A request for removal of the dedication of the Old St. Edwards Catholic Church Cemetery has been received by the Board of Commissioners. The portion of the cemetery dedication proposed to be removed is described and shown in Exhibit “A” attached hereto.

The abutting property owners to the proposed removal are as follows:

1N301, TL 300
Lone Oak Land and Investment Co., LLC
34059 NW Mountaindale Road
North Plains, OR 97133

1N301AD, TL 6204
Paine Tract LLC
10305 SW Park Way #204
Portland, OR 97225

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF ROAD VACATION REQUEST

1) Conformance with ORS 97.440

The property owners have stated in their petition that no interments are present in the cemetery property sought to be removed from dedication. The Historical and Archaeological Investigation is attached hereto, and made a part hereof.

2) Use of Dedication

The portion of the cemetery proposed for removal from dedication is currently unimproved but is included in a proposed subdivision.

Based on the above statements, it is recommended that the Board of Commissioners remove the dedication proposed herein, as it is in the public interest.

Stacy Shetler, P.E.
Washington County Engineer
HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE FIRST ST. EDWARDS CATHOLIC CHURCH CEMETERY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON

By:

Bill R. Roulette, M.A., RPA 11132

and

Emily C. Taber, M.S., RPA 17399

Prepared for

Pacific Community Design
Tigard, Oregon

October 8, 2019

APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC., REPORT NO. 2265
INTRODUCTION

Project Purpose

This report describes the results of a study conducted by Applied Archaeological Research, Inc. (AAR) that focused on a one-acre plot of land that formerly was the St. Edwards Catholic Church burial ground that is located in North Plains, Washington County, Oregon (Figure 1). Victor Cropp donated the land to the church in 1919. The cemetery remained in use until 1926. That year the burials in it were exhumed and reburied in a newly-established cemetery located on Shadybrook Road in North Plains.

The former cemetery site is within a larger tract that contains a little over 50.5 acres. Since the cemetery was decommissioned, it and the larger tract have been farmed. Now the Lone Oak Land and Investment Company, LLC, proposed to develop the larger tract into the Brynhill subdivision. Under Case No. 19-1081, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) reviewed the proposed development plans and requested a cultural resources study to determine if the former cemetery retains any burials or human remains, or if it contains other types of archaeological deposits. Pacific Community Design, the civil engineering and planning company that designed the subdivision master plan, contracted with AAR to conduct a cultural resources study to satisfy the SHPO request. AAR’s study also assists the project proponent in complying with Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 97.440, which describes the conditions under which land dedicated for use as a cemetery can have that designation vacated; a necessary step in being able to develop the property. AAR’s study included in-depth research into the history of the cemetery and archaeological fieldwork to search for cultural materials. Key AAR personnel for the study were Emily C. Taber, M.S., RPA 17399, and Bill R. Roulette, M.A., RPA 11132.

Project Area Location and Description

The project area for AAR’s study is a one-acre piece of land in the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 3 West, Willamette Meridian (WM), that has the street address of 31235 NW North Avenue in North Plains (Figure 2). The former burial ground is a rectangular-shaped tract that measures about 165 feet (ft) east to west and 264 ft north to south. It is in the southeast corner of tax lot 1N3010000300. Elevation across it varies between approximately 200 and 205 ft above mean sea level (msl). Its surface is mostly level and slopes slightly from the southwest to the northeast. At the time of AAR’s study it was covered in short grass and was within an open agricultural field (Figure 3).

As seen on the preliminary design for the Brynhill development, six detached single-family houses and ten attached townhome units with supporting infrastructure and roadways would be constructed wholly or partly in the project area. Project-related excavations in the project area would include stripping the topsoil and the digging trenches for footings and for utilities. Those excavations would range between 2 and 3 ft for the footing and between 4 and 6 ft for the utilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

The project area is in the northeastern corner of the Tualatin Valley. Hydrologically it is in the Dairy Creek watershed of the Tualatin River subbasin of the Lower Willamette Basin. The Tualatin Valley is situated between the Tualatin Mountains (also known as the West Hills or the Portland Hills) to its east and the Coast Range mountains to its west. It forms the northwestern part of the Willamette Valley and is separated from the main part of the valley by the Chehalem Mountains.

To a large extent, the modern landscape of the Willamette and Tualatin valleys is a byproduct of late Pleistocene glacial flooding. An unknown number of flood events occurred between about 17,000
Figure 1. Location of the project area.
Figure 2. Aerial photomap of the project area, development area, and surrounding developments.
and 12,700 years ago (Clague et al. 2003; Waitt 1994). The floodwaters originated in glacial Lake Missoula, a body of water formed when the Purcell Trench Lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet blocked the Clark Fork River in Montana. When the waters of Lake Missoula breached the ice dam, the resulting floods scoured landscapes removing soil and eroding and plucking away bedrock. Entering the Columbia River drainage, the floodwaters flowed southward and westward. Passing through the Columbia River Gorge, the waters eroded the gorge sidewalls and changed its profile from V-shaped to U-shaped. Exiting the gorge, a 700-foot-tall wall of water spilled out into the Portland-Vancouver area where it dispersed and inundated everything below about 400 ft amsl. As the floodwaters continued down the Columbia, they were blocked by a narrowing of the river valley near present-day Kalama, Washington. As a result, they backed up into the Willamette and Tualatin valleys. Massive quantities of suspended sediment dropped from the impounded waters literally filling the valleys and providing the raw material for the formation of the historical landscape (Allen et al. 1986; Waitt 1980).

