



CITY OF OREGON CITY PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE AGENDA

Virtual Meeting
Thursday, January 26, 2023 at 6:00 PM

CALL TO ORDER

INTRODUCTIONS

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. PRAC Meeting Minutes - December 1, 2022

PUBLIC COMMENT

This section on the agenda is for citizens to present information relevant to the City but not listed as an item on this agenda. This is a virtual only meeting, if you would like to participate, please contact Kendall Reid at kendallreid@orc.city.org. The citizen has up to 3 minutes for comments. Prior to speaking, citizens shall complete a comment form and deliver it to the staff member. When the Chair calls your name, proceed to the speaker table, and state your name and city of residence into the microphone. The Parks & Recreation Advisory Committee Members do not generally engage in dialog with those making comments but may refer the issue to the Staff Member. Complaints shall first be addressed at the department level prior to addressing the Committee.

PRESENTATIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

2. Introduction of New PRAC Members
3. Nomination of Chair and Vice Chair
4. Introduction of New Administrative Assistant
5. Geotechnical Survey at the McLoughlin House National Historic Site
6. Charter Park Designations

STAFF REPORTS

MEMBER REPORTS

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Sportcraft Landing Negotiations

Volunteer Opportunities

Community Garden at Pioneer Center

Park Development Goals/Park Designs

PRAC Parks Tour

Parks Foundation Presentation

Parks Master Plan

Parks and Recreation Funding

Clackamette Park Master Plan

WES Good Neighbor Funds

Joint Operations Center

Willamette Falls Legacy Project

Property Acquisition

The Cove

Charter Park Designations

Arbor Day

Peace Tree Dedication

NEXT SCHEDULED MEETING - February 23, 2023

ADJOURNMENT

PUBLIC COMMENT GUIDELINES

Complete a Comment Card prior to the meeting and submit it to the City Recorder. When the Mayor/Chair calls your name, proceed to the speaker table, and state your name and city of residence into the microphone. Each speaker is given three (3) minutes to speak. To assist in tracking your speaking time, refer to the timer on the table.

As a general practice, the City Commission does not engage in discussion with those making comments.

Electronic presentations are permitted but shall be delivered to the City Recorder 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

ADA NOTICE

The location is ADA accessible. Hearing devices may be requested from the City Recorder prior to the meeting. Individuals requiring other assistance must make their request known 48 hours preceding the meeting by contacting the City Recorder's Office at 503-657-0891.

Agenda Posted at City Hall, Pioneer Community Center, Library, City Website.

Video Streaming & Broadcasts: The meeting is streamed live on the Oregon City's website at www.orcity.org and available on demand following the meeting. The meeting can be viewed on Willamette Falls Television channel 28 for Oregon City area residents as a rebroadcast. Please contact WFMC at 503-650-0275 for a programming schedule.

CITY OF OREGON CITY
PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Meeting Minutes
Virtual Meeting
Thursday, December 01, 2022 at 7:00 PM

CALL TO ORDER

Meeting called to order at 7:00pm.

INTRODUCTIONS

Members: Steve Williams, Andy Crump, Ken Worcester, Timothy Lainhart, Brent Haverkamp, Emily Lisborg, Tim Wuest, Troy Bolinger

Absent: Joseph Knauf

Staff: Kendall Reid, Parks and Recreation Director; Denise Conrad, Assistant Parks and Recreation Director; Jonathan Waverly, Parks and Cemetery Maintenance; Kathy Wiseman, Senior Center Manager; Melissa Sebastian, Aquatic and Recreation Manager; Kyle Christoph, Facilities Maintenance Manager

Guests: Lilian Duey, Project Manager, Cumming Group; Gerry Mulrooney, Cumming Group; Jason Elissalde, Next Practice Partners

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. Approval of October 27, 2022 Meeting Minutes
Ken Worcester motioned to approve the minutes for the November meeting. Andy Crump seconded the motion. Steve Williams clarified that the meeting was in October. Ken agreed that the minutes were for the October meeting. Motion passed 8-0.

All Approved: Steve Williams, Ken Worcester, Timothy Lainhart, Brent Haverkamp, Andy Crump, Troy Bolinger, Emily Lisborg, Tim Wuest

All Opposed: none

PUBLIC COMMENT

There were no public comments.

PRESENTATIONS

There were no presentations on the agenda.

GENERAL BUSINESS

2. Parks Master Plan Update
Kendall Reid said that the presenting consultant was not available and asked to move on to the next item on the agenda. After agenda item #3 was

completed, Troy Bolinger moved back to this item. Kendall Reid turned the meeting over to Jason Elissalde, Next Practice Partners, to provide the update. Jason Elissalde shared a presentation, Parks Master Plan Findings, which included information on demographics and trends, survey questions and results, priorities investment ratings and what is next. The presentation highlighted the community survey results and noted that future investment priorities based on survey results include trails, both paved and unpaved and a Farmers Market, which Jason Elissalde noted surprised people. He concluded with next steps, which include compiling technical reports, holding staff visioning meetings in January, creating an action and implementation plan, drafting a report to be shared with PRAC and the City Commission, then issuing the final report. He then asked for questions. Brent Haverkamp pointed out a survey result for community priorities ranked the need for water access highly but noted that the Oregon City area has a lot of water access and he was wondering if there is a way to specify what the community is looking for. Jason Elissalde replied that yes they can ask for more specific information in a follow-up questionnaire, but noted that public awareness could be part of the result. Tim Wuest noted his concern over the finding that the biggest barrier to using parks & rec facilities and programs was that people didn't know what was offered. He asked what the gold standard is nationally for marketing. Jason Elissalde replied that having a marketing budget of at least 3% seems to be working nationally. Tim Lainhart asked if there was feedback from the Happifeet app mentioned in the presentation. Jason Elissalde replied that the app has not been launched publicly yet, but they will do promotions when it is ready and that data will be sent to Kendall Reid and any other necessary staff members. Emily Lisborg asked what went into the priority investment rating equation. Jason Elissalde answered that it is three parts (Is this important? Do you have a need for this? If you do, what percentage of your needs are being met?) and the combination of those three things creates the ranking. Emily Lisborg replied by asking what the difference is between what is important and what is the need, stating that those seem to be the same. Jason Elissalde replied that it would be based off interpretation of the respondent.

3. WES Good Neighbor Project Update

Denise Conrad began by explaining that, due to staffing constraints, they had contracted with Cumming Group for the WES Good Neighbor program, and introduced Lilian Duey, Project Manager, Cumming Group. Denise Conrad noted that there were some edits done to the presentation provided with the agenda packet and that she could send the updated agenda to members. She added that Gerry Mulrooney, Cumming Group was also in attendance to assist with the presentation. While the presentation was brought up on screen, Denise Conrad shared a bit more information about the program

including the purpose, the funding amount received and how it was to be distributed. Lilian Duey shared the Oregon City River Access Trail Project Update presentation with the group, that included a project overview, schedule, financials, potential parallel parking addition and photos. Lilian Duey discussed project accomplishments including hazardous pruning, pedestrian path and parking lot improvements. She stated that preliminary work began December 2021 and completed June 2022, and construction began in August 2022 and finished in November 2022. While discussing the financials, Lilian Duey stated that of the \$588,000 budget, there is a remaining balance of \$281,000 to be allocated to future projects. She shared before and after photos of the improvements and then opened the floor to questions.

Brent Haverkamp asked what types of projects would be covered with the \$281,000 balance. Denise Conrad replied that they would have to scope that out with the next biennium budget, but projects would have to fall within the specific area covered by the WES agreement. Andy Crump asked what the usage is of the parking lot that was improved, noting that he usually uses the larger Cove parking lot. Denise Conrad replied that it is seasonal, but when they were working on the lot it was always full. Andy Crump asked if there were plans to improve the Cove parking lot, to which Denise Conrad deferred stating that it was Urban Renewal property. Steve Williams asked if there was foot access to the Clackamas River. Denise Conrad answered that there are several goat trails leading to the river. Steve Williams followed up by asking if improvements could be made to those trails. Denise Conrad replied that they could pursue opportunities, but extensive permitting is required in the ordinary high-water areas. Emily Lisborg asked why \$25,000 budgeted to the Parks Master Plan was not used. Kendall Reid clarified that no WES funds were allocated to the Parks Master Plan, rather the funding has been approved by WES to be used for the Clackamette Park Master Plan. Emily Lisborg then asked if they were exploring improving water quality in the area. Kendall Reid replied that Urban Development under James Graham was currently going through that process. Emily Lisborg asked how the project came in \$281,000 under budget. Denise Conrad explained that the project was funded for three years and the funds will roll over to the next biennium. Emily Lisborg followed up with asking if the balance could be used for maintenance projects in the specific area covered. Denise Conrad replied that maintenance was not the intent of the agreement. Ken Worcester asked if there were time constraints for using the funds and if they were ok with the timeline. Denise Conrad answered that they have two years to spend one years' worth of funds and that they were ahead of where they thought they would be. She noted that covid and natural disasters caused delays, but they are planning on how to spend two years' funding in the next year. Ken Worcester then asked for confirmation that planning and permitting were

acceptable expenditures. Denise Conrad confirmed they were. Troy Bolinger then moved back to Agenda item #2, Parks Master Plan Update.

4. PRAC Member Appointment Recommendations

Troy Bolinger explained that they had interviewed three applicants that were all eligible to be recommended. Troy Bolinger requested a discussion to get everyone's thoughts on the applicants and, after the discussion, their options would be to recommend to the mayor all three, none, one, or two applicants. Tim Wuest recommended all three applicants interviewed be accepted to PRAC, based on their interest, concern about PRAC and wanting to take it in a good direction. Steve Williams concurred and noted that each are capable and have a different set of tools to bring to the table. Brent Haverkamp agreed that all three candidates showed enthusiasm, pointing out his appreciation of Tim Lainhart's experience working with other parks & recreation systems throughout the state, Joyce's community and neighborhood focus, and Seth's advocacy for the community and for doing his due diligence. Emily Lisborg concurred with everyone's comments, noting that it was cool to see three very different applicants; Tim brings excellent knowledge and experience working with parks and community organizations, Seth has experience that may not be well represented currently, Joyce was very community oriented and as a substitute teacher has some knowledge of what young people are looking for. Emily Lisborg supported the recommendation for all three to become members. Ken Worcester asked about the fourth applicant, David, who was unable to participate in that evening's interviews, adding that he would be interested in hearing from David if there is an opportunity to interview later and thought that as a park host, he would have a unique perspective. Troy Bolinger noted that they do have time as the appointments typically start January 1, adding that they could recommend two members and wait on the third until they are able to interview the fourth applicant and then choose between the two remaining, or they could recommend all three interviewed and send their thoughts and comments to the Mayor and let the Mayor decide. Tim Lainhart asked about the terms that they are appointing and also as an applicant, if he has a voice to vote. Kendall Reid replied that the three vacancies would get a full term moving forward, noting that there will be a fourth vacancy with the resignation of Troy Bolinger that would be up at the end of next year and that members could decide with the recommendation where to put people. Brent Haverkamp emphasized Ken Worcester's point that they should interview David. Troy Bolinger clarified that Ken Worcester's comment was not a motion but rather a suggestion. Troy Bolinger then shared his concerns about Seth's disconnect from the Oregon City community, adding that Seth was a solid candidate with lots of experience. Troy Bolinger suggested moving forward with recommending Tim and Joyce, but not yet recommend

Seth until they can hear from David and then make the choice between them. Emily Lisborg agreed that they need to give David the opportunity to interview if there is time and, while she did like Seth, she thought it was only fair to give both applicants the chance to interview. Tim Wuest agreed that interviewing David would be appropriate but wanted to make sure they didn't discount Seth as he offered tremendous value to PRAC and is committed to Oregon City. Brent Haverkamp disagreed with Troy Bolinger's comments, pointing out that Seth would be a great asset to Oregon City, he has clearly done his due diligence, taken part in community activities and has a passion for the City and all of those make him a viable candidate for a PRAC position. Troy Bolinger asked Kendall Reid if they needed a motion and a vote or could just proceed with a consensus in agreement. Kendall Reid replied that they just needed a consensus in agreement. Troy restated that the consensus was to recommend Tim and Joyce for a three-year term, not recommend Seth, hear from David, then decide on a recommendation for that position. Brent Haverkamp proposed defining "that position" to mean the out of City position. Kendall Reid confirmed that David was technically out of City as was vetted by the City Recorder. Troy Bolinger confirmed that he was referring to the out of city position. Steve Williams was prepared to support Troy's recommendation to support Joyce and Tim but wanted to ensure that whoever responds to Seth will let him know that their decision was not a reflection on him, but because of the situation that arose with a candidate being unable to interview that evening. Troy Bolinger stated that they had an understanding and asked Kendall if he had what was needed to draft a letter of recommendation to the Mayor now with the two candidates, and would then communicate with Seth. Kendall Reid answered yes.

