

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sunken Village Archaeological Site
other names/site number 35 MU 4
Drowned Village, Bridge Camp, Indian Crossing

2. Location

street & number Gillihan Loop Road, Sauvie Island not for publication
city, town Portland vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97231

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 meets 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. See continuation sheet.

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.

Glenn A. Tolbert _____ Date June 8, 1988

Signature of commenting or other official _____
Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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 the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/secondary structure
Domestic/village site
Industry/Processing/processing site

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Landscape/underwater
Agricultural/Subsistence/agricultural field
Agricultural/Subsistence/animal facility
Transportation/water-related
Transportation/road-related (vehicular)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls _____
roof _____
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Archaeological site 35MU4 is a water-saturated prehistoric site rich in organic remains, including both artifacts and food. It is located on the Lower Columbia River's flood plain below Portland, Oregon. During normal river conditions the western portion of the site is under water. In dry years, as in 1987, the surface of these wet deposits is exposed and subject to looting and other destructive processes. Radiocarbon dates on wood samples collected from the site's surface, and a preliminary assessment of point types in private collections, suggest the site was occupied between 200 A.D. and 1750 A.D.. The site covers an area of approximately 350 meters north-south and 150 meters east-west and encompasses an area of about 7.0 acres. Recent auger tests indicate that the wet site deposits are essentially intact and that preservation of perishable organic cultural materials is excellent in deposits extending to at least 2.5 meters below the surface (Pettigrew 1987).

It is composed of alluvial deposits. Strong (1955, page 2) described the site: "The site was originally a narrow strip of high ground a small lake about three hundred yards distant. On the channel side there was an abrupt bank, which then sloped away from the channel to the lake. The archaeological deposit on the channel side was under 12 to 14 feet of clay and silt, but test holes showed that the deposit appeared again about 150 feet back of the bank, on the surface where it is about six feet deep." The results of recent contour mapping of the site and the levee system constructed over the area help to substantiate this early description (Garnett, personal communication, 1987).

The remains of some 40 surface storage pits have been located on the surface of the saturated deposits. These contain fresh water mussel, shell, acorns, hazelnuts, salmon vertebrae and wapato root (*Sagittaria latifolia*). Perishable artifacts collected from the site include a wooden bowl and bentwood box typical of the Northwest Coast, wood wedges, an antler figurine, basketry and cordage fragments, bow and arrow fragments, cedar bark clothing, and bone and antler tools. The recent subsurface testing recovered wood fragments with adz marks, wood shavings, coiled and shredded bark fragments, and sea mammal bones.

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TEST EXCAVATIONS:

Testing of both the water-saturated and the dry land portion of the site was conducted by two separate projects during the summer and fall of 1987.

INFOTEC RESEARCH INC., EUGENE, OREGON/PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY, PORTLAND, OREGON:

On November 12, 1987 field work funded by the Oregon Division of State Lands and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office was conducted by INFOTEC Research, Inc., on the water saturated beach deposits. Eight auger probes were excavated to an average depth of 2 meters to establish the wet-site's boundaries. The cultural deposits extend down to at least 2.5 meters, if not beyond (see attached map and boundary description for horizontal boundaries). The field testing and subsequent analysis of cultural materials collected was directed by Dr. Richard Pettigrew, of INFOTEC, and Dr. Kenneth Ames, of Portland State University. Dr. Dale R. Croes, Washington State University was the wet-site consultant for the project.

The field procedure was designed to determine horizontal boundaries and the depth of the wet deposits. Material from the auger probes was recorded at arbitrary intervals of 20 cm, and water-sifted through screens. The results of the limited testing were quite significant (Pettigrew 1987). While only .61 cu meters of fill materials were collected by the auger tests, a high density of cultural and other organic materials was recovered (1449 items/cubic meter). Materials identified include: bark strips, shredded bark, coiled bark, split twigs, frayed twigs, split wood, woodchips from adzing activity (Croes 1987), sea mammal bones, fish bone, mussel shell, acorns, hazelnuts and several tubers. Charcoal was abundant. Of 884 items recorded, 27.3% were botanical; 25.7% were miscellaneous organic items; 24.3% were wood items; 11.8% were faunal remains; 8.1% were charcoal pieces; and 2.8% were lithics objects.