Willamette silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slope, is the soil that is mapped throughout the largest part of the project area. A thin band of Woodburn silt loam 3 to 7 percent slope, is mapped in its eastern part. Both soils formed in Missoula Flood deposits and are associated with the Senecal unit, an old geomorphic land surface underlain by Pleistocene aged flood deposits (Balster and Parsons 1968; O’Connor et al. 2001:5, 20).

A typic pedon for the Willamette series soils includes a surface layer about 15 inches thick of very dark grayish-brown silt loam underneath which is a layer about 28 inches of very dark grayish brown to brown silt loam to silty clay loam. The substratum is silty clay loam which continues for another 17 inches. A typical profile for Woodburn series soils features a top layer about 9 inches thick of very dark brown silt loam above about an 8 inch-thick-layer of dark brown silt loam. Beneath that, to a depth of about 32 inches below surface, is a layer of dark yellowish-brown to dark brown silty clay loam. From 31
Historical and Archaeological Investigation of the First St. Edwards Catholic Church Cemetery, Washington County, Oregon

Applied Archaeological Research, Inc. Report No. 2265

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to 41 inches below surface it becomes dark grayish brown silty clay loam. The substratum is dark brown silt loam to a depth of about 68 inches (Green 1982:45-46; NRCS 2017).

The Willamette Valley (including the Tualatin Valley) is the northernmost of what Franklin and Dyrness (1973) have termed the Interior Valleys of Western Oregon. Pre-European, native vegetation in it the Willamette Valley would have consisted of a complex mosaic characterized by Franklin and Dyrness (1973:110) as the Pinus-Quercus-Pseudotsuga Zone. Plant associations in this zone would have included prairies and grasslands, oak woodlands, coniferous forests, and riparian forests (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:110). The aboriginal occupants of the Willamette Valley used fire to actively manage the landscape, which influenced the composition and pattern of the vegetal associations. Also, the historical composition of these associations is largely conjectural since aboriginal and historical landuse and the introduction of non-native plant species have altered their composition to some degree (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:119). Based on the type of soils mapped in it and under the historical climatic regime, the project and surrounding area would have been forested with Douglas-fir as the main overstory species and with an understory mostly composed of various grasses (Green 1982:45-46).

The project area is in the Humid Division of the Transitional Life zone as defined by Bailey (1936). Mammals that occupy (or occupied) this zone (and in some cases adjoining zones as well) include Roosevelt’s elk, Columbian black-tailed deer, Oregon white-tailed deer, and various species of rabbits, squirrels, mountain beavers, gophers, and northwest coast bobcat (Bailey 1936:21). Resident birds of this zone include or would have included species of grouse, pigeon, owl, woodpeckers, and smaller birds.

CULTURAL OVERVIEW

Pre-Contact Archaeological Overview

Pre-contact cultural history in Oregon is usually discussed in terms of major temporal periods that are characterized by differing economic orientation as inferred by artifact assemblages, site type, and site locations. In the Willamette Valley and adjoining areas two broad culture-historical stages are generally identified, the Paleoindian and the Archaic. The first refers to the earliest widely recognized culture in the Americas. Only sparse evidence has been found for the use of western Oregon by Paleoindians (Connolly 1994). The fact that Paleoindian groups were probably nomadic, or otherwise mobile, hunter-gatherers contributes to the low artifact/site density as such societies typically leave little trace on the landscape.

The Archaic tradition broadly refers to an adaptive strategy wherein regional or local groups, familiar with the seasonality and distribution of plant and animal resources, use various strategies to exploit those resources throughout various local and regional microenvironments. The Archaic is traditionally divided into Early (8000 - 6000 years before the present [B.P.]), Middle (6000 - 1750 B.P.), and Late (1750 - 200 B.P.) periods. The Early Archaic coincides with the first half of the Middle Post-Glacial, or Hypsithermal, a period of maximum warmth and dryness that followed the cool and moist Early Post-Glacial. The Early Archaic is characterized by a subsistence pattern that emphasized broad-based hunting with secondary emphasis on gathering (Minor et al. 1982). Large, lanceolate Cascade projectile points are diagnostic of this period.

