STATE OF OREGON
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY COVER

(Updated 6/10/2013)

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Author(s) Name: Blake, Karry
Title of Report: Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Sadri-East Parcel Environmental Investigation Project, Tillamook County, Oregon (SWCA Project No. 30662)

Date: December 8, 2014 District/Contractor: SWCA Environmental Consultants
Agency/Client: Tillamook County Agency Report Number: _____

County (ies): Tillamook County Township: 1 S Range: 10 W Section: 25
Quad(s): Tillamook, OR Project Acres: Survey Acres: 66

CD Submitted? Yes Does this replace a draft? No

Project activity: Monitoring Archaeological Permit No.: _____
Were archaeological materials collected from excavation? No
Field note location: SWCA Portland Office Curation Location: N/A Accession #:N/A
Sites Found? Yes Prehistoric #: 0 Historic #:2
Historic Properties. Found? No Historic Property #: 0
TCP(s) found? No Isolates Found? Yes Isolate #: 1

Keywords: _____

SHPO Trinomial #:	Temporary site #
_____	30662-S-WB-1
_____	30662-S-WB-2
_____	30662-IF-1
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

REPORT CHECK LIST

Report should contain the following items:

- Location, legal description (T,R,S) with USGS map
- Clear objectives and methods
- A summary of the results of the survey
- A report of where the survey records and data are stored
- A research design that:
  - Details survey objectives
  - Details specific methods
  - Details expected results
  - Details area surveyed including map(s) and legal location information
  - Details how results will feedback in the planning process (i.e., recommendations, future work)

Please be sure that any electronic version of a report submitted to Oregon SHPO has its figures, appendices, attachments, correspondence, graphic elements, etc., compiled into one single PDF file. Thank you!

SWCA
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
Sound Science. Creative Solutions.

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December 8, 2014

Paul Levesque
Tillamook County Chief of Staff
201 Laurel Avenue
Tillamook, OR 97141
(503) 842-1809

RE: Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Sadri-East Parcel Environmental Investigation Project, Tillamook County, Oregon (SWCA Project No. 30662)

Dear Mr. Levesque,

This letter report provides the results of cultural resources monitoring of soil and sediment sampling in the Sadri-East Parcel located in Tillamook County, Oregon. These excavations were undertaken to assess soil and sediment contamination related to the historical operation of two veneer mills in the general area as well as other commercial activities. This parcel represents a 66-acre area within a larger project area where remediation work is planned. Monitoring was conducted at the request of Tillamook County after the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) consulted with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and determined that the project area is situated within a location considered to have a high probability of containing cultural resources due to its proximity to two historical veneer mills.

Introduction

Tillamook County in coordination with DEQ intends to restore the natural floodplain habitat that was present along the western edge of Tillamook, Oregon, prior to the construction of the veneer mills. To this end, fill placed over the Sadri-East parcel during the first half of the twentieth century must be removed. The use of the property by two historical veneer mills as well as subsequent commercial enterprises introduced an unknown amount of lead and other contaminants into these sediments. The current project was undertaken to collect controlled soil and sediment samples to measure contaminant levels. Tillamook County retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to prepare an inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) prior to soil sampling, and to monitor all ground-disturbing activities. The IDP was intended to help avoid adverse effects to buried archaeological resources that could potentially be affected by the project by providing procedures to reasonably ensure that any cultural resources or human remains were properly identified and appropriately treated in accordance with state and federal law.

Project Location and Description

The project is located north of Tillamook and south and west of Hoquarten Slough, Tillamook County, Oregon, in Section 25, Township 1 South, Range 10 West, Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). Ground-

disturbing activities were limited to the excavation of 20 short trenches each measuring approximately 2-meter [m] [6.6-foot-long]) excavated to a maximum depth of 230 centimeters below surface (cmbs) to recover soil and sediment samples (Figure 2). The trenching locations are adjacent to the historically documented footprints of two veneer mills and associated log ponds.

Regulatory Context

This project is required to comply with state statutes (Oregon Revised Statute [ORS] 358.905–955 and ORS 97.740) that protect archaeological sites, objects, and human remains on both public and private lands in Oregon. The involvement of DEQ makes the project a federal undertaking and, as such, subject to compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, amended through 2006. Therefore, the project principals have to take into account the effects of their actions on historical resources resulting from the rehabilitation effort. The DEQ, in consultation with other federal, state, and local agencies and Native American tribes, must assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties by establishing a program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Background

The history of the project area is presented in detail in the findings of a Phase II environmental assessment report (Anderson Geological, Inc. 2014). Development of the project area began slowly in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with small mills focused on the production of piano posts and staves for hogsheads, casks, and barrels (Levesque et al. 1985).

The Tillamook Lumber Company mill, which began operations in 1885 to provide lumber for local needs, was one of the earliest mills located adjacent to the project area on Hoquarten Slough (Levesque et al. 1985:26). This mill changed hands in 1891 and expanded to include a door and sash factory. It was incorporated in 1892 as the Tillamook Lumber Company. While the Tillamook Lumber Company mill is credited with being the first mill with electricity in the Tillamook area (Levesque et al. 1985:27), the mill was not a participant in the cargo trade nor was it particularly significant in the region. In 1913, the Tillamook Lumber Company mill was purchased by A.F. Coats, Sr. and became part of the A.F. Coats Lumber Company (Levesque et al. 1985:27, 150). Following the sale, the mill expanded and remained a fixture in the area until 1950, when it was purchased by the owners of Oceanside Lumber Company at Garibaldi and dismantled (Levesque et al. 1985:52).

Plywood manufacturing began in Tillamook in 1926 with the formation of the Tillamook Spruce Veneer Company, which built and opened a veneer mill near Douglas Street and Front Avenue toward the eastern extent of the project area (see Figure 2). This mill was situated in a low-lying area and was built on pilings. The facilities at this mill included saws, drying kilns, a woodworking house, a boiler house, a machine shop, and an oil house. Wood was transported to the mill from Hoquarten Slough via a narrow inlet on the north side of the mill. The drag saw and core saw were located in the northwestern portion of the mill footprint with the boiler room, machine shop, and oil room located in the northeast (see Figure 2). Dry kilns were immediately south of the saws and boiler room. The southern portion of the footprint was the location of the woodworking house (see Figure 2). Its likely source of power was steam generated by boilers fueled by mill wood waste. It is believed that additional waste from this mill accumulated beneath the mill floor in the space between the floor and the ground surface created by building the mill on pilings.