STAFF REPORTS

Kendall Reid announced that they did have a public engagement meeting scheduled for next Monday at 6pm at the Robert Libke building, but due to some unforeseen scheduling issues with the consultant, they need to reschedule, likely to sometime during the week of January 16th. He reported that the department strategic visioning with staff will be rescheduled as well. He added that they have sent out social media notifications about this change but wanted members to be aware and will have updates as they move forward. Kendall Reid provided an update on the Clackamette Park Master Plan; they are working with Lango Hansen and getting notes back from the Planning Department and reviewing information prepared by consultants; they are moving toward getting final adoption of that master plan. Kendall Reid reported that they are still working on the Sportcraft license agreement and should have more information soon and to keep fingers crossed.

Jonathan Waverly reported that the Parks staff has been very busy with the late leaf drop this season, keeping pathways clear and mulching. He noted that they have been working with Greater Oregon City Watershed Council at Singer Creek Park, working on invasive plant removal and replanting plan, which will include native plantings. Clean ups will take place at the park site on Saturdays until December 16 if anyone wants to get involved. The large American Elm trees surrounding Library Park have been in decline for several year and despite attempts to prolong their loss, it has been recommended by Bartlett Tree Experts that five of them be removed. The remaining four trees will receive injections to slow down the spread of Dutch Elm disease, which is the reason these trees are in decline, in addition to heavy damage due to the ice storm and heat dome stresses. They are working to order and install the Veterans flagpole at Mountain View Cemetery and Denise Conrad has been working hard to finalize permits to proceed with the restroom replacement. They will be planting 20 new trees as part of the Cove Trail project and will be doing other tree work throughout the City, including getting permits to remove dead, dying or diseased trees and then replanting new healthy trees. The RV Park has gone to online reservations, as of November 1. They are working with Oregon City Youth Sports to get new turf installed on Field #2 at Wesley Lynn, all materials have been delivered and will be installed when they have had two dry days.

Kathy Wiseman began her report by talking about the Thanksgiving meals they served to about 25 seniors in-house, which included a full turkey meal and the sides. They had 12 turkeys delivered into the community and also received extra turkeys from a community partner. They are preparing for a catered Christmas meal on December 23, about 100 people will come to the event which will include gifts, Santa, live music, gift cards and poinsettia giveaways. They have a couple of Giving Trees and she hoped that PRAC members could spread the word about the Giving Trees which will benefit Meals on Wheels clients, as they are down on volunteers and really need the support. Their rental program is incredibly busy, they have multiple rentals a day regularly. This weekend the Three Rivers Art Guild will be hosting an art and gift show, as part of the City-wide weekend event. Kathy Wiseman encouraged members to go out and support that event.

Melissa Sebastian reported that the swimming pool is very busy right now, with the start of high school swim season and they will be hosting the first swim meet in a couple of weeks. They are maintaining all schedules and programs despite staffing issues. They have hired five new lifeguards and swim lesson instructors in the last month and will be offering a lifeguard certification course December 16 – 18 with three new staff members getting certified. Winter programs including Winter Break camps and fitness classes will open for registration on Tuesday

December 6 at 9:00 AM. They will be offering Winter Break Camps both weeks of the break, taking place Monday – Thursday from 9:00 AM to 4:30 PM for ages 5-12, with an option to purchase the full session or individual days. Swim lesson registration for December – March classes opened a couple weeks ago and filled within minutes, most classes already have long wait lists. A Glow Swim event will take place on Saturday December 17 from 6:30 PM to 8:00 PM, spots are still available. Over Winter Break, December 19 through December 30, they will be offering recreation swims from 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM. The Ermatinger House will be participating in the Heritage Holidays event that Kathy Wiseman mentioned, taking place Saturday, with holiday activities and crafts including making a Christmas wreath, donations only. Melissa Sebastian invited everyone to come to that event.

Kyle Christoph reported that they have spent most of the time prepping for winter, cleaning leaves from gutters, changing over to heating from cooling in the buildings systems and troubleshooting. They are moving their work projects to be indoors.

Denise Conrad reported on some capital projects. At Tyrone S. Woods Memorial Park, the dog park is open; they are doing warranty replacement plantings; in the spring they will slice seed the dog park drainage area, mitigating problems with the initial installation. For the Cemetery restroom, they are working to get Planning Review applications processed so they can get permits. The applications can take 120 days for the review period, but they hope to submit for a building plan review at the same time to keep moving forward. At the Pioneer Center, they are working with Kyle Christoph on concept sketching for an updated front counter; they are getting plans and estimates for the project. For the cemetery mausoleum roof replacement project, they did peel and stick from TPO to the flashing and are still waiting for the manufacturer's inspection, which is needed to gain the warranty certification (the next and final step of the project). A large dead tree at the RV dump station was removed quickly after some bark from the tree damaged an RV. Jonathan Waverly's team planted a new tree, and they are just waiting for the contractor to reinstall a sign. During the tree removal they found a large hive inside and were able to safely relocate the bees. Denise Conrad intended to include pictures of the hive with the agenda packet but will get them to members later. She then provided a brief update on the Fir Street Operations and Engineering complex, stating that they are still completing the warranty work and it is taking quite a bit of staff time. She gave kudos to the Facilities staff for following up on all the new building work, noting that they are light on staff, but heavy on projects.

MEMBER REPORTS

Brent Haverkamp reported that he had the distinct pleasure of running into Jon Waverly at Park Place Park and wanted to give him kudos for all the hard work he does.

Emily Lisborg provided the dates for the Greater Oregon City Watershed events for the next three Saturdays; Saturday the 3rd from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM, Saturday the 10th from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM, and Saturday the 17th from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM, with a couple more dates to come in January.

Troy Bolinger reminded members that this was his last regular meeting with his resignation being final December 31st. He will be available to handle anything outside of meetings such as a work session to meet with David, but as of January 1 Tim Wuest will take control of things, then at the January meeting they will vote for a new Chair and Vice-Chair.

No other members provided reports.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Troy Bolinger asked for any suggestions or requests for future agenda items. Ken Worcester asked for a tour with all PRAC members and wanted to echo Brent's comments about meeting in-person. Steve Williams also asked for a discussion on the opportunity to meet in-person.

Sportcraft Landing Negotiations
 Volunteer Opportunities
 Community Garden at Pioneer Center
 Park Development Goals/Park Designs
 PRAC Parks Tour
 Parks Foundation Presentation
 Parks Master Plan
 Parks and Recreation Funding
 Clackamette Park Master Plan
 WES Good Neighbor Funds
 Joint Operations Center
 Willamette Falls Legacy Project
 Property Acquisition
 The Cove

NEXT SCHEDULED MEETING - January 26, 2023

ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned around 9:00 PM.

McLOUGHLIN HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE GEOTECHNICAL SOIL SURVEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN AND WORK PLAN



Photo Courtesy Troy Wayrynen

By Robert J. Cromwell, Ph.D.
Northwest Cultural Resources Institute
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
612 East Reserve Street
Vancouver, Washington 98661

December 14, 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Park Service (NPS), Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, proposes to conduct a geotechnical soil survey to collect baseline geological data in order to design engineering plans to rehabilitate the foundation of the McLoughlin House structure. The McLoughlin House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the McLoughlin House National Historic Site, Clackamas County, Oregon City, Oregon. The geotechnical survey will require the use of a diesel hydraulic 4.5 in. (11.43 cm) diameter bucket auger to drill two holes to a maximum depth of 15 ft. (4.57 m), or until “refusal” (e.g., hitting bedrock). This documentation is timely, as it will precede rehabilitation of the historic McLoughlin House, specifically the anticipated placement of a new foundation for the 1846 structure. Construction plans are still being developed, and the project is waiting on an updated engineering report, but it is anticipated that the new foundation will require at least some excavations in the crawl space of the structure.

Previous archaeological testing by the by the National Park Service in 2001-2005, identified archaeological site 35CL318, a significant, bi-component site with a turn-of-the-20th century deposit overlaying a late prehistoric lithic scatter (Cromwell 2005). Because these federally funded, ground-disturbing activities may cause changes to the character and use of site 35CL318, this project constitutes an undertaking as defined in Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act. The Superintendent, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, is the federal agency official for Section 106 purposes for this project. As the property is owned by the City of Oregon City, and these activities may injure or destroy archaeological deposits associated with 35CL318, ORS 358.920 requires an archaeological permit to authorize these undertakings. Robert J. Cromwell, Ph.D., Archaeologist with the National Park Service, will be the archaeological permit holder.

This document presents a detailed work plan for the placement of these Geotechnical Soil Survey auger holes at the McLoughlin House. Information is provided on the historical use of the landscape by American Indians, the turn of the 20th century Oregon City use, the McLoughlin Memorial Association, and the National Park Service. Historical maps were consulted to determine the use history of the site area since the mid-19th century. Previous archaeological studies conducted within and near the project area are reviewed to help predict the type and range of cultural resources that may be encountered during subsurface disturbance. Project goals and methods are discussed, including field methods, the policy for the inadvertent discovery of human remains, documentation, laboratory methods, and curation standards.

Plans are presented to reutilize the locations of two previously excavated archaeological shovel tests to both mitigate for the potential harm to archaeological deposits caused by the use of a mechanical auger, and to define the significance of the archaeological deposits in these two locations, to define the assessment of effect for Sec. 106 of the NHPA purposes. Under this work plan, the NPS proposes to relocate two 50 x 50 cm shovel test locations (excavated in 2004), center the auger on these points, conduct the geotechnical soil survey tests, and monitor the excavations for any potentially significant sub-surface archaeological deposits.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The McLoughlin House NHS is situated on the northwestern edge of the Oregon City Plateau, on a terrace on the east wall of the Willamette River Canyon (Madin 2009), between the Portland and North Willamette River Basins (Figure 1) at an elevation of 150 ft. (45.7 m) above sea level.

The climate, West Coast Marine, is typified by westerly prevailing winds that provide generally cool summers and wet and mild winters, known as mesic temperature and xeric moisture regimes. Average seasonal temperatures over a thirty-year span between 1981 and 2010 range from 35°F (1.7° C), to slightly over 83.7° F (28.7° C), with a mean annual air temperature ranging between 41 to 56°F. The mean annual precipitation ranges between 40 to 60 in. (101.6 to 152.4 cm), with between 140- and 200-days frost free (Western Regional Climate Center 2020). Climate from the last glacial period onward has fluctuated between cool and continental to the warmer moist current conditions.



FIGURE 1. View of Location of the McLoughlin House National Historic Site on the USGS 7.5 Minute Series Map of Oregon City, Oregon.

II. CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section synthesizes the culture history of the Portland Basin to set the framework for archaeological testing. The Columbia and Willamette Rivers were important to inhabitants of the Columbia River Basin, providing a platform for transportation, water for irrigation, aquatic life for sustenance, and power for later industrial development. The archaeological record for the pre-contact period has a long temporal span, including a proto-contact period that spills over into a

historical phase ushered in by Euro-American voyages of discovery in the 16th century. Exploration and occupation by European and American interests along the Willamette River's shoreline ushered in a long span of riverine settlement and development, which continues to the present. Although this maritime region includes the coastline and Coastal Mountain areas in the northwestern corner of the State of Oregon and southwestern corner of the State of Washington, this summary focuses on the Portland-Vancouver area.

Ethnographic Context

The project area lies within the Northwest Coast culture area. At the time of Euro-American contact, the Willamette and lower Columbia Rivers were occupied by various tribes speaking either Chinookan or Kalapuyan languages. The peoples ethnographically linked to the APE are known as the Clackamas, bordered by the Multnomah to the north and the Kalapuyans to the south and west. The Multnomah inhabited the lands along the floodplain of the lower Columbia River roughly between the mouth of the Lewis River to the west and Government Island to the east. The Clackamas, speaking a Chinookan dialect, occupied the lands along the lower Willamette River approximately between modern downtown Portland to the north and Oregon City to the south. Members of the Clackamas, the Clawiwalla, had a village on the eastern bank of the Willamette River near the falls, while the main body of Clackamas were centered along the Clackamas River to the north (Silverstein 1990:534). The Kalapuyans were an inland people who settled the now Beaverton and Wilsonville area in the north, along the upper sections of the Willamette River (Zenk 1990).

The majority of Lower Columbia River ethnographies were conducted after epidemics of European-borne diseases had swept the area, for example, a disease generally thought to have been malaria devastated the Multnomah villages in A.D. 1830. By the 1850s, the Clackamas survivors negotiated treaties where they relocated to reservations in exchange for residual fishing rights, many of which were never ratified by the U.S. Senate. By 1900, some lived on the Grand Ronde reservation, while others lived in lower Willamette Valley towns (Silverstein 1990:535).

