



# 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](http://www.oregonheritage.org)



### STATE OF OREGON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION PERMIT NO. AP-2950

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 David Sheldon, 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:  
Cedar Creek Trail  
2S 1W 29, 30, 32  
Washington County
- 3. Supervision** The design and work in connection with the survey or excavation, including exploratory excavation and collection, shall be personally supervised by David Sheldon, James Mayer, Matthew Steinkamp.
- 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 9/9/2022 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*

- A 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.
- 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 survey/testing report for our review, with ample time to comment

Please be specific about site evaluation and applicable NRHP Criteria (if you are only evaluating under Criterion D then say so). The tribes would recommend evaluation under all four criteria.

- 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 (Sep 9, 2020 09:06 PDT)

09/09/20

Christine Curran  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date:

8/5/20

**RE:** Archaeological Permit No. 2950

***Reviewer Evaluation***

I approve of the permit

I request conditions *(enter conditions below or attach document)*

conditions: Please see attached

I object to the permit *(enter explanation below or attach document)*

objection:

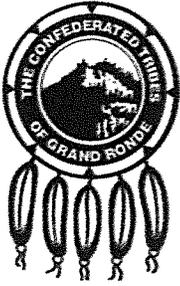
Additional comments **not** pertaining to the above conditions and/or objection:

Reviewer Signature:



Date: 09/01/20

Organization: Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde



## The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon

Historic Preservation Department  
Phone (503) 879-2185  
1-800 422-0232  
Fax (503) 879-2126

8720 Grand Ronde Rd  
Grand Ronde, OR 97347

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September 1, 2020

Jamie French  
State Historic Preservation Office  
725 Summer St NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301-1266

### **RE: Archaeological Permit 2950**

Jamie,

The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde have interest in this project and call upon the applicant to proceed under the following conditions:

1. A notification be received our office at least two weeks prior to field work start date.
2. If requested by our office, we are provided access to the site and opportunity to observe field work.
3. All references to “two sterile levels” will mean “two consecutive sterile levels”
4. All test units must reach a minimum of 50 cmbs and a minimum of two consecutive sterile levels.
5. An inadvertent discovery plan for human remains be in place for the project.
6. If suspected funerary or sacred items are identified, work be stopped and our office be notified immediately.
7. If pre-contact resources are identified during the project, we are to be notified by the next business day.
8. 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.
  - a. 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.

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

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (503) 879-1675.

Respectfully,



Christopher Bailey  
Cultural Protection Specialist  
Historic Preservation  
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon  
chris.bailey@grandronde.org  
503-879-1675



# STATE OF OREGON

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERMIT APPLICATION

### Applicant Information

Applicant:

Institution/Company:  AP#

Email:

### Project Information

Project Name:  SHPO Case#:

Agency with Management Control over the Project:

Agency Contact Name:  Phone #:

Email:

### Location

Township		Range		Section(s)	County:
<input type="text" value="02"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="W"/>	<input type="text" value="29, 30, 32"/>	<input type="text" value="Washington"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	City or County Planning Department: <input type="text" value="City of Sherwood"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Smithsonian Trinomial (as applicable): <input type="text" value="NA"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

### Landowner

Landowner Name:  Representative:

Email:  Phone:

Address:

### Curation

Temporary Curation Facility:

Permanent Curation Facility:

**For Private Lands, permanent curation facility must match what is selected on the private landowner letter.**

**If selecting other, an approval letter from UOMNCH is required.**

## Excavation Summary

Number of 30cm diameter shovel probes:  Number of 50x50 cm quarter test units:

Number of 1x1 meter test units:  Screen Size(s):

Levels:  Surface Collection:  Bucket Auger:  Monitoring:

Termination:

Quantity and type of other units/probes, varied screening methods (if selected above), and other levels/termination:

QTUS/1x1 m testing for evaluative purposes will be limited to a volume of 1 cubic meter.

Qualified Archaeologist(s) in the field who has direct charge of excavation (must include the applicant and each individual listed must be on the SHPO "Qualified Archaeologist" list):

David Sheldon, M.S., James Mayer, Ph.D., Matthew Steinkamp, M.S.

Estimated Starting Date of Fieldwork:

Estimated Date of Fieldwork Completion:

## Attachments

### Required Attachments:

Research Design  
(Per OAR 736-051-0080[4][c] and 0090[3][A]):

USGS 7.5' topographic map depicting permit area:

### Other Attachments:

Landowner Letter (if permit is for Private Land):

Curation Letter (if other curation facility is proposed for non-federal public land:

## Notes

Applicants are responsible for the accuracy of information in the application, in particular, regarding landowners, appropriate planning departments, and whether the application is for private or non-federal public lands.

Additional information on Oregon Archaeological Permits may be found on the SHPO website, in Archaeology Bulletin 2, Archaeology Bulletin 5, OAR 736-051-0000 to 0090, and ORS 390.235.

Curation of artifact collections at UOMNCH must meet museum guidelines. For collections being given to landowners a complete collection of field and lab records and digital photos needs to be sent to UOMNCH.

If the investigation is associated with a prehistoric or historic American Indian archaeological site, **consultation with the most appropriate Tribes must occur during the 30-day permit review period** (refer to ORS 358.950 and OAR 736-051-0080[8][c]).

When an applicant receives a final copy of their issued permit, please be mindful of any conditions from reviewers. Conditions **must** be met to comply with the permit. Applicants may become aware of conditions earlier in the process through consultation with reviewers.

Send complete applications to [Arch.Permits@Oregon.gov](mailto:Arch.Permits@Oregon.gov). Do not submit applications to or cc: SHPO staff.



Home of the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge

**City Hall**  
22560 SW Pine St.  
Sherwood, OR 97140  
Tel 503-625-5522  
Fax 503-625-5524  
www.sherwoodoregon.gov

**Mayor**  
Keith Mays

**Council President**  
Tim Rosener

**Councilors**  
Renee Brouse  
Sean Garland  
Russell Griffin  
Doug Scott  
Kim Young

**City Manager**  
Joseph Gall, ICMA-CM

**Date:** July 24<sup>th</sup>, 2020

**To:** Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301  
(503) 986-0690

**Project:** Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail (SW Washington St to OR 99W)

**Phase:** Final Design, Permit & ROW Acquisition led by Jacobs Engineering

**Subject:** Authorization to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork

Dear SHPO review staff,

This letter authorizes Jacobs staff to conduct archaeological field investigations on City of Sherwood property for the proposed work on the Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail project outlined in the archaeological excavation permit. We authorize the excavation of up to 44 shovel probes on City of Sherwood property for site delineation purposes and excavation of up to 1 cubic meter of controlled excavation for evaluative purposes if warranted. The City of Sherwood is funding these investigations and understands that artifacts recovered (if any) from excavations on City of Sherwood property will be curated at the Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History (OSMA). The City of Sherwood has sufficient funding in place to cover costs of excavation, analysis, reporting, and curation of any archaeological material recovered during excavation.

Sincerely,

Jason M. Waters, P.E.  
Civil Engineer/Project Manager  
City of Sherwood  
Engineering Department  
[watersj@sherwoodoregon.gov](mailto:watersj@sherwoodoregon.gov)  
(503) 925-2304 desk | (971) 979-2985 cell

cc: file, e-file  
Heather Carroll/David Sheldon, Jacobs Engineering

# **Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail: OR99W – Pine St (Sherwood)”**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION PERMIT RESEARCH DESIGN  
SHELDON, DAVID/PDX

# 1. Introduction

The City of Sherwood (City), with Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) sponsorship, is proposing to connect disjunct pedestrian and bicycle path segments within the city limits. The existing path system is incomplete or obstructed by a principle arterial. Completion of this project will connect schools, parks, and the Downtown core within Sherwood, while connecting to Metro's regional Ice-Age Tonquin Trail project, a regional multi-modal trail network linking residential, commercial, and public land uses.

The archaeological investigation for this project follows the ODOT guidelines for a Phase I Technical Report as outlined in the *Oregon Federal Highway Administration Section 106 Programmatic Agreement* (PA) (ODOT 2011). Jacobs staff, who meet the requirements of 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A in the field of archaeology, reviewed the project using the standards set forth in Section 106 of the NHPA (16 USC 470f).

This investigation is being funded by the City of Sherwood, permitted by Oregon Department of Transportation. The City of Sherwood has contracted Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. (Jacobs) to complete this work. Jacobs is headquartered at 1999 Bryan Street, Suite 1200, Dallas, TX, 75201 and with a local office in Portland, Oregon at 2020 SW 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 300. Jacobs is a global engineering and environmental services company with sufficient financial resources to support the project.

## 2. Project History

Archaeological review of this project began in 2015, in anticipation of project compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). Prior to fieldwork, it was anticipated that subsurface testing would be needed to conduct a due diligence effort to identify potential historic properties. Under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 390.235, an archaeological excavation permit is required from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for any excavation within the known boundary of a site, or for exploratory excavation conducted on non-federal public lands.

Oregon SHPO granted archaeological excavation permit number 2126 on November 2, 2015, after distributing the permit application to the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, and Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. The parameters of the permit included up to 100 shovel probes, minimally 30 cm in diameter, and excavated in 10-cm arbitrary levels to a minimum depth of 50-cm and two sterile levels, barring obstruction. Sediments were to be screened through ¼-inch wire mesh and any cultural material was to be collected and curated at the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology (OSMA).

Fieldwork was completed over two days on December 31, 2015, and January 2, 2016. The proposed APE crossed along a steep side slope of a drainage of Cedar Creek, mostly along an existing cut-and-fill existing two-track road. Opportunities to conduct subsurface testing were fairly limited, given the narrow corridor of the APE at the time. A total of 13 probes were excavated along the APE. No cultural resources were identified. Conditions were particularly wet, and several of the probes were inundated before reaching 50 cm depths. A report was prepared and submitted for internal review by the City of Sherwood and the Oregon Department of Transportation in July 2016; however, the project was placed on indefinite hold. In the winter of 2019, the project began to move forward again. A revised Area of Potential Effects was developed by Jacobs staff and agreed upon by ODOT archaeologist Roy Watters, expanding the project footprint beyond the corridor to include additional ground disturbing areas where invasive brush removal and revegetation would take place. The Jacobs archaeologist and ODOT archaeologist agreed that additional exploratory probing was needed to conduct a due diligence effort to identify potential historic properties. As the original report was never submitted to SHPO and area tribes for review, it is attached as a part of this new permit application.

### **3. Revised Project Description**

This permit application is requested to cover an augmented archaeological inventory on public lands owned by the City of Sherwood. Archaeological investigations performed under the requested permit will focus on determining the presence or absence of archaeological resources in the proposed expanded Cedar Creek Corridor project footprint.

The proposed Cedar Creek Corridor project is a part of the larger Ice-Age Tonquin Trail project which will provide safe pedestrian and bicycle travel corridors to expand a regional multi-modal trail network linking residential, commercial, and public land uses. The 2015 project description included five segments where a pedestrian/bicycle trail would be created. The revised project description drops portions of the previous route, focusing on Segments 1, 2, and 3. Segments 1 and 2 consist of a crossing at the intersection of Meinecke Road and OR-99 and a path along Alexander Lane paralleling OR-99. Segment 3 crosses Cedar Creek and traverses along the existing embankment following the eastern edge of the creek corridor. Several retaining structures such as reinforced soil slopes and pinned anchor mesh walls are proposed to minimize the disturbance footprint of the project and protect existing wetlands. Degraded wetlands, buffers, and upland areas will be enhanced along the alignment. A boardwalk system will be used to cross the 100-year floodplain before connecting to the new wood bridge crossing Cedar Creek. Pilings will be driven to support the boardwalk and bridge.

#### **3.1 Scope of Work**

The objective of the archaeological investigation is to identify previously undocumented archaeological resources within the project footprint that are potentially eligible for the State or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to document the nature and extent of such resources, if present. The investigation is designed to identify any surface or subsurface archaeological deposits that may be impacted by project activities.