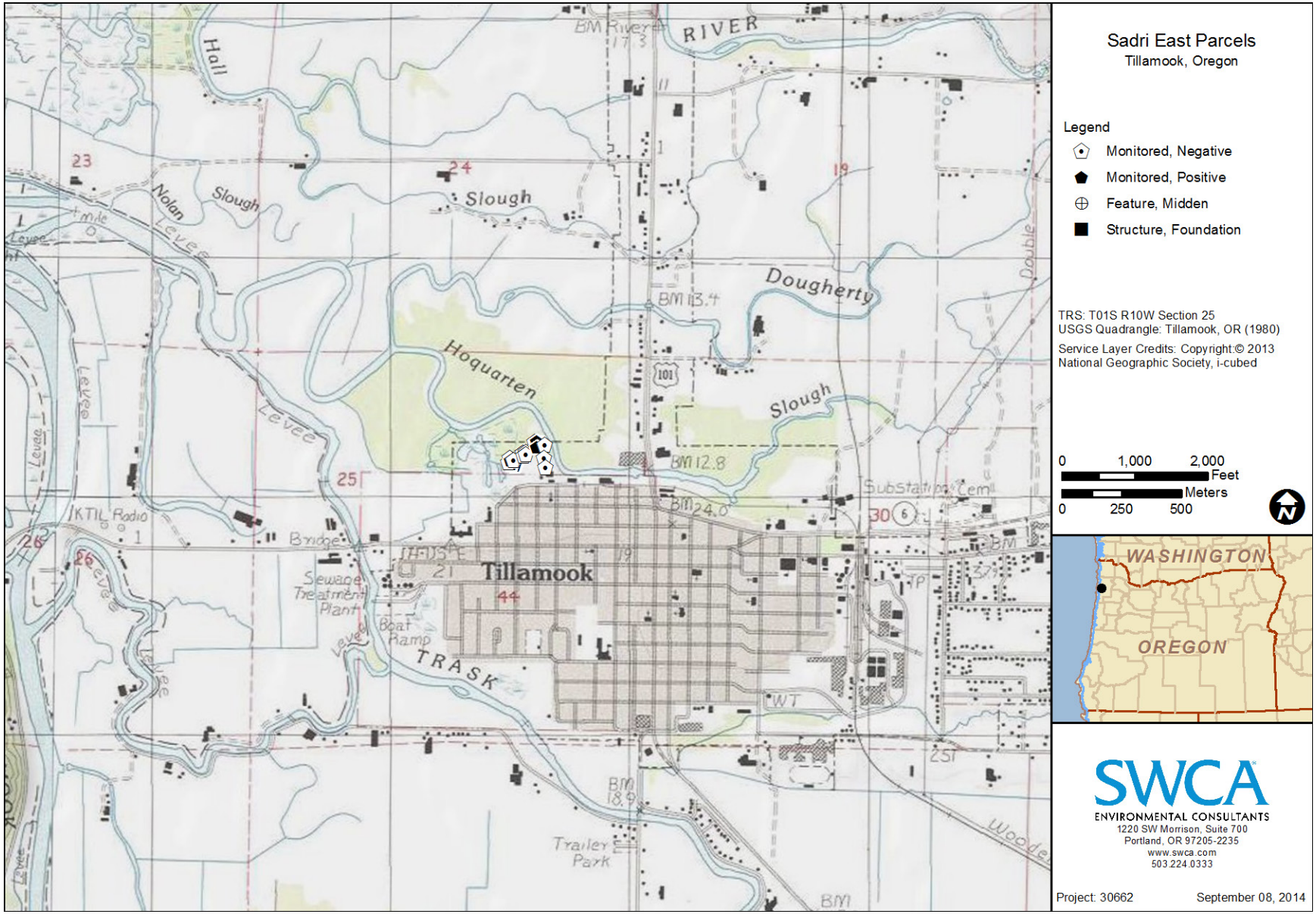

Figure 1. Project location.

