35-CLT-21, Clatsop County, Oregon Native American Archaeological Sites of the Oregon Coast

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

___ other (explain): ____

United States Department of the Interior

OMB No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Plans

National Park Service		National Magnets of Historic Plans
	0010 01 1 050	Date listed 9-10-1997
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTO	JRIC PLACES	NRIS No 97000984
REGISTRATION FORM		Oregon SHPO
	========	
1. Name of Property		
historic name		
other names/site number35-CLT	-21, Ecola Point Site	·····
		=======================================
2. Location		
street & number Ecola State Park		not for publication X
city or town Cannon Beach		
state Oregon code OR	county Clatsop co	de <u>007</u> zip code <u>97110</u>
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3. State/Federal Agency Certificat		
professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR E	Part 60. In my opinion, the property gnificant nationally _X_ statewi	erties in the National Register of Historic Places and the procedural and $\frac{X}{X}$ meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I de locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.) July 20, 1997
Oregon State Historic Preserv		Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	·	
- '	as not meet the National Register s	riteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
in my opinion, the property meets do	es not meet the National Register t	mena. / 566 continuation sheet for additional comments./
Signature of commenting or other official		Date
State or Federal agency and bureau		
4. National Park Service Certificati	ion	
I, hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the		
National Register		
See continuation sheet.		
determined not eligible for the National Register		
removed from the National Register		

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Ownership of F private public _X_ public	e -local -State	Category of Property building(s) districtX_ site structure object	Number of Resources within Property Contributing Noncontributing buildings sites structures objects Total	* = * = =
Number of con	tributing	resources previously listed in th	ne National Register: <u>0</u>	
Name of related	d multiple	e property listing: Native Americ	an Archaeological Sites of the Oregon Coast	
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Historic Function	ons:	Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: Village site	
Current Functions: Car		Cat: Recreation and Culture	Sub: Outdoor recreation	
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Architectural C Materials:	foundati	onN/A N/A N/A		

Narrative Description: 35-CLT-21 is a village and shell midden located on the high bluffs on the south side of Ecola Point in Ecola State Park, Clatsop County, on the northern Oregon Coast. The rugged rocky shorelines and offshore rocks of Ecola Point are found west and northwest of the site, while sandy Crescent Beach extends south of the site. First recorded by Richard Ross (1976) and later revisited by Minor (1986, 1991) and Moss and Erlandson (1995), the site contains two discrete shell midden loci. The main site area, 35-CLT-21B, was estimated by Ross to cover an area about 30 m x 30 m wide and contain several possible housepits. This area was damaged by a landslide in 1983, which destroyed as much as 10% of the midden deposits and exposed a pit oven containing a sea lion skeleton (Gilsen 1983). In 1990, University of Oregon archaeologists excavated 10 auger holes and 10 1 m x 1 m test pits at the site (Minor 1991). These excavations demonstrated that intact archaeological deposits at 35-CLT-21B cover an area of at least 55 m north-south and 45 m east-west, and extend to a depth of 160 cm. Minor (1991) interpreted four depressions on the site surface as housepits, including three roughly rectangular depressions 5-6 m wide and 8-10 m long. The site contains complex stratigraphy, and produced several cultural features, 423 artifacts of stone, bone, shell, and metal, and a diverse assemblage of shellfish, fish, sea mammal, land mammal, and bird remains. Five radiocarbon dates bracket the occupation of 35-CLT-21B between about AD 1040 and AD 1660 (Moss and Erlandson 1995:103), although the presence of numerous metal fragments suggests that the site may have been occupied into the early postcontact era (Minor 1991:74-75).

Much less is known about 35-CLT-21A, a shell midden located about 90 m south of Locus B on a small flat along the Crescent Beach trail. Ross (1976) estimated Locus A to be about 15 m x 3 m wide and 20-30 cm deep. Minor (1986) did not examine Locus B, but Moss and Erlandson (1995) found a thin scatter of shell refuse exposed for 65 m along the trail. More concentrated shell midden deposits covered an area about 12 m x 6 m wide and reached a depth of at least 40 cm in trailside exposures. No systematic testing has been done at 35-CLT-21A, but like most outer coast shell middens, the archaeological deposits are dominated by California mussel (Mytilus californianus) shells. Moss and Erlandson dated a single mussel shell from 20-25 cm below the surface to 540 ± 50 RYBP (Beta-77227), equivalent to about AD 1640 after calibration. This suggests that the occupation of 35-CLT-21A may have overlapped with the later occupation of 35-CLT-21B and that the two loci may be related parts of the same village site.