The original APE consisted of a small corridor for the proposed trail. The corridor was approximately 100 feet (30 meters) in width. The revised APE largely follows the same corridor, but includes small adjustments to the route, as well as the addition of areas of planned ground disturbance for clearing of invasive plant species and revegetation with native species. The revised APE is attached as Figure 1.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

##### **3.2.1 Objectives**

Prior to the original fieldwork in late 2015, a literature review was conducted through the Oregon SHPO. The literature review will identify previously identified sites that may be impacted by project activities. A preliminary review shows that three cultural resource investigations have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the APE. One unevaluated prehistoric site (35WN00032) consisting of a small lithic scatter, was identified in a plowed field approximately 0.5 miles northeast of the APE. No previously identified cultural resources were located within the APE. An additional review of the Oregon Archaeological Remote Records Access (OARRA) database was completed in July 2020 to confirm no additional resources have been identified within the APE.

Based on the results of the preliminary literature review, the APE falls generally within an area of high probability for precontact cultural resources; however, years of development in these areas have limited the potential for encountering intact archaeological deposits. Portions of the APE appear relatively intact

and there is a high potential to impact subsurface cultural deposits within these areas. As project activities will result in ground disturbance, subsurface testing will be used to identify potential subsurface cultural deposits within the APE. The objectives of this permit are to identify and evaluate buried archaeological resources using exploratory and evaluative testing methods consistent with the Oregon SHPO's *Guidelines for Conducting Field Archaeology in Oregon* (Oregon SHPO, 2016).

### **3.2.2 Context Statement**

The following cultural context statements were developed to provide additional background information that may inform the research design on the types of resources likely to be encountered during any identification effort.

#### **3.2.2.1 Archaeological Context**

The context statement below is largely drawn from regional syntheses of archaeological research along the Willamette Valley (Ames, 1992; Ames and Maschner, 1999; Carlson, 1990; Pettigrew, 1990; Silverstein, 1990).

##### **3.2.2.1.1 Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene (ca. 13,000 to 7,500 Years Ago)**

Between 14,000 and 15,000 years ago, the glacial ice sheets began to recede. By 12,000 years ago, migration of peoples from the north could have reached Puget Sound (Ames, 1992). The archaeological record in the Pacific Northwest dates back at least 12,000 years. Most of the early sites definitely dating to this period are located inland, east of the Cascades such as the Richey-Roberts site in East Wenatchee, Washington, and the Paisley Caves and Deitz sites in eastern Oregon. These sites are small, and generally consist of limited tool assemblages often containing exotic materials. This suggests that humans were highly mobile foragers who traveled long distances to hunt large game. Little evidence of permanent habitation is generally associated with sites of this age.

Some of the earliest evidence of human occupation of the Willamette Valley is associated with large, lanceolate bifaces termed "Clovis points" that are considered a defining aspect of the "Clovis Culture." Clovis points appear elsewhere between 11,500 and 10,500 Before Present (BP). Little evidence of Clovis culture has been identified in the Willamette Valley; only a few isolated and undated finds of Clovis points collected by amateurs with little associated provenience information have been found (Toepel, 1985). Clovis points, which consistently date to at least 12,000 BP in other parts of North America, have been found in undated contexts in the Upper Willamette Valley (Aikens et al., 2011: 288).

The oldest account of evidence from this time period in the Willamette Valley occurred in 1895 when large lanceolate points were reportedly found in the side wall of a drainage slough near the Calapooia River and the town of Templeton, possibly in association with mammoth remains. This account was reported on the basis of memory several decades later (Aikens et al. 2011:290). Cressman and Laughlin (1941 in Gilmour, 2011) and Cressman (1947) noted two finds in Linn County that demonstrated possible associated stemmed points and mammoth remains found nearby, but again the context did not provide definitive association.

Cascadia Caves, a rockshelter in the foothills of the western Cascades, has produced reliable radiocarbon dates from the early Holocene. Similarly, the oldest and deepest deposits from sites in the upper Long Tom Basin date to this period but are found at depths of 5 feet or more. Sites from this period have been discovered near Veneta and in the Fern Ridge Reservoir (Cheatham 1988; O'Neill et al. 2004). These sites contained lithic artifacts in association with charcoal stains and fire-modified rock (FMR), which provide reliable radiocarbon dates. The presence of hazelnut meat and charred camas bulbs at the Hannavan Creek site show that plant resources were also an important part of the Early Holocene diet (Cheatham, 1988).

The presence of these isolated finds shows that human occupation of the Willamette Valley is about as early as anywhere else on the continent (Aikens, 1993:192). However, to date, very few sites from this period have been discovered in the Willamette Valley (Aikens et al., 2011). It is likely that catastrophic flooding has buried many sites of this age to a depth that makes it difficult to easily locate and study them.

### **3.2.2.1.2 Middle Holocene (7,500 to 3,000 Years Ago)**

Evidence of the Middle Holocene shows repeated short-term site visits continued through this period. While leaf shaped, stemmed, and to a limited extent side notched dart points appear in the record during this period, their low frequency suggests that hunting was not the primary source of food during this period. Instead, vegetal resources such as root bulbs and nuts likely began to take a larger dietary role. There is a strong relationship between cultural sites and wetlands or marshes during this period that extends through the early Holocene and into the Contact Era. Archaeological sites from this period in the Willamette Valley are often located on landforms that are seasonally inundated and speculated to have been marshland in the past. The archaeological assemblages of these sites appear to focus on the procurement of plant resources, while large winter villages appear in the record for the first time, but on different landforms, less prone to seasonal inundation. Cheatham (1988) speculated that this is evidence of seasonality, where resources are "mapped on" during peak periods of the season to limit energy spent on travel and to maximize harvests. Indirect evidence of food storage can be seen in the large-scale, logistical approach to mass harvest of food resources for deferred use into periods of scarcity (e.g., winter). This evidence consists of palimpsest rock-lined earth oven features, large earth ovens over 2 meters in diameter, and pavements of FMR typically used for cooking of vegetal resources (for example, camas and hazelnut) observed at some Middle Holocene sites (Cheatham, 1988).

### **3.2.2.1.3 Late Holocene (3,000 Years Ago to Contact Era)**

Archaeological sites appear in greater frequency during the Late Holocene and begin to show evidence of increasing sedentism during this period. Evidence takes the form of near continuous occupation during this period, especially after 2,000 years ago (Aikens et al., 2011: 300). Perhaps driven by increasing population pressure, indigenous peoples began to manage the landscape more intensively to promote productivity of important food plants. During peak harvest times, small family groups would set up small camps near specific resources to maximize harvest of resources available at certain times of year at certain locations (Pettigrew, 1990: 528). The Fuller and Fanning Mounds are two Late Holocene sites located in relative proximity to the APE (Aikens, 1993:206). Both sites are considered residential hubs. These sites show the importance of wild vegetable foods as a part of a broad-spectrum diet. Archaeological evidence of plant resource processing included: root digging sticks, charred camas bulbs, hazelnut and acorns, earth oven features, groundstone tools such as mortars and pestles. The preferred habitat of camas usually consists of low-lying marshy areas, and sites associated with camas extraction and processing are usually located on a slightly elevated landform in close proximity to the resource.

Bow and arrow technology was introduced ca. 2,000 years ago, and projectile points show up in the archaeological record during the Late Holocene at roughly 10 times the observed rate during the Middle Holocene (Aikens et al., 2011:306-308). It is suspected that the increase in projectile points may be partially attributed to increased raiding, defense, and warfare, rather than solely an increase in hunting activities. Evidence of grave goods from various Late Holocene mound sites demonstrates wealth accumulation and suggests social stratification similar to other cultures along the Lower Columbia and Lower Klamath Rivers (Pettigrew, 1990: 528).

### **3.2.2.2 Ethnographic Context**

The APE falls within an area ethnographically occupied by the Yamhill, a tribal subdivision of the Kalapuya peoples who occupied much of the Upper Willamette Valley (Aikens 1993:186; Zenk 1990:548). The Upper Willamette Valley is demarcated from the Lower Valley by Willamette Falls, present near current

day Oregon City (Mackey, 2004:8). Linguistically, there was no formal Kalapuyan language, but rather unique dialects for each of the tribes in this area that differentiated them from the Chinookan, Salish, Sahaptin, and Athabaskan languages spoken in the area. The subsistence patterns of the Kalapuyan-speakers leaned more to hunting and gathering than it did to fishing, which was more common among the Chinookan people of the Lower Willamette Valley (White 1975:21). The Kalapuya were semi-sedentary living in permanent winter homes, but migrating throughout the Willamette Valley during the spring, summer, and fall. The Kalapuyan's diet consisted of salmon, trout, eels, birds, small game, deer, bear, and elk. Edible plant foods included hazelnuts, berries, tarweed seeds, wapato, and camas. Camas was one of the most intensively harvested plant resources in the Willamette Valley. The Kalapuyans engaged in land management practices (e.g. controlled field burning) which actively promoted the growth of desired plant resources and habitat for game (Zenk, 1990: 547-548). As with other native peoples in the Pacific Northwest, the Kalapuyans were decimated by disease. The first documented epidemic consisted of small pox in 1782-83 (Mackey, 2004:21). Additionally, influenza and other diseases further decimated the Kalapuyans to the point that there was little resistance to the massive influx of Euro-American settlers in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1780, there were an estimated 3,000 Kalapuyans. The Treaties of 1851 led to the tribes of the Willamette Valley, including the Yamhill, losing their title to the land (Mackey, 2004:89). These groups were resettled on the Grande Ronde reservation in 1855 (Yamhill County, 2016). By 1880, there were only 351 Kalapuyans documented in the census.

### 3.2.2.3 Historic Context

The upper Willamette Valley was first populated by Euro-Americans in the 1840s as a part of greater westward expansion across the continent. Early settlers encountered vast prairies and forested hills with dense underbrush since the cessation of prescribed burning by Native Americans (Lang 1885:519). With the passage of the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850, settlement rapidly increased. Claims were staked throughout the area where each married settler would receive a subsidy of 640 acres of land, or single settlers 320 acres. Areas with the potential to increase in value, such as near river crossings, were the first to be settled, followed by the rest of the prairie lands. The land was easily cleared, and the rich soil provided superb farmlands.

Originally, known as Smockville, Sherwood was founded by James Smock, who purchased 160 acres of the donation land claim of his step father, A.Z. Hall. The area surrounding Sherwood was densely forested at the time of initial Euroamerican settlement and the land was systematically deforested and converted to agricultural land (Sherk, 1975:68). Hall had established a log mill with a mill pond in what is present day Stella Olsen Park. Smock married Ellen Sebastian in 1868 and established a grain mill and supply store (Reynolds, 2016; Sherk, 1936:8).

In 1883, the Oregon and Transcontinental Railroad purchased the right of way of a railroad from Portland to Dundee, which passed through the Smock's property. Two years later, construction of the narrow gauge railroad line brought an influx of laborers, including Chinese grading crews (Sherk, 1936:10). By 1890, the Smocks platted the nine square blocks bound today by the Portland & Western Railroad and Pine, Washington and Park streets and named the fledgling community Smockville. This same year, four Portland businessmen established a large-scale brickyard in the community. The area offered rich clay soils for making brick and pine forests for fueling the firing process. This brickyard provided bricks for many early buildings in Portland. By 1891, a U.S. Post Office opened and in 1893, the town incorporated under the name Sherwood making a reference to England's Sherwood Forest (McArthur, 1982:667). Despite the brickyards booming business, mismanagement or the financial panic of 1893 resulted in its failure by 1895 (Sherk, 1936:12). The Sherwood community had another setback in 1896 when a fire burned the wooden buildings in downtown. Sherwood rebuilt again in wood, but this time took the precaution of building a water tower on Main Street. After a second fire in 1911, community businesses rebuilt in fireproof brick (Sherk, 1936:13).

Agriculture proved a lasting industry for the community of Sherwood, which included many fruit orchards located on the lands surrounding town. "By 1917, the old brickyard was the site of a cannery, where apples, pears, Italian plums, and berry jams and jellies were canned. Later, the cannery processed beans and sauerkraut" (Reynolds, 2015). The construction of OR99W improved the transportation of agricultural products by truck. Agriculture was the leading industry in the community until the 1970s when the cannery closed. In recent decades, the community has become a bedroom community to the Portland metropolitan area (Reynolds, 2015).

