). The northern terminus of a stream or drainage is depicted northeast of the proposed project parcel. 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 proposed project was not located within a Donation Land Claim (DLC). However, it is approximately .35 miles southwest of the 618 acre Jesse Bullock DLC (GLO 1856). 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 375 acre Edward Wilson DLC is located approximately .35 miles southeast of the proposed project APE. Edward and Mary Ann Wilson filed their claim in September of 1850. Both the Wilson and Bullock claims extend only into the eastern portion of Section 16 (Figure 2).

The 1914 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Oregon City* 15-Minute quadrangle shows no development within the immediate project vicinity (USGS 1914). This is the first map to depict Stafford Road, passing through the eastern half of Section 16, approximately .45 miles to the east of the proposed project (Figure 3). Southwest Childs Road is shown as an unimproved road extending along a curving alignment running generally west to the east about 0.55 miles south of the current project area. The 1941 version of the USGS *Oregon City* quadrangle shows little change in the character of the project area, with the exception of the depiction of SW Childs Road as an improved or paved two-lane road (Figure 4).

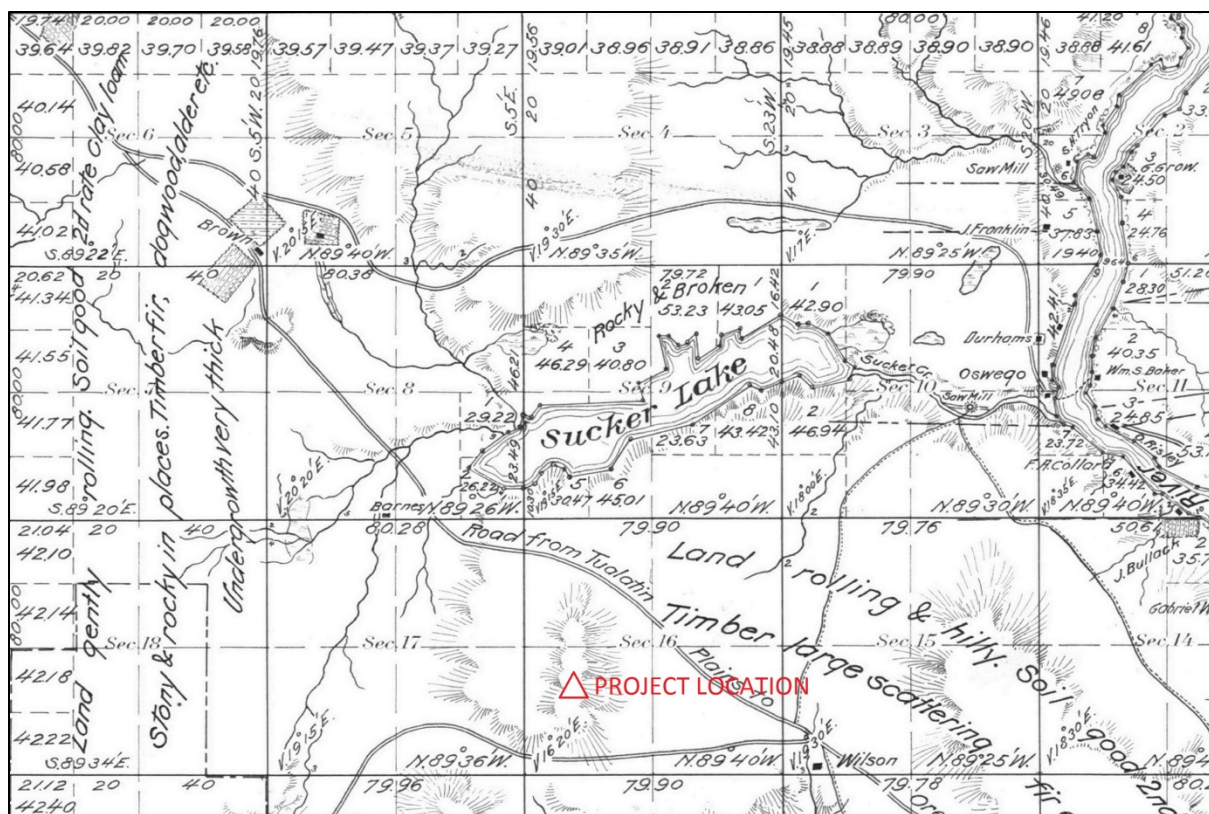


Figure 1. Project vicinity depicted on an 1852 GLO map.

