

35-TI-4, Tillamook County, Oregon
Native American Archaeological Sites of the Oregon Coast

NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name _____

other names/site number 35-TI-4, Cronin Point Site

=====

2. Location

=====

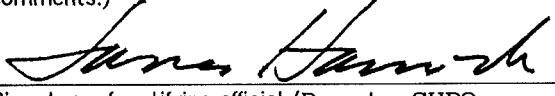
street & number Nehalem Bay State Park not for publication
city or town Manzanita vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Tillamook code 011 zip code 97130

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



Signature of certifying official /Deputy SHPO

Date January 16, 2001

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the
National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the
National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

LISTED 3/6/01
NR# 01000128

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Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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___ determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
___ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
___ removed from the National Register	_____	_____
___ other (explain): _____		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: Native American Archaeological Sites of the Oregon Coast

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Cat: Domestic Sub: Village or camp site
 Current Functions: Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification: N/A
 Materials: foundation N/A
 roof N/A
 walls N/A
 other N/A

Narrative Description: 35-TI-4 is a large *lithic site*, probably the remnants of a village site, located in Nehalem Bay State Park, Tillamook County, Oregon. The site, which extends for as much as 150 meters along the shoreline is visible as an often dense scatter of burned rock, chipped stone flaking debris, and occasional East Asian porcelain fragments. These materials are eroding onto the mudflat surface where the edge of the salt marsh and low meadow meet the bay shore. Reconnaissance and subsurface testing suggest that archaeological materials may extend up to 30 meters into the bay below the high tide level and another 30 meters inland. Even buried deposits at the site appear to be found entirely as a lag deposit resting on the surface of a dark black peaty soil (60-70cm below surface) that was abruptly buried by blue-gray sand (Losey 1998, unpublished field notes). This buried soil may represent a salt marsh that was abruptly subsided and covered by intertidal sand, possibly as the result of a large earthquake.

The Cronin Point Site was tested in 1989 by Scheans et al. (1990), may also have been tested by Woodward in the 1980s (see Woodward 1986; Woodward et al. 1990), and was auger tested in 1998 by Robert Losey (1998, unpublished field notes). During auger testing and mapping of the site in 1998 (Losey, unpublished field notes), the dominant material on the mudflat surface and within the salt marsh was highly oxidized fire-cracked rock, the remnants of hearths and other cultural activities associated with occupation. The primary artifact types reported on by Scheans et al. (1990) were Chinese and Japanese porcelain fragments. Based on stylistic attributes of the porcelain, these fragments were thought to have been produced from AD 1550-1680. The presence of porcelain in the site has been linked to legends and material evidence for a European ship (the well known "Nehalem Beeswax Ship") believed to have wrecked in the Nehalem area during the early 1600s (Woodward 1986; Moss and Erlandson 1995). Scheans et al. (1990) recovered three narrow-necked projectile points from the site, two made from chert and one from porcelain, as well as 31 pieces of glass, a shell fragment, and 55 pieces of unidentified bone. They concluded that the site is "a short-term, single component site where task specific activities occurred," probably between about 200 and 400 years ago (Scheans et al. 1990:17). However, the optimal geographic setting and the large size of this site relative to other intertidal lithic sites in Nehalem and Netarts bays suggest that 35-TI-4 may well have been a village site.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance: Archaeology: Prehistoric and Protohistoric
Ethnic Heritage: Native American