The Early Archaic tool kit also included knives, scrapers, drills, modified flakes, manos, metates, hammerstones, and edge ground cobbles. Early Archaic sites have been found in the foothills of the Cascade and Coast ranges, and in edge and floor settings in the Willamette Valley, which suggests a broad-based economy and familiarity with a variety of environmental niches. Available evidence
indicates that deer, elk, marmot, rabbit, and weasel were used (Newman 1966). Milling equipment, found at some sites, indicates that vegetal resources were also used (Toepel 1985).

The Middle Archaic (6000 - 1750 B.P.) appears to represent a time of expansion and intensification of basic subsistence and technological patterns already in place (Minor et al. 1982). Artifacts diagnostic of this period include broad-necked side-notched and large stemmed projectile points. Lanceolate points also occur in this period, but in reduced numbers compared to the preceding Early Archaic. The Middle Archaic tool kit also included knives, drills, gravers, scrapers, reamers, spokeshaves, hammerstones, choppers, anvils, scraper planes, and abrading stones (Cheatham 1988). Vegetal resources may have been of greater importance during this period as evidenced by an increase in the recovery of mortars and pestles at some Middle Archaic sites. In the Willamette Valley, two successive Middle Archaic cultural patterns have been identified on the valley floor and have been termed the Flanagan and Lingo phases. Dating to the first half of the Middle Archaic (6000 to 4000 B.P.), the Flanagan phase coincided with the latter half of the Hypsithermal interval. Artifact assemblages from this period include heavy, broad-neck and heavy, lanceolate projectile points (Toepel 1985:151-153). The succeeding Lingo phase dates to the latter half of the Middle Archaic, between ca. 4000 - 1750 B.P. The beginning date for this phase coincided with the onset of the Late Post-Glacial period that was characterized by cooler, moister conditions than the Hypsithermal. Moderately heavy, stemmed projectile points, with fewer heavy stemless projectile points characterize artifact assemblages of this period (Toepel 1985:154).

Evidence from Lingo phase components indicates that the basic subsistence and settlement patterns recorded for the ethnographic Kalapuya Indians (see below) were in place by around 4000 B.P., including a seasonal round during which both valley floor and upland habitats were used. Faunal remains from Middle Archaic sites include deer, elk, and a variety of small mammals.

The Late Archaic dates to between 1750 to 200 B.P. Climatically, this period was encompassed by the Late Post-Glacial climatic episode that began during Middle Archaic times and continues to the present. In most regards, settlement and subsistence pursuits do not appear to change significantly from the preceding Lingo phase and historical continuity is suggested for the two periods. Technologically, broad-necked projectile points were mostly replaced during the Late Archaic by small, narrow-necked projectile points, a change that is related to a shift in weapon systems from the atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow (Toepel 1985:155). The introduction of non-native, Euroamerican trade goods marks the end of this period. Other items included in the Late Archaic toolkit include spokeshaves, reamers, denticulates, scrapers, gravers, drills, hammerstones, anvils, mortars, and pestles. Late Archaic components in the southern part of the Willamette Valley are subsumed under the Hurd phase while those in the northern part of the valley are included in the Fuller phase. Other than new varieties of projectile points, the Fuller phase tool assemblage is not much different from Middle Archaic assemblages.

**Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of the Project Area**

Prior to fieldwork, a literature review and records search was conducted to determine the presence or absence of previously recorded cultural resources in the project area and to assess the likelihood for it to contain unrecorded cultural resources. The review included an examination of digital records on file at the Oregon SHPO using its online archaeological database Oregon Archaeological Records Remote Access (OARRA) and reports in the AAR library.

Records show that the project area has not previously been surveyed for cultural resources and contains no recorded archaeological sites. Nine cultural resource surveys have been completed that included lands within one mile of it (Table 1). The previous study closest to the project area was located 0.17 mile to its east and did not result in identify any archaeological resources (Pettigrew 1981).
Table 1. List of Previous Archaeological Investigations that have been Conducted near the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)/Year</th>
<th>Type of Investigation</th>
<th>Acres Surveyed</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baxter and O'Neill 2008</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>28.44</td>
<td>No archaeological resources identified within 1 mileHistorical isolate identified (manganese and colorless glass fragments and a ceramic stopper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bland 2006</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>No demonstrably historical items identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bland et al. 2011</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>No demonstrably historical items identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart et al. 2008</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>No archaeological resources identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrickson 2004</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>No archaeological resources identified within 1 mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibbs et al. 1988a</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>No archaeological resources identified within 1 mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibbs et al. 1988b</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>No archaeological resources identified within 1 mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pettigrew 1981</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>No archaeological resources identified within 1 mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterhoff and Cabebe 2004</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>No archaeological resources identified within 1 mile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nearest recorded archaeological resource consists of two pieces of solarized manganese glass that were found on the ground surface about 0.9 mile south of the project area. In its vicinity were an unspecified number of fragments of green, colorless window, and “smoky bottle” glass as well as a ceramic stopper, none of which were demonstrably historical in nature (Bland 2006).

