

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2023-02-00832 (Please contact the lead agency for the project number. If associated to SEPA, please contact SEPA@dahp.wa.gov to obtain the project number before creating a new project.)

Author: Elizabeth Mastrangelo, Bill Roulette, Aimee Finley, and Donald D. Pattee

Title of Report: Results of an Archaeological Predetermination for the Vinyard Vista Subdivision Project, Clark County, Washington

Date of Report: 12/11/23

County(ies): Clark Section: 34 Township: 5N Range: 1E

Quad: 1990 Ridgefield, WA and Woodland, WA, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles

Acres 29.53

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? Yes No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? Yes No

TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

CLARK COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDETERMINATION SURVEY
Applied Archaeological Research Report No. 2711

Parcel Nos.: 258903000 and 6342946

Owner: Chinookan, LLC
Address: 2103 NE North Fork Avenue
La Center, WA 98629

Project Contact: Mason Wolfe
Wolfe Project Management, LLC
2401 W Main Street, Suite 210
Battle Ground, WA 98604

File/Permit Number:

Staff Planner:

Date: December 11, 2023

Location: The project area is in the northern part of the city of La Center approximately 2.25 miles northeast of the Interstate 5 (I-5)/NW La Center Road interchange (Figure 1). It consists of two contiguous parcels 258903000 and 63472946 that form an irregularly shaped tract that is 990 feet (ft) long measured north-to-south and 1,385 ft wide measured east-to-west. It encompasses approximately 29.53 acres. Its western side is defined by NE North Fork Ave and its southern side by NE 24TH Cir. Property lines define its northern and western sides.

Quadrangle: 1990 Ridgefield, WA and Woodland, WA, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles

Township/Range/Section/Quarter Section: NE¼ of Section 34, Township 5 North, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian

Number of Acres: 29.53

Description of proposed activity: In March 2023, parcels 258903000 and 258898000 were proposed to be developed into the Vinyard Vista residential subdivision that would contain 99 single-family residential lots, a stormwater facility, and associated local access roads and utilities. At the time, the development footprint encompassed 30.11 acres.

In December 2023, parcel 258898000 was dropped from the project design and the configuration of parcel 258903000 was modified to reflect recent changes in ownership. The main changes included the removal of approximately 0.90 acre in the western part of the property and the addition of approximately 1.43 acres to its southwestern corner. The current proposed developments include 84 single-family residential lots, a community park, stormwater facility, and associated local access roads and utilities. About 4.67 acres will not be developed and left as open space.

Reason Archaeological Predetermination is needed: To comply with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and Title 40.570.080 (c)(3)(k) of Clark County Code.

Date of Field Inspection: March 16, 17, and 20; December 7, 2023

Describe the proposed project's locational characteristics including topography, hydrology, wetlands, and any prominent features located on or near the proposed project: The project area is in a semi-rural part of Clark County. Lands to the south have been developed into residential subdivisions whereas those to the north, west, and east consist of large agricultural tracts used for growing crops and grazing livestock.

The property features rolling topography with elevations ranging between 345 and 460 ft above mean sea level (amsl), with an overall southeastern aspect. It is partially developed as a vineyard, with rows of grape vines oriented north-south occupying much of its northwestern, central, and southern parts (Figure 3). Its northern and eastern parts are forested with mature, second-growth vegetation, including Douglas fir, sword ferns, and forbs (Figure 4). A steep east-west oriented ravine is in its northeastern corner (Figure 5). The ravine grows steadily deeper and wider from west to east. It connects with Brezee Creek just beyond the eastern boundary of the project area. The creek is a tributary of the East Fork Lewis River, which flows from east-to-west about 1.09 miles to the south.

Regionally, the project area is located at the fringe of the western front of the Southern Washington Cascades in Clark County where it interfaces with the eastern edge of the upland aspect of the Portland Basin. As a physiographic province, the Southern Washington Cascades extend north-to-south between Snoqualmie Pass and the Columbia River. It is characterized by weathered and deeply-dissected mountains set on a generally western-sloping terrace. It includes river floodplains, rugged mountainous areas, and low terraces. It is largely underlain by basalt dating to the Miocene Epoch that originated in central and eastern Washington and Oregon, and which streamed westward down the Columbia River valley to the sea (Allen et al. 1986; Franklin and Dyrness 1973).