The preservation of the organic debris in the wet midden is excellent. Plant remains display little or no deterioration, for example. The stratigraphy of the wet deposits appears to be mostly intact (Pettigrew 1987). The volume of materials in the site from the preliminary evaluation suggests that the Sunken Village deposits could be richer than any other Northwest Coast wet site, except the Ozette Village in the State of Washington (Croes, 1987).

CHARLES HIBBS, JR. AND ASSOCIATES, PORTLAND, OREGON:

During June to August of 1987, field crews working for Charles Hibbs Jr., and Associates, Inc., surveyed the entire site during low water as part of a natural gas pipeline project. The dry, inland portions of the site were augered to establish the entire site's boundaries and depth. This effort revealed the distribution of both visible surface materials and subsurface deposits (see site map.). Cultural materials observed during the auger tests in the dry section included charcoal, bone fragments, lithic

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flakes, and wood fragments. The depth of sterile fill over the site is 30 cm to 80 cm. The actual depth of the cultural deposits was not determined.

PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS:

Portland State University, Portland, Oregon:

In 1977 Dr. Thomas M. Newman, Portland State University, conducted a surface survey and made a limited surface collection of the water-saturated area. This survey was done during extreme low water conditions. Newman located and mapped approximately 40 storage pits containing fresh water mussel shell, acorns, wapato (*Sagittaria latifolia*) roots, and salmon bone. He observed concentrations of fire cracked rock and fragments of water saturated wood protruding from the beach deposits. Lithic debris, ground stone artifacts, and bone and antler tools were also recorded. Wood samples collected by this survey produced radiocarbon dates of 450 +/- 60 years B.P. (Beta-17450) on twigs used as lining materials for the storage pits; and 220 +/- 60 years B.P. (Beta-17451) on fragments of water saturated cedar. Both samples were taken from the surface of the beach deposits. Subsequent work by Portland State University's Anthropology Department has focused on an inventory of artifacts in private collections made during the past 60 years.

University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon:

Dr. Richard M. Pettigrew first recorded 35MU4. In his report Pettigrew describes the water saturated beach area: "Along the edge at low water are a series of basins lined with open-work frames or baskets of branches and twigs. In the adjacent cut-bank are shell lenses and hearth areas." He also observed undisturbed shell lenses, fire-cracked rock and ground stone cobbles (Oregon Archaeological Survey Form, 1973).

Reports made by Amateur Archaeologists:

An early description of the Sunken Village appeared in Screenings, the publication of the Oregon Archaeological Society, an active group of amateur archaeologists in the Portland area. Emory Strong and Howard Galbraith described the site "before building of the dike (it was) one of the richest (sites) on the island...what was not dredged up for fill is now under the dike except for a narrow strip along the water's edge." (Strong 1955, Vol. 4, p.2). This article and others published in the OAS newsletter indicate that basketry, wooden artifacts, and other perishables have been removed from the site by OAS members for more than 30 years.

IMPACTS ON THE SITE:

built by the U.S. Corps of Engineers between 1938-40, had a major impact on the site. Much of the site was buried. Fill from local sources, perhaps

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including the site itself, was used to build the dike. During construction, dredge spoils from Multnomah Channel were deposited on the site. On-going maintenance of the dike by the Sauvie Island Drainage District and the Corps of Engineers has included repair of eroded areas of the dike at the Sunken Village site. Road was also built over the site. On the dry eastern section of the site materials are visible in plowed agricultural fields

Sauvie Island's proximity to the Portland Metropolitan area and the island's popularity for recreational outings has caused heavy use of public lands. The site is visible subject it to high levels of beach traffic by people fishing and hiking. Its fame among collectors and its easy access deposits of perishable artifacts have been known to collectors for many years and looting of the site is a continuing problem. Underwater areas of the site have been vandalized by divers approaching the site from underwater using scuba equipment.

A significant tidal effect occurs on both the Columbia and Willamette rivers in the Portland area. In late summer low tides even in normal water years, expose much of the site's wet deposits on Multnomah Channel. As a result of the tidal action, and increased wave action from recreational boats, the site is undergoing steady erosion, which effects both the beach and the cut-bank. Cattle grazing on the dike make trails down the cut-bank to the water, further damaging both the bank and beach.