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8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register C A Property is associat B Property is associat C Property embodies work a master, or p	ted with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history ted with the lives of persons significant in our past. the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose
B removed from its of C a birthplace or a graph D a cemetery. E a reconstructed but F a commemorative	rave. iilding, object,or structure.
Areas of Significance:	Archaeology: Prehistoric Historic - Aboriginal Ethnic Heritage: Native American
Period of Significance:	Late Holocene Precontact Late Holocene Postcontact
Significant Dates:	35-CLT-21A: 540 + 50 RYBP (AD 1620) 35-CLT-21B: 290 + 60 RYBP (AD 1640) 420 + 50 RYBP (AD 1450) 530 + 90 RYBP (AD 1420) 680 + 60 RYBP (AD 1300) 880 + 80 RYBP (AD 1180)
Significant Person:	N/A
Cultural Affiliation:	Tillamook
Architect/Builder:	N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance: This large and complex site contains at least two Oregon Coast property types: village and shell midden. The presence of what appear to be multiple housepits at the site suggest that it was occupied on a semipermanent basis by members of the Tillamook tribe. ¹⁴C dates for the site span 400-600 years of the Late Holocene Precontact period, from roughly AD 1100 to AD 1700, and the recovery of 23 metal artifacts from Locus B excavations suggests that it was probably occupied into the early part of the Late Holocene Postcontact period, as well (Minor 1991). Thus, the site spans the transition between the precontact and postcontact eras, when the Tillamooks and other Native peoples suffered dramatic population losses and cultural disruptions poorly documented in written histories of the Oregon Coast. Dense and well preserved shell midden deposits are present in both site loci, leading to the preservation of a variety of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains, as well as bone and shell artifacts. The presence of well preserved architectural, shell midden, and other features provides a wealth of archaeological data on the structure of coastal environments and resource use patterns spanning much of the last 700-900 years, as well as evidence of changes in technology, trade, demography, and other socioeconomic aspects of Tillamook society. As a tangible link to the past, 35-CLT-21 is also highly significant to the living descendents of the Tillamook and other Oregon Coast tribes. These site characteristics suggest that the archaeological deposits at 35-CLT-21 can contribute valuable scientific data relevant to a variety of important research questions falling under Research Topics #1, 3, 4, 5, and 6. In addition, questions remain about the structure, function, contents, and antiquity of Locus A, as well as its relationship to the better known deposits in Locus B.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title organization

Jon M. Erlandson and Madonna L. Moss, Assistant Professors date August 15, 1996 University of Oregon telephone (541) 346-5098

street & number city & town

Department of Anthropology Eugene, OR 97403-1218

Property Owner

name

State of Oregon, State Parks and Recreation Department telephone (503) 378-5001 ext. 226

city or town

street & number 1115 Commercial Street NE Salem, OR 97310-1001

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Moss, Madonna L. and Jon M. Erlandson (1995) An Evaluation, Survey, and Dating Program for Archaeological Sites on State Land.	ls of
the Northern Oregon Coast. Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon. Eugene.	o oj
the Northern Oregon Coast. Department of Anthropology, University of Olegon. Eugenic. Minor, Rick (1986) An Evaluation of Archaeological Sites on State Park Lands Along the Oregon Coast. Heritage Research Associate	ec.
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Report No. 44. Eugene. Minor, Rick (1991) Archaeological Investigations at the Ecola Point Site, Northern Oregon Coast. University of Oregon, State Muse	aum
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of Anthropology. Eugene. Ross, Richard (1976) Archaeological Survey of State Park Lands along the Oregon Coast. Department of Anthropology, Oregon State	to
	ic
University. Corvallis.	
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	
<u>X</u> University	
Other	
Name of repository: <u>University of Oregon, State Museum of Anthropology</u>	
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10. Geographical Data	
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Acreage of Property 1.4 acres USGS Quadrangle: Tillamook Head, Oreg. (1973), 1:24,000	<u>)</u>
UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Description of Point	
O IN References. 2016 Lasting Northing Description of Cont.	

9. Major Bibliographical References

Boundary Justification: Site boundaries were defined during multiple episodes of surface reconnaissance (Ross 1976; Minor 1986; Moss and Erlandson 1995), examining soils or strata in foot trail, cut bank, seacliff, or other exposures. The boundaries of Locus B were also defined by subsurface excavation (Minor 1991) of auger holes and test pits. Site boundaries are defined on the basis of the horizontal distribution of archaeological materials typical of Oregon Coast sites: marine shell, burned rock, artifacts made from stone or other materials, and/or dark culturally enriched (anthropic) soils. The margins of 35-CLT-21 are also defined to some degree by natural geographic features such as the extent of relatively level and inhabitable ground. The western margins of both loci are well defined by the steep slope leading to the beach below the site, although redeposited midden material is also strewn down the slope below each locus.

OMB No. 1024-0018

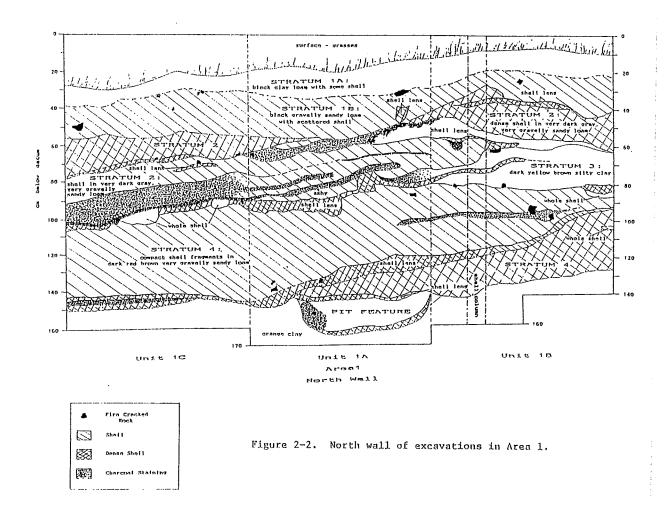
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section	Photographs	Page <u>1</u>	35-CLT-21, Clatsop County, Oregon
			Native American Archaeological Sites of the Oregon Coast