### **3.2.3 Expectations**

Based on the context information summarized above, waterways and associated marshlands were a focal point for food resource gathering activities, particularly root gathering, but also for fishing and hunting. Evidence of seasonally occupied encampments near these areas have been documented throughout the span of human occupation within the Willamette Valley. Archaeological signatures of these activities may take the form of lithic debitage, chipped stone and ground stone implements, and the presence of intact earth oven features, or discarded stone remnants of these features, such as FMR (Cheatham, 1988; O'Neill et al., 2004; Toepel, 1985). While procurement of roots took place within the wetland itself, the camps and stations were typically located nearby, on higher dryer ground less prone to inundation.

### **3.2.4 Research Questions**

Any sites identified during initial shovel testing will be evaluated against the NRHP criteria for determining significance per ORS 390.235. Excavation for the purposes of evaluation under this permit will be conducted only within portions of the site that fall within the APE to determine if the areas are potentially contributing to the eligibility of the site.

In the event an archaeological site is identified during the identification and site delineation phase, the research questions may be further refined dependent on the nature of the site to be evaluated. A letter summarizing the results of any positive site identification and delineation will be submitted to SHPO and the appropriate tribes (as identified by the LCIS), prior to evaluation along with any potential refined research questions.

#### **3.2.4.1 Precontact Period Research Questions**

General research questions for any precontact site identified within the APE include:

1. *What is the temporal range of the site?*
2. *Is there any evidence of seasonal usage of the site?*
3. *What types of activities (e.g. stone tool manufacture, plant resource processing, butchering, etc.) took place at the site?*
4. *Is there any evidence of a logistical approach to resource procurement (e.g. large earth ovens, cache pits, etc.)?*
5. *What evidence is there of interregional trade?*

#### **3.2.4.2 Historic Period Research Questions**

General research questions for any historic era site identified within the APE include:

1. *What is the temporal range of the site?*
2. *Do any intact, stratified deposits of diagnostic artifacts exist within the site?*
3. *What was the purpose of the site? How does it relate to local or regional development?*
4. *Is there any archaeological evidence linking the site to past residents? How, if at all, is this site associated with persons significant in local or regional history?*

### **3.2.5 Methods**

The following methods will be employed to identify potentially eligible historic properties and collect sufficient information to characterize and evaluate the resources against the NRHP evaluation

#### **3.2.5.1 Site Identification Methods**

The field investigation will consist of a pedestrian survey at 15-meter (49 foot) intervals over the previously unsurveyed areas where slope and inundation do not preclude survey. A shape file of the APE will be loaded on to a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) device for reference during the pedestrian survey. The pedestrian survey will be used to identify areas of high probability for buried cultural resources and low surface visibility where subsurface testing may be needed.

It is anticipated that up to 20 additional Shovel Test Probes (STPs) will be conducted in the additional areas of the APE. The STPs will be placed along a grid spaced at approximately 20-meter intervals, or at the field director's discretion based on conditions on the ground. STPs will be placed in low slope areas, that are not inundated, or do not appear to have witnessed substantial ground disturbance.

Barring obstructions, STPs will be hand excavated in 10 centimeter (cm) arbitrary levels and will be dug minimally 30 cm in diameter and 50 cm deep, or alternatively, 2 sterile levels beyond the deepest artifact. Sediment from each STP will be screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth to separate any cultural materials present. Artifacts recovered will receive field provenience tags that include depth recovered to the nearest 10 cm level, and will be bagged appropriately.

#### **3.2.5.2 Site Delineation Methods**

If any STPs contain artifacts, a preliminary site boundary will be established. In order to establish a preliminary site boundary, subsequent STPs will be located half way in the direction of the last next negative test on the linear alignment. If this test is negative, a third test will be placed between the positive test and the last negative test, resulting in a site boundary demarcated by two sterile shovel tests. This method will be repeated in cardinal directions within the boundary of the APE until a site perimeter is established. No STPs will be excavated outside of the APE. Site delineation probes will use the same methods as site identification probes with the exception that the matrix will be screened through nested 3/4-inch hardware mesh screens over 1/8-inch hardware mesh. Artifacts identified in STPs will be collected, temporarily housed at Jacobs during analysis, reporting, and consultation then handed over to the landowner. Note that human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (as defined under ORS 97.740) will be reported to the appropriate Native American Tribes, the Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS), and the SHPO to arrange for the return of these materials to the appropriate Native America Tribe. The results of the STPs, including presence/absence of cultural material, physical dimensions, and soil profile descriptions will be noted on shovel test forms. No more than 24 STPs will be excavated for the purposes of site delineation. These delineation probes would be in addition to the 20 STPs for exploratory probing.

#### **3.2.5.3 Site Evaluation Methods**

If an archaeological site is identified and delineated, up to 1.0 cubic meters will be excavated. This research design assumes two sites will be identified, as such a maximum of 2.0 cubic meters will be excavated for evaluation purposes. The excavation will be conducted using quarter test units (QTU) minimally 50 cm by 50 cm by 50 cm in dimension. The QTU) will be excavated in 10-centimeter arbitrary levels. The matrix will be screened through nested 3/4-inch hardware mesh screens over 1/8-inch hardware mesh. Units will terminate after 2 sterile 10 cm layers are encountered and minimally to 50

cm. QTUs may be placed adjacent to one another or in blocks of four as a single 1 m by 1 m unit at the discretion of the field director.

Artifacts identified in QTUs will be collected, counted, described, bagged and labeled appropriately by unit and level, temporarily housed at Jacobs during analysis, reporting and consultation before being handed over to the landowner. The results of the TUs, including a description of any cultural material, physical dimensions, and soil profile descriptions will be noted on test unit forms.

If any special analyses of the collected assemblage are needed that may be potentially destructive to the artifact (e.g. obsidian sourcing), the applicant or ODOT representative will consult with the SHPO and area tribes prior to the completion of any such analyses.

### **3.2.6 Reporting**

The findings of these exploratory excavations will be incorporated into a revised version of the report attached below. The report will include recommendations for additional work as appropriate. The report will be illustrated with a project vicinity map and photographs of the field conditions at the time of the investigation. The report will include the archaeological context statement for the project area, the summary of the archaeological investigations of the project area, management recommendations for discovered sites, and completed Oregon archaeological site and isolate forms for all new discoveries (if any). Any sites will be evaluated against the appropriate local or regional contexts. The report will be submitted to ODOT for review and distribution to the Oregon SHPO, the LCIS, and the appropriate tribe(s) as identified by the LCIS.

### **3.2.7 Curation**

Collected materials will be temporarily housed at Jacob's secured laboratory facilities, where they will be analyzed. After analysis, reporting, and consultation with Oregon SHPO and area tribes are completed, any collected materials will be prepared for curation and turned over to the UOMNCH as indicated in the attached landowner permission letter. Additionally, complete collection of field and lab records including artifact photographs will be sent to UOMNCH along with the collection. If human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are discovered during excavation, they will be reported appropriate Native American Tribes, the LCIS, and the SHPO to arrange for the return of any of these items per state law (ORS 97.740-97.760).

### **3.2.8 Plan for Reporting Results**

After fieldwork is completed, the results of the additional survey and subsurface testing will be included in a revised version of the initial report attached as Appendix A and submitted for SHPO review. The results of the cultural resource investigations will be documented in a technical report that meets the guidelines of Oregon SHPO, which includes, documentation of the field methods employed, the results of the field investigations, and a 1:24,000 scale plot map with salient details overlaid (Figure 1).

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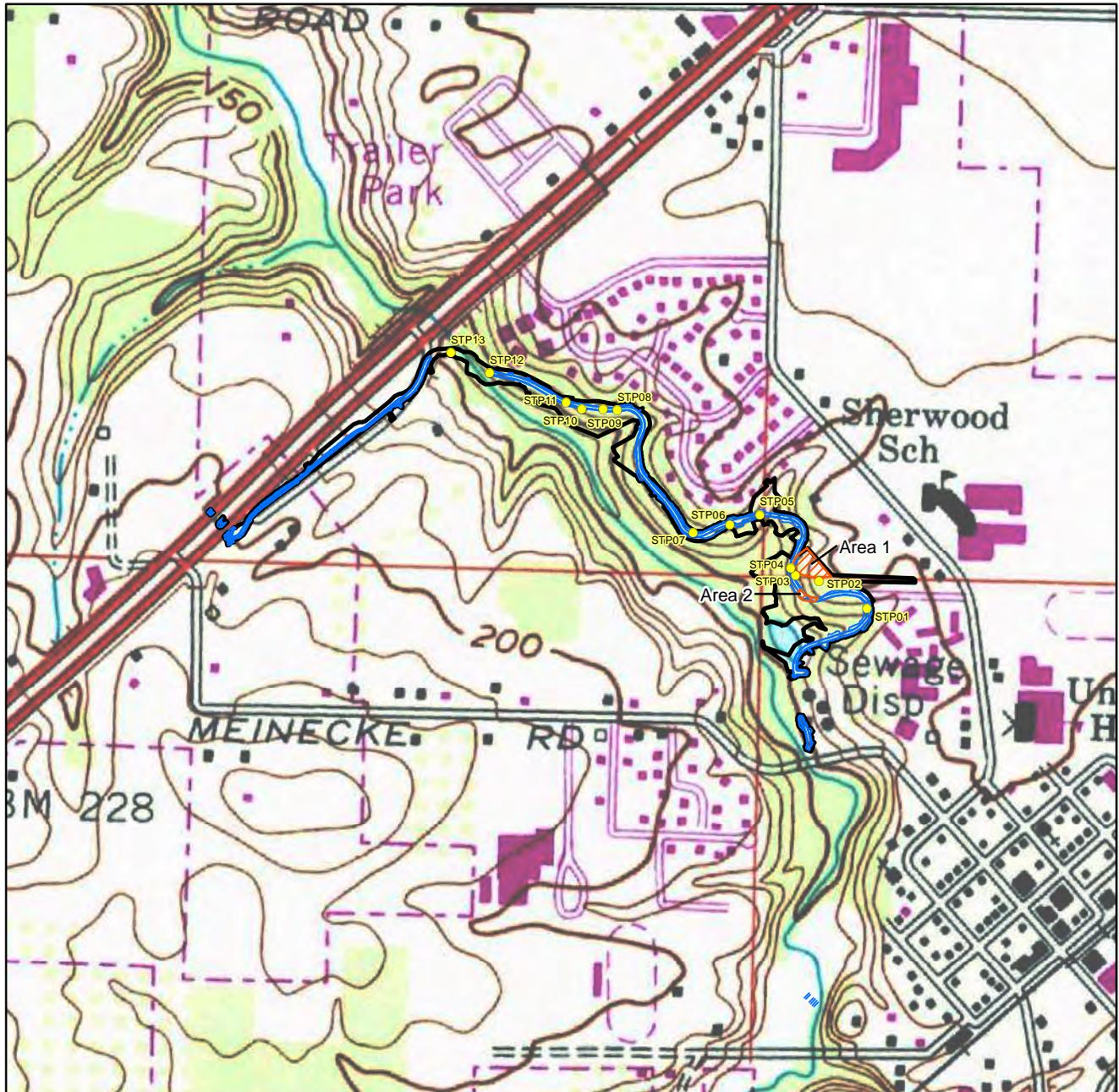
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## **5. Appendix A. Map Figure**

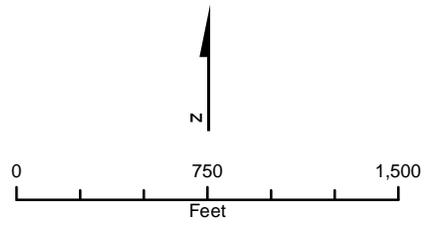
## **6. Appendix B. Preliminary Cultural Report**



**Legend**

- Previously Completed Shovel Tests Documented in 2016 Report
- Revised Route
- Area Recommended for Testing
- Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Basemap: USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map, Sherwood, OR 1961 (Photorevised 1985).