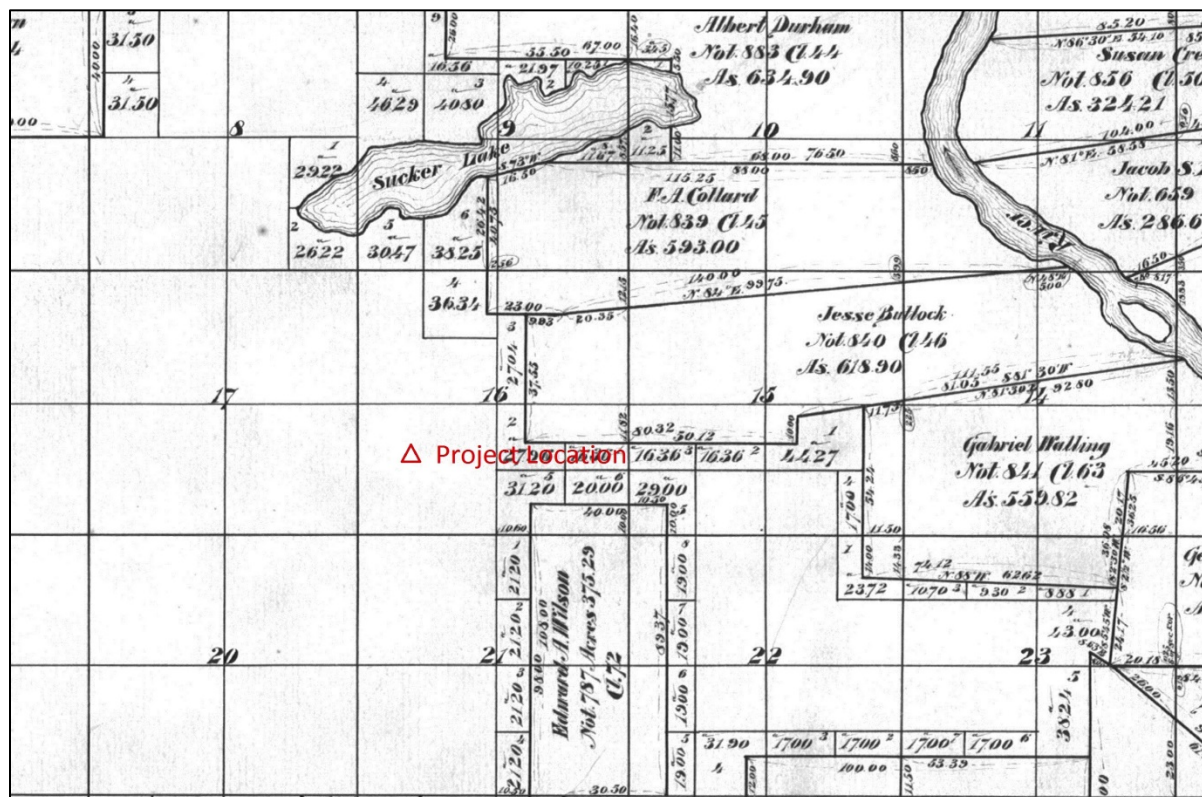


Figure 2. Project vicinity depicted on an 1862 GLO map.