The effects of urban encroachment is another aspect of the site's location near a major urban area. Land owners on Sauvie Island have in the past 5-10 years considered development of condominiums and a golf course in the site's immediate vicinity. Additionally, house boat moorages and recreational marina facilities are increasing along the water ways on the channel.

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There has been only limited archaeological work done in this area. Pettigrew's (1977) chronology, A Prehistoric Cultural Sequence in the Portland Basin of the Lower Columbia Valley remains the major research for the area. The Portland Basin sequence has two cultural phases defined, Merrybell and Multnomah. Merrybell is the earliest, beginning at 600 B.C. The Multnomah period is divided into three sub-phases following the end of Merrybell at 200 A.D. and continuing to the historic contact period at ca. 1750 A.D. Pettigrew's sequence is based on projectile point types obtained through testing at nine sites in the Scappoose-Sauvie Island area and a study of private collections. There have been no subsequent intensive professional excavations. Several multi-seasonal excavations of sites have been done by the Oregon Archaeological Society, an avocational group, but controls were minimal; the reports are limited and the collections are now scattered.

Future research at 35-MU-4 will contribute substantially to the archaeological data for this area. The 2.5+ meter depth of the water-logged deposits promise that the deposits span an appreciable period of time and will be crucial to expanding our knowledge of the later prehistory of this area. The radiocarbon dates from the surface of 35-MU-4 (450 yrs. +/- 60 yrs. B.P., Beta-17450 ; and 220 yrs. +/- 60 yrs. B.P., Beta-17451) place the site in the Multnomah Sub-Phase 2 of Pettigrew's Chronology (1250 to 1750 A.D.). Based on a limited sampling from private collections, point types indicate the site may date to the earlier Multnomah Sub-Phase I, dating from 200 A.D. to 1250 A.D. (Pettigrew 1987, personal communication). The absence of trade goods (Strong 1959) ubiquitous in post contact aboriginal sites suggests the site was not occupied during the historic period. It is sometimes difficult to integrate wet-sites into local chronologies, particularly when these are based upon lithic tools. Lithics comprised only 2.8% of the material recovered from auger testing, compared to 27.3% botanical material and 24.3% wood items (Pettigrew 1987). However, avocational collections from the site do contain stone tools. Additionally, most sites in the area have good bone and antler preservation which may permit artifact based correlations between these sites and the water logged deposits of 35-MU-4. More importantly, however, the high volume of charcoal, 8.1% of material identified during testing at 35-MU-4, and in other, dry sites will allow the development of a sequence based on c14 dates.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL:

Testing has established that the site contains substantial amounts of perishable materials still intact within deep stratified deposits. The demonstrated integrity of the site makes it important for the research base of the Northwest Coast Culture area. It has the potential to add substantially to the "theoretical and substantive knowledge" discussed in Butler (1987) for this region. Of some 15,000 recorded archaeological sites for the State of Oregon, only three are known to have wet-site deposits (Gilsen 1987, personal communication) and of these, this site is the only Chinookan site. The other two wet-sites in Oregon are located in the Coquille River estuary in Southern Coos County.

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Technological/dietary--

While no excavations have been done at 35-MU-4, surface survey and the sub-surface auger tests have established that the site contains rich cultural deposits. The wet deposits are particularly promising and important. They are relevant to a series of regional, national, and theoretical research problems. These deposits contain fresh water mussel shell, acorns, hazelnuts, perhaps wapato root (*Sagittaria latifolia*), salmon and sturgeon bones, both marine and land mammal bones, and wood fragments indicating wood working. Perishable artifacts that were previously removed from the site include fragments of basketry, rope, cordage, wood wedges, wooden bowls, wooden boxes, canoe paddles, bow and arrow fragments, cedar bark clothing, an antler sculpture, and antler and bone tools.

The perishable remains will provide the basis for technological studies on basketry and wood, and on the relative roles of the terrestrial, riverine, estuarine, and marine resources in the area's economy. A crucial research problem in the region and all of Northwest North America is dating and explaining the intensive exploitation of salmon seen by early European travelers. This is a question central to most considerations of the development of Northwest Coast Culture, and, which, as yet, has no clear answer. 35-MU-4 with its preservation of both food and material cultural remains, has the potential of making a major contribution to the issue, at least for this part of the Northwest Coast.