The abundant, stable and predictable resources of the Portland Basin supported a large population. While traveling along the Columbia River in 1804 to 1805, Lewis and Clark estimated that at least 8000 persons inhabited the riverbanks between Portland and the Cowlitz River (Thwaites 1905). At the time of Euro-American Contact, peoples in this region were engaged in a lifestyle commonly referred to as the Developed Northwest Coast Pattern (c.f. Ames and Maschner 1999). Ames and Maschner (1999:24-27; c.f. Suttles 1990) list eight distinguishing features of the Northwest Coast:

- 1) Semi- to fully sedentary habitations;
- 2) Economies based on producing and storing large amounts of seasonally available foods;
- 3) Food production primarily based on a few highly productive resources requiring labor organization for exploitation, supplemented with secondary resources;
- 4) Economies organized around corporate households;
- 5) Northwest Coast peoples actively manipulating their environments to increase resource productivity;
- 6) Highly developed complex tool technologies specialized for hunting, fishing, plant gathering, and crafts, such as woodworking;
- 7) Dense populations of people, many with occupational specialization; and

8) The presence of social hierarchies with permanent leadership positions.

Groups in the Portland Basin followed seasonal rounds based upon resource availability, settling in peak family-controlled fishing locations during the summer (Ray 1938). Typically, villages were in close proximity to one another and contained less than 100 inhabitants, although larger villages have been documented in the historic literature. Winter villages were politically and economically autonomous, ranging in size from a single residence up to 15 or 20 houses, and located in protected areas along major riverbanks in valleys and along the Pacific Coastline. Kinship ties, established through marriage, linked villages with one another. Communities were organized hierarchically based upon ascribed social status. Social rankings of nobles, commoners, and slaves determined ownership, as well as access to resources controlled by that household. Trading was extensive within and among these communities.

Winter village houses were generally subterranean cedar-plank lodges with pole frames and slanted or gabled roofs. Once split with antler wedges, planks were straightened with straight D-shaped adzes and wood-handled chisels (Beckham et al. 1988:95,96). Fireplace hearths were sunk in the floor an additional foot (ibid.:87,91,93). During the summer, houses and temporary dwellings were constructed in a simpler fashion, with matting slung over a pole frame (ibid.:94; Ray 1938:126; Silverstein 1990:538). Chinook (saltwater) and freshwater canoes with attached prows pointing outward and upward were utilized for riverine travel (Olson 1927:19).

Stone tools, such as scrapers, projectile points, adzes, pestles, and net weights, were manufactured using chipped/flaked lithic reduction and from ground and pecked stone (Pettigrew 1981). The majority of material goods were manufactured using bone, antler, and woodworking techniques (Matson and Coupland 1995).

Summer fishing locations often had constructed platforms jutting out over the eddies to ease in long-handled dip net use (Silverstein 1990:536). Along the shore, seine nets up to 100 ft. (30.5 m) long and 12 ft. (3.7 m) deep were utilized (Beckham et al. 1988:89). Fish traps, weirs, spears and gaff hooks rounded out the fishing technology. Aquatic resources were harvested throughout this region in bulk seasonally during species' annual migrations to be accumulated, preserved and hoarded in winter villages for later use. Larger river systems generally contained a wider diversity and abundance of aquatic resources, including several salmon species, steelhead, chub, suckers, Lamprey eel, sturgeon, and smelt (Beckham et al. 1988:89). After collection, fish were stored either through drying or pit burial.

Wild plants were gathered by the women, and berries were collected in the late summer and fall (Beckham et al. 1988:90). These resources were processed with mortar and pestle. During the camas harvest, entire groups of people moved to the fields, leaving their winter villages behind. Camas was roasted for preservation in specially constructed camas ovens (ibid.:96). Hunting with bows and arrows, clubs, pitfall and deadfall traps was conducted by the men in pursuit of deer, elk, bear, cougar, wolf, assorted small mammals and wildfowl (Beckham 1988:90,91).

Women were also responsible for manufacturing twined and coiled basketry and clothing, using bone and antler needles, and a variety of raw materials. Material culture consisted of carved, woven and shaped utensils, bowls, boxes, figurines, basketry, wedges and needles, and was often decorated. Personal adornment consisted of pendants and craniums flattened with the use of cradleboards (Beckham et al. 1988:93, 97).

Pre-Contact Period Context

This section focuses on archaeological site locations and their use, subsistence and settlement patterns, and cultural materials associated with particular cultural phases of the Portland Basin. Different kinds of activities were carried out at various sites, suggesting patterns of seasonal subsistence and/or settlement rounds known ethnographically. Pettigrew (1981, 1990) constructed a culture history sequence for this area based on fieldwork conducted in and around Sauvie Island located in the Willamette River near its junction with the Columbia River. Pettigrew's sequence focuses on the last 2500 years and is divided into two phases, the Merrybell Phase (2,550 to 1,750 B.P.) and the Multnomah Phase (1,750 to 100 B.P.), which has three subphases. Earlier, in the Willamette Basin (Middle and Upper Willamette Valley), he subdivides the Archaic stage into the Early (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.), Middle (6,000 to 1,800 B.P.), which partially coincides with the latter portion of the Merrybell Phase, and Late (1,800 B.P. to A.D. 1750), which overlaps with the two earlier sub-phases of the Multnomah phase, prior to historic contact with Euro-Americans (Pettigrew 1990:519,525).

Ames (1994) recently updated the prehistoric sequence, identifying three phases for the Portland Basin; the Paleoindian Period (Prior to 11,000 to 10,000 B.P.), the Archaic Period (11,000 to 5,500 B.P.), and the Pacific Period (5,500 to 500 B.P.), which combines Pettigrew's (1981) Archaic, Merrybell and Multnomah phases.

Paleoindian Period (Prior to 11,000 to 10,000 B.P.)

Although there is considerable debate over whether people entered the New World via a land crossing through an ice-free corridor or sea-based crossing along the coast (c.f. Dixon 1999), it is agreed they entered the United States through the Pacific Northwest at approximately 15,000 BP. The Paleoindian period is characterized by two types in the Pacific Northwest; Windust (Western Stemmed) and Clovis. Although no Paleoindian finds are known from the Portland Basin, the occurrence of artifacts dating to this period in the eastern areas of Washington and Oregon suggest Paleoindian peoples traveled through this area and utilized resources (Ames 1994). This period is represented by sites throughout the Northwest that indicate seasonally mobile people with a terrestrial hunting diet supplemented by floral materials.

One of the oldest known sites in the State of Washington is the Clovis East Wenatchee Site, located southeast of the Gulf of Georgia on the east flank of the Cascade Mountains, and is associated with the Windust Phase (12,000 to 9,000 BP), which is clearly linked with the Paleoindian Tradition located across much of the United States (Leonardy and Rice 1970). However, no Windust Phase sites have been located to date along the Lower Columbia River (Matson and Coupland 1995). Several contemporaneous sites have been documented and are separated from the Windust Phase by the high number of leaf-shaped projectile points found in Paleoindian Period, also regionally known as Olcott, Cascade and/or Vantage Periods (Matson and Coupland 1995; Leonardy and Rice 1970).

Archaic Period (11,000 to 5500 B.P.)

The period from 10,000 to 8,000 is marked by the transition from a cold and dry post-glacial climate to one warmer and moister, with accelerated climatic warming and drying occurring between 8,000 and 4,000 B.P. Sea levels along the coastline fluctuated in response to local environmental conditions but became relatively stable at 6,000 BP with levels close to the modern shoreline. Settlement and subsistence patterns have been interpreted as that of a generalist forager lifeway. Seasonally mobile peoples relied on a terrestrial and marine hunting diet, with few shellfish and salmonoid remains, supplemented by floral materials (Matson and Coupland

1995:118,122).

Sites associated with this period contain large lanceolate, stemmed, broad-necked, side-notched, and corner-notched projectile points, possibly used in conjunction with an atlatl, stemmed scrapers, bifaces, quartz crystal microblades, choppers, cobble spall tools, bolas, and baked clay objects (possible netsinkers) have been identified (Minor 1989:4). These projectile points are typically identified as Olcott, Cascade or “Cascade-like” points. Although Olcott artifacts have not been dated in western Washington, they are believed to date between 9,000 and 5,000 B.P. Some evidence points to continued use of these Cascade points for a longer duration (after 5,500 B.P.) west of the Cascades (Ames 1994). The earliest portion of this period is better represented in Willamette Basin than along the lower Columbia River than in the (Pettigrew 1990:527).

Early Archaic Stage (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.)

Pettigrew’s (1990) Early Archaic stage in the Willamette valley overlaps Ames’ (1994) Archaic Pacific Period. It is defined by sites in the Cascade Foothills, as there was a lack of evidence at the time for a contemporaneous phase in the Willamette Valley (Pettigrew 1990:525). Lithic tools are characterized by willow-leaf-shaped projectile points, similar in form to foliate-shaped described by Minor (1983) for the Youngs River Complex at the mouth of the Columbia River. One of the earliest sites documented in the Willamette basin is the Cascadia Cave site along the South Santiam River, used for hunting mammals and birds and processing hazelnuts. Charcoal from a hearth was radiocarbon dated to about (uncalibrated) 7,960 B.P. (Pettigrew 1990:525). Later occupations at this site also contained large side-notched and corner-notched projectile points. However, a terminal date could not be fixed for the site due to impacts by amateur artifact collectors. In the Willamette Valley, near the modern City of Eugene, camas ovens have yielded radiocarbon dates of about (uncalibrated) 7,800 to 6,880 B.P. (ibid.;527).

Pacific Period (5,500 to 500 B.P.): Development of the Northwest Coast Pattern

The climate becomes warmer and drier than that of the present beginning about 5000 B.P., and archaeological site density increases as the distinctive Northwest Coast Pattern of socially stratified hunter gatherer societies begins to develop. As heavy woodworking tools have not been recovered during the earlier period, archaeological focus has been on the transition between highly mobile lithic-based peoples to sedentary socially stratified peoples with a range of technologies, from stone to perishable materials, such as wood and fibers. Regional variation along the Northwest Coast in cultural materials emerges during this time and “may be related to the emergence of distinct ethnic patterns that continue into the ethnographic period” (Matson and Coupland 1995:142).

According to Ames (1994), the Pacific Period is further subdivided into three phases, Early (5,500 to 3,500 B.P.), Middle (3,500 to 2,000 B.P.), and Late (2,000 to 500 B.P.). This phase represents a period of population growth, the development of semi-sedentary to sedentary habitations, an increased focus on collection and storage of food items, intensified procurement and processing of root and fish foods, extensive use of plant and animal resources, an elaboration of material culture, and the emergence of an elite class. The majority of sites dated to this period in the Portland Basin fall within the Middle and Late Pacific subperiods.

Middle Archaic Stage (6,000 to 1,800 B.P.)

Pettigrew’s (1990) Middle Archaic stage in the Willamette valley overlaps Ames’ (1994) Middle Pacific Period. The period is characterized by broad-necked stemmed points and diagnostic

evidence of plant processing, such as camas ovens and mast foods. However, in the northern Willamette Valley, projectile points continued to be primarily willow-leaf-shaped until about 2,900 B.P. (Pettigrew 1990:527).

Merrybell Phase (2,550 to 1,750 B.P.)

Pettigrew's (1981, 1990) Merrybell Phase in the Portland Basin overlaps Ames' (1994) Middle Pacific Period. High proportions of large, broad-necked, stemmed projectile points, likely used with atlatls for hunting, are representative of artifacts from this phase, as are perforated ground-stone pendants, flaked cylindrical bipoints and crescents, and peripherally flaked pebbles.

Multnomah Phase (1,750 B.P. to A.D. 1900) and Late Archaic (1,800 B.P. to A.D. 1750)

Climatic conditions beginning at about 1500 B.P. suggest a gradual increase in moisture with cooling temperatures and subsequent forest expansion, with the flora reaching its modern distribution. Pettigrew's (1981, 1990) Multnomah Phase in the Portland Basin, and his Late Archaic stage for the Willamette valley, overlap with Ames' (1994) Late Pacific Period. Sites dating to this phase contain a predominance of smaller, narrow-necked corner-notched points, and small side-notched points likely associated with the use of the bow and arrow.

The Multnomah Phase is further subdivided into Multnomah 1 Subphase (1750 to 700 B.P.), represented by sites containing wrap-marked and notched net-sinkers. Multnomah 2 Subphase (700 to 400 B.P.) sites contain a higher representation of perforated net-sinkers, with notched net-sinkers experiencing a decline in numbers. Multnomah 3 Subphase (400 to 120 B.P.) sites contain perforated and notched net-sinkers, copper tubes, and historic-period trade goods.