The upland aspect of the Portland Basin describes the expansive geomorphic surface that is situated between the Washington Southern Cascades and the Columbia River bottomlands. The Portland Basin is one of several topographic and structural basins that, as a group, comprises the Puget-Willamette trough, a north-to-south oriented structural basin located between the Pacific Coast Range to the west and the parallel Cascade Range to the east. The trough extends southward from the Canadian border to Oregon where it merges with the Willamette Valley, its physiographic and geologic continuation (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). It was formed by Pliocene compression and folding of Miocene flood basalts (collectively known as the Columbia River Basalt group), which form the basement rock throughout the region. The Portland Basin part of the Puget-Willamette trough begins where the Columbia River debouches from its gorge through the Cascade Mountains in the neighborhood of Washougal.

The geomorphic surface is heavily weathered and eroded and has the appearance of a rolling plain (Trimble 1963:29-36). Its current surface was shaped by the catastrophic Missoula or Bretz floods, which refers to an unknown number of flood events that occurred between about 17,000 and 12,700 years ago (Clague et al. 2003; Waitt 1984). The floodwaters originated in Glacial Lake Missoula, a vast body of water over four times the size of modern-day Lake Erie, 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 rushed across the landscape scouring the surface and eroding and plucking away the bedrock. These floods created the scablands of eastern Washington and changed the profile of the Columbia River Gorge. Exiting the gorge, a 700-foot-tall wall of water spilled across the Portland-Vancouver area, scouring land surfaces. Blocked by a narrowing of the Columbia River valley, the floodwaters slackened and backed up into the Portland Basin and poured into the Willamette and Tualatin valleys (Trimble 1963:36-41). Massive quantities of sediment and rock dropped from the flood waters and finer particles dropped from the impounded waters (Allen et al. 1986:20, 171; Minervini et al. 2003). In and near the project area, surficial geology is dominated by a fine-grain facies of the flood deposits composed of unconsolidated clay, silt, and fine to medium sand that are interpreted as having been laid down during the slack-water phase of the flood events (Allen et al. 1986; Alt 2001; Benito and O'Connor 2003; Bourdeau 2004; Evarts et al. 2009; Lentz 1981; O'Connor and Baker 1992; Peterson et al. 2011).

The soils mapped in the project area are largely members of the Hesson soil series, except in its southeast corner where Hillsboro silt loam, 30 to 65 percent slopes, is mapped. The following descriptions are taken from McGee (1972) and represent the typic pedons for the soils mapped within the project area. Soil colors are for moist samples.

Hesson series soils are deep and mostly level to gently rolling. They formed in deeply weathered, mixed old alluvium with varying amounts of gravel (McGee 1972:15).

Hesson clay loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, is mapped in the northwest corner of the project area. In a typical profile, the surface layer is 22 inches of dark reddish brown clay loam, ranging from 7.5YR 2/2 at the top to 7.5YR 3/3 near the base. This is underlain by reddish brown (5YR 4/4 and 5YR 4/3) clay with a few manganese stains to a depth of 91 inches (McGee 1972:15-16).

Hesson clay loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes, is mapped in the central part of the project area. It is similar to Hesson clay loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, except that the surface layer is a few inches thinner, especially in areas where erosion has been active (McGee 1972:16).

Hesson gravelly clay loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes, is mapped in the southern part of the project area. It also is like Hesson clay loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, except that it is gravelly, which makes tillage more difficult (McGee 1972:16).

Hillsboro silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, is mapped in the southeast corner of the project area. In a typical profile, the surface layer is 24 inches of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam underlain by 16 inches of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) heavy silt loam, and then by dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam to a depth of 86 inches (McGee 1972:17).

Hillsboro silt loam, 30 to 65 percent slopes, is also mapped in the southeast corner of the project area. It is similar to Hillsboro silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, but the surface layer is thinner, and the erosion hazard is greater (McGee 1972:19).

Describe current use of the proposed project area: Formerly, the project area was used for growing grapes. The vines have not been tended in recent years and much of the vineyard is heavily overgrown with Himalayan blackberry brambles. The former configuration of the project area contains a house, detached carport, and a shop building that front NE North Fork Ave (Figure 6). According to records on file with the Clark County Assessor's office, the house and car port were built in 1947 (Clark County GIS 2023). The shop is modern. At present, the lands containing the structures have been removed from the project design plans. The structures will not be removed as part of the current proposed developments.