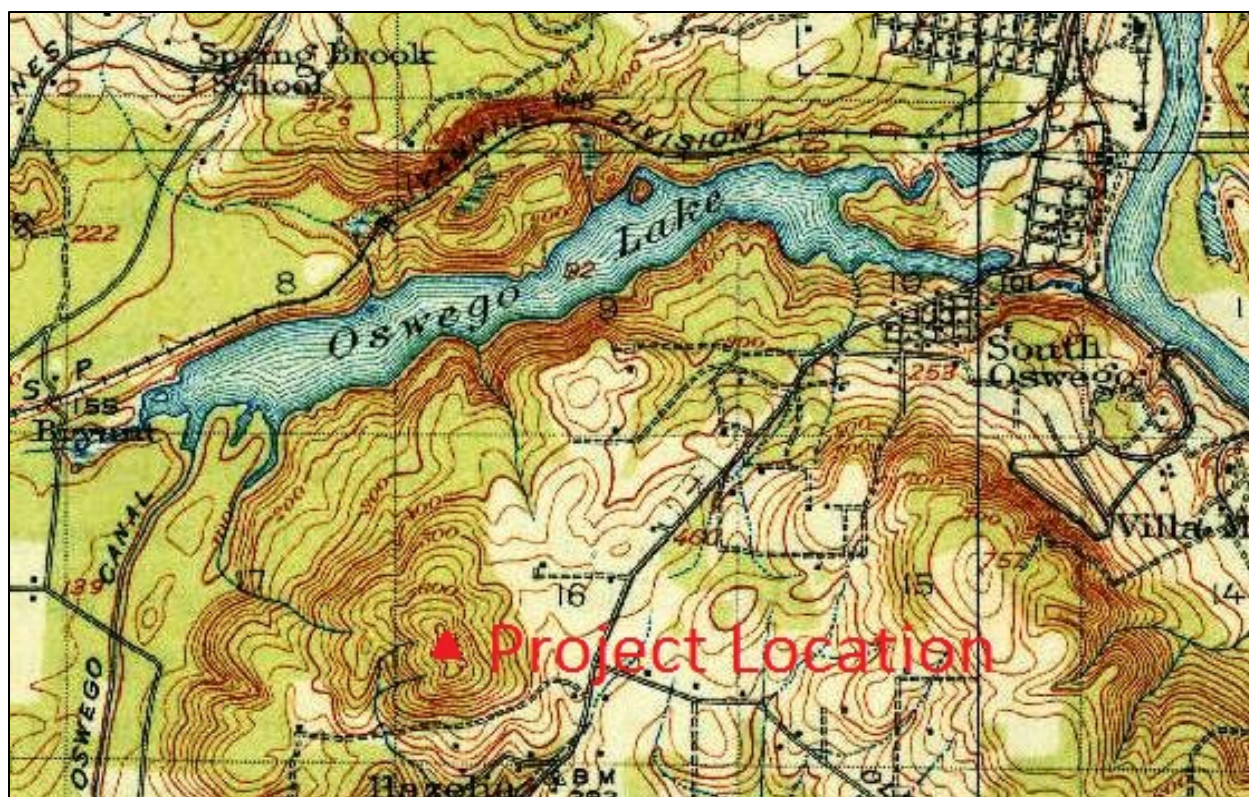


Figure 3. Project vicinity depicted on 1914 USGS map.