Historical Period Context and Map Documentation

The historic development of Lot 40 of Oregon City, Oregon is recorded on a series of historical maps that date between ca. 1844 and 1985. These include:

- [1844] Plat Map of Oregon City (Applegate 1844).
- 1852 Cadastral Plat Map of Township 2 South (T2S), Range 2 East (R2E), Willamette Meridian (WM) (United States General Land Office [USGLO] 1852).
- 1861 Cadastral Plat Map of T2S R2E, WM (USGLO 1861).
- 1865 Special Plat Map of T2S R2E, WM, Oregon (USGLO 1865).
- 1890 Cadastral Plat Map, Fraction of T2S R2E, WM, Oregon (USGLO 1890).
- 1890 Oregon City Master Map (Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. [SFIC] 1890).
- 1892 Oregon City Master Map and Section 3 Map (SFIC 1892).
- 1900 Oregon City Master Map and Section 9 Map (SFIC 1900).
- 1911 Oregon City Master Map and Section 11 Map (SFIC 1911).
- 1925 Oregon City Master Map and Section 17 Map (SFIC 1925).
- 1938 Site Plan of McLoughlin and Barclay Houses (Stanton 1938)
- 1950 Oregon City Master Map and Section 17 Map (SFIC 1950).
- 1961 *Oregon City, Oregon, Quadrangle Map*, 7.5 minute series (USGS 1961).
- 1985 *Oregon City, Oregon, Quadrangle Map*, 7.5 minute series (USGS 1985).

III. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

John McLoughlin

The historical nature of the McLoughlin House is due mostly to its association with Dr. John McLoughlin, a Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), who later settled in Oregon City, becoming an American citizen, and the first mayor of Oregon City. John McLoughlin was born October 19, 1784, in Riviere-du-Loup, near Quebec, Canada (Holman 1907: 23; Morrison 1999: 9). John was the eldest of seven children, his father of Irish descent, and his mother of French-Scottish. At fourteen, McLoughlin apprenticed to a doctor in Quebec, receiving his medical license only four years later.

Wishing to find more excitement in life, McLoughlin signed a five-year contract with the Canadian North West Fur Company as an apprentice-physician in 1803 and moved to a post on Lake Superior (Morrison 1999). Within five years, McLoughlin had advanced to a partner in the Company, a rival of the larger and older Hudson's Bay Company. After years of dispute, the English monarchy forced the two companies to merge in 1821, and McLoughlin was instrumental in developing the policies for the equal treatment of employees from both companies in the new, larger merged company (Holman 1907; Morrison 1999). In 1824, McLoughlin was appointed Chief Factor of the HBC's Columbia District, an immense body of land between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and from Russian-Alaska to Spanish-California.

McLoughlin found himself in what is now Astoria, Oregon, at the former North West Company post of Fort George, in 1825. Under the direction of HBC Governor George Simpson, McLoughlin founded Fort Vancouver some 90 miles upstream from Fort George in 1825. From Fort Vancouver McLoughlin gained his fame, representing the British HBC and managing over 25 posts, while playing the role of supervisor, doctor, politician, businessman, advisor, statesman, and disciplinarian (Hussey 1957, 1972).

McLoughlin was able to manage an extensive fur trade network with dozens of American Indian tribes throughout the Pacific Northwest, as well as diversifying HBC operations into agriculture, fishing, lumber, and mercantilism (Hussey 1957; Ross 1976). He was known for being gracious to arriving American missionaries, and later to the earliest parties of Americans arriving over the Oregon Trail. Events and disagreements with HBC policies eventually led to McLoughlin's resignation from the HBC in 1845 (Morrison 1999).

McLoughlin was married twice, and little is known of his first wife, an American Indian that bore him a son, Joseph in 1809 (Morrison 1999). After her death, McLoughlin married Marguerite, a *Métis*, in 1811. Together, they had four children: Eloisa, John, Marie Elisabeth, and David (Morrison 1999: 18, 31). After his resignation from the Company, McLoughlin and his family moved to a newly built house in Oregon City. This house is arguably one of the most significant historical structures in Oregon, and its history is further defined below.

In 1851, McLoughlin gained U.S. citizenship, and served as the first mayor of Oregon City, but only for a few months. McLoughlin had initially claimed much of what is now Oregon City for the HBC but converted the claim to his name upon his resignation. His generous nature aided in the development of the city, as he donated over 300 lots from this claim that allowed for the construction of most of the new homes, churches, and parks in the 1850s (Holman 1909: 133).

McLoughlin is a revered and controversial figure in the history and development of the Oregon Country. For his leadership with the HBC, his compassion for American immigrants and Native Americans and for his contributions to the early settlement of the Willamette Valley, McLoughlin was given the title of the “Father of Oregon” by the first generation of historians after the early settlement period (Holman 1907; Morrison 1999).

Early Historic Settlement of Oregon City

The early historic settlement of what is now Oregon City revolves around decisions made by John McLoughlin and the Hudson’s Bay Company. McLoughlin likely realized the importance of establishing a foothold near the Willamette Falls, when in 1829 a small detail of HBC employees constructed three log structures nearby. The local Native Americans clearly did not appreciate this presence so near to their settlements, and the three structures were burned down (Barbearo 2003: 13). Even without the presence of these structures, McLoughlin realized the potential for power and settlement around the Falls, and in 1830 he laid a claim for the HBC to the Falls and the land around them. In 1838, McLoughlin made another attempt at establishing a trade presence near the Falls and had another detail construct “a small building...to serve as a house and store” (Rich 1944: 199).

It wasn’t long after this construction and more permanent presence of the HBC when rival claimants started to appear. McLoughlin had aided many American missionaries in the settlement of the Willamette Valley in the late 1830s, including the Methodist Mission established by Jason Lee near what is now Salem, Oregon. The Methodists started to expand into more commercial ventures and established the Oregon Milling Company in 1841, establishing a lumber mill on the island opposite from the Willamette Falls in 1842 (Holman 1907: 116). In response, McLoughlin constructed a sawmill under the auspices of the HBC on the east bank of the Willamette River, below the falls. Anticipating further land disputes, McLoughlin had the HBC claim surveyed under his own name by Jesse Applegate on December 16, 1843 (Oregon Spectator, December 1843: 3; quoted in Bearbaro 2003). He even had town lots and blocks established and named it Oregon City.

The first small overland party of the Oregon Trail occurred in 1842, with only 125 people. In May 1843, the Provisional Government of Oregon was established in Champoege, Oregon (Hussey 1967), and in that same year, close to 900 people came west over the Oregon Trail. In 1844, Oregon City became the first incorporated city west of the Rocky Mountains. Between 1844 and 1845, and additional 4,400 Americans immigrated west over the Oregon Trail, and the Treaty of Oregon was signed by the United States and England in 1846. By this time, the population of Oregon City was approximately 500, with eighty houses, two churches, and numerous shops and industries (Oregon Spectator, February 19, 1846: 2; quoted in Bearbaro 2003). Upon his resignation from the HBC in 1845, McLoughlin had his house constructed on

Main Street, on the waterfront, on part of his original land claim. The McLoughlin family moved into the house in 1846.

History of Occupation of the McLoughlin House Structure

McLoughlin moved into his newly built Oregon City structure in 1846, with his wife, Marguerite; daughter, Eloisa; and Eloisa's three children from her first marriage to William Glen Rae (Morrison 1999). McLoughlin's son, David, and his future son-in-law, Daniel Harvey, moved into the house in 1850. McLoughlin resided at the house until his death in 1857, after which, it was willed to David McLoughlin, and to Eloisa and Daniel Harvey. Marguerite remained in the house until her death in 1860. The Harveys remained in the house and raised three children there until at least 1868 (Barbearo 2003: 92). In that year, the Harvey's outfitted and opened the structure as a boarding house (Barbearo 2003: 93).

The Harvey's sold the house to J.T. Apperson and Mrs. J.L. Barlow in May 1873, and they turned it into the "Phoenix Hotel" in 1874. The structure continued in this capacity until at least 1884, and by 1888, still in Apperson and Barlow ownership, the structure was being used as a laundry and tenement (Barbearo 2003: 94). It likely remained a tenement until at least 1900. Apperson and Barlow retained the structure until 1908, when they sold it to the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company. The Hawley Pulp and Paper Company made it clear that they intended to demolish or move the structure in order to develop the site as part of their lumber operation. In an amazing drive of public and private civic ness, the government and public of Oregon City initiated a funding drive to purchase and move the McLoughlin House to a public park. With a mixture of public and private funds, the structure was donated to the City of Oregon City, and moved to its present location during the summer of 1909 (Barbearo 1999: 23). In order to help preserve the structure and interpret it to the public, the McLoughlin Memorial Association (MMA) was created in 1909, and they oversaw a rehabilitation of the newly moved structure. The MMA remained the owner of the McLoughlin House until the property was acquired by the National Park Service in 2003.

Land Use History of 713 Center Street (McLoughlin Park)

The property that the McLoughlin House currently sits on was a part of McLoughlin's original land claim, being an oddly shaped lot with a steep cliff face on its western boundary, overlooking the Willamette Falls. McLoughlin donated most of the lots on this second terrace above the River to the City of Oregon City in 1846 and specified that Lot 40 be used as a public park. The McLoughlin Memorial Association (MMA) owns a copy of an 1850 plat map of Oregon City, signed by John McLoughlin himself. This map shows the Lot 40 location as an open lot with Singer Creek flowing along the southern edge of the property, westwards down the steep cliff. No further maps between 1850 and 1892 detailing this location could be identified by this researcher, and late-19th century photos of Oregon City fail to show details of this lot or the presence of any structures on it. It seems likely that the lot remained structureless and open until the McLoughlin House was moved onto it in 1909.

The April 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the lot as a "Public Square," however there is no evidence of Singer Creek anywhere on the map. At the base of the cliff, across Singer Hill

Road, west of the lot, is a three-story structure labeled “Abandoned, Old Vac. Flour Mill,” apparently the remnants of the “Singer Flour Mill”. This structure is no longer present on the May 1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. After the McLoughlin House was moved onto the lot, the MMA landscaped the Lot with plantings, a fountain, and an 18th century cannon dredged from the Willamette River near the Willamette Falls. The next major change to this lot occurred in 1937, when the Dr. Forbes Barclay House was moved and placed adjacent to and north of the McLoughlin House (Figure 2). Barclay was a physician for the HBC at Fort Vancouver from 1840 to 1850 and retired to Oregon City in 1850 (Hussey 1972). In 1970, the bodies of John McLoughlin and his wife, Marguerite, were moved from the Catholic Church on 5th and Washington, to the grounds of the McLoughlin House National Historic Site (Morrison 1999: 480). Their grave site is located between the McLoughlin House and the Barclay House, surrounded by a decorative cast iron fence.

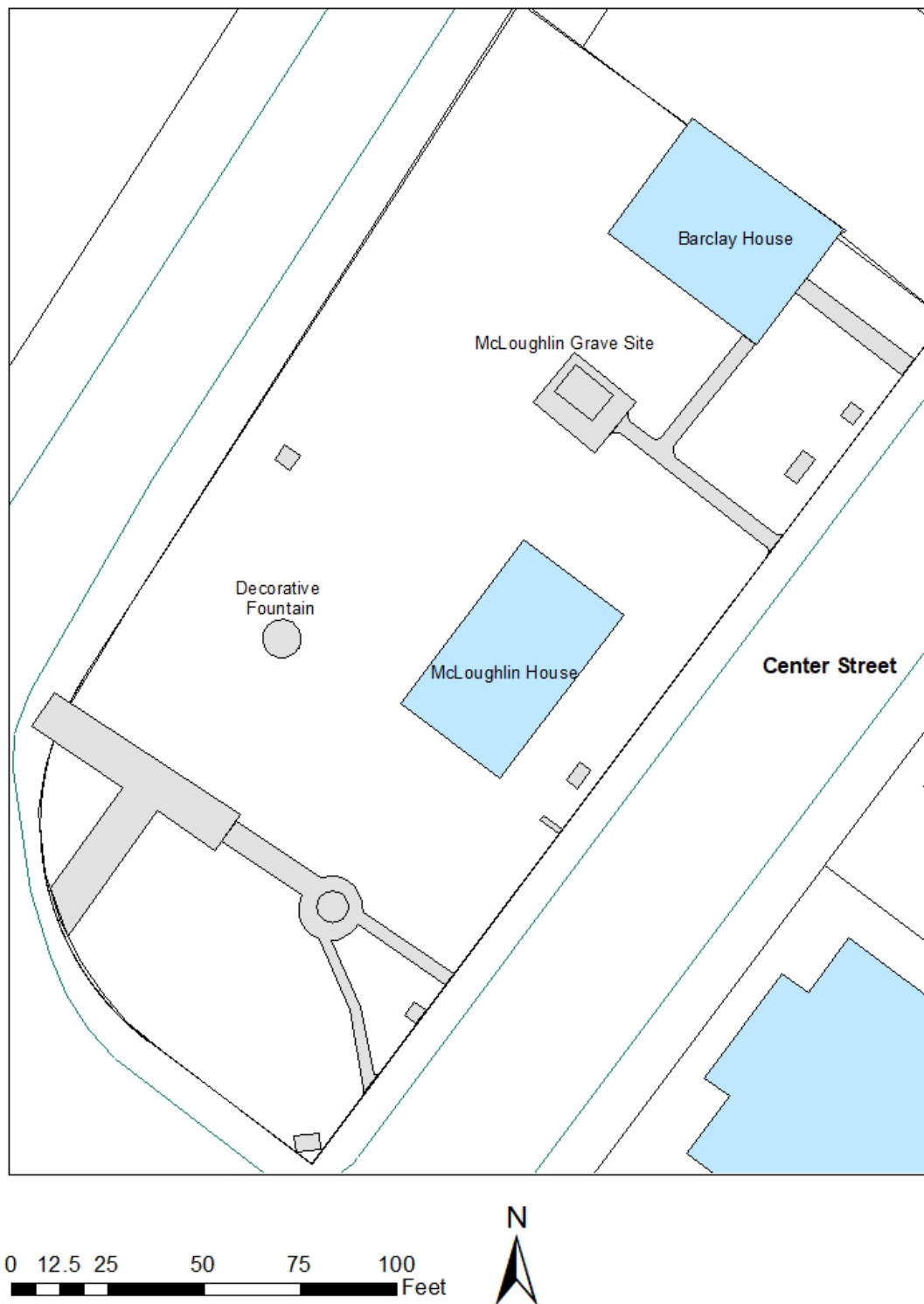


FIGURE 2. View of location of the McLoughlin House Unit of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, showing the locations of both the McLoughlin House and the Barclay House.