The closest recorded archaeological site is 35WN59, which is located about one mile southeast of the project area. It dates to the historic-era and consists of surface and sub-surface deposits that include fragments of glass bottles and jars, bricks, cans, and ceramics along with metal tools, several large urns, a meat grinder, and mattress springs (Henrickson 2004).

**Ethnographic Overview**

At the time of historical contact, the Willamette Valley, inclusive of the Tualatin Valley, from the falls on the Willamette River at Oregon City south to Cottage Grove, was occupied by the Kalapuya, who also inhabited the northern portion of the Umpqua watershed, south and across the Calapooya Divide from the Willamette Valley. The Kalapuya were divided into 13 or more autonomous groups that spoke one of two major Kalpuyan languages. The Tualatin Valley was the traditional territory of the Tualatin, or Atfalati, the northernmost of the Kalapuyan-speaking peoples.

Little historical or ethnographic information was collected regarding the Tualatin Kalapuya specifically. However, their way of life seems to have been much the same as other Kalapuya groups. Ethnographic information on the Kalapuya in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries was collected by the linguists Albert Gatschet and Leo Frachtenberg (Jacobs 1945; Zenk 1976:14) but was related mainly to Santiam Kalapuya of the central Willamette Valley. Melville Jacobs collected additional ethnographic material in the 1920s and 1930s (Jacobs 1945). The information collected by these three men comprises the primary account of Kalapuyan culture and it was collected after the lifeways of the Kalapuya had been severely disrupted by disease, depopulation, and colonization of the area by white settlers.
Each of the 13 autonomous groups that comprised the Kalapuya was divided into bands, and each band was organized into one or more winter villages that shared a language dialect. The Tualatin are believed to have been divided into 15 or 20 bands that spoke a northern Kalapuyan language, which had at least two dialects, Aftalati (Tualatin), and Yamhill (Zenk 1990:547).

The winter-village groups comprised the basis of Kalapuya society. Each group was composed of one or more patrilocal extended families. Houses at winter village sites were rectangular in plan, constructed of bark, wood planks, or both, and had shed or gable roofs. Winter houses of the Tualatin may also have been styled after the houses of their Chinookan neighbors (Zenk 1976).

As many as 21 winter villages were identified within the Atfalati territory during the late 1800s and early 1900s, six of which were in the vicinity of Wapato Lake, located near Gaston to the south of the project area (Zenk 1976:142-155; Frachtenberg et al. 1945:186-187). The others were distributed throughout the Tualatin Plains.

Each village group was basically politically autonomous and was headed by chiefs, although this construct may be an historical development, the result of population consolidation following catastrophic population declines in the 1780s and 1830s and the demands of government agents to deal with authoritative representatives of the tribes (Zenk 1990:549). Political authority was in the body of the winter-village chief or perhaps in larger villages by two or three ranked chiefs. Chiefs were invariably wealthy and stood at one extreme of the social organization. Slaves comprised the other extreme with numerous, probably less pronounced gradations in between.

The Kalapuya were hunting and gathering peoples that pursued and collected a broad range of foodstuffs that included plants, fish, large game, birds, and small- and medium-sized game. Of these, plants, especially camas bulbs and tarweed seeds, were of greatest importance (Zenk 1976:31, 33). Among the Tualatin, the aqueous tuber wapato was especially important. Great quantities of the plant grew in the shallows of Wapato Lake. Large numbers of Tualatin gathered at the northern end of the lake to gather the tuber, which was and stored for later use (Zenk 1976:17, 39-40, 56-57).

Fish were caught where available and were also obtained through trade and fishing expeditions to nearby coastal tributaries. Deer and elk were the most important large mammals. Resident waterfowl and game birds were hunted and migratory waterfowl probably were an important food resource, at least seasonally. Small and medium-sized game was abundant in the valley and likely extensively used.

Boyd (1985:135) estimates that there were 12,000 Kalapuyans prior to Euroamerican contact. The Kalapuya suffered catastrophic population losses during the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries due to diseases introduced by Euroamerican traders and fur trappers. By the end of the 1830s perhaps only 600 Kalapuyans remained. Efforts to place the Kalapuya onto reservation lands began in 1851. Treaties were negotiated with the Santiam, Tualatin, Yamhill, and Luckiamute bands of the Kalapuya but the dissolution of the special Indian Commission, even as the treaties were being negotiated, rendered all of the treaties null and void (Coan 1921; Mackey 1974:85-129). Joel Palmer was appointed superintendent of Indians affairs for the Oregon Territory in 1853 and in the winter of 1854-1855 negotiated treaties with the Indians of the Willamette Valley. Treaties signed at Calapooia Creek in the upper Umpqua Valley and at Dayton in the Willamette Valley were later ratified by Congress, and in 1856 all but a few of the remaining Kalapuyans were moved onto the Grand Ronde and Siletz reservations (Mackey 1974; Zenk 1990:551). Others remained in isolated families throughout the Willamette Valley and until the early twentieth century, many would travel between the reservation and their former homelands. Before the 1950s, the last generation of Kalapuya speakers was gone and the population of Grand Ronde had adopted Chinook Jargon as a common language. Today, Kalapuyan
descendants are part of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, a community of five tribes that in addition to the Kalapuya, include the Molalla, Umpqua, Chasta, and Rogue River.