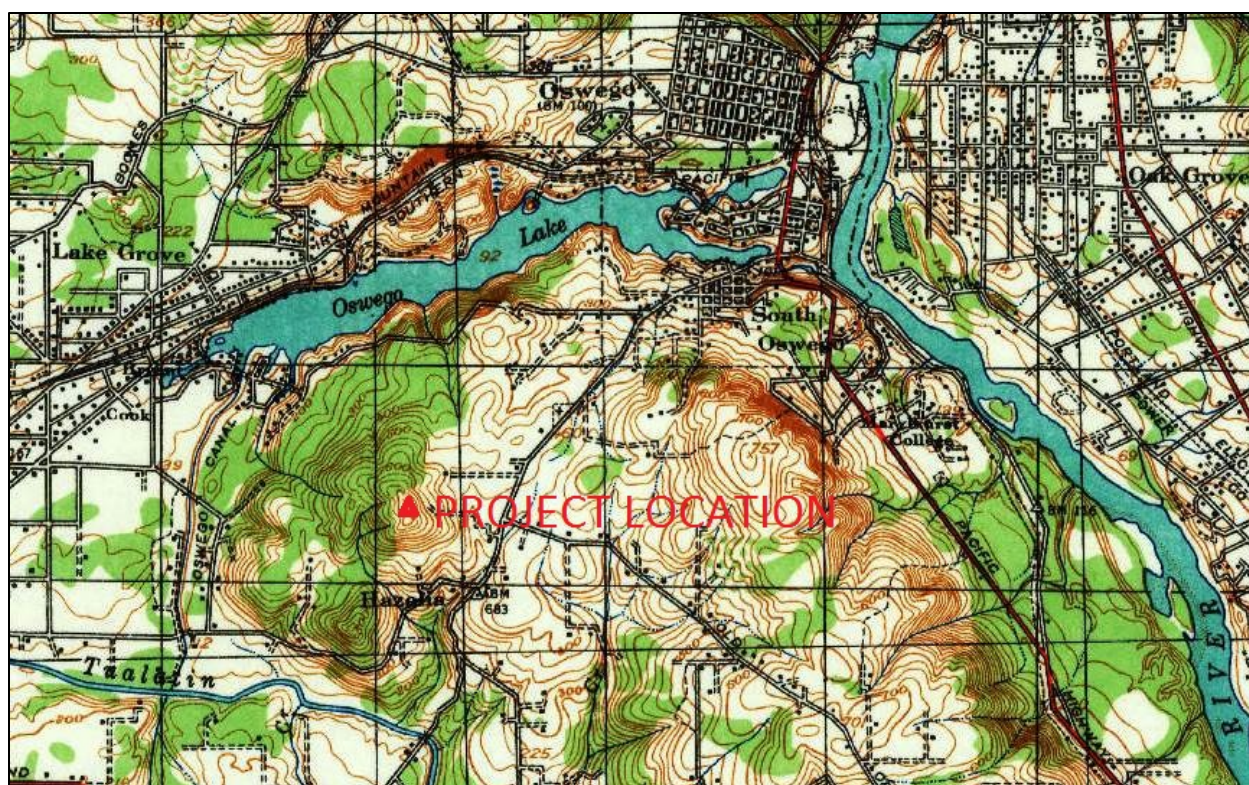


Figure4. Project vicinity depicted on 1941 USGS map.

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 in the same size and configuration as the 1928 map, however, ownership is listed as W.B. Cook (Metsker 1951). By 1966 the Metsker Atlas shows the Cook parcel divided into smaller parcels belonging to H.V. Kruse, J.G. Emery, B.A. Ellis and H.A. Stevens. The summit of Cook's Butte appears to be almost entirely within the J.G Emery parcel at this time (Metsker 1966).

The first evidence of a mapped road approaching the summit of Cook's Butte is depicted on the 1954 *Lake Oswego* 7.5 minute USGS quad map (Figure 5). This map shows an unimproved road running west from Stafford Road and skirting along the northern slope of Cook's Butte, before terminating near the western margin of Section 16. The eastern most portion of this road appears to align with the current Overlook Drive, however, the portion that is shown closest to the project APE does not align with any existing roads in the project vicinity. New residential developments in the general vicinity are evident as improved roads begin to appear to the west, north and east of Cook's Butte. Westview Road winds along on a north-south axis to the west of Cook's Butte, connecting with another new road called Green Tree Road that runs generally west to east before connecting with South Shore Boulevard. To the east of Cook's Butte, a new improved road named Skyland Road turns into Bergis Road before connecting with Stafford Road approximately 1.1 miles east/northeast of the current project APE.

The 1962 *Lake Oswego* 7.5 minute USGS quad map provides the most detailed depiction of the project vicinity of the historic-period maps reviewed for this report (Figure 6). Plotted on the northern slopes of Cook's Butte are a series of new roads and residences shooting off of, and reconnecting with Green Tree Road (USGS 1962). An unimproved road is shown, running west from Stafford Road then south to a point about 700 feet downslope (east) of the Cook's Butte summit. A large building is depicted at the looping terminus of the road, possibly a barn or some other type of agricultural structure. This map also shows the first public school in the project vicinity, Palisades School, which is located approximately .6 miles northeast of the project APE.

Later photorevised USGS quad maps of the area show further development in the vicinity of Cook's Butte across time. Aerial photographs, however, paint a more detailed picture of landscape changes in the project vicinity and the following section will review development in the Cook's Butte area using aerial photo maps obtained from National Environmental Title Research (NETR) and Google Earth.