Period of Significance: Late Holocene Precontact

Significant Dates: 17th Century East Asian ceramics

Significant Person: N/A

Cultural Affiliation: Nehalem Tillamook

Architect/Builder: N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance: The Cronin Point site is a *lithic site*, and may be the remnants of a *village* site occupied during the Late Holocene Precontact period. Its occupation, however, appears to span the important “protohistoric” period of early and sporadic contact between Native Americans and European expeditions. While the site has been eroded, it remains spatially discrete and retains its basic horizontal integrity. More importantly, it has yielded (and continues to yield) valuable scientific data on landscape evolution, site formation processes, settlement patterns, technological changes, and the effects of European contact on Oregon Coast Native American tribes. The association of probable 17th century East Asian ceramics with Native American archaeological material is highly significant, linking the site to the well known “Nehalem Beeswax Ship,” believed to have wrecked on the Oregon Coast in the 1600s. Auger testing by Losey in 1998 also suggests that the buried portion of the site may rest on the surface of an earthquake-subsided marsh and can yield information on the impact of seismic events on the people and landscapes of the Oregon Coast, as well as the role of seismic events and erosion in site formation processes (Woodward et al. 1990; Losey 1999). Clearly, materials from the site have the potential to address a variety of questions posed by Moss and Erlandson (1996:27-29) under Research Topics #1, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Finally, as a tangible link to their history and cultural traditions, archaeological site 35-TI-4 is highly significant to descendants of the Nehalem Tillamook and other Oregon Coast tribes.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Losey, Robert J.
 1999 Archaeology of the Cascadia Subduction Zone: Cultural Responses to Coseismic Subsidence, Tsunamis, and Earthquakes on the Southern Northwest Coast. Doctoral Dissertation Grant proposal funded by the Archaeology Program, National Science Foundation.

Moss, M. L. and J. M. Erlandson
 1995 An Evaluation, Survey, and Dating Program for Archaeological Sites on State Lands of the Northern Oregon Coast. University of Oregon. Ms. on file, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Parks and Recreation Department, Salem.
 1996 Native American Archaeological Sites of the Oregon Coast. Ms. on file, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Parks and Recreation Department, Salem.

Scheans, Daniel, Thomas Churchill, Alison Stenger, and Yvonne Hajda
 1990 Summary Report on the 1989 Excavations at the Cronin Point Site (35-TI-4B) Nehalem State Park, Oregon. Institute for Archaeological Studies, Portland, OR.

Woodward, John
 1986 Prehistoric Shipwrecks on the Oregon Coast? Archaeological Evidence. Contributions to the Archaeology of Oregon 1983-1986, edited by K. M. Ames, pp. 219-264. Association of Oregon Archaeologists Occasional Papers No. 3.

Woodward, John, James White, and Ronald Cummings
 1990 Paleoseismicity and the Archaeological Record: Areas of Investigation on the northern Oregon Coast. Oregon Geology 52(3):57-65.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: University of Oregon, State Museum of Anthropology

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreeage of Property 2.2 acres USGS Quadrangle: Nehalem, Oregon (1985), 1:24,000

Boundary Justification: Site boundaries were determined through extensive surface survey and systematic auger testing during Losey's (1998 unpublished field notes) work at the site. In addition to the area of documented artifact distribution, the area nominated includes a 5-10 meter wide buffer zone designed to encompass buried, peripheral, or low density site areas not readily identifiable via reconnaissance or auger boring in such settings.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title	<u>Robert Losey and Jon Erlandson</u>	
organization	<u>Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon</u>	
date	<u>August 9, 1999</u>	
street & number	<u>308 Condon Hall, University of Oregon</u>	telephone <u>(541) 346-6076</u>
city or town	<u>Eugene, OR 97403-1218</u>	

=====
Property Owner
=====

name	<u>State of Oregon</u>	
department	<u>Parks and Recreation Department</u>	
street/number	<u>1115 Commercial Street NE</u>	telephone <u>(503) 378-5001 ext. 226</u>
city & state	<u>Salem, OR 97310-1001</u>	

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 1 35-TI-4, Tillamook County, Oregon