The Northwest Coast's famous art relied heavily on the use of wood and perishable materials. For the Lower Columbia there has been very little reported on the art except for stone carvings (Petersen 1978) and clay and antler figurines. Carved wooden art similar to that found elsewhere on the Northwest Coast should be found on the Lower Columbia. The Sunken Village with its abundance of preserved wood, provides an exceptional opportunity to record new information on the art style of the Lower Columbia. It has already produced a significant antler sculpture (Butler, 1965).

Sedentism/seasonality --

Recent archaeological and ethnohistoric research (Saleeby 1983, Saleeby and Pettigrew 1983, Hajda 1983, Hajda and Boyd 1987) has reviewed the regional resource base and Chinookan subsistence and settlement patterns in some detail. Saleeby (1983) divides the region into three sub-areas, the Cascades, Portland Basin, and the Coast. She identifies differences in resource availability for each area and argues that a fully sedentary settlement pattern, with permanently occupied villages, existed aboriginally in the Portland Basin. Identification of a variety of natural foods available throughout the year provides the basis for her model (Pettigrew 1987). It seems evident that the Chinook in the area were at least partially, if not fully, sedentary and that this sedentism was based upon intensive exploitation of a wide and varied resource base. However, the picture is somewhat clouded by evidence for significant levels of human population fluctuation during the annual cycle (Hajda and Boyd 1987) and the necessity of relying on the ethnohistoric record to flesh out the limited archaeological data on seasonality and subsistence. The presence of both faunal, plant and molluscan remains in the water-logged deposits will give archaeologists an unparalleled chance to reconstruct both the Chinookan diet and seasonality of occupation at 35-MU-4.

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Complex hunter-gatherers--

A current research problem of major international archaeological interest is that of "complex" (Price and Brown 1985) or "affluent" (Koyama and Thomas 1981) hunter-gatherers. The Northwest Coast Indians have long been the archetype of complex hunter-gatherers, primarily because of the wealth of ethnographic detail available for some parts of the coast. It has already been noted that the Portland Basin may have had one of the highest population densities in aboriginal North America at contact - the greatest densities being among the agricultural Pueblo peoples of the Southwest. Thus, this area may have supported the highest density of hunter-gatherer populations in aboriginal North America. Such an assertion may be controversial, but only in the sense that a few other areas -- perhaps San Francisco Bay - may have had populations of equivalent size and density. In any case, the theoretical literature on complex hunter-gatherers makes it clear that understanding the relationships among food storage, sedentism, seasonal variability in the resource base, and population size are critical to our knowledge of these societies. The Portland Basin can obviously make significant contributions to our knowledge of complex hunter-gatherers: 35MU4 with its extraordinary preservation of food remains and perishable material culture items is absolutely critical to our understanding of Chinookan society and subsistence. The site therefore is significant not only regionally, but nationally and internationally as well.

Wet site research--

The Northwest Coast is a major wet site region of the world. As the southernmost known major wet site in the region, 35MU4 is an important link for scientific investigation of the culture area. The quantity of perishable materials and the depth of the site's deposits could contribute invaluable information on the formation and development of the Lower Columbia River Chinook culture over a significant period of time.

Archaeologists have only recently concentrated any substantial research efforts on wet sites. Although knowledge of wet-sites is not new and some early attempts were made to excavate wet sites such as Lake Bienne in Switzerland in 1854, and at the Key Marco site in Florida in 1887, (Cole 1984), it has only been in the past 15 years that "the results of excavating water saturated sites have focused attention on these significant cultural resources," (Daugherty 1986).