**Historical Land Use**

During the early 1850s, the General Land Office (GLO) conducted a cadastral survey of the township and range where the project area is located. The GLO produced two kinds of maps based on the surveys. One showed natural and cultural features observed by the surveyors while they established division lines. A plat map of this variety for Township 1 North, Range 3 West, WM, was produced in 1852 (Figure 4). It shows no developments in the project area. A notation on the map describes the general areas as having “Prairie Soil first rate clay loam.” The surveyor’s notes describe the land as “undulating prairie with groves of fir and oak” (Hunt 1852).

The map shows that by the early 1850s considerable settlement had occurred in the Tualatin Valley in the vicinity of the project area. Symbols used on the map denote large patches of land under cultivation near to the project area. The map also shows several structures and a road located to its east. The road is labeled “Road from Forest Grove to Portland” (GLO 1852).

The second type of GLO map shows lands taken out of federal ownership by donation land claims (DLCs) and other types of claims. A map of this type from 1853 shows the project area to have been within Claim 81 that belonged to Ulysses Jackson. Jackson also owned the adjoining Claim 47 that was to the north in Township 2 North, Range 3 West, WM (GLO 1853).

A 1909 Washington County real estate atlas shows that in the early twentieth century the project area was owned by William C. Jackson and (Wilkes Bro’s Abstract Co. 1909).

By 1919 Victor Cropp (sometimes spelled Crop) owned a farm that included the project area. That year he donated an acre of his land to the St. Edwards Catholic parish to be used as a burial ground. Cropp and his wife Rose were active members of the church and the community of North Plains.

In 1925, E. L. Hobbs, a local land surveyor conducted a survey of the cemetery. He produced a plat of his survey that was included in documents compiled by Joan Juenemann, daughter of current land owner, Susan Cropp, which were provided to AAR for review. The map shows the burial ground to be located in the southeastern corner of the Ulysses Jackson’s Claim 81 east of what is presumed to be Victor and Rose Cropp’s home and some of their farm buildings (Figure 5). Use of the cemetery is described in more detail below. Here it suffices to note that interments were removed from it in 1926 (Byrd et al. 2001:943) and afterwards the land was incorporated back into the farm and up to the present has been used for raising crops (personal communication Joan Juenemann to Bill R. Roulette, September 26, 2019).

**RESEARCH AND FIELD METHODS**

**Historical Research Methods**

Prior to fieldwork, an intensive records search and literature review was conducted to assess the likelihood that burials remained in the cemetery. This search included a review of physical and digital records such as censuses, death certificates, obituaries, historic-era newspapers, land grants and deeds, maps, and other documents. Sources and repositories used in the research included Ancestry.com, the Washington County Historical Society and Washington County Museum, the Oregon Historical Society, the Genealogical Society of Washington County, the Oregon Historical Records Index, Washington
Figure 4. The project area location as depicted on an 1852 GLO plat map of Township 1 North, Range 3 West, W.M.

Figure 5. E. L. Hobbs’ 1925 survey map from 1925 showing the location of the original St. Edwards Cemetery on the Cropp farm.
County Heritage Online, the Oregon and Washington County Assessor’s Office, the Oregon Burial Guide, the Historical Cemetery Commission, the Library of Congress’ newspaper database Chronicling America, NewsBank’s newspaper database America’s Historical Newspapers, Oregon State University’s newspaper database Historic Oregon Newspapers, and documents compiled by Joan Juenemann.

Archaeological Field Methods

Fieldwork was performed on September 30, 2019. At the time of the fieldwork Joan Juenemann met with the survey crew to show them the location of the former burial ground, which was unmarked and undistinguishable from the surrounding farmland.

AAR archaeologists Emily C. Taber, M.S., RPA, and Robert M. McCurdy, B.S., examined the surface of the burial ground and afterwards excavated nine shovel test probes (STPs). The STPs were cylindrical and 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter. They were excavated in 20 cm or thinner levels to a minimum depth of 50 cm below surface (cmbs). Excavations in three of the probes were extended to depths of between 60 and 100 cmbs using a bucket-style auger with a 20-cm-diameter bit. All excavated soil was screened using one-quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth.

RESULTS OF THE BACKGROUND AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The St. Edwards Catholic Church/North Plains Cemetery, 1919-1926

In 1919 Victor and Rose Cropp donated an acre of their farm to be used as the St. Edwards Catholic Church burial ground (also known as the North Plains cemetery). The Oregon Burial Site Guide states that the burials in it were dis-interred in 1926 and reburied in a new St. Edwards Catholic Church cemetery located off of Shadybrook Road north of the original cemetery site on land donated to the church by Joseph Bernard (Byrd et al. 2001:934). According to an unattributed article titled St. Edwards Catholic Cemetery North Plains included in Records of Washington County, Oregon, Volume 3 compiled by the Genealogical Forum Cemetery Research Committee in 1977, the cemetery was moved because its site could not be expanded. This could suggest that the original cemetery was close to capacity or simply that the church was planning for the future.