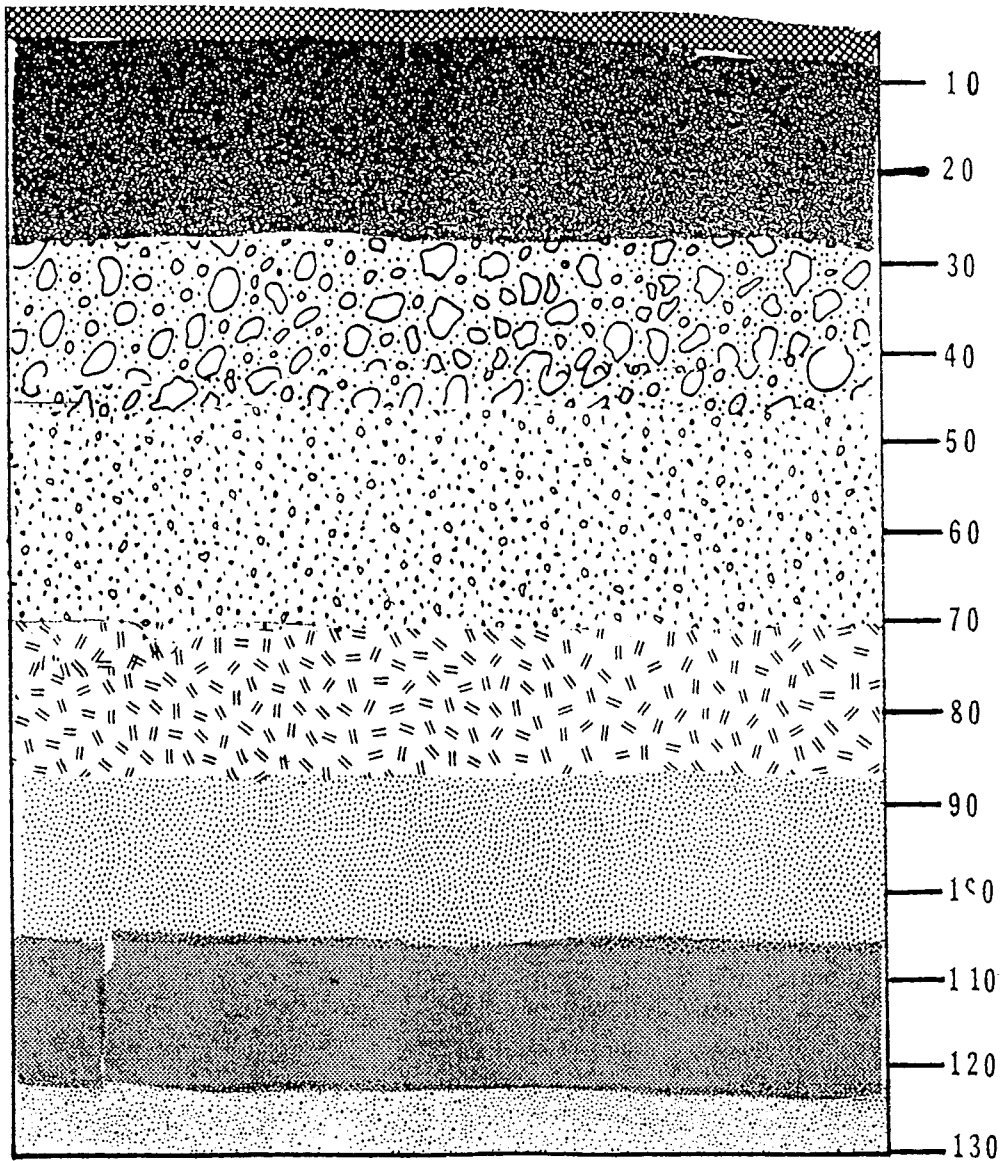
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Photograph 1 of 2

3. Photographer: Madonna L. Moss
4. August 12, 1994
5. University of Oregon State Museum of Anthropology
6. Overview of general site area, on low marshflat in distance; looking south
7. Photograph 1 of 2; Roll 1, Frame 18

Photograph 2 of 2

3. Photographer: Robert Losey
4. May 1, 1999
5. University of Oregon State Museum of Anthropology
6. Closeup of eroded lag deposit of burned rock and artifacts in high intertidal zone in eastern site area; looking W/NW
7. Photograph 2 of 2; Roll 1, Frame 13



North Wall



- Duff
- Banded light gray sand and brown silty sand
- Brown silt with large wood fragments
- Banded light gray to dark brown sand
- Gray sand with vegetation mat, FCR, and gravels
- Gray silty sand
- Dark brown to black silty sand

35-TI-4 (Cronin Point Site), Native American Archaeological Sites of the Oregon Coast

Profile Drawing from:

Scheans, Daniel, Thomas Churchill, Alison Stenger, and Yvonne Hajda (1990) *Summary Report on the 1989 Excavations at the Cronin Point Site (35-TI-4B) Nehalem State Park, Oregon*. Institute for Archaeological Studies, Portland, OR.

**Portions of this file have been redacted to
meet Oregon State law (ORS 192.501(11)).**

**More information may be available upon request.
Contact the Oregon State Archaeologist for details.**