**Figure 1. Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail:  
OR99W – Pine St (Sherwood)**  
Archaeological Excavation Permit  
Cedar Creek Project  
Sherwood, Oregon

## **6. Appendix B. Preliminary Cultural Report**

# STATE OF OREGON ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT COVER PAGE

**Please submit reports unbound.**

(Updated 1/19/2016)

SHPO Case# Roy Watters

Author(s): David Sheldon

Title: Phase I Archaeological Survey Report Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail: OR 99W-Murdock; Sherwood, Washington County, Oregon

Year: 2016                      District/Contractor: CH2M HILL, INC.

Agency/Client: City of Sherwood

Agency Report No.: ODOT Key #18026

County (ies): Washington

Quad(s): Sherwood, OR 7.5' USGS 1985

Project Acres: 4.26

Survey Acres: 4.26

Township: Univer Nest	Township: 2	No	Township: 10 cm	Afte	Township: 2	No	
Range: 1	E	Range:	E	Range: 1	E	Range:	E
Section:		Section: 29		Section: 30		Section: 32	

Township:	Township:	Township:	Township:
Range:	Range:	Range:	Range:
Section:	Section:	Section:	Section:

Use additional report cover sheets as necessary.

Project Activity: David Sheldon, M.S., James Mayer, Ph.D.,

Archaeological Permit  
Number(s): August 2020

Were archaeological materials collected from excavation? No

Curation Location:

Accession #:                      Field note location: CH2M HILL

Sites Found? No                      Prehistoric #:                      Historic #:                      Multicomponent #:

Historic Resources Found? No                      Historic Resource #:                      Isolates Found? No                      Isolate #:

TCP(s)/HPRCSIT(s) Found? No                      TCP/HPRCSIT #:                      NRHP:

Temporary site #:                      SHPO Trinomial #:                      Criterion A:                      Criterion B:                      Criterion C:                      Criterion D:

Use additional report cover sheets as necessary.

**Please be sure that any electronic version of a report submitted to Oregon SHPO has its figures, appendices, attachments, correspondence, graphic elements, etc., compiled into one single PDF file. Include shapefiles as separate files on the CD. Thank you!**

# Phase I Archaeological Survey Report; Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail: OR 99W - Murdock; Sherwood, Washington County, Oregon

PREPARED FOR: City of Sherwood  
Oregon Department of Transportation

PREPARED BY: David Sheldon  
Steve Mader

DATE: December 28, 2016

ODOT KEY NUMBER: 18026

FED AID NO. 6710(005)

## Introduction

The City of Sherwood (City), with Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) sponsorship, is proposing to connect disjunct pedestrian and bicycle path segments within the city limits. The existing path system is incomplete or obstructed by a principle arterial. Completion of this project will connect schools, parks, and the Downtown core within Sherwood, while connecting to Metro's regional Ice-Age Tonquin Trail project, a regional multi-modal trail network linking residential, commercial, and public land uses.

CH2M archaeologist, David Sheldon, M.S., led the cultural resource investigation with the assistance of Robin McClintock and Ryan Rolston. The investigation includes background research, pedestrian survey of all accessible portions of the project area, and subsurface testing of undisturbed portions of Segment 3 within the APE. The archaeological investigation for this project follows the ODOT guidelines for a Phase I Technical Report as outlined in the *Oregon Federal Highway Administration Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA)* (ODOT 2011). CH2M staff, who meet the requirements of 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A in the field of archaeology, reviewed the project using the standards set forth in Section 106 of the NHPA (16 USC 470f).

## Project Description

The project area is within Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Sections 28, 29, 30, and 32 (Figure 1). The project has five segments (Figures 1 and 2). The trail cross section will vary, but typically will be 12 feet wide with 2-foot shoulders. Some locations will have bike lanes sharing the street and separated sidewalks for pedestrians. A boardwalk system will be used to cross wetland areas. Pilings will be driven to support the boardwalk.

Segment 1 consists of the construction of at-grade pedestrian/bicycle crossing of OR99W at SW Meinecke Road (Figure 3). Access will be via existing roads and public ROWs. Minimal ground disturbance is anticipated.

Segment 2 consists of construction of 0.2 mile of signed trail along Alexander Lane (Figure 3). Construction includes installation of signage, widening of existing sidewalk, and pavement overlay. Access will be via existing roads and public ROWs. Minimal ground disturbance is anticipated.

Segment 3 consists of the construction of 0.80 mile of new shared-use trail from the existing trail terminus at SW Washington Street (Figure 4). This segment will be constructed along the eastern edge of the Cedar Creek drainage. A portion of the segment overlays an existing storm water sewage line that parallels Cedar Creek. Construction activities will include geotechnical exploration, clearing and grubbing of existing vegetation, grading, excavation, drilling, installation of retaining walls, and construction of a pedestrian bridge and boardwalk at Cedar Creek near OR99W. Other project activities expected to have minimal ground disturbing effects include: paving, signage installation, fencing, construction of railing or a retaining wall, erosion and sediment control measures, and landscaping. Access will be via existing roads and public ROWs.

Segment 4 consists of the surface modification of 0.1 mile of existing SW Villa Road (Figure 5). Project activities consist of milling to the bottom of existent pavement, asphalt overlay, adding signage, and pavement markings. Minimal ground disturbance is associated with construction. Access will be via existing public ROWs along Villa Road.

Segment 5 consists of the construction of 0.57 mile of new pedestrian/bicycle path adjacent to the west and north sides of SW Oregon Street (Figure 6). At the southwestern portion of Segment 5, the trail will be adjacent to the railroad ROW, in the SW Oregon Street ROW. Construction activities include grading, paving, installation of storm drains, signage, pavement markings, and relocating existing above ground utilities. Access will be via existing public ROWs along SW Oregon Street.

## Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project assumes a horizontal 20-foot-wide corridor covering 4.26 acres. The typical depth of ground disturbance associated with trail construction is less than 18 inches; however, the driving of piles to support the boardwalk and abutment construction for the pedestrian bridge in Segment 3, and potential installation of storm drains in Segment 5, may involve excavation to about 4 feet below grade.

### Environmental Context

The entirety of the APE is located in what Franklin and Dyrness (1973:15) describe as the Willamette Valley Province. The Willamette Valley is a broad, north-south oriented structural depression approximately 200 kilometers long and between 30 and 50 kilometers wide. The Valley is characterized by broad alluvial flats separated by groups of low basalt hills. The Valley can be subdivided at Willamette Falls, near Oregon City. Willamette Falls serves as a divide in a cultural context because it is a natural boundary for salmon, a staple food resource for much of the Pacific Northwest Coastal peoples. Below the Falls, the topography consists of more incised and channelized tributaries. Above Willamette Falls (to the south) the Valley is more gently sloped and the meander of the Willamette River left numerous oxbows.

The project consists of five segments. Segments 1 and 2 are the northwest portion of the APE and are located west of Cedar Creek. Segment 3 crosses Cedar Creek and runs along the eastern banks of Cedar Creek. Segment 4 is located on paved surfaces on the east side of Cedar Creek. Segment 5 runs along SW Oregon Street until it terminates at the Murdock roundabout west of Rock Creek. Both Cedar Creek and Rock Creek are tributaries of the Tualatin River which merges with the Willamette River approximately 13.7 kilometers (8.5 miles) east of the APE.

The soils of the valley floor are derived from silty alluvial and lacustrine deposits and their morphology is largely dependent on landform position and soil drainage. Well-drained soils in the Willamette Valley floodplain are deep, moderately dark colored sandy loams to silty clay in texture. The surrounding terraces and foothills often have more profile development with silt-loam surfaces and underlying silty clay loam horizons. The portion of Cedar Creek within the APE is a steady meander with a broad floodplain approximately 100 meters (328 feet) across.

A review of the Web Soil Survey GIS application hosted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) was completed by David Sheldon on October 7, 2015 (NRCS 2015). The soils along the banks of Cedar Creek are classified as McBee silty clay loam. A typical profile of this soil type consists of silty clay loam from 0 to 45 inches below surface and of clay loam from 45 to 65 inches.

## Cultural Context

Below is a context statement summarizing local and regional research that has shaped our understanding of the archaeological and historical record in the vicinity of the APE.

### Archaeological Record

The archaeological record of the Pacific Northwest Coast has been summarized by Ames and Maschner (1999). White (1975) provides a more thorough overview of the Willamette Valley, specifically the Upper Willamette Valley, as the watershed north of Willamette Falls is often referred to. The regional archaeological record will be summarized here based upon the chronological periods developed by Ames and Maschner (1999:66) and will include a discussion of important archaeological finds in the Willamette Valley.

#### Paleo-Indian Period

Some of the earliest evidence of human occupation of the Willamette Valley is associated with large, lanceolate bifaces termed "Clovis points" and considered a defining aspect of the "Clovis Culture." Clovis types appear elsewhere between 11,500 and 10,500 BP. Little evidence of Clovis culture has been identified in the Willamette Valley, only a few isolated and undated finds of Clovis points collected by amateurs with little associated provenience information (Toepel 1985). The presence of these isolated finds show that human occupation of the Willamette Valley is about as early as anywhere else on the continent (Aikens 1993:192).

#### Archaic Period

There is more evidence of human occupation during the Early Archaic Period (ca. 8,000 BP) and sites dating to the Middle and Late Archaic Period are fairly numerous. Ames and Maschner (1999) described the subsistence patterns of Upper Willamette Valley peoples as a broad spectrum foraging economy focusing on terrestrial resources found in oak woodlands and savannah during the Archaic Period. Notable Willamette Valley sites with Archaic Period components include the Fern Lake Site (Cheatham 1984), Hannavan Creek Site (Cheatham 1988), Hurd Site (White 1975), Kirk Park Sites (Cheatham 1988), Long Tom Site (O'Neill *et al.* 2004), and Hager's Grove Site. Most of these sites contain evidence of hunting and butchering tasks as well as plant resource utilization. Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic Period include the willow-leaf-shaped Cascade point and large, thick, side-notched points morphologically similar to types found in the Plateau and Great Basin (Aikens 1993:191).

The Fuller and Fanning Mounds are two Late Archaic Period sites located in relative proximity to the APE (Aikens 1993:206). Both sites are considered residential hubs. These sites show the importance of wild

vegetable foods as a part of a broad-spectrum diet. Archaeological evidence of plant resource processing included: root digging sticks, charred camas bulbs, hazelnut and acorns, earth oven features, groundstone tools such as mortars and pestles. The preferred habitat of camas usually consists of low-lying marshy areas, and sites associated with camas extraction and processing are usually located in close proximity to the resource.

## Pacific Period

The Pacific Period spans from 5,600 BP to approximately 175 BP when the first smallpox epidemic broke out along the Pacific Northwest Coast. Archaeological evidence differentiates the economy of the Pacific Period from earlier economies (Ames and Maschner 1999:87). As the climate became cooler and wetter, and sea levels stabilized near modern levels, settlement and subsistence patterns began to adapt to the relative ecological abundance of estuarial and intertidal resources. Shell middens, which were thin and discontinuous during the archaic period are often recorded in thick deposits during the Pacific period, indicating increased residential sedentism and lower levels of mobility needed for resource procurement. The presence of archaeological evidence of marine resources in inland settings such as the Willamette Valley suggest increasing trade during this period. By the middle of the Pacific Period, long houses appear in the archaeological record indicating increasing populations. Also, evidence of seasonal resource procurement camps begin to appear in the record, suggesting a logistical approach to the mass harvesting of food resources and the development of a seasonal round of resource procurement termed, "Developed Northwest Coast Pattern," by some archaeologists (Matson and Coupland 1995).