Although its location and configuration are known, records are lacking that describe the cemetery’s internal layout, how many burial plots it contained, and most importantly, the number of persons that were buried in it. In its entry in the Oregon Burial Site Guide a question mark is entered in the column labeled “Number of burials” (Byrd et al. 2001:934). The article in Records of Washington County, Oregon, Volume 3 states that Antone Persinger (b. 1854, d. 1919) was the first person to be buried in the original church cemetery. Referring to the 1926 transfer of burials to the new cemetery site the article states that “At this time too, a few burials were moved to other cemeteries.”

Despite the lack of available records, the cemetery was operated by the local parish of the Catholic Church and it can reasonably be assumed that it was a formal facility that would have been organized and managed. It would have had its own operating structure and accounting department, even if those things were staffed by volunteers. Burial plots would have been purchased and records would have been kept as to ownership and use of the plots.

Some idea as to the layout and organization of the original St. Edwards cemetery can be gotten from a map of the replacement burial ground established in 1926. The 1977 article in Records of Washington County, Oregon, Volume 3 includes a sketch map of that cemetery as it appeared in 1976 (Figure 6). At that time the cemetery encompassed one acre and it included 70 burial plots. The plots
Figure 6. Internal arrangement of burial plots at the second St. Edwards Catholic Cemetery established in 1926. Shaded plots mark those that contain remains transferred from the original St. Edwards cemetery (Records of Washington County, Volume 3, 1977).
were organized into rows and columns with walk spaces in between them. The plots were of two sizes; large plots that probably were for families and had room for multiple burials, and fractional lots that likely were for individuals.

The 1977 article lists 20 names of persons buried in the second St. Edwards Catholic Church cemetery. The names are cross-referenced to funeral home records and obituaries published in the *Hillsboro Argus*. Only three people buried in the new cemetery died before 1926 and therefore had their remains transferred from the original cemetery to the second one. Antone Persinger is one of them. Another is Cyril V. Cropp, son of Victor and Rose, who died in 1924 at age 14. The third person was Frank Klicker, who died in 1922. His obituary, published in the *Hillsboro Argus*, states that he was buried in the North Plains Catholic Cemetery, which in 1922 would have referred to the original burial ground (AOI 2019, AS 2019a, 2019b; *Records of Washington County, Oregon, Volume 3* 1977). A current parish member involved in cemetery recordkeeping, Tony Montes, indicated that there may be records on cemetery operations dating to before 1926 however he was unable to provide them at the writing of this report.

**Results of Archaeological Field Investigations**

Fieldwork was conducted on September 30, 2019. It began with a surface walkover survey using transects spaced no more than 5 meters (m) apart. Surface visibility was better than 50 percent in the southwestern part of the project area where it borders a gravel access road. Away from the edge, surface visibility was no better than about 25 percent with mineral soil exposures limited to small patches in between grass clumps. No archaeological material or human remains were observed on the surface.

After the surface survey nine STPs were excavated. They were placed to provide even coverage of the one-acre project area (Figure 7). Excavated soils most closely matched a Woodburn series profile. It was found during excavation that the A horizon had become intermixed with the top of the B horizon into a plowzone. The plowzone was about 30 cm thick and composed of compacted dark brown silty clay loam. Beneath it was a B horizon of dark brown silty clay loam that extended to the base of excavations at 50 cmbs in STPs 1, 4-7, and 9. Beginning at 50 cmbs, an auger was used to extend excavations to 60, 85, and 100 cmbs in STPs 2, 3, and 8, respectively. The depth of excavation in STPs 2 and 3 was limited by the extreme compaction of the soil. No artifacts were found in the STPs. The upper 20 cm in STP 4 contained a wire nail fragment, a fragment of aqua-colored glass, and two small pebbles.

**SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The results of the fieldwork documented the absence of non-burial prehistoric and historical archaeological resources in the project area. No additional archaeological fieldwork is recommended for the one-acre area that was the focus of AAR’s study.

The historical record is too incomplete to be able to state with certitude that the project area does not contain undocumented burials. However, as noted above, despite the lack of available documents, it is safely assumed that the church maintained records of burial plot ownership and the location of individual interments. Given the short time that the cemetery was used, it seems very unlikely that one or more burials would have been forgotten about and missed in the transfer of remains from the original cemetery to the new one. Similarly, because it operated for only a few years, it is most likely that the burial vessels remained largely intact and there would have been little opportunity for human remains to become displaced and lost in the soil.
Figure 7. Aerial photomap of the project area showing the locations of STPs and pedestrian transects.
Thus, despite the shortcomings of the historical record, it seems very unlikely that the project area contains burials or disarticulated human remains. This assessment should provide a solid basis for vacating the burial land use designation. To do so will require an order and decree by the Washington County Court or the Washington County Board of Commissioners. As part of the process, Susan Cropp must provide a published notice of hearing once a week for four weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within Washington County and twice in a newspaper with statewide circulation. The notice of hearing must also be posted in three conspicuous places on the project area. The notice of hearing must include a description of the project area as it is being removed from dedication; that no human remains or markers are present in the project area; and must specify the time and place of the hearing (ORS 97.440, Amended 2003 c.237 §1).