Several wet sites have been located in the Northwestern United States and Canada. Eleven wet sites excavated on the Northwest Coast from Prince Rupert Harbour, British Columbia to southern Puget Sound, have a time range from 500 to 3,000 years B.P. (Croes 1976). Most notable of these is the Ozette Village Site, on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State. Ozette is a 500 year old Makah Indian village buried by a mud slide. It has provided the most complete archaeological record available on the late prehistoric Northwest Coast material culture. The 3,000 year old Hoko River wet site, also on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State, has produced a full assemblage of fishing tools. Data from the excavation of the Northwest Coast wet sites suggests that the use of stone,

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bone and shell materials was limited and indicate a "continuous and dominant utilization of artifacts made from vegetal materials,... These perishable artifacts will provide us with an excellent data base from which to expand our understanding of Northwest Coast prehistory," (Croes 1976, p.8-9).

Regionally 35MU4 has the potential to fill a critical need for wet-site information on the southern Northwest Coast area, where, as already has been stated, there is only minimal archaeological and ethnographic information, and where there are no other recorded wet sites. Not only is 35MU4 important regionally as a wet-site, it becomes an important link in both national and international scope as a critical component of a major wet-site region of the world. Development of the technology of survey, excavation and conservation related to these sites is crucial to their providing the maximum research data.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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1985 The Introduction of Infectious Diseases among the Indians of the Pacific Northwest, 1774-1874. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington.

Boyd, Robert T. and Yvonne P. Hajda

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Butler, B. Robert

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See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: Department of Anthropology
Portland State University

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 7.0 acres Sauvie Island, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The metes and bounds of the Sunken Village Archaeological Site (indicated by a solid red line on the accompanying site map) follow closely the limits determined by field observations during a survey conducted in June of 1987. The site map also shows the location of sub-surface auger tests from two separate field projects.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Kenneth M. Ames, Dir., Lab. of Archaeology; Maureen Newman, principal author
 organization Dept. of Anthropology, Portland State Univ date December 19, 1987
 street & number Post Office Box 751 telephone (503) 464-3914
 city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97207

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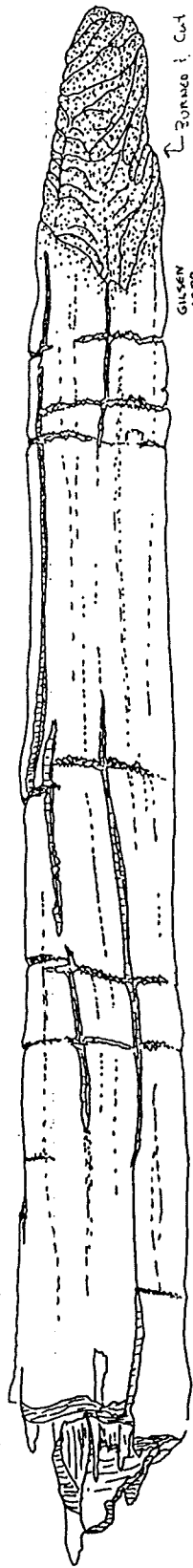
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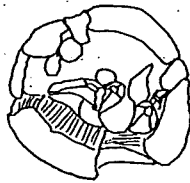
Section number 9 Page 4

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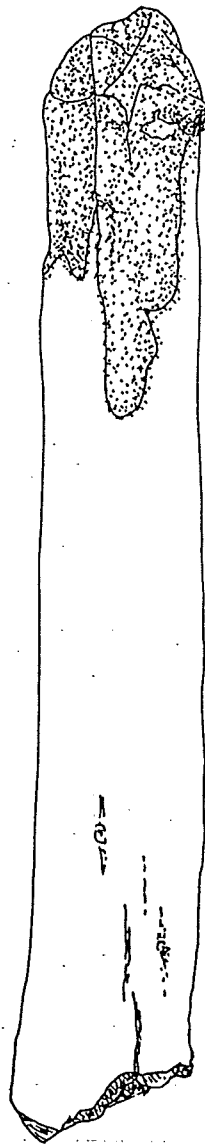


↑ BURNETT: Cut

GILSEN
1986



35 MU 4



↑ BURNETT TIP

"tent" stakes donated by
Frank Buckler - found
at 35 MU 4 in 1953 in
with component. Probably
Common Turner's stakes