## Ethnographic Period

The APE falls within an area ethnographically occupied by the Yamhill, a tribal subdivision of the Kalapuya peoples who occupied much of the Upper Willamette Valley (Aikens 1993:186; Zenk 1990:548). The Upper Willamette Valley is demarcated from the Lower Valley by Willamette Falls, present near current day Oregon City (Mackey 2004:8). Linguistically, there was no formal Kalapuyan language, but rather unique dialects for each of the tribes in this area that differentiated them from the Chinookan, Salish, Sahaptin, and Athabaskan languages spoken in the area. The subsistence patterns of the Kalapuyan-speakers leaned more to hunting and gathering than it did to fishing, which was more common among the Chinookan people of the Lower Willamette Valley (White 1975:21). The Kalapuya were semi-sedentary living in permanent winter homes, but migrating throughout the Willamette Valley during the spring, summer, and fall. The Kalapuyans diet consisted of salmon, trout, eels, birds, small game, deer, bear, and elk. Edible plant foods included hazelnuts, berries, tarweed seeds, wapato, and camas. Camas was one of the most intensively harvested plant resources in the Willamette Valley. The Kalapuyans engaged in land management practices (e.g. controlled field burning) which actively promoted the growth of desired plant resources and habitat for game (Zenk 1990: 547-548). As with other native peoples in the Pacific Northwest, the Kalapuyans were decimated by disease. The first documented epidemic consisted of small pox in 1782-83 (Mackey 2004:21). Additionally, influenza and other diseases further decimated the Kalapuyans to the point that there was little resistance to the massive influx of Euro-American settlers in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1780, there were an estimated 3,000 Kalapuyans. The Treaties of 1851 led to the tribes of the Willamette Valley, including the Yamhill, losing their title to the land (Mackey 2004:89). These groups were resettled on the Grande Ronde reservation in 1855 (Yamhill County 2016). By 1880, there were only 351 Kalapuyans documented in the census.

## Historical Period

Originally, known as Smockville, Sherwood was founded by James Smock, who purchased 160 acres of the donation land claim of his step father, A.Z. Hall. The area surrounding Sherwood was densely forested at the time of initial Euroamerican settlement and the land was systematically deforested and converted to agricultural land (Sherk 1975:68). Hall had established a log mill with a mill pond in what is present day Stella Olsen Park. Smock married Ellen Sebastian in 1868 and established a grain mill and supply store (Reynolds 2016; Sherk 1936:8).

In 1883, the Oregon and Transcontinental Railroad purchased the right of way of a railroad from Portland to Dundee, which passed through the Smock's property. Two years later, construction of the narrow gauge railroad line brought an influx of laborers, including Chinese grading crews (Sherk 1936:10). By 1890, the Smocks platted the nine square blocks bound today by the Portland & Western Railroad and Pine, Washington and Park streets and named the fledgling community Smockville. This same year, four Portland businessmen established a large-scale brickyard in the community. The area offered rich clay soils for making brick and pine forests for fueling the firing process. This brickyard provided bricks for many early buildings in Portland. By 1891, a U.S. Post Office opened and in 1893, the town incorporated under the name Sherwood making a reference to England's Sherwood Forest (McArthur 1982:667). Despite the brickyards booming business, mismanagement or the financial panic of 1893 resulted in its failure by 1895 (Sherk 1936:12). The Sherwood community had another setback in 1896 when a fire burned the wooden buildings in downtown. Sherwood rebuilt again in wood, but this time took the precaution of building a water tower on Main Street. After a second fire in 1911, community businesses rebuilt in fireproof brick (Sherk 1936:13).

Agriculture proved a lasting industry for the community of Sherwood, which included many fruit orchards located on the lands surrounding town. "By 1917, the old brickyard was the site of a cannery, where apples, pears, Italian plums, and berry jams and jellies were canned. Later, the cannery processed beans and sauerkraut" (Reynolds 2015). The construction of OR99W improved the transportation of agricultural products by truck. Agriculture was the leading industry in the community until the 1970s when the cannery closed. In recent decades, the community has become a bedroom community to the Portland metropolitan area (Reynolds 2015).

## Results of Background Research

### Previous Cultural Resource Investigations and Previously Identified Sites and Isolates

Background research consisted of a literature review through the Oregon SHPO GIS Database of previous archaeological investigations and known cultural resources, as well as a review of historical maps such as the General Land Office (GLO) and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. The literature review was conducted by David Sheldon, M.S. on September 29, 2015 within a one-mile radius of the APE. A total of seven cultural resource investigations were identified, one of which overlap the APE (Table 1). No cultural resources were identified within the APE. A total of two archaeological sites and two archaeological isolates were recorded within a one-mile radius of the APE (Table 2).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the APE.

Report Title	Distance from APE	Subsurface Testing?	Findings	Reference
<i>A Cultural Resource Survey of the Tualatin-Sherwood/Edy Road Project</i>	Approximately 0.5 mile northeast of APE	No	Identified 35WN00032	Scott 1987a
<i>Archaeological Investigations at Two Sites Within the Tualatin-Sherwood/Edy Road Project Corridor, Washington County, Oregon</i>	Approximately 0.5 mile northeast of APE	Yes	Identified 35WN00032	Scott 1987b
<i>Archaeological Testing in the Vicinity of Six Corners Along the Sherwood Section of the Pacific Highway (99W), Washington County</i>	Approximately 0.5 mile northeast of APE	Yes	No cultural resources identified	Tasa 1992
<i>A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Tualatin Basin Water Supply Project (Willamette Pipeline), Clackamas and Washington Counties, Oregon</i>	Approximately 0.6 mile east of APE	No	No cultural resources identified within one mile of the APE	Smits et al. 2006
<i>Cultural Resource Survey and Selected Subsurface Testing for the Proposed Tualatin River Basin Water Supply Project, Clackamas and Washington Counties, Oregon</i>	Overlaps the entirety of Segment 5 of the APE	Yes	Identified 35WN00089 approximately 0.5 miles east of the APE. A pedestrian survey was conducted along Segment 5 of the APE; however, no cultural resources were identified	Punke et al. 2007
<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance and Shovel Test Surveys of the Proposed Sherwood School Site, Washington County, Oregon</i>	Approximately 0.5 mile northwest of APE	Yes	No cultural resources identified	Wilt 2007
<i>Archaeological Survey for the SW 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue Extension: SW Tualatin-Sherwood Road to SW Grahams Ferry Road Project, Washington County, Oregon</i>	Approximately 0.6 mile northeast of the APE	No	Identified 35WN00089 approximately 0.5 miles east of the APE	Hambleton and Tisdale 2013

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Identified Within a One-Mile Radius of the APE.

Smithsonian Trinomial	Site Type	NR status	Site description
35WN00032	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Unevaluated	Low density lithic scatter consisting of heat treated crypto-crystalline silicate (CCS) flakes, predominantly percussion thinning flakes although some primary decortication flakes. Artifacts were observed in disturbed contexts (plowed field).
35WN00089	Multi-component artifact scatter	Unevaluated	Lithic debitage consisting of 13 flakes, 50 fragments of fire-cracked rock, and nine lithic tools including one scraper, 2 arrow-sized projectile point base fragments, and six biface fragments. Historic component consisted of 1920-30s-era domestic debris including, milk glass jars, drainage pipe, and metal fragments.

## General Land Office Maps

A review of the GLO maps database was conducted on October 1, 2015 by David Sheldon, M.S. The APE was overlaid on an 1852 GLO, titled "Township 2 South, Range 1 West, Willamette Meridian, Oregon" (Figure 7). The 1852 GLO map describes the area surrounding the APE as "gently rolling, soil good, 2<sup>nd</sup> rate clay." Vegetation consisted of fir, cedar, yellow pine, and maple. While prairie and irrigated farmland are detailed to the north and northwest, there are no such features noted within the bounds of the APE. The 1852 General Land Office surveyor's map for of the study area shows the water course known today as Cedar Creek unnamed with a notation that the surrounding area has good soil and fir, cedar, yellow, pine and maples (GLO 1852).

The GLO map indicates that the road from Lafayette to Oregon City existed in Township 2 S, Range 1 W, Section 31. Once an Indian trail, this wagon trail became an important early travel route through the Willamette Valley. This road passed between the noncontiguous sections of the APE, but does not appear to cross any portion of the APE. No other features described on the GLO maps overlapped any portion of the APE.

## Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

A search of the online Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps database at the Multnomah County Public Library was conducted by September 10, 2015. Three maps, dating to 1929 were identified; however, no portion of the APE passed through any part of Sherwood represented on these maps.

## Field Methods

Given the narrow linear nature of the APE, the archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted using two linear transects spaced at 5-meter intervals. Subsurface testing was conducted in accordance with guidelines provided by SHPO (2013:32). Shovel probes were excavated minimally to a 30 centimeter (cm) diameter and 50 cm depth unless an obstruction prevented further excavation. Excavated sediments were passed through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Shovel probe locations were recorded on a Garmin handheld GPS device and soil descriptions with details on soil color, composition, and compaction were recorded in field notebooks.

## Results of Field Investigations

The results of the literature identified a total of two archaeological sites and seven cultural resource investigations conducted within a one-mile radius of the APE. Both sites contained surface and subsurface components and demonstrate that there is a high potential for sub-surface cultural deposits to exist within Segment 3 of the APE. Field investigations were conducted by David Sheldon (M.S.), Robin McClintock, and Ryan Rolston between October 30, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

## Pedestrian Survey

The pedestrian survey was conducted on October 30, 2015. Segments 1, 2, and 4 are located within paved areas and were not surveyed. Pedestrian survey was conducted using two linear transects through Segment 3. Transects were aligned within the APE using a handheld Trimble Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) device and lathing staked into the ground by surveyors. Given the narrow corridor of the APE, linear transects were spaced 5 meters apart. Visibility was poor due to vegetation and forest duff

obscuring the ground surface. Reconnaissance indicated that the entirety of the APE for Segment 5 was located directly adjacent to and on the north side of SW Oregon Street (Figure 6). The entirety of Segment 5 APE is located in obviously disturbed soils. Segment 5 was partially graveled, fenced, and paved and located within a utility corridor (Photographs 4 and 5).

## Subsurface Testing

Given the poor ground visibility and the high probability of buried archaeological deposits due to the proximity of a perennial stream and an active depositional environment, subsurface testing was recommended for Segment 3.

An archaeological excavation permit is required by the SHPO for archaeological shovel testing on public lands. A permit request was submitted to SHPO and an archaeological permit (Permit No. 2126) was granted on November 2, 2015. David Sheldon, the acting field director listed on the permit, was present during all aspects of the field investigation.

Segments 1 and 2 of the APE are located west of Cedar Creek, mostly on paved OR99W and Alexander Lane, although a small portion of the APE lies adjacent to Cedar Creek (Photograph 1). No shovel tests were placed on the small, unpaved portion directly west of Cedar Creek due to slope.

Segment 3 of the APE contains seemingly undisturbed soils. Subsurface testing was conducted on December 29, 2015 by David Sheldon and Robin McClintock, and on January 13, 2016 by David Sheldon and Ryan Rolston (Photographs 2 and 3) (Figure 8). Shovel tests were placed at approximately 30 meter intervals, except where obvious disturbance or excessive slope existed. South of STU-1, the APE was located along a slope or within an existing two track dirt road that was likely created by mechanical cut-and-fill. Between STU-07 and STU-08, the APE overlies an area of disturbance associated with a storm water sewer line. The area is visible based on the lack of slope and the presence of multiple manhole covers visible along the route. The results of shovel testing in Segment 3 are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Shovel Test Results.

Shovel Test Numbers	Diameter	Depth	Soil Description	Cultural Resources Present
STU-01	35	65	0-65 cm: 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam with less than 1 percent gravels.	None
STU-02	34	55	0-19 cm: 10 YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. 19-55cm: 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam. No gravels.	None
STU-03	35	63	0-45 cm: 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam. 45-55 cm: 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam. No gravels.	None
STU-04	38	55	0-40cm: 10 YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam. 40-55 cm: 10YR ¾ dark yellowish brown silty loam. No gravels.	None
STU-05	36	56	0-35 cm: 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown silty loam. Upper 10 cm contained fragments of plastic and concrete. 35-55cm: 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. No gravels.	None
STU-06	35	65	0-65 cm: 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam. No gravels.	None
STU-07	35	55	0-55 cm: 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with less than 1 percent gravels.	None

Table 3. Shovel Test Results.