Although AAR believes it to be quite unlikely, it is possible that the project area contains one or more human burials, or disarticulated human remains, or non-burial archeological deposits. Therefore, the project proponent and any contractor that may work on the property should be aware that if during construction any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or items of cultural patrimony are identified all work in the vicinity of such finds must halt immediately. An Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) is attached to this report as Appendix A. It should be consulted if human remains or non-burial archaeological deposits are found. Additionally, the Oregon SHPO, affected tribes, and Washington County representatives will be contacted. Procedures outlined under Oregon State law (ORS 97.740-760 and ORS 358.905-955) will be followed and work will not resume until mitigation measures have been agreed upon by all parties.

AAR recommends that in the specific event that backfilled graveshafts are discovered during construction activities, a professional archaeologist be on-site to monitor any work within their vicinity. Graveshafts often appear as oblong or rectangular stains or “shadows” in the soil which are darker than the surrounding soil. Multiple graveshafts may overlap one another so any large patches of dark staining which have one or more clearly-defined straight or angular boundaries should be treated carefully.

By statute, if human remains are identified and found to pre-date February 14, 1909, and are not Native American, the Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries must be given an opportunity to comment on their removal (ORS 97.440 §1[b]). If the interment date of human remains found on the property is on or after February 14, 1909, a public health officer may direct and authorize the disposition of the remains so long as there is no record created by any other preferred class within ten days of the individual’s death stating how the remains are to be treated, and no living member of any other preferred class over the age of 18 to dictate how the remains should be treated (ORS 97.130, §2, §8).
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Newman, Thomas M.

No Author

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APPENDIX A

Inadvertent Discovery Plan
Inadvertent Discovery Plan for Cultural Resources, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects at the Former St. Edwards Cemetery Site

Introduction

The Lone Oak Land and Investment Company, LLC, proposed to develop Tax Lot 1N3010000300 located in North Plains, Oregon, into the Brynhill subdivision. One acre within the development tract was formerly the site of the original St. Edwards Catholic Church burial ground. The cemetery was established in 1919 and decommissioned in 1926 when all of the burials in it were dis-interred and moved to a new St. Edwards Catholic Church cemetery. Since the cemetery was decommissioned, it and the larger tract that contains it have been farmed.

Under Case No. 19-1081, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) reviewed the proposed development plans and requested a cultural resources study of the former cemetery site to determine if it retains any burials or human remains, or if it contains other types of archaeological remains. Pacific Community Design, the civil engineering and planning company that designed the subdivision master plan, contracted with Applied Archaeological Research, Inc. (AAR) to conduct a cultural resources study to satisfy the SHPO request. The project will be privately funded and must comply with ORS 97.740-760 and ORS 358.905-955. Additionally the project must comply with any applicable regulations as established by the Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries and/or Oregon State law relating to the discovery of human remains which are determined to not be of Native American origin such as ORS 97.440 and ORS 97.130, §2, §8.

A study conducted by AAR demonstrated the lack of non-burial archaeological deposits in the one acre that formerly contained the cemetery. The results of the study also suggest an exceedingly low possibility for the former cemetery to retain human burials or disarticulated human remains. However, it is prudent to have an inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) in place so that in the unlikely event that archaeological material is discovered during construction there is clear instruction as to how to respond. This IDP should be provided to all on-site personnel or at a minimum, all on-site construction supervisors. The steps in it are to be followed if cultural materials including human remains are encountered during construction.

Project Area

The project area is within the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 3 West, Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). The former cemetery site is in the southeastern corner of Tax Lot 1N3010000300 (Figure 2).

Protocol for Coordination in the Event of Inadvertent Discovery

In the event of an inadvertent discovery of possible cultural materials, including human remains, all work will stop immediately in the vicinity of the find and the area will be secured and protected. A 30-meter-wide buffer should be placed around the discovery. Work may continue outside of the find spot/buffer unless additional cultural materials are encountered. Figures 3 through 8 in this IDP illustrate examples of prehistoric and historical artifacts and cultural features. Project personnel should review the figures to acquaint themselves with what constitutes an inadvertent discovery.

Oregon statutes dictate that if human remains are identified and found to pre-date February 14, 1909, and are not Native American, the Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries must be given an opportunity to comment on their removal (ORS 97.440 §1[b]). If the interment date of human remains found on the property is on or after February 14, 1909, a public health officer may direct and authorize the disposition
of the remains so long as there is no record created by any other preferred class within ten days of the individual’s death stating how the remains are to be treated, and no living member of any other preferred class over the age of 18 to dictate how the remains should be treated (ORS 97.130, §2, §8).