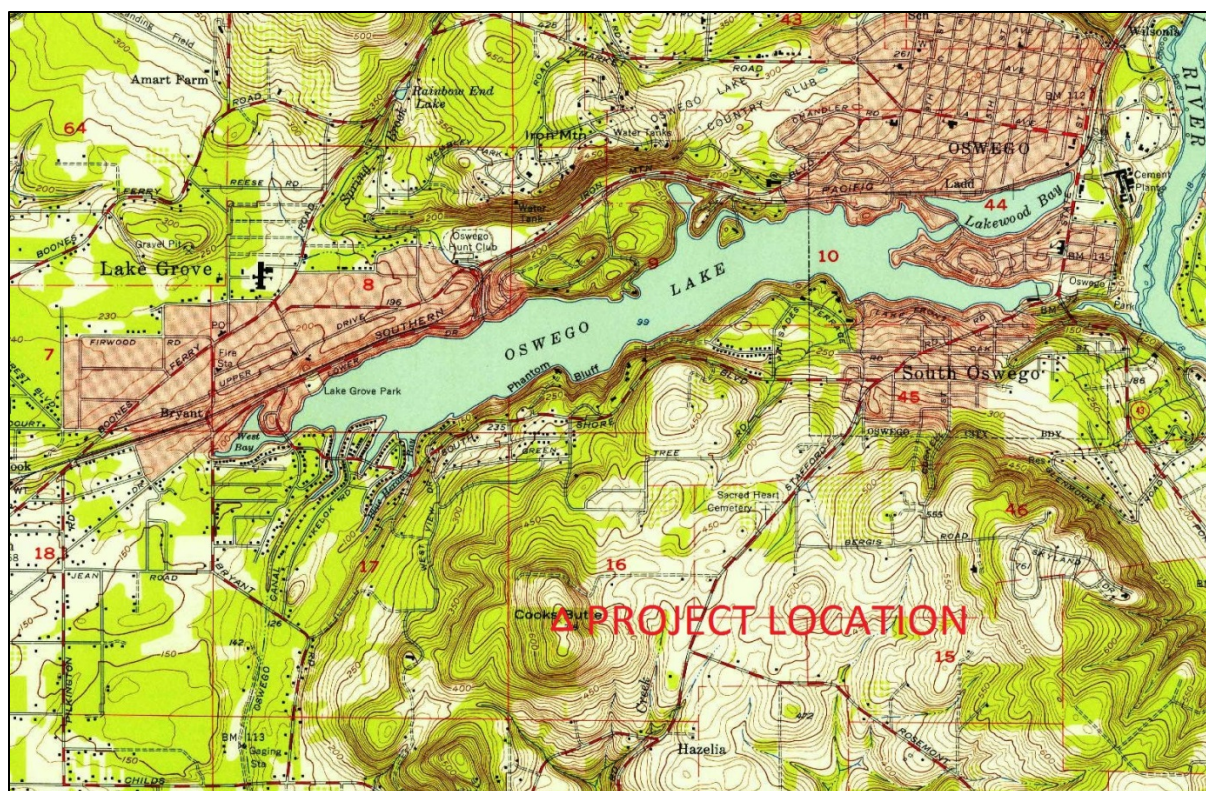


Figure 5. Project vicinity depicted on the 1954 USGS map.