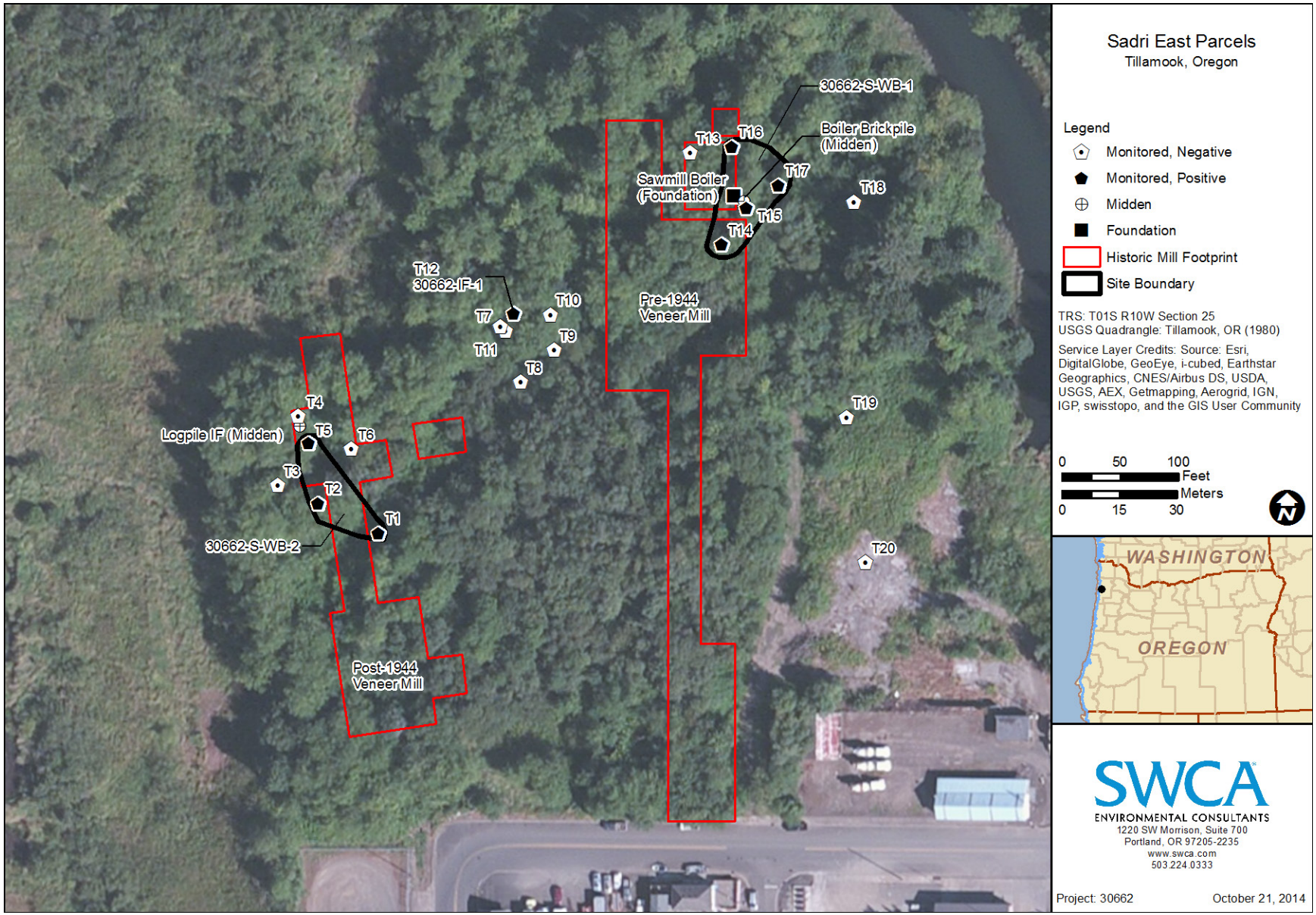

Figure 2. Monitoring locations, results, and the outlines of historic-period mill facilities.

The Tillamook Spruce Veneer Company mill was abandoned in 1944, and a new mill, the Aberdeen Plywood Company mill, was constructed west of the original mill (see Figure 2). Use of the Hoquarten Slough for log delivery was discontinued, and a log pond was built in a low-lying area west of the mill. A second log pond was created west of the existing pond in the mid- to late-1950s. The northern portion of this mill was comprised of lathe room, power room, and filing room. The clipper room and lunch room were located at the southern end of the mill footprint (see Figure 2). Power was supplied through electricity and steam, though the latter may have been abandoned in the late 1950s when a separate burner was constructed near the old mill for burning wood wastes. This factory produced green veneer, which was shipped to Tacoma, Washington, to a sister plant for further processing. There is no evidence that plywood manufacturing was ever performed at the Tillamook location. The mill closed in the mid-1960s, and the log ponds were drained. Fill material, possibly from the areas around the former mill buildings, was placed on the southeast corner of the west log pond around the same time as the closure of the mill. The filled area is currently overgrown with trees and dense vegetation.

Inadvertent Discovery Plan

The purpose of the IDP is to assist project proponents in complying with Oregon statutes in the event that archaeological objects or sites are inadvertently discovered during industrial site development–related ground disturbance. An IDP for archaeological objects and sites is different from an IDP for human remains, cairns, burials, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony of any native Indian (per ORS 97.740–760).

Oregon statute (ORS 358.905–961) defines the terms archaeological *object* and *site*. An archaeological *object* is the product of human activity and at least 75 years old. An archaeological *site* consists of archaeological *objects*. Oregon SHPO implements the statute by considering less than 10 archaeological *objects* to be an "isolate" or "isolated find." Isolates are not assigned site numbers (Smithsonian trinomials) and are often determined or considered not eligible to the NRHP (although it is possible for them to be listed). However, additional investigation (usually in the form of exploratory excavation) is often necessary to support isolate designation as opposed to the object(s) in question (if there are less than 10 objects) representing a portion of a site that has only partially been encountered. Archaeological sites consist of 10 or more objects generated by patterned cultural activity within an area reasonable to that activity, or one or more *features*. Archaeological sites are assigned a site number (Smithsonian trinomial) and are documented on a State of Oregon Archaeological Site Record form (site form). *Features* are non-portable archaeological remnants (e.g., hearth, camas oven, historical privy). An object or site that is eligible to the NRHP is considered "significant" and protected under ORS 358.905–961. Unevaluated archaeological objects and sites are treated as eligible to the NRHP, thereby being considered significant under ORS 358.905–961 until determined otherwise.

The IDP assumes the project proponent will have an Oregon "qualified" professional archaeologist (per ORS 390.235) and staff (as needed) on-site during industrial development–related ground disturbance. The archaeological monitoring of project-related ground disturbance will enable implementation of the IDP in an expedited manner and provide a level of assurance if archaeological objects or sites are encountered.

In the event archaeological objects or sites (not covered under ORS 97.740–760) are encountered during project-related ground disturbance, these are the protocols that will be followed.