Upon an inadvertent discovery the project manager will be notified. The project manager will notify the SHPO. If possible human remains are encountered, the Oregon State Police, Commission on Indian Services (CIS), SHPO, and appropriate Tribes will also be notified.

- At the Oregon State Police contact: Chris Allori 503-731-4717
- At the CIS contact: Mitch Sparks, Executive Director, 503-986-1067
- Appropriate Tribes: to be identified by the CIS
- At SHPO contact: Dennis Griffin 503-986-0674 or John Pouley 503-986-0675
- At the Oregon Heritage Department, Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries, contact: Kuri Gill 503-986-0685

No work may resume until consultation with the SHPO has occurred and a professional archaeologist is able to assess the discovery.

If human remains are encountered, do not disturb them in any way. Do not call 911. Do not speak with the media. Secure the location. Do not take photographs. The location should be secured and work will not resume in the area of discovery until all parties involved agree upon a course of action.

A professional archaeologist may be needed to assess the discovery and they will consult with SHPO and appropriate Tribal Governments to determine an appropriate course of action.

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

**When to Stop Work**

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

Work must stop when the following types of artifacts and/or features are encountered:

**Native American artifacts and features (Figures 3-6) may include (but are not limited to):**

- Buried layers of black soil with layers of shell, charcoal, and fish and mammal bones;
- Flaked stone tools (arrowheads, knives scrapers etc.);
- Waste flakes that resulted from the manufacture of flaked stone tools;
- Groundstone tools like mortars and pestles;
- Layers (strata) of discolored earth resulting from fire hearths. May be black, red or mottled brown and often contain discolored cracked rocks or dark soil with broken shell;
- Human remains;
- Structural remains - wooden beams, post holes, fish weirs.
Euroamerican artifacts (Figure 7) may include (but are not limited to):

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

Artifacts and Features Related to the Saint Edwards Catholic Cemetery may include (but are not limited to):

- Shadows of backfilled graveshafts, which may overlap or appear disorganized (Figure 8);
- Coffin materials (metal coffin nails, metal hinges, old wooden planks or boards, fabric remnants etc.);
- Complete bone or bone fragments (which may appear to be roots without close inspection)

When in doubt, call it in!

Proceeding with Construction

Construction can proceed only after the proper archaeological inspections have occurred and environmental clearances are obtained. This requires close coordination with SHPO and the Tribes. After an inadvertent discovery, some areas may be specified for close monitoring or may be identified as ‘no work zones.’ Any such areas will be identified by the professional archaeologist to the Project Manager, and appropriate Contractor personnel. In coordination with the SHPO, the Project Manager will verify these identified areas and be sure that the areas are clearly demarcated in the field, as needed.
Figure 1. Location of the project area.
Figure 2. Aerial photomap of the project area, development area, and surrounding developments.
Figure 3. Example of a shell midden.

Figure 4. From upper left and continuing in a clockwise manner: examples of flakes, a projectile point, and a groundstone implement.
Figure 5. Examples of cobble choppers, a hammerstones, and a utilized cobble spall.

Figure 6. Examples of cultural features exposed by archaeological excavation.
Figure 7. Examples of Euroamerican artifacts including metal objects, bottles, ceramics, and nails.
Figure 8. Examples of historical graveshafts.
EXHIBIT A

September 5, 2019

LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Vacation of Cemetery

A vacation within “Adjusted Tax Lot 300”, as described in Document No. 2016-042304, Washington County Records, in the Northeast Quarter of Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 3 West, Willamette Meridian, City of North Plains, Washington County, State of Oregon, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Southeast corner of Ulysses Jackson Donation Land Claim No. 81;

thence along the easterly line of said Ulysses Jackson Donation Land Claim No. 81, North 13°03' East, a distance of 264.0 feet;

thence leaving said easterly line, North 76°40' West, a distance of 165.0 feet;

thence South 13°03' West, a distance of 264.0 feet to a point on said southerly line of Ulysses Jackson Donation Land Claim No. 81;

thence along said southerly line, South 76°40' East, a distance of 165.0 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Containing 1.00 acres, more or less.

Basis of bearings being the East line of the Ulysses Jackson DLC No. 81, per Survey No. 2560, Washington County Survey Records.
A PORTION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2016-042304 "ADJUSTED TAX LOT 300"

POINT OF BEGINNING
SOUTHEAST CORNER
OF DLC NO. 81

EXHIBIT A
VACATION OF CEMETERY

DRAWN BY: FAA DATE: 9/5/19
REVIEWED BY: TCJ DATE: 9/5/19
PROJECT NO.: 132-003
SCALE: 1"=100'

12564 SW Main St
Tigard, OR 97223
[T] 503-941-9484
[F] 503-941-9485