IV. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

Summary of Findings

An examination of the site files at the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) located ten archaeological sites, within 4.8 km (3 mi.) of the APE. Research of the City of Oregon City (COOC) Planning Department archives identified one historic property, the McLoughlin House NHS, one NRHP-eligible property, the Bluff at 8th Street (WPA Singer Creek Falls and Steps), and two historic internments (John and Marguerite McLoughlin) within Lot 40 (Applegate [1844]) of Oregon City. The McLoughlin House NHS is within all five boundary options proposed for the McLoughlin Conservation District in the COOC (Historic Preservation Northwest 2003).

The APE for the proposed undertaking of replacing the foundation of the McLoughlin House lies within the boundaries of the McLoughlin House NHS and the McLoughlin House archaeological site (35CL318), as listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Previous Archaeological Research and McLoughlin House Archaeological Site (35CL318)

Between 2001 and 2012, the NPS conducted several archaeological subsurface survey and monitoring projects for proposed upgrades to utilities and landscaping at the McLoughlin House NHS (Table 1). This research started even before the NPS managed the property, when at the request of the McLoughlin Memorial Association (MMA) in 2001, the NPS facilities management division started to conduct cyclic and regular maintenance at the site.

2001 Projects

The first of these projects was initiated as lawn care, when the NPS rototilled flower beds along 7th Street, and an NPS Archaeologist monitored this activity. Twenty-three historic era (late-19th and early-20th century) artifacts were recovered from the flower bed matrix, mostly broken bottle glass, but also a fired .44 pistol cartridge, an electrical porcelain insulator, undecorated whiteware ceramic, the base of an automobile light bulb, and a fragment of dark brown salt glazed stoneware ceramic (Cromwell 2005: 7).

Later that year, the NPS assisted the MMA with the removal of an underground storage tank, and with the replacement of a broken sewer pipe for the Barclay House. As a part of these projects, the NPS excavated four 50 x 50 cm shovel tests (ST01-ST04), two adjacent to the underground storage tank on the west side of the house, and two near the projected new sewer line alignment on the east side of the house. A total of 51 historic-era artifacts were recovered from these four shovel tests, mostly late-19th and early-20th century objects including: broken vessel and flat glass, wire nails, brick fragments, aluminum can fragments, plastic, and a house key.

National Park Service archaeologists monitored the excavations necessary for removing the underground storage tank, observing no artifacts during this excavation (Cromwell 2005: 9). Excavations for the new sewer line on the east side of the house, however, were quite different, and 172 historic era artifacts were recovered from the 50 ft. (15.24 m) x 5 ft. (1.52 m) deep x 18 in. (45.7 cm) wide trench. Three concentrations of historic (late-19th century) artifacts were recorded and recovered during this project. The first concentration was labeled as “Area A”, and consisted of a deep deposit of mechanically crushed cobbles, broken bottle glass, and broken ceramics, encountered underneath the lifted pad of the Center Street sidewalk. This deposit was in excess of 5 ft. in depth and appeared to be an early-20th century fill episode of a large hole. The second concentration, “Area B”, was encountered approximately mid-way along the trench

excavated between the Barclay House and Center Street, and consisted of more broken bottles, ceramics, and a few butchered large mammal bones. The final deposit, “Area C” was adjacent to the eastern foundation wall of the Barclay House, where a deposit of tin cans and tobacco tins was encountered. It is suggested that all of these deposits date to the development of the McLoughlin Park site by the MMA in the early-20th century and may even be directly linked to the installation of the original utilities for the Barclay House in the 1930s.

2004 Project

The McLoughlin House National Historic Site became a unit of the NPS in 2003 through legislation (from here on known as the McLoughlin House Unit). In 2004, the NPS determined that it was necessary to upgrade many of the sub-surface utilities at the site, and it became necessary to conduct further archaeological testing around the park grounds. The NPS contracted with Archaeological Services of Clark County to conduct the field research, and they excavated ten 50 x 50 cm shovel tests in an arbitrary alignment around the park grounds (Cromwell 2005).

A total of 3,440 historic period artifacts, and 235 Pre-Contact period artifacts were recovered from these shovel tests (Cromwell 2005: 18-28). The densest concentration of artifacts was recovered from a cultural feature observed in TU05/TU08 (which were contiguous to one another), described as a dense late-19th century trash deposit with burned matrix, lenses of ash, compact oxidized objects within a clay loam, interspersed with angular to sub-angular basaltic cobbles (Cromwell 2005:10-11).

Other concentrations of historic period artifacts were recovered from TU02, TU04, and TU10 (Cromwell 2005: 9-11). Pre-contact concentrations of artifacts were recovered from TU03, TU04, TU06, and TU10 (ibid.).

These investigations identified subsurface historical and pre-contact stratified cultural deposits, now known as the McLoughlin House archaeological site (35CL318), a pre-contact lithic scatter intermixed with a low-density historical sheet midden. Site integrity was impacted by early to mid-20th century improvements to the site, including relocation of the McLoughlin and Barclay Houses, and installation of associated subsurface utilities.

The locations of two of these shovel tests (TU02 and TU04) will be utilized as the testing locations for the geotechnical soil survey, as will be detailed later in this document.

2006 Project

In 2006, the NPS excavated a single 50 x 50 cm shovel test and monitored a 49.8 ft. (15.20 m) long trench excavation in order to replace a leaking water line between the drinking fountain and the commemorative fountain in the south and west lawn area of the park. Only historic era (late-19th and 20th century) artifacts were recovered from the shovel test, and only two historic objects were encountered during the monitoring of the excavation of the trench. No pre-contact artifacts were observed or collected during this operation (Cromwell 2007).

2007 Project

In 2007, the NPS had to conduct emergency excavations to replace a failing and leaking water back flow preventer near the main public entrance to the McLoughlin House (on the east façade of the structure). In order to affect the repair, an existing 3 x 2 ft. concrete vault, buried to 16 in. below surface was removed, and the existing hole was expanded to approximately 4 x 3 ft. and 20 in. below surface. The excavations were archaeologically monitored and one fragment of

undecorated white ironstone ceramic and a fragment of red brick (both dating to the turn of the 20th century) were observed and not collected (Cromwell 2009).

2009-2010 Project

In August 2009, the NPS removed a large sycamore tree 2.4 m (8 ft.) east of the McLoughlin house. A professional arbor care contractor carefully removed the tree, ensuring that none of the tree elements damaged the McLoughlin House or the nearby aerial electrical wires. A stump with a maximum width of approximately 4 ft. (1.21 m) in diameter was left at approximately ground level. The stump was subsequently ground with a chain driven stump grinding machine, leaving a hole approximately 18 in. (45 cm) deep, and 5 ft. (1.52 m) in maximum diameter. No artifacts were observed in the resultant hole, which is not surprising, as the resultant matrix was a mixture of local sediment and ground tree stump material. The remaining hole was back filled with the surrounding matrix and some imported topsoil and has been allowed to regrow with turf grass since this date (Cromwell 2020: 12).

In addition, the NPS replaced an existing 4 in. diameter iron water pipe from Center Street to the east façade of the McLoughlin House in a hand excavated trench. Work to replace the line commenced on August 24, 2010. Two NPS employees started the excavations with a shovel adjacent to the east façade foundation wall, “pot holing” until the existing water line was discovered. The top of the pipe was encountered at approximately 20 in. (55 cm) below surface, and the bottom of the pipe at approximately 24 in. (61 cm). The excavations then continued, following the line east until the edge of the Center Street sidewalk was encountered (Figures 7-9). The pipe was found to increase in depth below surface as it headed east, away from the structure. At its furthest extent east the top of the pipe was approximately 3 ft. (91 cm) below surface. The encountered matrix surrounding the pipe from the structure’s foundation to the edge of the concrete appeared to have been previously excavated sediment that was likely a mixture of previously intact and fill deposits that had been excavated from a trench in the 1930s for the installation of the initial water line.

No pre-contact period artifacts were observed or recovered during these excavations, and no historic-era artifacts were recovered either. A small assortment of modern objects (broken bits of plastic, cigarette butts, and plastic candy wrapper elements) were observed, but not collected. As mentioned above, the excavation was limited to within the prism of the original 1930s era trench for the original water line, and the sediments had all been previously excavated (Cromwell 2020: 15).

2012 Project

In 2012, the NPS conducted limited testing on the northeast side of the McLoughlin House prior to the installation of a new utility corridor into the structure (Horton 2012). Two 50 x 50 cm shovel tests, ST01 and ST02 were excavated along the proposed route of a new electrical line. Three cultural features were recorded in these two units, two late-20th century 1 in. diameter water lines (one PVC and one steel), and one probable “root burn” indicated by fire reddened soil and charcoal (Horton 2012: 34).

A total of 142 historical and modern artifacts were encountered in these two shovel test units, and 92 historical objects were recovered (the remaining modern objects were recorded and returned into the excavated matrix). These historic era artifacts dated to as early as the mid-19th century

(4.9% of the total), to the turn of the 20th century (14.8% of the collection), to modern (post 1970, 1.9% of the total).

In addition, three pre-contact objects, (a broken projectile point, a utilized flake, and a possible stone abrader were recovered from these units (Horton 2012: 39). The projectile point, perhaps one of the most diagnostic pre-contact artifacts recovered from the site as a whole, was recovered from Stratum III of ST01, is made of basalt with eight black quartz <1 mm diameter inclusions scattered throughout. It is ovate in shape and unnotched, unstemmed, and unfluted. It is missing the tip portion and base, but is at least 44.57 mm long, 30.11 mm wide, with a maximum thickness of 8.53 mm. Stepped (broken) fractures along the margins indicate resharpening, although the morphology of the fractures is more indicative of materials type than reduction technology. When viewed laterally from the base, the main point axis ‘twists’ by about 10°, suggesting it was retouched/resharpened while hafted.

The point closely resembles Pettigrew’s (1981:17, 1990:520,522) Type 6a or 6b, both radiocarbon dated to the Merrybell Phase. Similar points were recovered from Stratum 6 of the Cholick Site, situated on the east bank of the Multnomah Channel on Sauvie Island. This layer was radiocarbon dated to ad 790, ad 570, and ad 230 (ibid:34), placing it within the Merrybell Phase for the Portland Basin. This discrepancy is yet to be resolved. According to Pettigrew (1981:109), Type 6a is recovered in "relatively high percentages only at sites more ancient than about A.D. 200," whereas Type 6b was determined to be one of the "low frequency types which do not show a reliable chronological pattern."

The utilized flake and the broken projectile point were both recovered from Stratum III, a redeposited fill also thoroughly mixed with historic era artifacts. The stone abrader was recovered from Stratum IV, interpreted as being a buried Ab horizon, likely dating ca. pre-1900.

After these units were excavated, a hand excavated trench from the Center Street sidewalk to the northeast corner of the McLoughlin House was archaeologically monitored for any further artifacts or cultural features. No additional cultural artifacts or features were encountered, other than previously installed late-20th century water and natural gas pipelines.