- If archaeological objects are encountered, construction will be stopped by the archaeological monitor at the location of the find.
    - An Oregon "qualified" professional archaeologist will assess the find in terms of its NRHP eligibility (significance) through documentation (e.g., photographs, description, global positioning system [GPS] point collection, notation, sketch map, profile, screening spoil materials). If deemed necessary, exploratory excavations (test units) will be excavated in the immediate vicinity to determine if a larger site is present.
    - Oregon SHPO and tribal contacts will be informed of any encountered archaeological objects (Table 1).
    - If after assessment and documentation the find is not considered potentially eligible for the NRHP, construction may continue.
        - **Note:** In general, Oregon SHPO will concur that less than 10 historic-period (75 to ~200 years old) objects are not NRHP-significant if the items are clearly not associated with an important event (e.g., Lewis and Clark expedition), person (e.g., Joseph Meek), technology (e.g., early and rare type of barbed wire), or time period (e.g., period of Methodist Meeting House use [ca. 1840s–1860s]).
        - **Note:** In general, Oregon SHPO will concur that less than 10 pre-contact (200 years or older) objects are not NRHP-significant if the items are clearly not associated with a poorly understood or rare technology, are not part of a significant pattern or pattern of events, are not located on a land form referenced in a tribal oral account, or are not associated with a poorly documented period of prehistory (e.g., 9,000 to 15,000 years ago).
    - If after assessment and documentation the find is considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing, the Oregon SHPO and tribes will be contacted (see Table 1) and notified of the find, and a plan to proceed will be developed.
    - Mechanical excavations will not be stopped by the archaeological monitor if a single artifact, such as a single lithic flake, brick fragment, or glass shard is identified.
- If an archaeological site is encountered, construction will be stopped by the archaeological monitor at the location of the find.
    - The Oregon SHPO state archaeologist or assistant state archaeologist (see Table 1) will be contacted as well as the appropriate tribes.
    - Through consultation, a plan to address the find will be developed.

Table 1. Contact Information for Inadvertent Discoveries Made During Project Construction

Name	Title/Agency/Firm	Phone	Email
Dennis Griffith	State Archaeologist/Oregon SHPO	503-986-0674	dennis.griffin@state.or.us
John Pouley	Assistant State Archaeologist/ Oregon SHPO	503-986-0675	john.pouley@state.or.us
Mini Sharma-Ogle	SWCA Environmental Consultants	503-224-0333	msharma@swca.com
Robert Kentta	Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians	541-444-2532	rkentta@ctsi.nsn.us
David Harrelson	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	503-879-1630	david.harrelson@grandronde.org
Sally Bird	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	541-553-3555	sbird@wstribes.org

Methods

On September 3 and 4, 2014, SWCA archaeologist William Borkan monitored the excavation of 20 test trenches within the project area (see Figure 2). All excavations were completed using a track hoe (Figure 3). The test trenches measured approximately 1 m (3.3 feet) wide by 2 m (6.6 feet) long, and were excavated to a maximum depth of 230 cmbs (7.5 feet below surface). The goal of monitoring was to identify, document, and protect any cultural resources exposed during construction. The monitor visually inspected excavation sidewalls and spoil for the presence of cultural materials. Documentation included recording notes and observations, filling out forms for specific finds, drawing finds, and photographing the various stages of excavation and observed cultural materials.

Figure 3. Overview of the Sadri-East Parcel environmental trenching; view to the northeast.

Results

Cultural material was found in Trenches 1, 2, 5, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17 (see Figure 2). Trenches 14, 15, 16, and 17 are located within and adjacent to the location of the pre-1944 Tillamook Spruce Veneer Company mill, and have been designated as a site and assigned the temporary number 30662-S-WB-1.These trenches were excavated near the former locations of the boiler room, oil house, and machine shop spaces in the northeast portion of the mill footprint. Trenches 1, 2, and 5 are located within and adjacent to the post-1944 Aberdeen Plywood Company mill, and assigned the temporary number 30662-S-WB-2. These trenches were excavated near and within the former locations of the power room and filing room. One isolate was encountered in Trench 12 located between the two mill sites in the central portion of the project area.

Site 30662-S-WB-1

Site 30662-S-WB-1 is situated in a low-lying area northwest of Tillamook. This site was identified in Trenches 14, 15, 16, and 17 and at the modern ground surface. The site measures roughly 20 m by 10 m (66 feet by 33 feet), with a total area of approximately 200 square meters (2,153 square feet), and contains a boiler room foundation visible at ground surface with intact brick and mortaring atop a 3-foot-tall (0.9-m-tall) concrete foundation, and two midden features (Features 1 and 2) located to the east and north of Trenches 14, 15, and 16. Cultural materials were identified at less than 90 cmbs associated with fill materials in Trenches 15 and 16. In Trench 14, a single brick, consistent with the bricks forming part of the concrete foundation to the north, was identified in the sediments excavated between 30 and 60 cmbs. Trench 17 contained uniform plaster or a concrete slurry layer (potentially formed from concretions of washed-out concrete from concrete trucks over many deposits following deliveries to from the concrete plant located east of the site). The foundation, architectural debris, mill waste, and other historical artifacts observed in this area likely represent the remnants of the boiler room or oil room associated with the Tillamook Spruce Veneer Company mill.

Historically, at the time of occupation, mill waste materials were deposited below the mill floor atop the active soil strata, a grayish silty clay. The approximate age of the mill is inferred from oral history and historical documents, which place the original construction in 1926 and a later renovation in 1944 (Levesque et al. 1985).

The sediments exposed within the trenches are generally dark brown silty sand with abundant organic material, root inclusions, and few gravels to a depth of 60 cmbs (~24 inches). From 60 cmbs to 90 cmbs (~24-35 inches) the sediment is slightly more clay-rich silty sand loam with abundant sawdust. At 90 cmbs (35 inches), the sediment is entirely gray-green silty clay—the native sediment buried by fill in the early twentieth century. All cultural material associated with this site was found in the fill material above 90 cmbs (35 inches).

A portion of the sawmill boiler foundation represented by up to eight courses of stacked brick and mortar atop a 3-foot-tall (0.9-m-tall) concrete footing is visible above the ground surface within the project area (Figure 4). This foundation measures approximately 47 inches wide (120 cm wide) by 98 inches long (250 cm long). No metal objects or other machinery associated with the boiler room were identified during the investigation; it is likely that all of the boiler equipment was removed during the 1944 demolition of the mill.

Feature 1, identified in Trench 16, is a refuse pile related to the 1920's mill known to have been in the eastern portion of the project area. As the midden was identified within Trench 16, its full dimensions could not be determined. The midden is composed of layers of milled lumber and bricks on top of at least one sheet of steel or galvanized metal sheeting located at 80 cmbs (31 inches). Among the artifacts in this feature are several bricks, similar in size to those found in Feature 2 and the boiler foundation, several pieces of clear window glass, and a metal grate with large amounts of rust accumulating around eight nails. A wooden axe or mallet handle and a square nail were recovered from the west side of the trench. Two elongated metal pipes (one hollow and one solid wire) were uncovered at approximately 30 cmbs (~12 inches).