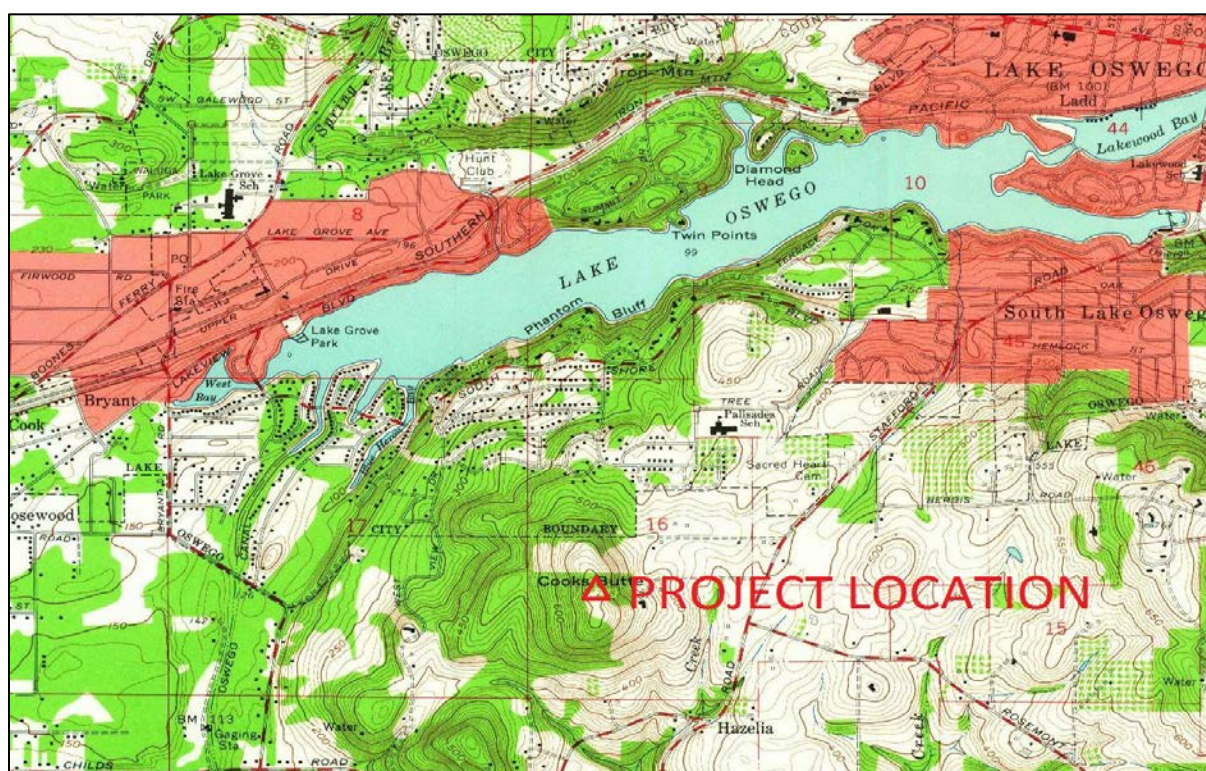


Figure 6. Project vicinity depicted on the 1962 USGS map.

An aerial photo from 1952 (NETR 1952) depicts a road approaching the summit of Cook's Butte on the north facing slope (Figure 7). This road matches the alignment of the mapped road depicted on the 1954 *Lake Oswego* 7.5 minute USGS quad map (see Figure 5). This road is an unimproved road running west from Stafford Road and skirting along the northern slope of Cook's Butte, terminating about 650 feet northwest, and downslope from the project APE. The current project APE is depicted within a clearing dotted with a few trees. The precise project location appears to have been within small patch of trees at the time this photo was taken. The area south of the summit appears to be an agricultural field or livestock grazing area stretching down the southern slope of Cook's Butte.

The 1970 aerial photo shows the beginnings of the encroachment of residential development in the vicinity of Cook's Butte (NETR 1970). A series of new roads and residences can be seen to the north and northwest of the project area (Figure 8). The roads depicted nearest the Cook's Butte summit are about 600 to 900 feet northwest, and downslope from the project APE and match the alignment of the current Hillside Drive, Hillside Lane and Mayors Lane. An unimproved road is depicted running west from Stafford Road then south to a point about 700 feet downslope (east) of the Cook's Butte summit, terminating near a large building. These features match the features described on the 1962 *Lake Oswego* 7.5 minute USGS quad (see Figure 6). This map also shows a long rectangular building within the northern portion of the current project APE.

The first aerial photo to depict the City of Lake Oswego water storage facility, located immediately south of the project APE, is the 1981 air photo (NETR 1981). This photo is also the first to depict Palisades Crest Drive, the road that extends nearest to the Cook's Butte summit and terminates at the gravel trail/access road that is used to access the Cook's Butte Park and the project APE (Figure 9). In addition to these important changes to the immediate project vicinity, this photo shows other new developments in the greater Cook's Butte vicinity, including new residential developments to the west, along the extended Palisades Crest Drive, and to the northeast along Meadowlark Lane.

The most recent air photo to depict significant landscape changes in the immediate Cook's Butte vicinity is the 2001 aerial from Google Earth. This map depicts a second City of Lake Oswego water storage facility, approximately 650 feet west/southwest of the project APE, and new residential developments bracketing the west and east sides of the Cook's Butte summit (Figure 10). The new development along the eastern flank of Cook's Butte is along Ridge Pointe Drive and passes within 500 feet of the current project area. New development along the western flank is depicted along Delenka Lane and passes within about 950 feet of the project APE. The precise project location is depicted as a mostly forested tract on this air photo, much as it is today.



Figure 7. Project vicinity depicted on the 1952 Aerial Photo.



Figure 8. Project vicinity depicted on the 1970 Aerial Photo.