Photo 2

1. Name: Sunken Village site, 35mU4

2. Location: Sawie Island, Oregon

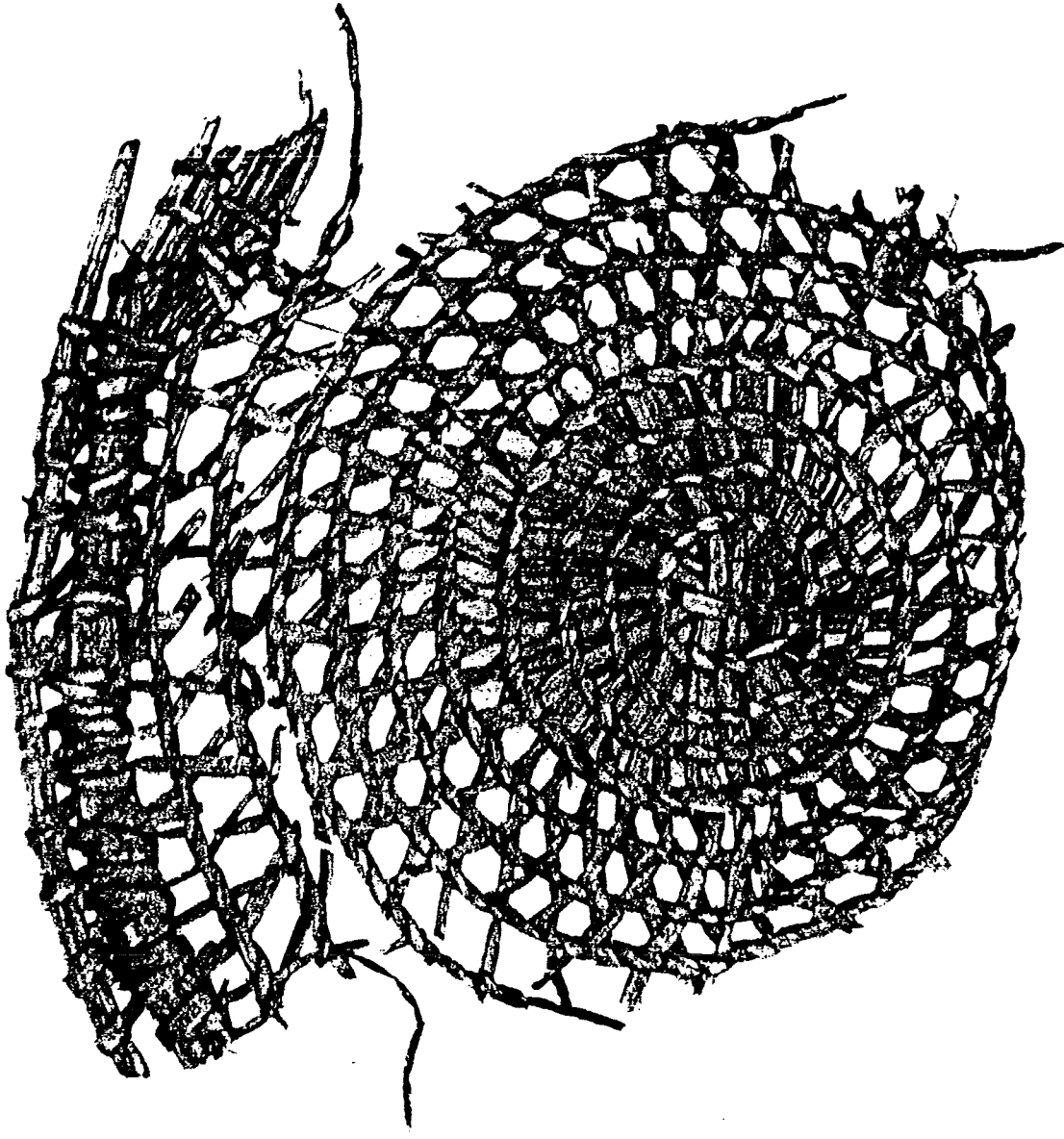
3. Photographer: Maureen Newman

4. Date of photo: September 1977

5. Negative filed at: Portland State University, Lab of Archaeology,
P.O. Box 751, Portland, Or. 97207

6. Description: View of storage pit in the water-saturated beach deposits at the Sunken Village site. Twigs lining the pit are protruding from the mud on the surface. View is from the south within the high density area of the site.