Shovel Test Numbers	Diameter	Depth	Soil Description	Cultural Resources Present
STU-08	35	50	0-35 cm: orange brown plastic silt loam, heavily saturated. A few small rounded pebbles were encountered in this unit. 35-50 cm: orange brown silt loam, heavily compacted and dryer. Encountered standing water at 50 cm.	None
STU-09	32	51	0-51 cm: medium brown silt loam. Very plastic. Two small rounded pebbles encountered, but no other gravels. Numerous roots and modern garbage encountered in upper 20 cm of STU. Encountered standing water at 47 cm.	None
STU-10	30	30	0-30 cm: medium brown silt loam with no gravels. Standing water encountered at 25 cm.	None
STU-11	30	40	0-40 cm: medium brown silt loam with no gravels. Standing water encountered at 30 cm.	None
STU-12	30	30	0-30 cm: medium brown silt loam with no gravels. Standing water encountered at 20 cm.	None
STU-13	30	50	0-50 cm: gray brown sandy silt with no gravels. At 25 cm below surface, a krotovina filled with fine gray sand was encountered. Standing water encountered at 40 cm.	None

Segment 4 of the APE is located entirely on paved surfaces; therefore, no subsurface testing was performed (Figure 5). As noted during the pedestrian survey, Segment 5 of the APE is located adjacent to SW Oregon Street in a utility corridor with obvious signs of surface disturbance including pavement, driveways, gravel, and fencing. For these reasons, subsurface testing was not recommended for Segment 5.

## Culturally Sensitive Plants

Through their consultation with ODOT, the Warm Springs Tribe requested the identities of plants within the APE that are culturally important to the Warm Springs Tribe. Qualified biologists Steve Mader, PhD and Claudia Steinkoenig conducted botanical surveys of the APE on June 30, 2015 and July 27-30, 2015. The biologists traversed the entire APE, made observations of existing site conditions, noted species presence, and evaluated the area for potential to support culturally important species. Observations of culturally important plants within the APE are listed in Table 4 along with relative abundance, recorded as either dominant, common, scattered, or rare.

Table 4. Cultural Plant List - Warm Springs Tribe; Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail: OR 99W – Murdock Project; ODOT Key #18026

Scientific Name	Common Name	Occurrence <sup>1</sup>
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red elderberry	Common
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>Cerulean</i>	Blue elderberry	Scattered
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-twig dogwood	Common
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar	Common
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Rosehip	Scattered

Table 4. Cultural Plant List - Warm Springs Tribe; Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail: OR 99W – Murdock Project;  
ODOT Key #18026

Scientific Name	Common Name	Occurrence <sup>1</sup>
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Rose	Common
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	Common
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Woodland strawberry	Scattered
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow	Scattered
<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	Skunk cabbage	Scattered
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	Scattered

<sup>1</sup>Dominant = among the most numerous or having greatest biomass; Common = abundant and frequently observed; Scattered = occurring at widely spaced and irregular intervals; Rare = very uncommon, scarce, or infrequently encountered.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

The background research did not identify previously documented cultural resources within the APE. The pedestrian survey did not identify any above-ground cultural resources within the APE. Given its close proximity to a perennial water source, Segment 3 was identified as a high probability location with the potential for buried archaeological deposits. A total of 13 shovel tests were placed along Segment 3 of the APE east of Cedar Creek. Shovel test locations were selected based on landform, slope, and absence of obviously disturbance. Shovel tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 65 cm. None of the 13 shovel tests contained evidence of cultural resources. CH2M recommends no further archaeological investigations within the current project area.

This recommendation applies to the currently proposed project activities. Should the scope of project activities change, additional fieldwork may be necessary. In the event that an unanticipated discovery of archaeological or historical resources are encountered during project construction, all ground-disturbing activity in the immediate vicinity of the find should be halted and the Oregon SHPO and ODOT archaeologist should be notified immediately.

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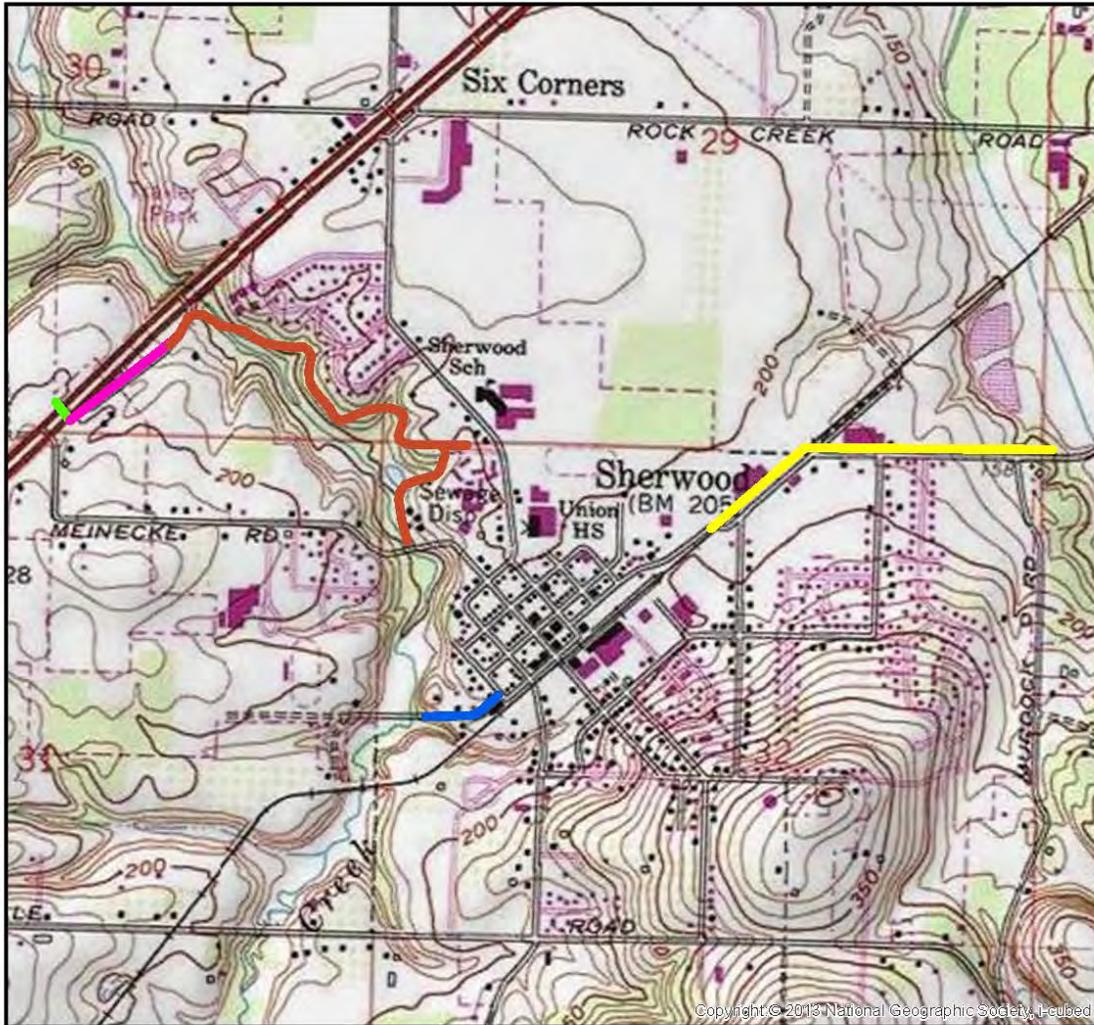
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## Appendix A: Maps



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**Trail Segment Location**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Segment 4
- Segment 5

Sherwood, OR 7.5 USGS Quad, 1985  
 Township 2 S, Range 1 W Sections 28, 29, 30, 32



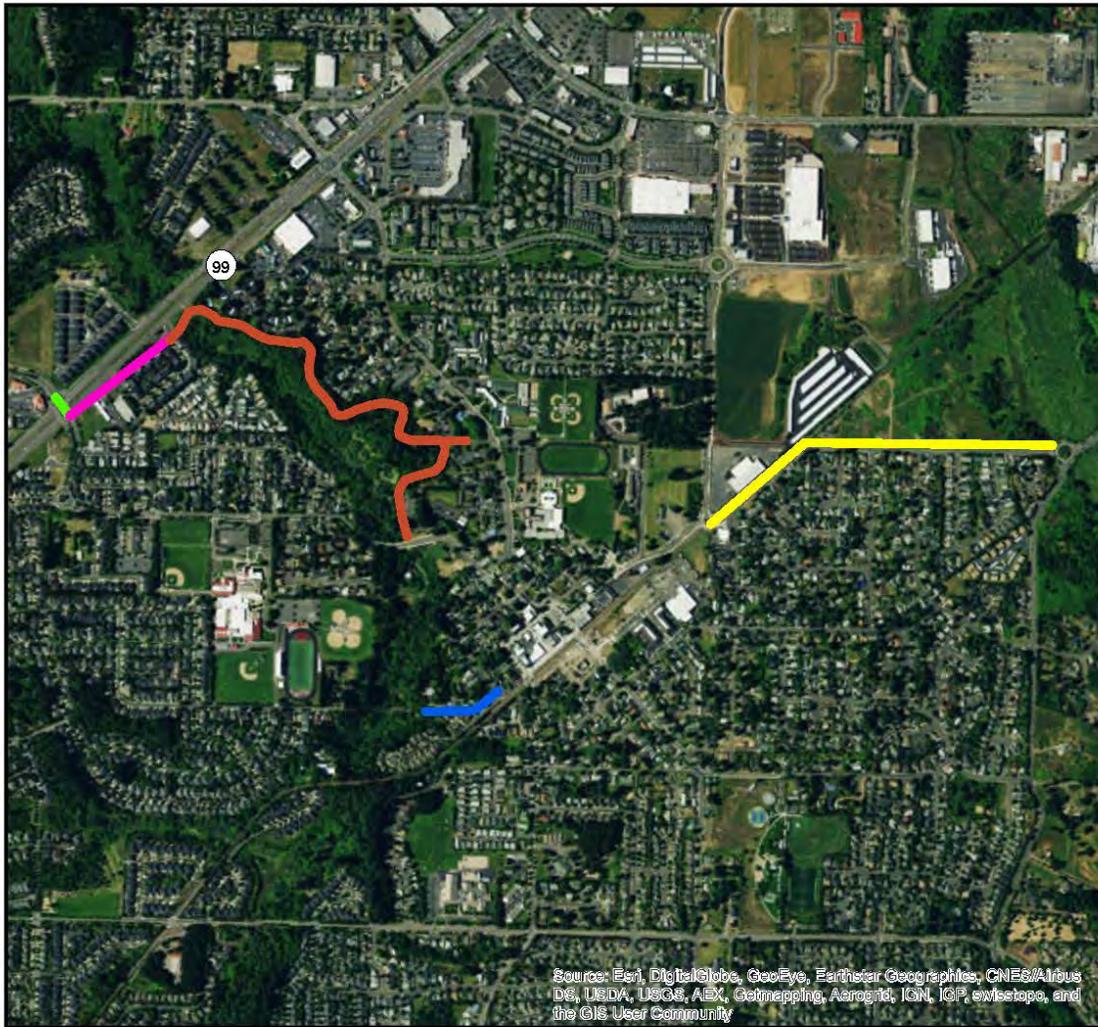
Figure 1

Phase 1

**Archaeological Survey for the Cedar Creek Trail Project**

Washington County, Oregon

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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