Feature 2 recorded to the east of the boiler room foundation contains at least 100 bricks, each measuring 8 inches (20 cm) by 4.5 inches (11 cm) by 2.25 inches (5.7 cm), and the bricks are the exact size and consistency as the in-place bricks associated with the boiler room foundation, suggesting that these are from the same structure and were left in a refuse pile when the structure was demolished.

Figure 4. Overview of the foundation with portion of brick wall visible in the background; view to the north.

The Tillamook Spruce Veneer Company mill is associated with the development of the plywood industry in the Tillamook area during the early twentieth century, and architectural features and historical debris were identified in buried contexts within the site area. Therefore, the site could be evaluated for NRHP listing under Criterion A and/or D. A prerequisite of NRHP eligibility is integrity of the characteristics necessary to convey the significance of the historical property. All of the mill buildings and associated facilities were demolished in 1944, and only one of the foundation elements (the boiler foundation) is visible above the ground surface within the surveyed area. The condition of the subsurface components of this site appears to be very poor. Wooden and metal artifacts are highly deteriorated after being buried in moist temperate soil conditions for roughly 70 years. The mixed nature of the architectural debris and mill waste suggests that the integrity of any buried deposits was compromised during demolition of the facilities. Due to the lack of integrity in the material recorded during this work, the site, as currently recorded, is recommended *ineligible* for listing on the NRHP.

Site 30662-S-WB-2

This site is situated on a low-lying floodplain just north of Tillamook and west of site 30662-S-WB-1 (see Figure 2). This site was identified in Trenches 1, 2, and 5. It consists of a building foundation and a log pile feature just northeast of the foundation with associated artifacts. These are likely the remnants of the Aberdeen Plywood Company mill reported in this location. The trenches defining this site were excavated within and adjacent to the documented locations of the power room, lathe room, and filing room. The log pile is likely remnant stock or unused timber from the period of operation.

Sediments exposed during trench excavation in this portion of the project area suggest that multiple fill layers are present within the site. Sediments from 0 to 90 cmbs (0-35 inches) are generally brown sandy silt loam with dense organic material and root inclusions. Dark brown silty sand loam with lots

of gray sawdust, oil waste, and wood chips extends from 90 to 230 cmbs (35-90 inches). Cultural materials were generally encountered up to 200 cmbs (79 inches).

According to available records, this site is in the reported location of the 1940s-era veneer mill that used local timber stocked in the nearby swamp. A fragment of a peeler log, used to create veneers at the mill, was brought up by the excavation bucket from approximately 200 cmbs (79 inches) in Trench 1. This fragment is half of a cylindrical log with a line of wear running along the rounded side, parallel to the top and bottom cuts; it measured 14 inches (35 cm) by 7 inches (18 cm) by 5 inches (13 cm).

Trench 2 exposed a metal bucket or barrel lid that measured 22 inches (56 cm) in diameter. It was painted gold on one side and white on the other.

Several other logs were exposed in the west wall of Trench 5, adjacent to the northeast corner of the concrete foundation in parallel rows. The logs were at least 6.6 feet (2 m) long and up to 22 inches (56 cm) in diameter, at least two courses high, and otherwise uncut (i.e., retained bark). Numerous artifacts were encountered during the excavation of Trench 5. These included pieces of colored bottle glass (green [n = 1], aqua [n = 1], amber [n = 1]), clear window glass (n = 10), three heavily rusted logging implements (including a scythe blade), several large nails, and a piece of metal that may have been a portion of a vice grip. Modern debris, including red plastic sheeting, rubber tubing, and some plastic chip bags, was found throughout the trench.

The Aberdeen Plywood Company mill is associated with the resurgence of the plywood industry in the Tillamook area after World War II, and architectural features and historical debris were identified in buried contexts within the site area. Therefore, the site could be evaluated for NRHP listing under Criterion A and/or D. A prerequisite of NRHP eligibility is integrity of the characteristics necessary to convey the significance of the historical property. Historic documentation does not provide details on the abandonment of this property, however the condition of the historic resources identified during the contaminant testing, and the evidence of recent disturbances, suggest that the condition of the site is poor. Wooden and metal artifacts are highly deteriorated after being buried in moist temperate soil conditions for roughly 50 years. The abandonment of the mill in the mid-1960s indicates that these materials qualify for consideration as a historic property under federal regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4). Based upon the information recorded during this work it is unclear if intact cultural materials or features are present in other portions of the reported mill area that were not sampled during the contaminant testing. This site should be considered unevaluated for NRHP listing as the integrity of the associated archaeological deposits cannot be determined with certainty with the data presently available.

Isolated Find 30662-IF-1

In Trench 12, an aqua Coca-Cola bottle was found mixed with many pieces of burned wood at approximately 80 cmbs. The bottle was mold made and embossed with PORTLAND ORE on the bottom. South of Trench 12 is a rectangular concrete block that was believed to be used by the sawmill trucks to park as they dropped waste into the adjacent trash burner. It is assumed that the trash burner was located directly east of the concrete pad so that garbage could be deposited directly from the conveyor belt next to the pad into the burner. These items may be related to the operation of either or both documented mills.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Historical debris and foundation elements consistent with the construction and operation of the Tillamook Spruce Veneer Company mill and the Aberdeen Plywood Company mill, which operated during the first half of the twentieth century, were identified during monitoring of contaminant testing at the Sadri-East Parcel. SWCA recommends that the resources recorded at site 30662-S-WB-1 are not eligible for NRHP listing due to the lack of subsurface integrity and that the proposed fill removal and restoration project at this location will not adversely affect the known resource; however, SWCA acknowledges that proposed project activities may expose additional elements of this site that may alter eligibility recommendations. SWCA recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during fill removal at this location to ensure that intact historical properties associated with the operation of the Tillamook Spruce Veneer Company are not adversely affected by the proposed undertaking.