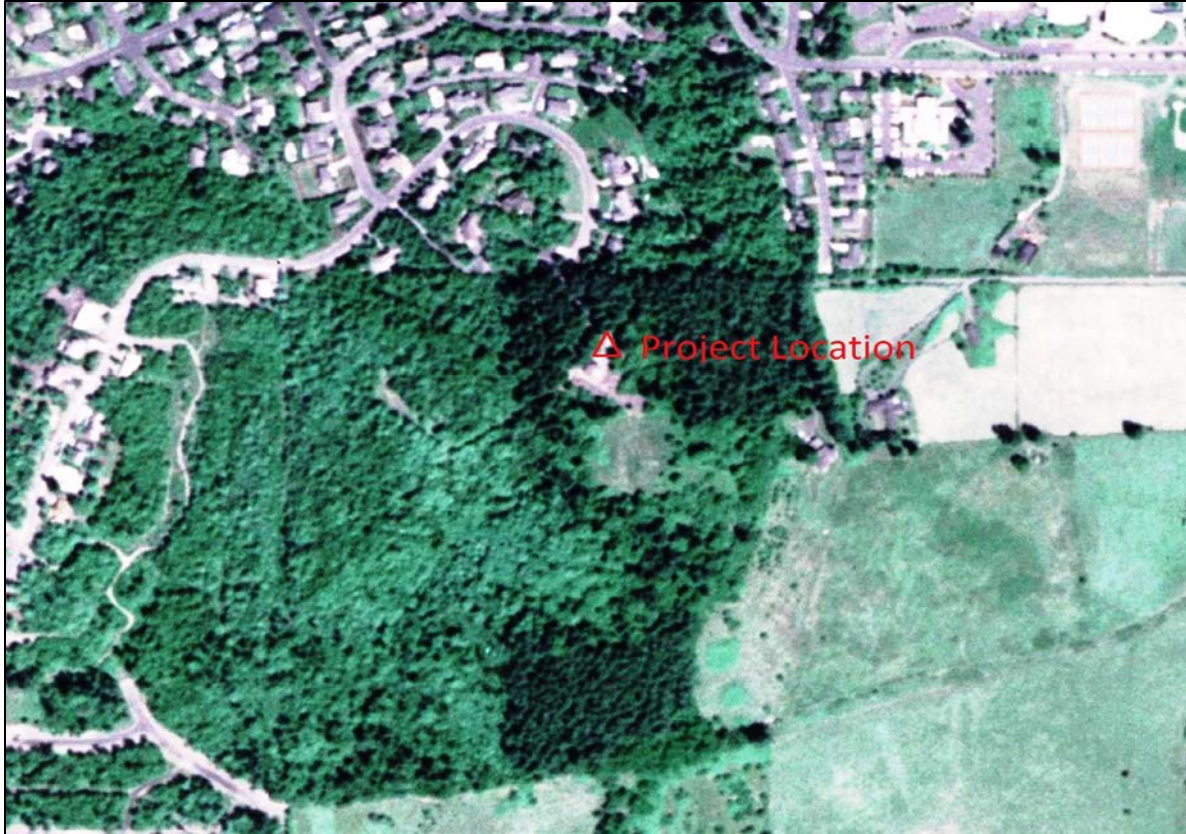


Figure 9. Project vicinity depicted on the 1981 Aerial Photo.