2020 Archaeological Testing Project

The National Park Service conducted archaeological testing around the immediate footprint of the McLoughlin House structure in the late summer of 2020, in order to provide data for the probable necessity of rehabilitating the foundation of the McLoughlin House. The project entailed the excavation of three 1 x 1 m test units, placed within 20 cm of the foundation of the structure. One unit was placed adjacent to three facades of the structure, TU01 on the north façade, TU02 on the west façade, and TU03 on the south façade of the structure.

These were the first large scale excavations that occurred on the site, and artifact analysis and report writing are still on-going. But some preliminary observations and data impressions are summarized here.

TU01 was excavated to a depth of 150 cm (4.9 ft.) below surface, and generally encountered construction disturbed fill to the base of excavations. Due to the depth of excavations and concerns for safety, formal excavations were terminated at this elevation, but a 25 cm round probe was excavated in the northwest corner of the unit to a depth of 189 cm (6.2 ft.) below surface, when either a large boulder or bedrock was hit, halting further excavations. Field records indicate approximately 1109 artifacts were recovered from this unit, with approximately 67% originating from the historic period, and 33% originating from the precontact period.

TU02 was excavated to depth of 140 cm (4.59 ft.) below surface and appeared to represent mostly intact sediments below approximately 80 cm (2.62 ft.) below surface. A total of 778 artifacts were recovered from this unit, with an almost even split between historic period artifacts (52% of the assemblage), and precontact era artifacts (48% of the assemblage). The apparently disturbed sediments had almost all historic era artifacts (down to a depth of 80 cm), with a mixture of both historic and precontact between 60-80 cm below surface, turning to all precontact artifacts below 80 cm below surface.

TU03 was excavated to a depth of 105 cm (3.44 ft.) below surface, where bedrock was encountered, and appeared to represent disturbed fill from the surface to approximately 54 cm (1.77 ft.) below surface. A total of 676 artifacts were recovered from this unit, with 71% being from the precontact period, and 29% from the historic period. No historic-era artifacts were recovered below 70 cm below surface from this unit, and this represents the densest concentration of precontact artifacts recovered from site 35CL318 to date.

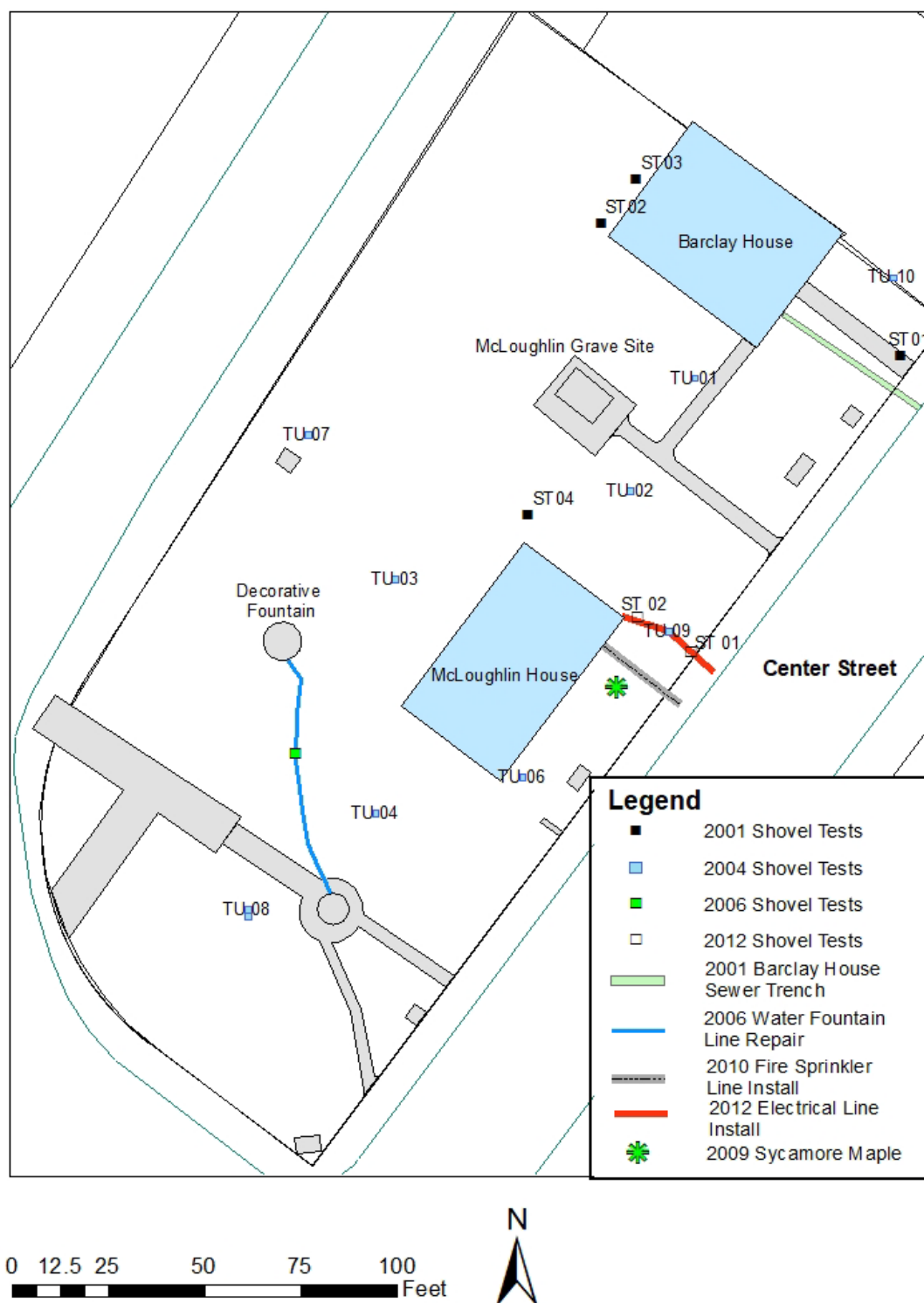


FIGURE 3. Map showing locations of all previous archaeological excavations and excavations that were archaeologically monitored at the McLoughlin House Unit.

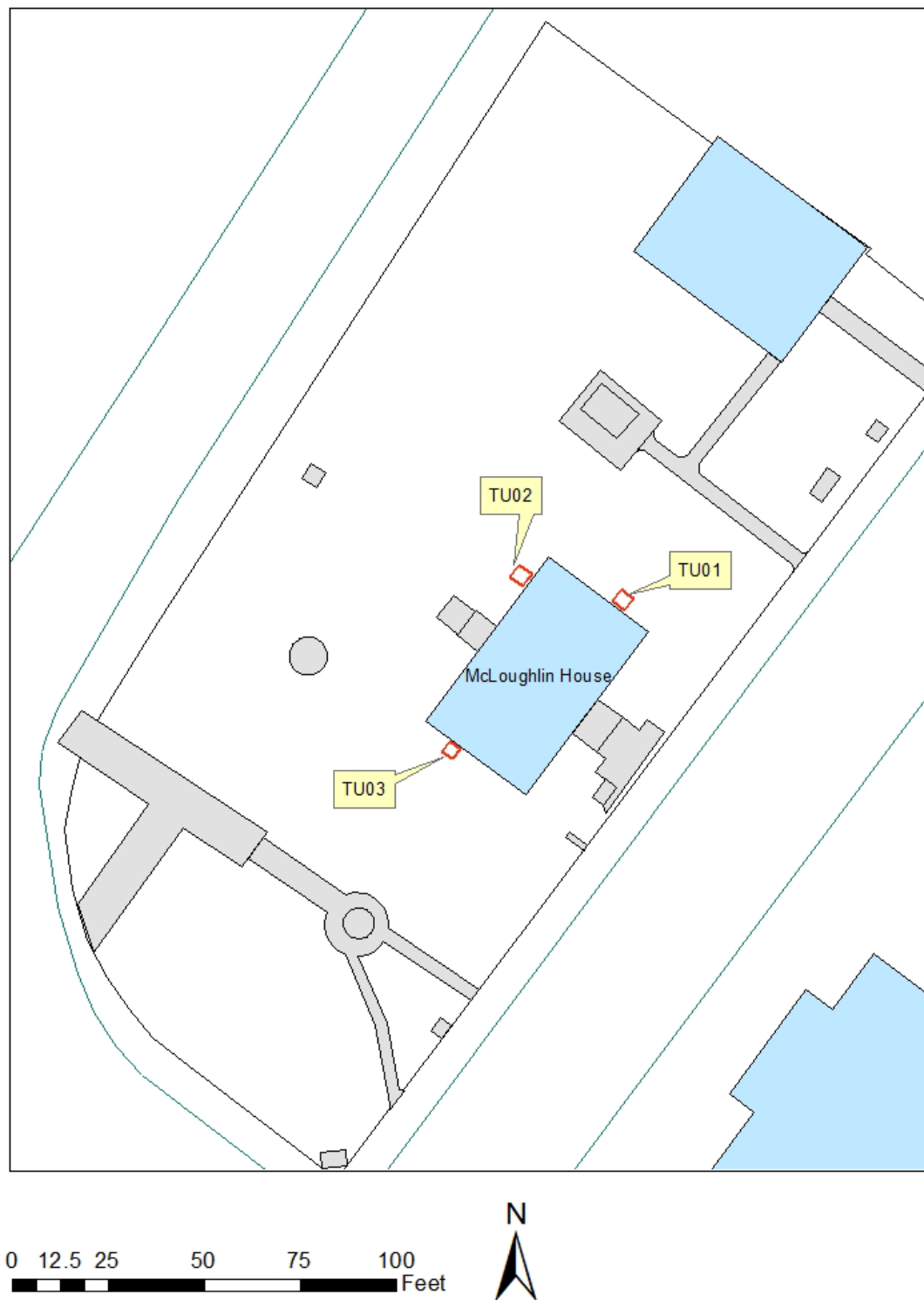


FIGURE 4. View of the locations of the three 1 x 1 m test units excavated at the McLoughlin House unit in 2020.

TABLE 1. Summary of archaeological investigations at the McLoughlin House NHS.

Date	Action	Project ²
2001	Monitor	Installation of new flowerbed on south end of property between sidewalk and Singer Hill Road.
2001	Four Shovel Tests ¹	Anticipation of emergency repairs to Barclay House sewer line and underground oil storage tank removal.
2001	Monitor	Repairs to Barclay House sewer line.
2001	Monitor	Removal of underground oil storage tank.
2004	Ten Shovel Tests ¹	Anticipation of additional utility upgrades to property.
2005	Monitor	City of Oregon City rehabilitation of 7 th Street.
2006	One Shovel Test & Monitor	Repair of a leaking sub-surface water line to the historic fountain at the McLoughlin House
2007	Monitor	Replacement of a leaking water back flow preventer on east side of the McLoughlin House
2009-2010	Monitor	Removal of sycamore maple tree and installation of new underground fire suppression line
2012	Two Shovel Tests & Monitor	Installation of new electrical service into the McLoughlin House
2020	Three 1 x 1 m Test Units	Planned Rehabilitation of the McLoughlin House foundation

¹ = Shovel Tests measure at least 50 x 50 cm (19.7 x 19.7 in.) square; ² = See Cromwell (2005)

Pre-contact Artifacts: The ten shovel tests excavated in 2004 encountered a fairly dense deposit of precontact artifacts spread around the site. A total of 236 fragments of lithic debitage, and two lithic tools were collected from between 30 and 110 cmbs (12-43.3 in.) from various shovel test units. Raw materials reflected in the debitage consist of chert (n=95), jasper (n=86), chalcedony (n=31), basalt (n=4), obsidian (n=2), and non-defined cryptocrystalline silicate (n=2). Mass analysis of debitage size classes, based on methods detailed in Byram (1996), suggests the flakes are indicative of primary and secondary stage flake removal in tool production. Most of the flakes did not exhibit striking platforms. Tools consist of one broken chert biface (<3 cm in size) and a utilized jasper flake (Cromwell 2005:28).

The three 1 x 1 m test units excavated around the foundation of the McLoughlin House confirmed the presence of a moderate deposit of precontact artifacts mixed with an historic deposit in disturbed contexts, and a fairly dense deposit of precontact artifacts in intact, deeply buried deposits (Cromwell, in progress). A total of 1249 precontact artifacts were recovered in this testing project, mostly debitage, and at least six tools were recovered as well.

Historical Materials: A total of 4,042 artifacts were recovered between 2001 and 2005, reflecting a generalized sheet midden scatter of late-19th and early-20th century artifacts throughout the site

area, in addition to culturally formed, localized dumps of late-19th century artifacts (which may have been burned after dumping). Most of the historic period artifacts are architectural, domestic and personal in nature. Alcohol, medicinal storage and consumption bottles (NISP=1,285) formed the largest part of the overall assemblage, with 29% (n=375) in a melted state, fused with other material types forming composite artifacts created during a fire.