**Trail Segment Location**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Segment 4
- Segment 5

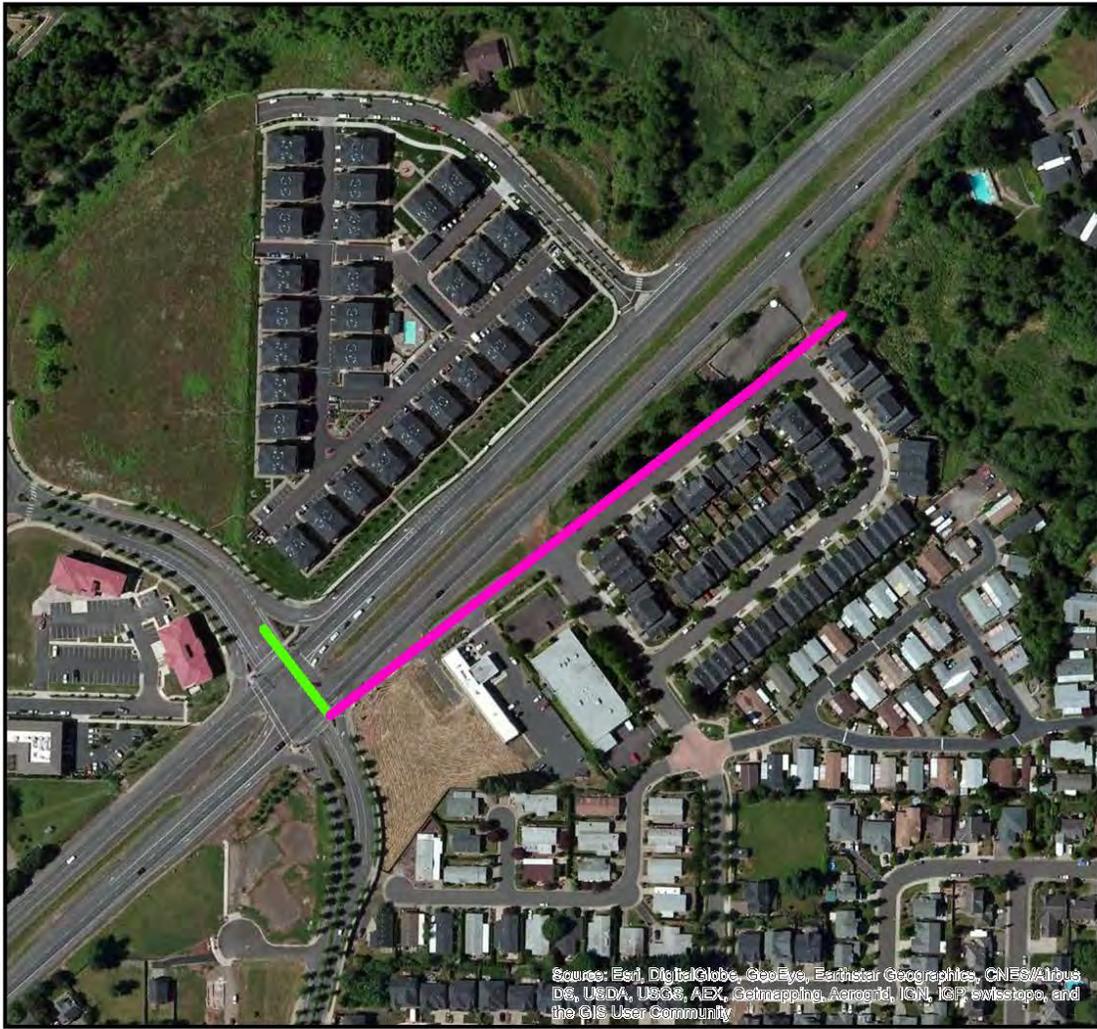


**Figure 2**  
**Phase 1**

**Archaeological Survey for the Cedar Creek Trail Project**  
 Washington County, Oregon

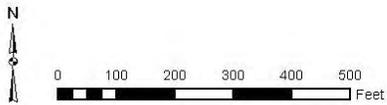


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**Trail Segment Location**

- Segment 1
- Segment 2



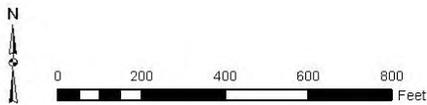
**Figure 3**  
**Phase 1**  
**Archaeological Survey for the Cedar Creek Trail Project**  
*Washington County, Oregon*

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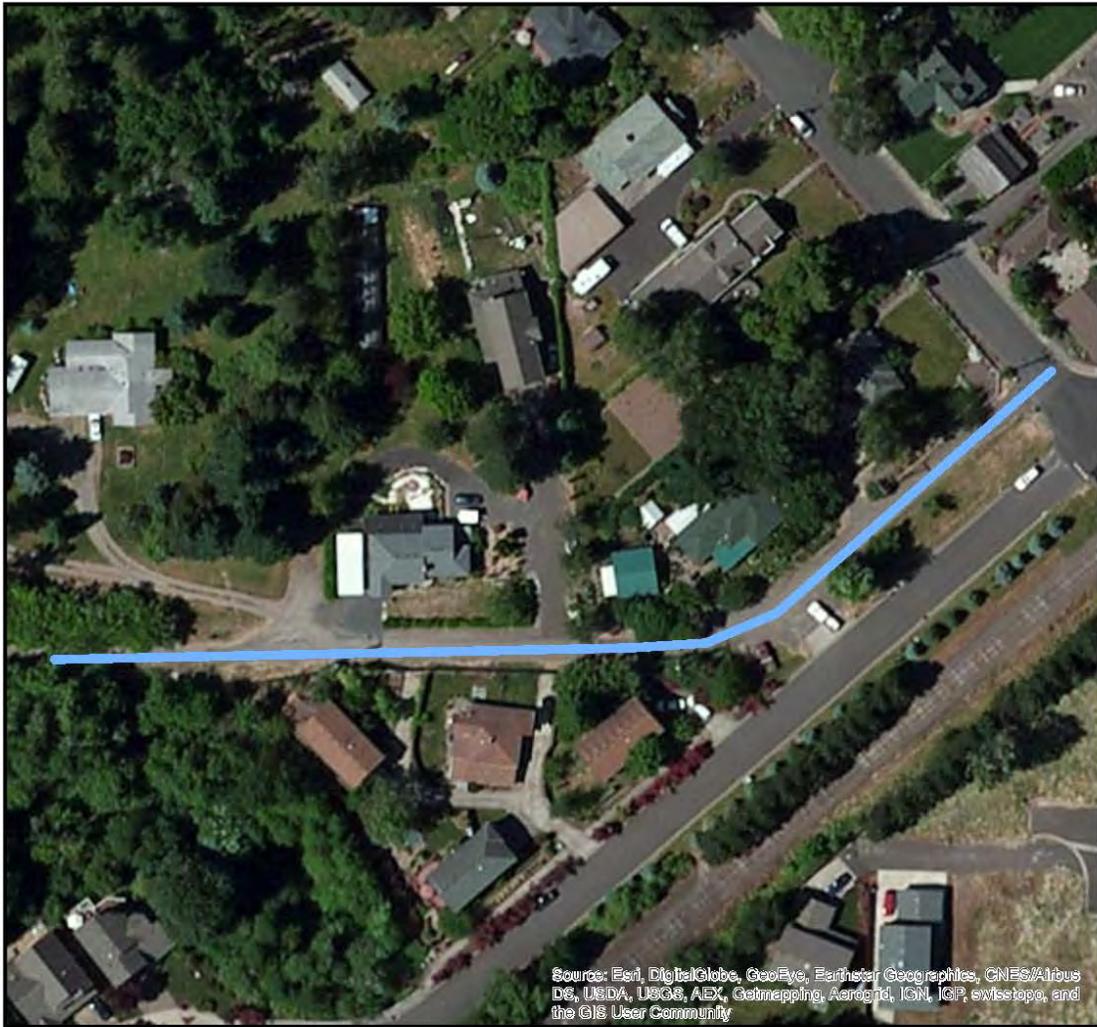
Trail Segment Location:

— Segment 3



**Figure 4**  
**Phase 1**  
**Archaeological Survey for the Cedar Creek Trail Project**  
*Washington County, Oregon*

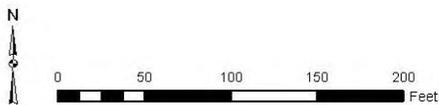
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Trail Segment Location:

— Segment 4



**Figure 5**  
**Phase 1**  
**Archaeological Survey for the Cedar Creek Trail Project**  
*Washington County, Oregon*

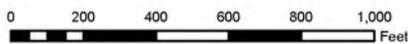
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

**Trail Segment Location**

— Segment 5

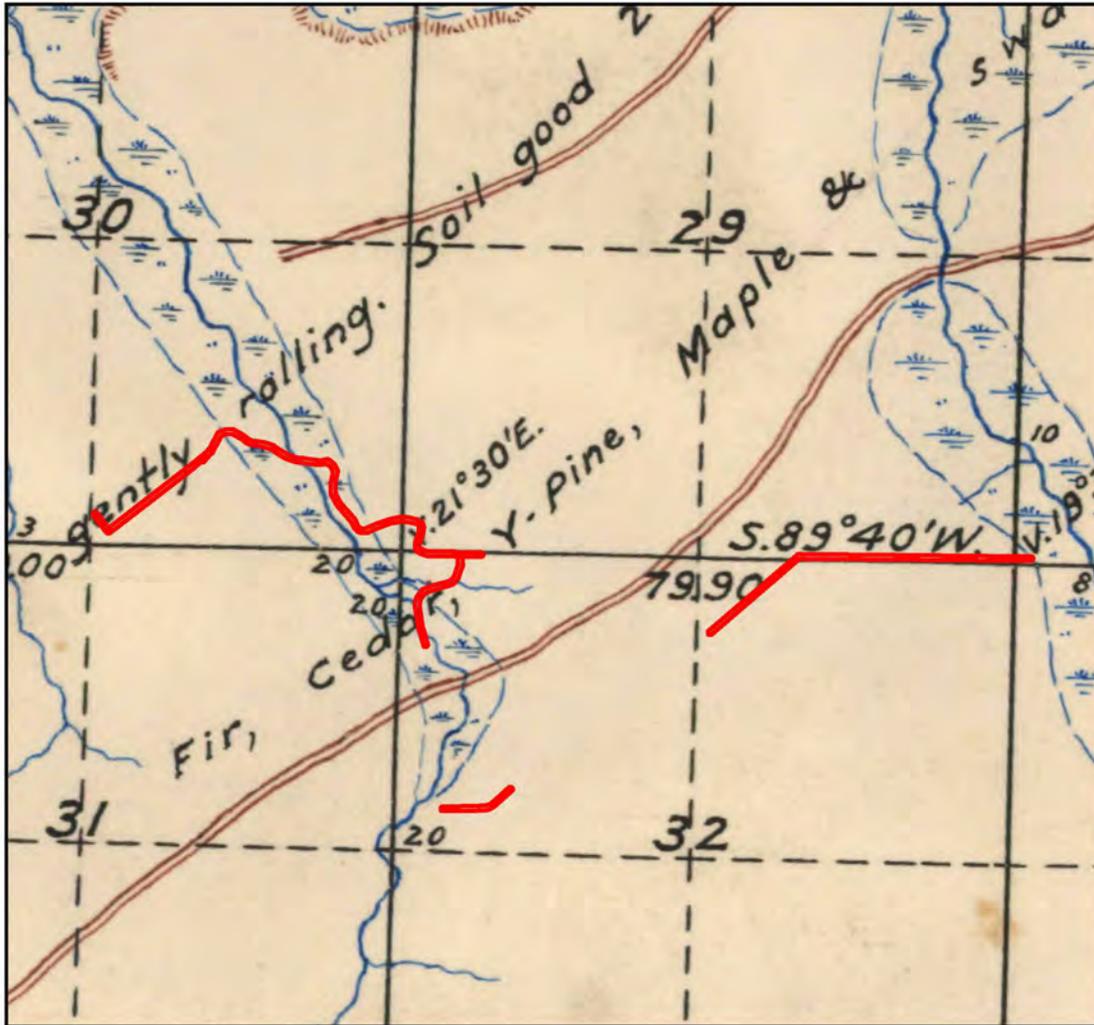


**Archaeological Survey for the Cedar Creek Trail Project**

Washington County, Oregon

**Figure 6  
Phase 1**

WTCAFP011\Proj\GISData\Projects\Cultural\_Projects\Sherwood\_Trail\_OR\MXDs\Sherwood\_trail\_segment\_5\_Phase1.mxd