(Location of photo is indicated on accompanying site map with photo key)



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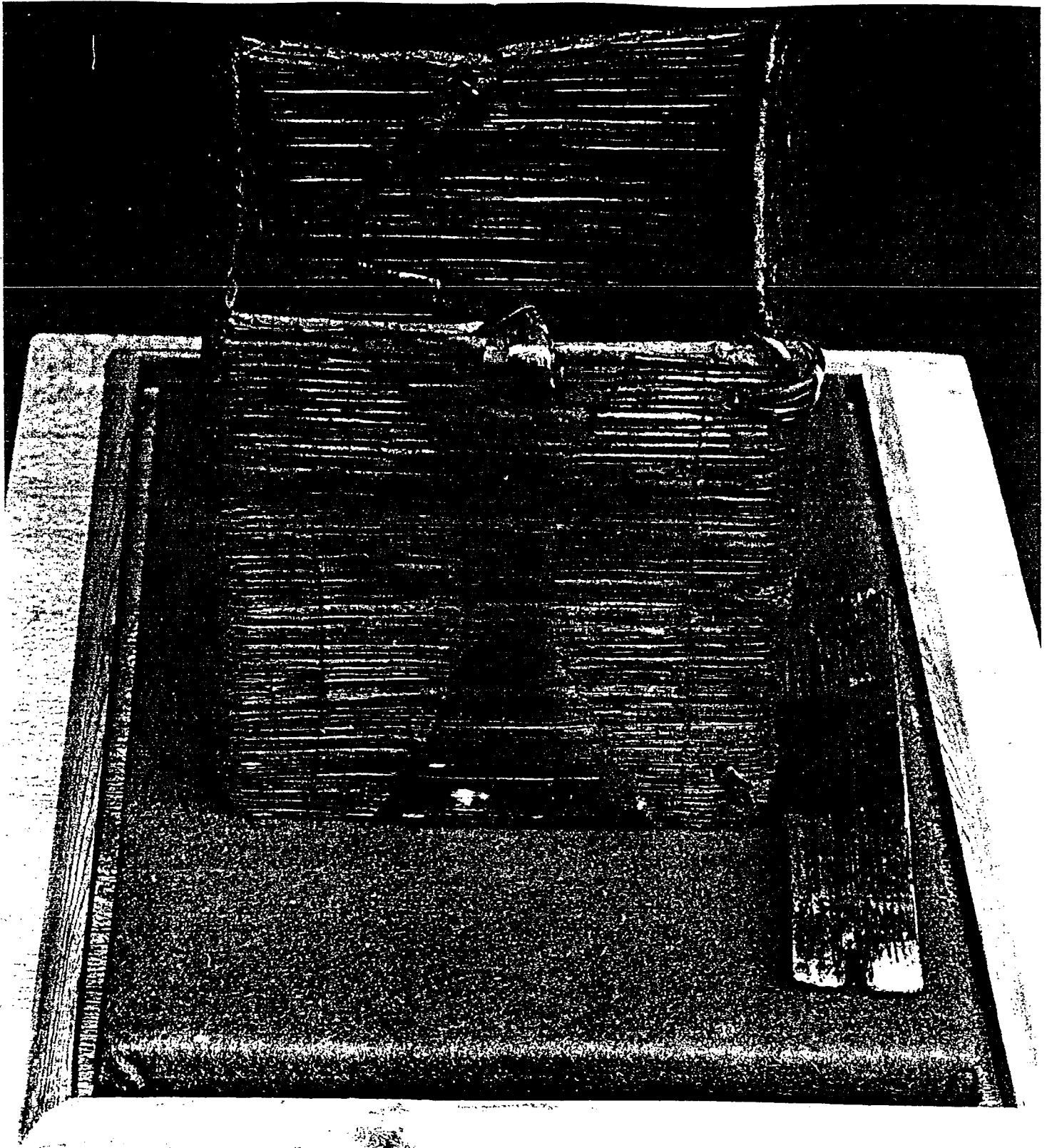
2

1

Photo 5

1. Name: Sunken Village site
2. Location: Sauvie Island, Oregon
3. Photographer: Maureen Newman
4. Date of photo: December 1987
5. Negative filed at: Portland State University, Lab. of Archaeology,
P.O. Box 751, Portland, Or. 97207

6. Description: Basketry fragment taken from wet deposits in the beach area of the site. Croes (1987) describes the basket as "cross-warp twined disk shaped basketry" ... with "z-twist start and heavy wrapped edge. A split root material, probably cedar was used to make the basket piece. The basketry fragment is in a private collection.