Photograph 1 of 1

- 3. Photographer: Madonna L. Moss
- 4. August 11, 1994
- 5. University of Oregon State Museum of Anthropology
- 6. View of main shell midden exposure taken from the top of a slump scar, J. Erlandson seated above exposure; looking west
- 7. Photograph 1 of 1; Black and White Roll 2, Frame 16A



Minor, Rick (1991) Archaeological Investigations at the Ecola Point Site, Northern Oregon Coast.

Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, p. 14.

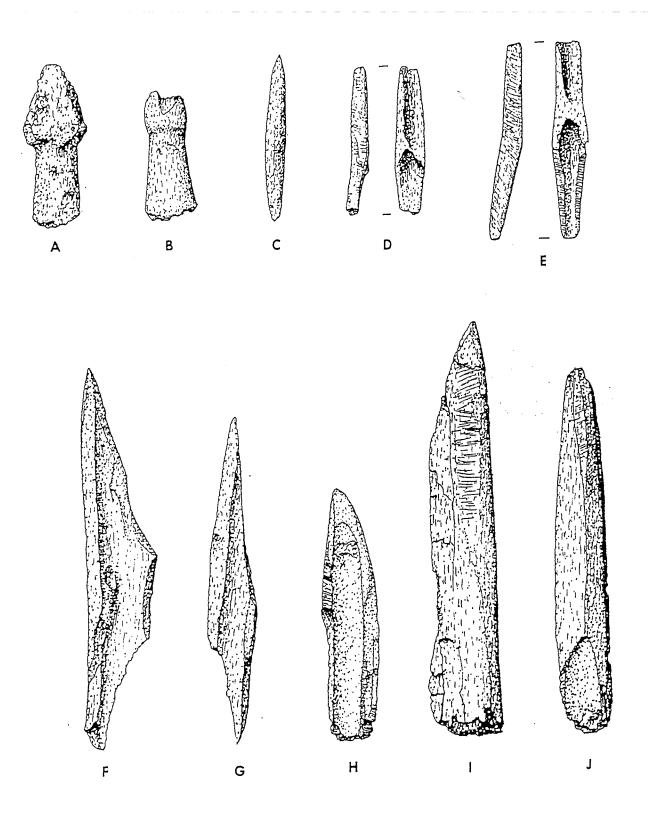


Figure 6-4. Bone/antler artifacts: a-b, harpoon dart head fragments; c, bone point; d-e, composite harpoon valves; f-g, split bone awls; h-j, chisels (shown actual size).

35-CLT-21, Native American Archaeological Sites of the Oregon Coast
Drawing of bone artifacts recovered during University of Oregon investigations in Area B, from:
Minor, Rick (1991) Archaeological Investigations at the Ecola Point Site, Northern Oregon Coast. Coastal
Prehistory Program, State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon. Eugene. P. 70.

Scoring on Scale of 1 to 5			RATI	NG	45
5 - Excellent - 4 - Very good 3 - Good 2 - Fair	PRE-HISTORIC ARCHAEC	DLOGICAL SII		CLT- A PO	-21 INT SITE
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	Г	OWN/VICINII	Y CAN	a si Non	BEACH
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DATE FEBRUARY 13,199	7	44 - 4 39 - 3	0 Signif 5 Notewo 0 Also o	icant orthy	
NATIONAL I	REGISTER SELECTION RAT	ING SHEET			
Checklist on Methodology			Yes		No
 Does the testing strategy provide on integrity and content of site 			<u> </u>		-
2. Have site boundaries, horizontal & adequately determined?	vertical, been				
3. Has site function been determined	?				
4. Have the temporal boundaries of the	e site been establishe	ed?			
5. Has context been provided by relative previous archaeology?	ting this site to		<u> </u>		
<u>Factors</u>	Relative Importance		Score		Weighted Rating
1. Integrity of site - Site is essentially undisturbed, unencroached.	5.0	X	4_	=	20
2. Interpretive potential - Site has yielded, or has potential of yielding important information related to an established body of knowledge about prehistory and/or prehistoric en	history,	X	5	=	25
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TOTAL

Scoring on Scale of 1 to 5			RATING	47.5
5 - Excellent			***************************************	
4 - Very good				
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1 - Poor		•	, _	
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Checklist on Methodology			**	27
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previous archaeology?				
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Factors	Relative Importance		Score	Weighted
Factors	Relative importance		PCOLE	Rating
1. Integrity of site -	5.0	X	4.75 =	23.75
Site is essentially undisturbed,	- • •	**	1.75	
unencroached.				
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2. Interpretive potential -	5.0	X	$\frac{4.75}{}$ =	23.75
Site has yielded, or has				
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			TOTAL	47.5
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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.