A total of approximately 1315 additional historic era artifacts were recovered during the 2020 archaeological testing project. These data are still being analyzed, but they are consistent with the types and date range of materials recovered in previous archaeological excavations around the site.

The historical artifacts are not associated with the mid to late-19th century occupation of the house by the McLoughlin family, but likely with mid to late-19th century use as a Public Square and/or as a neighborhood refuse dump site, early-20th century development and occupation of the McLoughlin House NHS by the McLoughlin House Memorial Association (MMA), and/or the WPA Singer Creek Falls and Steps project. For NPS management purposes, these deposits are currently considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under, but not necessarily limited to, criterion D (Cromwell 2005:29).

Previous Archaeological Testing Results of Greatest Concern to This Undertaking and Area of Potential Effect

The most pertinent archaeological results related to this proposed undertaking were the excavation of two 50 x 50 cm shovel tests in 2004, specifically TU02 and TU04. TU2 was placed approximately 4.75 m east of the northwest corner of the McLoughlin House, then 8.10 m northeast of this point. This shovel test was excavated to a depth of 110-cm (3.60ft.) below surface (Cromwell 2005:10). The excavators noted the presence of a mottled clay loam fill, varying from grayish brown to dark brown. At 78-cm (2.55 ft.) below surface, an abrupt sediment change was noted to a pale brown, soft silt loam, interpreted as a buried A-horizon. A total of 329 historic period (late-19th and early-20th century), and 8 precontact period artifacts were recovered from this shovel test.

TU4 was placed 7.7 m south of the southwest corner of the McLoughlin House. This shovel test was excavated to a depth of 110-cm (3.6 ft.) below surface (Cromwell 2005: 10). Fill deposits of dark brown sandy loam were noted between 15-50-cm below surface, turning into a dark brown silt loam below 50-cm (interpreted as a buried A-horizon). A mixture of late-19th century and early-20th century artifacts was encountered between the surface and 60-cm below surface, and a dense deposit of prehistoric lithic debitage, and one broken biface fragment were recovered between 50-110-cm below surface. A total of 71 historic period artifacts (late-19th and early-20th century), and 92 precontact period artifacts were recovered from this shovel test. This is one of the densest concentrations of precontact period artifacts recovered from the site, with the majority consisting of lithic debitage, but also a broken biface tool and a utilized flake.

The results of these shovel tests are further shown in Tables 2 and 3.

The Area of Potential Effect for this undertaking is defined by the locations of these two shovel test units, and is demonstrated in Figure 5.

TABLE 2. Results of Historic Era Artifacts recovered from 2004 Excavated TU02 and TU04

TU	LEVEL	MAX DEPTH (CM)	N ARTIFACTS	VOLUME (M ³)	ARTIFACTS/M ³
TU02	1	10	15	0.025	600
TU02	2	20	13	0.025	520
TU02	3	30	11	0.025	440
TU02	4	40	5	0.025	200
TU02	5	50	47	0.025	1880
TU02	6	60	31	0.025	1240
TU02	7	70	6	0.025	240
TU02	8	80	12	0.025	480
TU02	9	90	95	0.025	3800
TU02	10	100	47	0.025	1880
TU02	11	110	47	0.025	1880
TU04	1	10	4	0.025	160
TU04	2	20	2	0.025	80
TU04	3	30	0	0.025	0
TU04	4	40	4	0.025	160
TU04	5	50	52	0.025	2080
TU04	6	60	9	0.025	360
TU04	7	70	0	0.025	0
TU04	8	80	0	0.025	0
TU04	9	90	0	0.025	0
TU04	10	100	0	0.025	0
TU04	11	110	0	0.025	0

TABLE 3. Results of Precontact-Era Artifacts recovered from 2004 Excavated TU02 and TU04

TU	LEVEL	MAX DEPTH (CM)	N ARTIFACTS	VOLUME (M ³)	ARTIFACTS/M ³
TU02	8	80	1	0.025	40
TU02	9	90	7	0.025	280
TU04	5	50	2	0.025	80
TU04	6	60	27	0.025	1080
TU04	7	70	9	0.025	360
TU04	8	80	2	0.025	80
TU04	9	90	22	0.025	880
TU04	10	100	24	0.025	960
TU04	11	110	6	0.025	240



FIGURE 5. View of the Area of Potential Effect for this undertaking, the locations of 2004 excavated TU02 and TU04.

Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment

The analysis of archaeological sensitivity was based upon documentary sources and the number of reported sites in the area (Table 4) in conjunction with their topographic similarity to the current project area, and the fact that the APE is within the McLoughlin House NHS site (35CL318). Based upon the results of these previous archaeological projects presented above, it is clear that there is a “Moderate” to “High” archaeological sensitivity for most of the McLoughlin House unit, for both pre-contact and historical materials. These sensitivities are more aimed at the intact sediments, but previous results also show dense deposits of historic materials, and low-density deposits of pre-contact materials even in the sedimentary fill. However, as also noted above, there is a real localized “hit or miss” nature to these deposits, and there is likely to be many areas and sub-surface elevations across the site that are nearly sterile of cultural materials.

TABLE 4. Known archaeological sites within 4.8 km (3 miles) of McLoughlin House NHS¹.

SITE No.	SITE NAME	SITE DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT
35CL09	(None)	Lithic debitage, hammerstones, groundstone	Beach deposit along west bank of Willamette River
35CL10	Livesay	Projectile points, bifaces	Plow zone in Clackamas Heights
35CL12	Canemah	Fire pits with shell fragments and midden accumulation	Beach deposit along east bank of Willamette River
35CL13	Clowewalla Village	Extensive artifact deposits with longhouse related features	Beach deposit along west bank of Willamette River
35CL14	Henry's Portage	Lithic debitage, net weights, mammal bone fragments	Beach deposit along west bank of Willamette River
35CL15	(None)	Flaked cobblestone tools, hammerstones	Surface finds upland, north bank of Abernethy Creek
35CL19	Abernathy Creek	Midden, extensive prehistoric archaeological site with burials	Beach deposit along east bank of Willamette River
35CL76	(None)	Lithic scatter with historic debris	Beach deposit along west bank of Willamette River
35CL236	Black Point Petroglyphs	Petroglyphs	On rocks in Willamette River
35CL318	McLoughlin House	Historic (late 19 th and early-20 th century) Refuse Scatter and Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Riverine terrace along east bank of Willamette River

¹ = Based on data presented in Cromwell (2005)

V. RESEARCH DESIGN

This research design is based upon the historical and archaeological data presented above, as well as the understanding of the proposed geotechnical soil survey project as of the time of its writing. The proposed Scope of Work presented by NV5 engineering consists of drilling two borings to a depth of 15 ft. below ground surface or auger refusal, whichever is shallower. The drilling will utilize a track mounted, diesel hydraulic drill rig, using a 4.5 in. (11.43 cm) diameter bucket auger. It is anticipated that the bucket auger will leave a hole up to 6 in. (15.24 cm) in diameter. All drill cuttings will be placed on tarps to protect the surface conditions and in order to make sedimentary observations, and at the completion of each test, all sediments will be returned to the holes.

The engineering firm, NV5, proposes to place these two drill borings one on each side of the north and south façade of the McLoughlin House structure. Their preliminary map suggested locations that were approximately 5 m from the center points from either the north or south facades of the structure. While referring to the park's GIS data of previous archaeology at the site, it was noted that these proposed locations were within 2 m each of the 2004 excavated 50 x 50 cm shovel tests, TU02 and TU04, and the engineering firm confirmed that these two locations would meet their requirements.

VI. FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

In order to mitigate for the potential of harm to archaeological deposits associated with 35CL318, while utilizing archaeological data from these locations to help make the determine of effect, it is proposed to place the drill rig to center the auger in the middle of these two previously excavated shovel test locations. These shovel tests were recorded with a sub-cm accuracy laser total station in 2004, and their locations are recorded in the park's GIS database. Using these data, attempts have been made using long tapes, compass, and cadastral data, to relocate the center points of these two shovel tests. These locations have been marked with survey stakes. It is proposed to use a flat nosed hand shovel to remove an approximate 2 x 2 m square of grass centered on these staked locations (no deeper than 2.5 cm) in an attempt to positively identify the edges of these back filled shovel tests, prior to the placement of the drill rig.

Although these locations have been previously archaeologically excavated, and all of the excavated matrix has been sieved through nested ¼- and ⅛-in. (6 mm and 3 mm) mesh hardware cloth for artifacts, a National Park Service Archaeologist will still be present during drilling to archaeologically monitor these excavations. In the unlikely event that artifacts are noted in the matrix, they will be collected and bagged from each unit and by depth below ground surface and will be separated by material type. A bag catalog for each unit will be maintained in the field to track the collections.

A photo log will be maintained in the field to track the photographs taken, including site name and number, photographer, date, frame number, facing direction, and a description of the subject. All photographs will be recorded with digital phone cameras of at least 12-megapixel resolution. If significant intact archaeological resources are discovered that cannot be avoided, consulting

parties will be notified, and plans will be developed for data recovery excavations or other actions to mitigate the adverse effects to these resources.

Inadvertent Discovery Policy

In a situation where possible human remains (i.e., any medium sized mammal bones) are inadvertently encountered during this work, all excavation in the area will cease immediately. The remains will be covered with a shallow layer of culturally sterile sediment, then with a sheet of plastic tarp material, and another layer of culturally sterile sediment. The excavation area will be monitored by staff to ensure that nobody disturbs the remains, and a qualified physical anthropologist will be called to verify if the remains are human or not. This determination will be made in the field by carefully removing the sterile fill and plastic and observing the remains in their contexts. If the remains are determined to be non-human, and if the area needs to be excavated further, the excavations will proceed. If the remains are determined to be human, excavations in the area will be terminated, all artifact discoveries from the strata associated with the remains, including any associated funerary objects, will be placed in the base of the unit, and the area will be backfilled with its original sediment. All consulting tribes, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, and interested parties will be notified of the discovery within a 24-hour period.

In a situation where definite human remains are inadvertently encountered during this archaeological work, all excavation in the area will cease immediately. When the remains are verified that they are human (by a qualified physical anthropologist), excavations in the area will be terminated, all artifact discoveries from the strata associated with the remains, including any associated funerary objects, will be placed in the base of the excavation, and the area will be backfilled with its original sediment. All consulting tribes, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, and interested parties will be notified of the discovery within a 24-hour period, and a negotiation process will initiate to determine the necessary mitigation processes to allow the project to proceed again.

Documentation

In the unlikely scenario where artifacts are recovered from this investigation, they will be documented according to Fort Vancouver NHS standards. The methods outlined below are covered in greater detail in the Fort Vancouver Archaeology Field Manual (Wilson, et al., 2011). As mentioned above, all field records will be collected on tablet computers in the field, and will eventually be printed on archival quality paper, including forms for shovel tests, excavation units by level, features, bag catalogs, sketches, and profiles.

Artifacts will be bagged by provenience and type, with provenience and excavation information recorded on each individual bag. A master bag catalog for each excavation unit will be maintained. Excavations will be photographically documented, digitally at a resolution of four megapixels or greater, and listed on a photo log. More extensive or detailed profiles will be drawn on Clearprint 100% cotton graph paper or equivalent archival quality paper. Supervisor's field notes will be recorded on Rite in the Rain notebooks or equivalent. Artifacts and field documents will be organized by provenience and kept in a secure location at the end of each day.

At the end of this project, all original field forms, notes, photographs, maps, profiles, and associated documents will be organized by provenience and delivered to the Fort Vancouver NHS curation facility, or to a secure temporary field lab onsite.

Collection Policy

All artifacts observed will be collected during archaeological monitoring of these geotechnical tests at the McLoughlin House Unit, with the exception of the following items, which will be recorded and backfilled in their excavation units:

- Modern trash, such as paper, plastic, and foil food wrappers and containers, and materials younger than 50 years (unless of special significance).
- Construction materials such as: asphalt, concrete, construction debris, conduit, industrial tile, gravel, and other similar items. In some instances, samples of construction debris or other objects may be collected as type specimens.
- Nondiagnostic ferrous metal fragments.
- Hazardous materials, including asbestos and items contaminated with hazardous chemicals. Lead artifacts may be collected.
- Live munitions except historical small arms ammunition. Live munitions should be subject to the project safety protocol for munitions: call 911. If a suspected munition (not small arms) is cleared as a “blank” or defused munitions by a qualified bomb squad, then collection of the object will be decided on a case-by-case basis through consultation with the principal investigator, NPS archaeologist, and NPS curator or designees.
- Oversized objects, greater than 0.5 m³ may be recorded, left in the ground, and not collected. The option of collecting and/or dismantling such an object for collection will be decided on a case-by-case basis through consultation with the Principal Investigator, NPS archaeologist, and NPS curator or designees.
- Coal, coke, clinker/slag, and fire-cracked rock will be analyzed in the field and weighed by provenience unit.