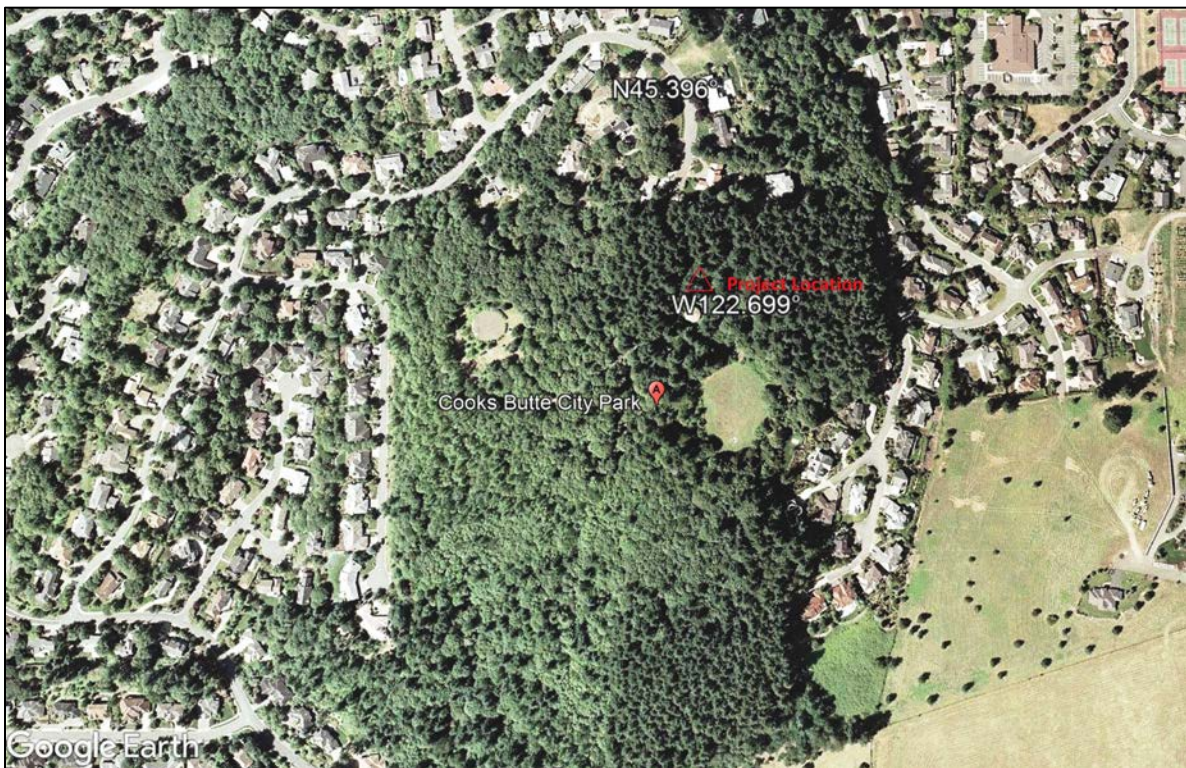


Figure 10. Project vicinity depicted on the 2001 Aerial Photo.

Conclusions

At the request of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, WillametteCRA has completed a cartographic review and landscape history summary to supplement the initial Archaeological Survey report completed in 2018 (Goodwin 2018).

Review of historic-period and modern maps and air photos for the study area indicates that the Cook's Butte vicinity has experienced significant changes in the historic and modern periods in the form of residential and municipal infrastructure developments. In the immediate project APE, the impacts to the landscape appear to be mainly related to use of the area for agricultural purposes, construction of a small rectangular building within the proposed telecommunications facility footprint in the 1970s and the construction of the adjacent City of the Lake Oswego water storage facility, also in the 1970s.

References Cited

Goodwin, Matt

2018 *for Proposed C800 Cooks Butte Telecommunications Facility, Clackamas County, Oregon Technical Memorandum*. Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd., Portland, Oregon.

Google Earth

2001 Aerial Photograph of Lake Oswego, Oregon.

General Land Office (GLO)

1852 *Plat of Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian*. Microfiche on file, USDI Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office, Portland.

1856 *Plat of Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian*. Microfiche on file, USDI Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office, Portland.

Metsker Maps

1928 *Metsker's Atlas of Clackamas County, Oregon*. Charles F. Metsker, Portland, Oregon, Tacoma and Seattle, Washington.

1951 *Metsker's Atlas of Clackamas County, Oregon*. Charles F. Metsker, Portland, Oregon, Tacoma and Seattle, Washington.

1966 *Metsker's Atlas of Clackamas County, Oregon*. Charles F. Metsker, Portland, Oregon, Tacoma and Seattle, Washington.

National Environmental Title Research

1952 Aerial Photograph of Lake Oswego, Oregon.

1970 Aerial Photograph of Lake Oswego, Oregon.

1981 Aerial Photograph of Lake Oswego, Oregon.

United States Geological Society (USGS)

1914 *Oregon City, Oregon*. 15-minute topographic map.

1941 *Oregon City, Oregon*. 15-minute topographic map.

1954 *Lake Oswego, Oregon*. 7.5-minute topographic map.

1962 *Lake Oswego, Oregon*. 7.5-minute topographic map.