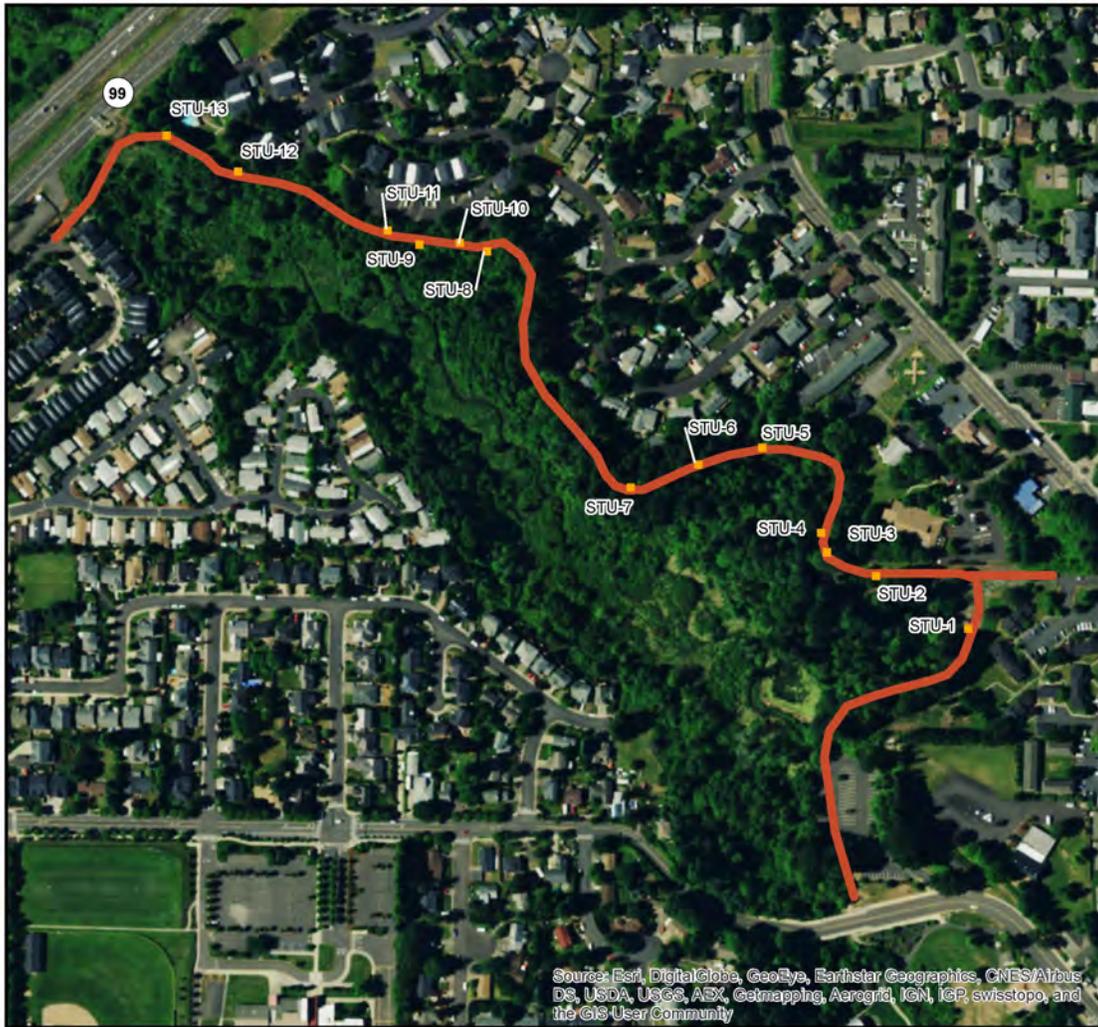


 Area of Potential Effects (APE)  
Background Image: GLO 1852 Survey Plat Map  
Township 2 S Range 1 W, Willamette Meridian, Oregon

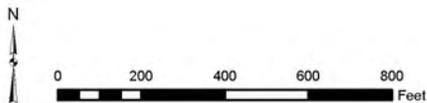


**Figure 7**  
**Phase 1**  
**Archaeological Survey for the Cedar Creek Trail Project**  
Washington County, Oregon

\\TCAPP01\Proj\GISData\Projects\Cultural\_Projects\Sherwood\_Trail\_OR\MXDs\Sherwood\_trail\_all\_segments\_GLO.mxd



- Trail Segment Location:**
- Segment 3
  - Shovel Test Locations



**Figure 8**  
**Phase 1**  
**Archaeological Survey for the Cedar Creek Trail Project**  
 Washington County, Oregon

\\TCAPP011\Proj\GISData\Projects\Cultural\_Projects\Sherwood\_Trail\_OR\MXD\Sherwood\_trail\_Segment\_3\_Phase1\_STP.mxd

## Appendix B: Photographs



*Photograph 1. Southwestern portion of Segment 2. Note the sidewalk in the foreground will be widened. Aspect: Southeast.*



*Photograph 2. Middle portion of Segment 3. The APE runs along the right side of the photograph. Aspect: Northwest.*



*Photograph 3. Overview of northern portion of Segment 3. Lathing and flagging indicates centerline of APE. Aspect: Northwest.*



*Photograph 4. Overview of APE within Segment 5. Photo taken at the intersection of SW Oregon Street (left) and SW Brickyard Drive (right). APE is located at far left side of SW Oregon Street and is largely obstructed by existing utility corridors, power poles, fencing, signage, and graveled driveways. Aspect: East.*



*Photograph 5. Overview of APE within Segment 5. Photo taken at same location as Photograph 4. APE located adjacent to SW Oregon Street at the north side within blackberry brambles. Also, electrical utilities, driveways, and fire hydrants are visible within the APE. Aspect: West.*

## Inadvertent Discovery Plan for Cultural Resources

### *Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail: OR99W – Murdock Project, Sherwood, Washington County, Oregon*

*The City of Sherwood, with Oregon Department of Transportation Sponsorship, proposes to construct new pedestrian and bicycle paths within city limits to connect existing disjunct paths to a regional multi-modal trail network linking residential, commercial, and public land uses.*

**The Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) should be followed if possible cultural materials, including human remains, are encountered during construction.**

#### **Protocol for Coordination in the Event of Inadvertent Discovery**

In the event of an inadvertent discovery of possible cultural materials, including human remains, the following steps should be taken:

- All work will stop immediately in the vicinity of the find. A 30-meter buffer will be placed around the discovery. Work can proceed outside of this buffered area unless additional cultural materials are encountered.
- The area will be secured and protected.
- The project manager/land manager will be notified. The project manager/land manager will notify the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). If possible human remains are encountered, the Oregon State Police, Commission on Indian Services (CIS), SHPO, and appropriate Tribes will also be notified.
  - Project Manager: Michelle Miller at 503-625-4242
  - Oregon State Police: Chris Allori at 503-731-4717
  - CIS: Mitch Sparks at 503-986-1067
  - Appropriate Tribes:
    - Confederated Tribes of Siletz: Robert Kentta at 541-351-0148
    - Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation of Oregon: Robert Brunoe at 541-553-2002
    - Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde: Chris Bailey at 503-879-1675
    - SHPO: Dennis Griffin at 503-986-0674 or John Pouley at 503-986-0675.
- Do not resume work until consultation with the SHPO has occurred and a professional archaeologist is able to assess the discovery.
- If possible human remains are encountered, do not disturb them in any way. Do not call 911. Do not speak with the media. Secure the location. Do not take photos. Secure the location and do not resume work in the area of discovery until all parties involved agree upon a course of action.
- A professional archaeologist may be needed to assess the discovery and they will consult with SHPO and appropriate Tribal governments to determine an appropriate course of action.

- Archaeological excavations may be required. This is handled on a case-by-case basis by the professional archaeologist and project manager, in consultation with SHPO and appropriate Tribes.

### **When to Stop Work**

Construction work may uncover previously unidentified Native American or Euro-American artifacts. This may occur for a variety of reasons, but may be associated with deeply buried cultural material, access restrictions during project development, or impervious surfaces located throughout most of the project area which would have prevented standard archaeological site discovery methods.

Work must stop when the artifacts or features listed below are encountered.

#### ***Native American artifacts may include (but are not limited to):***

- Flaked stone tools (for example, arrowheads and knife scrapers)
- Waste flakes that resulted from the construction of flaked stone tools
- Ground stone tools like mortars and pestles
- Layers (strata) of discolored earth resulting from fire hearths; may be black, red, or mottled brown and often contain discolored cracked rocks or dark soil with broken shell
- Human remains
- Structural remains such as wooden beams, post holes, and fish weirs

#### ***Euro-American artifacts may include (but are not limited to):***

- Glass (from bottles, vessels, windows, etc.)
- Ceramic (from dinnerware, vessels, etc.)
- Metal (nails, drink/food cans, tobacco tins, industrial parts, etc.)
- Building materials (bricks, shingles, etc.)
- Building remains (foundations, architectural components, etc.)
- Old wooden posts, pilings, or planks (these may be encountered above or below water)
- Remains of ships or seagoing vessels, marine hardware, etc.
- Old farm equipment that could indicate historic resources in the area
- Even what looks to be old garbage could very well be an important archaeological resource

***When in doubt, call it in!***

### **Proceeding with Construction**

- Construction can proceed only after the proper archaeological inspections have occurred and environmental clearances are obtained. This requires close coordination with SHPO and the Tribes.
- After an inadvertent discovery, some areas may be specified for close monitoring or “no work zones.” Any such areas will be identified by the professional archaeologist to the Project Manager and appropriate Contractor personnel.
- In coordination with SHPO, the Project Manager will verify the identified areas and confirm that the areas are clearly demarcated in the field, as needed.

July 24, 2020

Attention: John Pouley  
Assistant State Archaeologist  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

Project Name: Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail: OR99W – Pine St (Sherwood)

**Subject: Previous Archaeological Excavation Permit #2126**

Mr. Pouley,

I am submitting an application for a second archaeological excavation permit for the Cedar Creek Project. An initial permit was applied for in 2015. The permit (AP #2126) was granted on November 2, 2015. Fieldwork was completed over two days on December 31, 2015 and January 2, 2016. Due to the limited nature of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) at the time, coupled with topography and very wet conditions, a total of 13 probes were completed (out of the maximum 100 authorized by the permit AP #2126). All probes were sterile for cultural resources. A report was drafted shortly after and submitted for review by Oregon Department of Transportation archaeologist Roy Watters. After review and approval, the project was placed on hiatus in 2016. The project has returned with a revised APE and additional exploratory probing is needed to conduct a due diligence identification effort. Along with this letter, I have submitted an application for a second archaeological excavation permit. Per our prior phone discussion, the previous report documenting the results of the initial subsurface testing is provided as an attachment. I have also included SHP files from the APE for the initial survey in a zip file relabeled to .SHPO. After the new permit is received, and additional testing is completed, the report will be revised to include the new information and resubmitted to SHPO and area tribes.

Yours sincerely



**David Sheldon**  
Cultural Resources Specialist  
(360)219-6953  
[david.sheldon@jacobs.com](mailto:david.sheldon@jacobs.com)



Home of the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge

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**Council President**  
Tim Rosener

**Councilors**  
Renee Brouse  
Sean Garland  
Russell Griffin  
Doug Scott  
Kim Young

**City Manager**  
Joseph Gall, ICMA-CM

**Date:** July 24<sup>th</sup>, 2020

**To:** Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301  
(503) 986-0690

**Project:** Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail (SW Washington St to OR 99W)

**Phase:** Final Design, Permit & ROW Acquisition led by Jacobs Engineering

**Subject:** **Authorization to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork**

Dear SHPO review staff,

This letter authorizes Jacobs staff to conduct archaeological field investigations on City of Sherwood property for the proposed work on the Cedar Creek/Tonquin Trail project outlined in the archaeological excavation permit. We authorize the excavation of up to 44 shovel probes on City of Sherwood property for site delineation purposes and excavation of up to 1 cubic meter of controlled excavation for evaluative purposes if warranted. The City of Sherwood is funding these investigations and understands that artifacts recovered (if any) from excavations on City of Sherwood property will be curated at the Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History (OSMA). The City of Sherwood has sufficient funding in place to cover costs of excavation, analysis, reporting, and curation of any archaeological material recovered during excavation.

Sincerely,

Jason M. Waters, P.E.  
Civil Engineer/Project Manager  
City of Sherwood  
Engineering Department  
[watersj@sherwoodoregon.gov](mailto:watersj@sherwoodoregon.gov)  
(503) 925-2304 desk | (971) 979-2985 cell

cc: file, e-file  
Heather Carroll/David Sheldon, Jacobs Engineering