Site 30662-S-WB-2 and isolated find 30662-IF-1 should be considered unevaluated for NRHP eligibility at this time. SWCA recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during future work around 30662-S-WB-2 and 30662-IF-1, as these resources are not yet evaluated and thus are protected under Oregon state law (ORS 358.905–955 and ORS 97.740).

The archaeological investigations completed to date did not sample the southern portions of the reported mill footprints that are to be impacted by the propose remediation activities. While it is likely that the proposed remediation activities within the historically documented mill footprints will uncover non-significant historic materials, such as sawdust, oil, sawn logs, and stockpiled logs, intact historic features may be present within these areas. Intact buried historic features, such as building or machinery foundations, worker facilities, such as privies or trash deposits, which may provide information that is not documented in existing historical records about the lives of mill workers or the operation of these mills could be exposed during proposed remediation excavation. SWCA recommends that remediation activities proceed and that an archaeological monitor should be present to observe excavation around the identified sites and isolate areas, as well as within the reported mill facility footprints. Should significant archaeological or historical resources be encountered during future work, the procedures outlined above in the IDP should be followed, all ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the find(s) should be halted, and the SHPO promptly notified to ensure compliance with relevant state and federal laws and regulations. Should evidence of Native American burials be encountered, all ground-disturbing activity in the vicinity should be halted immediately and the Oregon State Police, SHPO, the appropriate tribes, and the Commission on Indian Services promptly notified pursuant to ORS 97.745(4).

Thank you for the opportunity to monitor this culturally sensitive area. Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns regarding the methods or results presented in this report.

Sincerely,

Karry L. Blake, MA, RPA
Field Director

References Cited

Anderson Geological, Inc.

2014 *Sadri Property, Tillamook, Oregon Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, Project #1420.01*. Prepared for Tillamook County, Oregon. Anderson Geological, Inc., Wilsonville, Oregon.

Levesque, Paul, Warren A. McMinimee, and Don James

1985 *A Chronicle of the Tillamook County Forest Trust Lands*. Paul Levesque. Tillamook, Oregon.

ATTACHMENT A

Archaeological Inventory Forms

State of Oregon Archaeological Site Record

Administrative Data			
Smithsonian Number:		Alt Site Nbrs:	30662-S-WB-1
Site Name:		Form Type:	New
Managing Office*:		County:	Tillamook
Owners(s):	County (general)		
Ownership/Management Notes:			

National Register Status:	Status	Role	Date	Author
	Unevaluated	Fieldworker	10/12/2014	W. Borkan

Site Identification			
Site Type	• Other • Refuse Scatter		
Features*:	• Foundation • Refuse scatter	Cultural Periods(s)*:	• Depression/WWII (1929-1950)

Dimensions:	Length	100	Width	60	Units	Meters	Area	6000 Sq m
Depth of Cultural Deposits	80 cm							
General Age	Historic							

Location Data						
Legal Description:	Township 1 S	Range 10 W	Section 25	¼ ¼ ¼ DLC NE		Meridian Willamette

UTM Coordinates	Type	East	North	Method	Zone	Datum
	Feature	433515	5034428	GPS < 1m	10	83
	Centerpoint	433514	5034412	GPS < 1m	10	83
	Feature	433518	5034413	GPS < 1m	10	83

Map References	Map Name/Year	Revision Year
	Tillamook 15' 1955	

Access Description	Site must be reached off of front street in the only discernable clearing of large stands of bushes (near Douglas Ave). Site is located north of a trail cut by a large excavator on 9/4/2014. The site's largest feature is also further north along the offshooting cat trail, however our site is discernible by the large concrete and brick foundation in a small clearing of trees. Also included in the site is a brick pile containing bricks of the original structure. This pit is roughly 25 feet east of the foundation's east wall, however it likely continues with the same concentration of bricks all the way west to the structure itself. The feature that is located roughly 10 meters north of the foundation's north wall, but likely

	continues south a number of meters (potentially all the way to the wall). Artifacts are found between depths of 30-80cmbs.

Environmental Data	
Province	Cascade Range
Basin	Unknown
Subbasin	
Drainage Name	
Elevation	From 5 To 15 ft
Aspect	Aspect: ALL
Depositional Environment	• Alluvial
Soil Description	Soil in this area is brown (10YR3/2) sandy silt loam with dense organic material and root inclusions. Cultural resources are limited to this strat, which extends to 80cm below surface. Soil is light to moderate in compaction and contains very few gravels. Below that soil layer is a dark brownish gray sandy clay loam intermixed with sawdust. The metal sheeting found in T16 had considerable amounts of iron oxide concretions in the soil surrounding it.
Vegetation Description	None
Culturally Significant Vegetation	
Water Sources	Name: Hoquarten Slough; Type: Stream; Stream Type: Ephemeral; Stream Class: ; Distance: 18 *meters*; Direction: 0 *deg*
Site Setting	Site is located in dense coastal forest very close to sea level. Historically the landform the site sits on has been known to flood periodically throughout the winter months. The original soil here is a silty clay mud that was brought in by flooding from the surrounding coastal mountains and occasional oceanic sediments. During the early occupation of the sawmill a large amount of soil was trucked in to stabilize and solidify the soil.

Site Description	
	Site 30662-S-WB-1 is situated in a low-lying area northwest of Tillamook. This site was identified in Trenches 14, 15, 16, and 17 and at the modern ground surface. The site measures roughly 20 m by 10 m (66 feet by 33 feet), with a total area of approximately 200 square meters (2,153 square feet), and contains a boiler room