1953

Photo 6

1. Name: Sunken Village site, 35m44

2. Location: Sauvie Island, Oregon

3. Photographer: Maureen Newman

4. Date of Photo: August 1977

5. Negative Filed at: Portland State University, Lab. of Archaeology,
P.O. Box 751, Portland, Or. 97207

6. Description: Bentwood cedar box with handle. The box, which
is similar to other Northwest Coast box styles was taken
from wet deposits at the site and is in a
private collection.



- 20 - CENTIMETERS -

Photo 7

1. Name: Sunken Village Site, 35mu4

2. Location: Sawvic Island, Oregon

3. Photographer: Maurleen Newman

4. Date of photo: April 1988

5. Negative filed at: Portland State University, Lab. of Archaeology
P.O. Box 751, Portland, Or. 97207

6. Description: Front view of a female figurine carved from an Elk antler. The woman is carrying a child in a cradle on her back. Butler (1965) describes the figurine in relation to other Lower Columbia carvings. The description at the Burke Museum suggests that the woman's "skirt" is representative of the cedar bark skirts worn by women on the Northwest coast.

(Carving was donated by a Sawvic Island resident to the Burke Museum at the University of Washington, Seattle, Catalogue # 2-3844. Photographed with permission of the museum.)



-- 20 CENTIMETERS

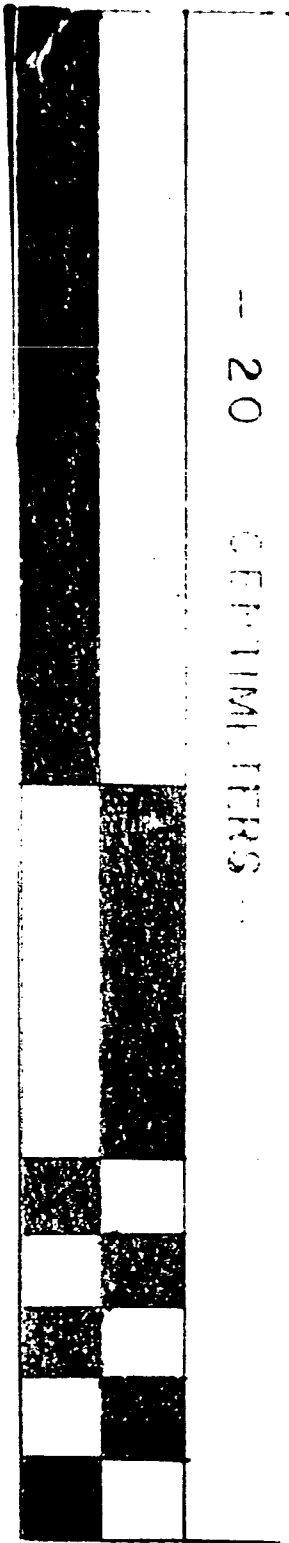


Photo 8

1. Name: Sunken Village Site, 35MU4

2. Location: Sawie Island, Oregon

3. Photographer: Maureen Newman

4. Date of Photo: April 1988

5. Negative filed at: Portland State University, Lab of Archaeology,
P.O. Box 751, Portland, Or. 97207

6. Description: Back view of a female figurine carved from
Elk antler. This view shows the baby in a cradle
being carried on her back. The continuation of view
the woman's "cedar skirt is visible" from this view.

(The carving is at the Burke Museum at
the University of Washington, Seattle)



Photo 9

1. Sunken Village site, 35mu4
2. Location: Sauvie Island, Oregon
3. Photographer: Maurcen Newman
4. Date of photo: August 1977
5. Negative filed at: Portland State University, Lab. of Archaeology,
P.O. Box 751, Portland, Or. 97207

6. Description: Wooden wedge and antler carving taken from wet deposits at the site. Both are in a private collection. The antler is carved in the shape of a fish, probably represents a salmon.

**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.**