Samples of these artifacts may be collected under special circumstances. Such materials will be analyzed in the lab but may not be accessioned.

Objects taken to the laboratory that later prove to be artifacts that were not to be collected will be disposed of in a landfill. Some unidentified ferrous objects that are collected and analyzed may not be accessioned, with decisions made on a case-by-case basis.

Charcoal and sediment samples may be collected as an additional means of evaluating cultural or geological deposits. The portions of these samples that are not used in analysis may be accessioned into the collection at the discretion of the NPS archaeologist and NPS curator.

Laboratory Procedures

Any artifacts recovered from archaeological monitoring activities at the McLoughlin House Unit will be prepared, processed, and analyzed at the Northwest Cultural Resources Institute (NCRI) archaeological laboratory at Fort Vancouver NHS. The methods outlined below are covered in greater detail in the Fort Vancouver Archaeology Lab Manual (Wilson et al. 2011).

Artifacts will be received into the laboratory along with the appropriate field forms and bag catalogs. All laboratory records will be kept on archival quality paper. Artifacts from each unit of provenience will be assigned a unique lot number. Within each lot, artifacts will be sorted by type (glass, ceramics, buttons, nails, metal objects, stone tools, etc.) and assigned a unique specimen number. The information on the field bag will then be transferred to a wash label. The front of the original field bag with the provenience information will be cut out and inserted into a clean 4-mil thick curation bag. These two labels will accompany the artifacts throughout processing, analysis, and curation.

All recovered artifacts will be cleaned either by washing or by dry brushing as appropriate. When fully dry, artifacts and their wash labels will be put in the 4-mil curation bag. Bags will then be sorted for analysis, numerically by lot and specimen number within artifact types.

Artifacts will be analyzed by material type, manufacturing and technological characteristics, and formation process traces. Previously constructed typologies for Fort Vancouver will be employed to identify the collected artifacts. Detailed methods for each artifact type are included in the Fort Vancouver Archaeology Lab Manual (Wilson et al. 2011). These methods include such things as how an artifact is to be measured, detailed descriptions of different classes of that object type, and various attributes to be recorded. As each artifact is analyzed, the results will be recorded on an analysis sheet. These results will be entered into an Excel spreadsheet database containing one worksheet for the master list of all artifacts, and a separate worksheet for each artifact type. The lot numbers will be entered into a master lot catalog. After analysis, artifacts will be organized numerically by lot and specimen number within artifact types and housed in museum-grade plastic boxes with approved labels.

Curation Standards

Fort Vancouver NHS is committed to preserving the material culture of the McLoughlin House Unit and related sites. The area's historical and archaeological legacy is curated at the park according to the professional standards laid out by the NPS and the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 79).

At the end of the McLoughlin House Unit project, all artifacts, original laboratory documents, analysis data, original field notes, reports, archival paper copies and CDs of digital files, maps, photographs, and associated documents will be curated at Fort Vancouver NHS curation facility in a secure, climate-controlled space. Short-term care will include intake, processing, and cataloging of the artifacts and documents. Long-term care will include routine care, data management, conservation, and the maintenance of the curation space to Federal standards. The collection will be open to researchers in accordance with Federal standards, and artifacts will eventually be featured in the Fort Vancouver NHS online catalog.

The NPS has already contacted and received permission from the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History to curate any artifacts recovered from these excavations with all of the other archaeological collections originating from site 35CL318 at the main curation facility at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in Vancouver, Washington.

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CITY OF OREGON CITY

Staff Report

625 Center Street
Oregon City, OR 97045
503-657-0891

To: Parks & Recreation Advisory Committee **Agenda Date:** 01/26/2023
From: Assistant Parks and Recreation Director, Denise Conrad

SUBJECT:

Charter Park Designations Update

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Informational

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Most park properties and park related facilities have undergone the charter park process. There remains five properties or portions of properties which have either long-term underlying issues or short-term issues that need to be resolved prior to being designated as Charter Parks. Those properties include Ermatinger House, Dement Park, Sportcraft Landing, McLoughlin Promenade, and Clairmont Way.

BACKGROUND:

The City of Oregon City has a goal of designating all parks and park related facilities as "Charter Parks". The Oregon City Charter provides additional protections and limitations on the use of parks and natural areas that are designated.

Section 40 - Purpose of the Oregon City Charter states:

The purpose of this Chapter X of the Charter is to prevent the transfer, sale, vacation, or major change in use of city parks without first obtaining an approving vote of the legal voters of this city; to designate certain park areas and their use; to preserve the natural beauty of public parks and to protect the rights of citizens in the preservation of their heritage of nature. Its purpose also is to establish authority and procedures for abatement of nuisances and fire hazards for the protection of the public, as well as protection of the rights of individual citizens.

Section 41 - Approval by Voters of the Oregon City Charter states:

The commission may not do any of the following listed acts with regard to any designated city park or part thereof without first obtaining approval of the legal voters of the city. Said acts are as follows:

- Sell, lease, or otherwise transfer park property.
- Vacate or otherwise change the legal status of any park.
- Construct permanent buildings or structures thereon other than for recreational purposes and park maintenance. In any case where at the date of adoption of this section there are existing structures which do not comply with this provision, such structures and any additions and alterations thereto are excepted from the provisions of this section.
- Change the status of a natural park; construct buildings, or clear vegetation in a natural park, except for the construction of trails and essential roads and elimination of hazards constituting a clear and present danger to the public.

Section 43 - Additional Parks of the Oregon City Charter states:

Additional parks may be created, and land established as parks upon the acceptance by the commission of a gift to the city for park purposes or a dedication of land as a park. Real property owned or acquired by the city in other manners may be designated as a park by ordinance. Park areas may be specifically designated as natural parks and when so designated shall be maintained as provided in Section 41. Whenever any real property is designated as a park as provided herein, it is subject to all the provisions of this Chapter X.

Most parks properties and park related facilities have undergone the charter park process. There remains five properties or portions of properties which have either long-term underlying issues or short-term issues that need to be resolved prior to being designated as Charter parks. They include:

- Sportcraft Landing Ord. 18-1025 was not adopted by the Commission. The site is currently leased by a contractor which may preclude future leases.
- Ermatinger House Ord. 18-1030 was not adopted by the Commission. Property line discrepancy.
- McLoughlin Promenade. The Promenade survey has been completed. Additional work necessary to determine how to address apparent encroachments.
- Dement Park. Additional work necessary to determine if the property should be kept by the City.
- Clairmont Way Tax Lots. Additional work necessary to address issues associated with the existing high voltage overhead transmission wire easement.

1.

Charter Park – Informational Update

Denise Conrad– Assistant Parks and Recreation Director

Parks & Recreation Advisory Committee
January 26, 2023

Parks not adopted as Charter Parks

- Sportcraft Landing
- McLoughlin Promenade
- Ermatinger House
- Dement Park
- Clairmont Way Undeveloped Property



Sportcraft Landing

- Concerns or issues to moving forward with adopting as a Charter Park
 - Sportcraft Landing has had a longstanding lease agreement to a third party for boat moorage and houseboats
 - Designating this property as a Charter Park, the City would no longer be able to lease to a private or third-party operator
- Chapter X Section 41 (a)
 - The commission may not do any of the following listed acts with regard to any designated city park or part thereof without first obtaining approval of the legal voters of the city. Said acts are as follows
 - (a) Sell, lease or otherwise transfer park property



McLoughlin Promenade

- Concerns or issues to moving forward with adopting as a Charter Park
 - Utility easements need to be verified
 - The park did not have a complete legal description that impeded the process to adopt
 - 2019 a boundary survey was completed by a survey firm
 - A significant number of encroachments were identified throughout the Promenade property from the adjacent private property owners
 - To include structures, private access to properties, parking and landscaping encroachments



McLoughlin Promenade



Charter Park Informational Update

Ermatinger House

- Concerns or issues to moving forward with adopting as a Charter Park
 - The property taxlot encompasses the 7th Street fire station
 - The fire station building, and designated parking spaces are leased to CCFD #1
 - The parking for the Library is also encompassed in this taxlot per the Planning requirements during the development of the new addition attached to the Carnegie Library
 - A property line adjustment may be an option to address separation from the fire station building



Ermatinger House-Planning Notes



Adjustment
Property line adjustment
property line adjustment
Marking agreements as a Type I Minor Site Plan and Design Review
Temporary parking requirements with new lot lines



Ermatinger House



Charter Park Informational Update

Dement Park

- PRAC has previously discussed potentially selling this 0.4-acre lot
- PRAC had previously discussed not making this a Charter Park
 - This property is below the minimum standard for a park (3 acres) (Minimum standard noted 2008 Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update page 11)
 - This property also resides in geological hazard zone for steep slopes overlay



Dement Park



Charter Park Informational Update

Clairmont Way

- This property was purchased with the intent of developing a dog park
- Concerns or issues to moving forward with adopting as a Charter Park
 - Bonneville Power Administration and PGE have easement overlays on this property
 - Both easements have restrictions as to what is allowable on the property or developed



Clairmont Way



Clairmont Way-PGE Right-of-Way Restrictions

PGE's ROW generally prohibited uses (exceptions may apply after internal review and approval by PGE Engineering)

For safety reasons, the following types of structures and activities are generally **not allowed** within PGE's right-of-way:

- Building structures of any type (permanent or temporary). This includes but is not limited to sheds, playground equipment, basketball courts, restrooms, picnic facilities such as shelters, tables and barbecues
- Grade cutting or filling
- Any changes to the ground level, by adding or removing for instance gravel, bark dust or soil
- Any vegetation with a maximum mature height of 15 feet or taller
- Any structure, obstruction or construction within 50 feet of a transmission structure
- Excavation within 50 feet of a transmission structure
- Burn piles/fires
- Fire arms including target shooting under, near or at utility equipment (poles/wires/transformers)

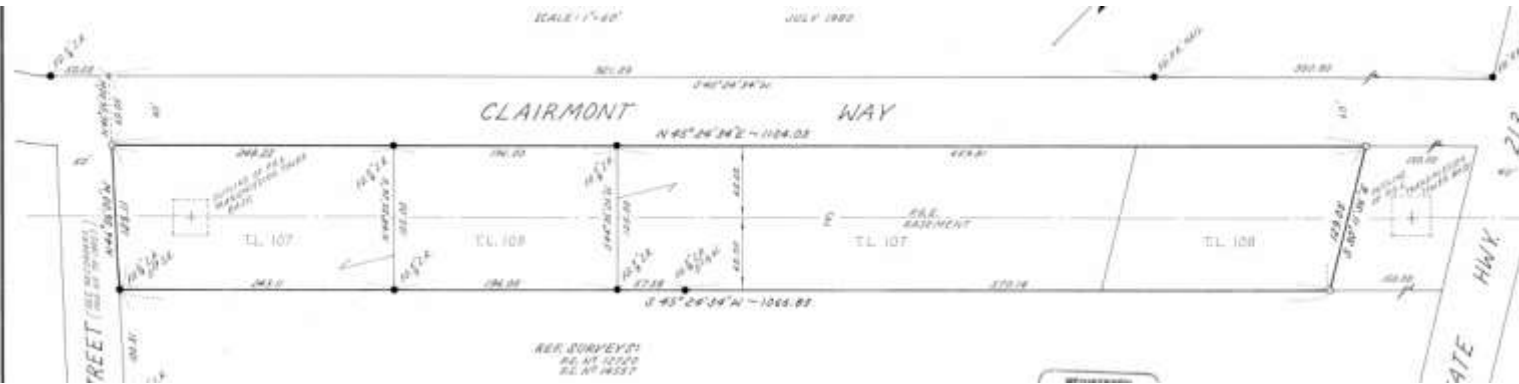
PGE Right-of-way generally allowed uses (exceptions may apply after internal review and approval by PGE Engineering)

Community gardens and dog parks

The site of the garden or dog park cannot interfere with access to our existing structures.



Charter Park Informational Update



Clairmont Way- BPA Right-of-Way Restrictions

- Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has a vacant easement adjacent along the south side of the two parcels
- Standard restrictions
 - No permanent structures
 - Temporary structures are sometimes allowed if under 1000 cubic feet
 - Ground to conductor clearances must be maintained at 20-25 feet
 - Nothing within 25 feet of wood pole structures
 - Nothing within 50 feet of steel/metal structures
 - No trees
 - Anything installed in BPA ROW may need to be relocated or completely removed when BPA utilizes the ROW



Clairmont Way



Charter Park Informational Update

Clairmont Way

- Street Information:

- Clairmont Way is considered a collector street
- In 2019, a traffic trailer did a count averaging about 2,500 cars a day on Clairmont between Berta to Molalla

- Planning Information:

- The combined taxlots are under 10 acres requiring a Type II Site Plan and Design Review application
- High water table is noted on the property