Site Description	foundation visible at ground surface with intact brick and mortaring atop a 3-foot-tall (0.9-m-tall) concrete foundation, and two midden features (Features 1 and 2) located to the east and north of Trenches 14, 15, and 16. Cultural materials were identified at less than 90 cmbs associated with fill materials in Trenches 15 and 16. In Trench 14, a single brick, consistent with the bricks forming part of the concrete foundation to the north, was identified in the sediments excavated between 30 and 60 cmbs. Trench 17 contained uniform plaster or a concrete slurry layer (potentially formed from concretions of washed-out concrete from concrete trucks over many deposits during the life of the mill). The foundation, architectural debris, mill waste, and other historical artifacts observed in this area likely represent the remnants of the boiler room or oil room associated with the Tillamook Spruce Veneer Company mill. Historically, at the time of occupation, mill waste materials were deposited below the mill floor atop the active soil strata, a grayish silty clay. The approximate age of the mill is inferred from oral history and historical documents, which place the original construction in 1926 and a later renovation in 1944 (Levesque et al. 1985). The sediments exposed within the trenches are generally dark brown silty sand with abundant organic material, root inclusions, and few gravels to a depth of 60 cmbs (~24 inches). From 60 cmbs to 90 cmbs (~24-35 inches) the sediment is slightly more clay-rich silty sand loam with abundant sawdust. At 90 cmbs (35 inches), the sediment is entirely gray-green silty clay—the native sediment buried by fill in the early twentieth century. All cultural material associated with this site was found in the fill material above 90 cmbs (35 inches). A portion of the sawmill boiler foundation represented by up to eight courses of stacked brick and mortar atop a 3-foot-tall (0.9-m-tall) concrete footing is visible above the ground surface within the project area. This foundation measures approximately 47 inches wide (120 cm wide) by 98 inches long (250 cm long). No metal objects or other machinery associated with the boiler room were identified during the investigation; it is likely that all of the boiler equipment was removed during the 1944 demolition of the mill. Feature 1, identified in Trench 16, is a refuse pile related to the 1920’s mill known to have been in the eastern portion of the project area. As the midden was identified within Trench 16, its full dimensions could not be determined. The midden is composed of layers of milled lumber and bricks on top of at least one sheet of steel or galvanized metal sheeting located at 80 cmbs (31 inches). Among the artifacts in this feature are several bricks, similar in size to those found in Feature 2 and the boiler foundation, several pieces of clear window glass, and a metal grate with large amounts of

	rust accumulating around eight nails. A wooden axe or mallet handle and a square nail were recovered from the west side of the trench. Two elongated metal pipes (one hollow and one solid wire) were uncovered at approximately 30 cmbs (~12 inches). Feature 2 recorded to the east of the boiler room foundation contains at least 100 bricks, each measuring 8 inches (20 cm) by 4.5 inches (11 cm) by 2.25 inches (5.7 cm), and the bricks are the exact size and consistency as the in-place bricks associated with the boiler room foundation, suggesting that these are from the same structure and were left in a refuse pile when the structure was demolished. The Tillamook Spruce Veneer Company mill is associated with the development of the plywood industry in the Tillamook area during the early twentieth century, and architectural features and historical debris were identified in buried contexts within the site area. Therefore, the site could be evaluated for NRHP listing under Criterion A and/or D. A prerequisite of NRHP eligibility is integrity of the characteristics necessary to convey the significance of the historical property. All of the mill buildings and associated facilities were demolished in 1944, and only one of the foundation elements (the boiler foundation) is visible above the ground surface within the surveyed area. The condition of the subsurface components of this site appears to be very poor. Wooden and metal artifacts are highly deteriorated after being buried in moist temperate soil conditions for roughly 70 years. The mixed nature of the architectural debris and mill waste suggests that the integrity of any buried deposits was compromised during demolition of the facilities. Due to the lack of integrity in the material recorded during this work, the site, as currently recorded, is recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

Dates of Use	From	To	BP/AD/BC	Method
	1920	1944	AD	Oral History

Site Observations	Present	Quantity
	Glass	3
		1,200
	Metal Other	15
	Wood Other	1

Estimated Counts	Prehistoric:	Historic: 220

Rock Art
No Rock Art Specified

Site Condition

Visit Date	09/04/2014
Site Condition	Fair- Site Damage = or >40% and
Field Recorder	Will Borkan, SWCA Environmental Consultants
Artifacts Collected?	No
Activities/Work Performed	Monitoring of soil testing and excavation; surface recording of building foundation and photographing relevant artifacts from site.
Impacts/Impact Agents	• Weathering • Vandalism - Dismantled/Removed/Displaced • Decay • Bioturbation • Partial/Full excavation
Protective Measures Recommended	Remediation activities within the historically documented mill footprints are likely to uncover additional sawdust, oil, sawn logs, stockpiled logs, and structural pilings or other foundation elements associated with historic mills. Based on the results of the cultural resource monitoring, SWCA recommends that remediation activities proceed and that an archaeological monitor should be present to observe excavation around the identified site area, as well as within the reported mill facility footprint.

Bibliographic References

Author	Publication Year	Title	Agency/Organization	Primary Reference	User Agency
Anderson Geological, Inc.	2014	Sadri Property, Tillamook, Oregon Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, Project #1420.01	Tillamook County, Oregon	Yes	
Levesque, Paul, Warren A. McMinimee, and Don James	1985	A Chronicle of the Tillamook County Forest Trust Lands	Tillamook County, Oregon	Yes	

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- 30662SWB1_topo.png
- 30662SWB1_aerial.png
- WB-1_Photo_Page.docx

Form Entry Recorder:	Karry Blake	Date: 09/04/2014

State of Oregon Archaeological Site Record

Administrative Data			
Smithsonian Number:		Alt Site Nbrs:	30662-S-WB-2
Site Name:		Form Type:	New
Managing Office*:	Private	County:	Tillamook
Owners(s):	County (general)		
Ownership/Management Notes:	Tillamook County, Oregon		

National Register Status:	Status	Role	Date	Author
	Unevaluated	Fieldworker	10/12/2014	W. Borkan

Site Identification			
Site Type	• Refuse Scatter		
Features*:	• Refuse scatter	Cultural Periods(s)*:	• Depression/WWII (1929-1950) • Recent (post 1950)

Dimensions:	Length	110	Width	45	Units	Feet	Area	4950 Sq f
Depth of Cultural Deposits	80 cm							
General Age	Historic							

Location Data						
Legal Description:	Township	Range	Section	¼ ¼ ¼	DLC	Meridian
	1 S	10 W	25	NE		Willamette

UTM Coordinates	Type	East	North	Method	Zone	Datum
	Centerpoint	433403	5034349	GPS < 1m	10	83

Map References	Map Name/Year	Revision Year
	TILLAMOOK 7'	2011

Access Description	Site is located on the northeast corner of the historic sawmill peeler mill foundation. The excavator created a trail entering the property from Front St in Tillamook just east of Douglas Ave. From the excavator's trail, the site is located adjacent to the north wall of the visible concrete foundation - south of the trail after it takes a turn to the east.

Environmental Data	
Province	Coast Range
Basin	

Subbasin	
Drainage Name	
Elevation	From 5 To 15 ft
Aspect	Aspect: W
Depositional Environment	• Coastal
Soil Description	Soil in this area is a brown sandy silt loam that descends to the base of our cultural level (90cmbs). At 90cm below surface the soil turns to an oily gray woochip layer with almost no distinguishable soil. This layer extends to 120cmbs where the soil finally turns to a gray silty clay mud.
Vegetation Description	None
Culturally Significant Vegetation	
Water Sources	Name: Hoquarten Slough; Type: Other; Stream Type: ; Stream Class: ; Distance: 200 *meters*; Direction: 90 *deg*
Site Setting	Site is in a densely forested region northwest of the town of Tillamook, OR. The ground surface is high in organic material and is largely covered by native blackberry and fern plants. While it is not visible from the site, the historic sawmill's peeler mill foundation lies directly south of the site. About one hundred meters east of the site is the Stillwell Slough.

Site Description	
	This site is situated on a low-lying floodplain just north of Tillamook and west of site 30662-S-WB-1. This site was identified in Trenches 1, 2, and 5. It consists of a building foundation and a log pile feature just northeast of the foundation with associated artifacts. These are likely the remnants of the Aberdeen Plywood Company mill reported in this location. The trenches defining this site were excavated within and adjacent to the documented locations of the power room, lathe room, and filing room. The log pile is likely remnant stock or unused timber from the period of operation. Sediments exposed during trench excavation in this portion of the project area suggest that multiple fill layers are present within the site. Sediments from 0 to 90 cmbs (0-35 inches) are generally brown sandy silt loam with dense organic material and root inclusions. Dark brown silty sand loam with lots of gray sawdust, oil waste, and wood chips extends from 90 to 230 cmbs (35-90 inches). Cultural materials were

Site Description	generally encountered up to 200 cmbs (79 inches). According to available records, this site is in the reported location of the 1940s-era veneer mill that used local timber stocked in the nearby swamp. A fragment of a peeler log, used to create veneers at the mill, was brought up by the excavation bucket from approximately 200 cmbs (79 inches) in Trench 1. This fragment is half of a cylindrical log with a line of wear running along the rounded side, parallel to the top and bottom cuts; it measured 14 inches (35 cm) by 7 inches (18 cm) by 5 inches (13 cm). Trench 2 exposed a metal bucket or barrel lid that measured 22 inches (56 cm) in diameter. It was painted gold on one side and white on the other. Several other logs were exposed in the west wall of Trench 5, adjacent to the northeast corner of the concrete foundation in parallel rows. The logs were at least 6.6 feet (2 m) long and up to 22 inches (56 cm) in diameter, at least two courses high and otherwise uncut (i.e., retained bark). Numerous artifacts were encountered during the excavation of Trench 5. These included pieces of colored bottle glass (green [n = 1], aqua [n = 1], amber [n = 1]), clear window glass (n = 10), three heavily rusted logging implements (including a scythe blade), several large nails, and a piece of metal that may have been a portion of a vice grip. Modern debris, including red plastic sheeting, rubber tubing, and some plastic chip bags, was found throughout the trench. As a result of these modern disturbances, the condition of this site appears to be poor. Wooden and metal artifacts are highly deteriorated after being buried in moist temperate soil conditions for roughly 50 years. The abandonment of the mill in the mid-1960s indicates that these materials qualify as a historic property under federal regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4). This site should be considered unevaluated for NRHP listing as the integrity of the associated archaeological deposits cannot be determined with certainty with the data presently available.

Dates of Use	From	To	BP/AD/BC	Method
	1920	1944	AD	Oral History

Site Observations	Present	Quantity
	Other	3
	Glass	13
	Metal Tool	3

Estimated Counts	Prehistoric: Historic: 20

Rock Art
No Rock Art Specified

Site Condition	
Visit Date	09/04/2014
Site Condition	Poor- Site Damage >60% and
Field Recorder	Will Borkan, SWCA Environmental Consultants
Artifacts Collected?	No
Activities/Work Performed	monitored excavation of test pit and subsequent geologic sampling for contaminated soil; photography of artifacts and test pit context; documentation of soil and artifact concentrations in site
Impacts/Impact Agents	• Water/Inundated • Vandalism - Dismantled/Removed/Displaced • Decay • Bioturbation • Partial/Full excavation
Protective Measures Recommended	Based on the results of the cultural resource monitoring, SWCA recommends that remediation activities proceed and that an archaeological monitor should be present to observe excavation around the identified site area, as well as within the reported mill facility footprint.

Bibliographic References

Author	Publication Year	Title	Agency/Organization	Primary Reference	User Agency
Anderson Geological, Inc.	2014	Sadri Property, Tillamook, Oregon Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, Project #1420.01	Tillamook County, Oregon	Yes	
Levesque, Paul, Warren A. McMinimee, and Don James	1985	A Chronicle of the Tillamook County Forest Trust Lands	Tillamook County, Oregon	Yes	

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Form Entry Recorder:	Karry Blake	Date: 09/04/2014

State of Oregon Archaeological Site Record

Summary of Isolate Form#: 13671

Form Type/Identification	
Field Id:	30662-IF-1
Isolate Description:	An aqua Coca-Cola bottle was found mixed with many pieces of burned wood
Form Type:	Isolate
Recording Date:	10/23/2014

Location	
County	Tillamook
Cadastral Locations	Township Range Section ¼ ¼ ¼ DLC Meridian 1 S 10 W 25 Willamette
Map References	Tillamook, OR 7.5' 1980
Elevation	From 3 To 30 ft
UTM Coordinates	Type East North Method Zone Datum Centerpoint 433457 5034383 GPS Unknown Error 10 83

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