Describe Vegetation: On a regional scale, under the modern climatic regime, the project area would have been within the *Tsuga heterophylla* zone, an extensive forested zone widespread throughout western Washington and Oregon in wet maritime climates between sea level and about 2,300 ft amsl (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Throughout the zone, Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and western redcedar with sparse hardwoods dominate typical overstory vegetation in forested areas. This plant community developed in the mid-Holocene and would have persisted until large-scale land clearing related to Euroamerican settlement of the region began.

At the local scale and based on the soils mapped in it, the project area would have been covered with a forest composed of mixed stands of Douglas-fir, western red cedar, grand fir, Oregon white oak, and red alder, with an understory of vine maple, salal, Oregon grape, and ferns. At the time of survey, much of the project area contained grape vines overgrown with Himalayan blackberry. Timbered areas contained fir and oak with an understory of ferns and other shade-tolerant forbs. Areas around the house contained ornamental plantings, including a mature oak tree.

Records Review: Records on file at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) indicates that the project area has not previously been surveyed for archaeological resources and has no archaeological resources identified within it. The DAHP statewide archaeological predictive model shows the project area as having a moderately low to high risk for prehistoric archaeological materials.

The project area is in a part of Clark County that has not been extensively investigated by archaeologists. Only four cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of it (Colon and Holschuh 2016; DeLyria and Donald 1998; Pattee et al. 2018; Taber et al. 2021). All have consisted of predetermination surveys. One was adjacent to it on the west side of NE North Fork Avenue (DeLyria and Donald 1998). No archaeological resources were found during any of the studies.

The nearest recorded archaeological resources are isolates 45CL692 and 45CL693, that are located around 0.6 mile to the southwest of the project area on a terrace above the East Fork Lewis River. The first consists of a single piece of debitage of red cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) material. The other contains three CCS flakes and one of rhyolite (Bryant and Gall 2006). Under current DAHP guidelines, 45CL693 would be considered a site and not an isolate. The artifacts were found in shovel test pits (STPs) excavated as part of a predetermination survey. Neither the project report nor the resource documentation forms list the depth of artifact recovery. The project report does state that STPs excavated during the study were excavated to between 50 and 65 centimeters (cm) below surface (cmbs).

A historical cemetery located just over 0.4 miles southeast of the project area is recorded as resource 45CL870. It is known as the La Center Cemetery. It was established in 1897 but the earliest recorded burial within it dates to 1874 (DAHP Cemetery Report 1999). It was associated with the International Order of Odd Fellows in 1906 (Brothers 1906). It is now known as the Mount Zion Cemetery.

Historical and modern maps, including aerial photographs that date to between 1955 and 2011, were examined to determine if unrecorded historical structures or features were in the vicinity of the project area. No developments or improvements are depicted in the project area on a General Land Office (GLO) plat for T5N, R1E, WM (GLO 1854). The project area appears as unclaimed land on an 1863 GLO map that depicts lands taken out of federal ownership by donation land and other types of land claims (GLO 1863).

A Clark County real estate atlas indicates that in 1937 the project area was owned by L. Booth. A later edition of the atlas shows that the land was owned by Boone McCutcheon in 1961 (Metsker 1937, 1961).

Maps published by the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) in 1940 shows the project area as undeveloped (USGS 1940). Maps published by the USGS in 1954 and 1970 show two structures in its southwest corner. One corresponds with the extant house. The other appears near the location of the extant outbuilding but is further west and has a different configuration (USGS 1954a, 1954b, 1970). One of them is shown as a solid box, which according to the symbols used by the USGS on its maps in the 1950s, indicates that it was a residence (Rowland 1955). The other is shown as a hollow box.

Describe search procedures: The surface of the project area was surveyed on March 16 and December 7, 2023, using a series of north-to-south oriented pedestrian transects spaced no more than 20 meters (m) apart. Skies were sunny at the time of fieldwork.

Indicate the percent of mineral soils exposed in the survey area: Opportunities to view mineral soil were limited. Soil exposure overall ranged between zero and 10 percent. It was between 50 and 100 percent in dispersed and discrete areas at burrowing rodent backdirt piles, spots lacking vegetation, and where two geotechnical test pits had been excavated and backfilled prior to AAR's fieldwork.

Describe and quantify the amount of subsurface probing and/or manual surface exposing activities that were carried out: Thirty-two (32) STPs were excavated to search for subsurface archaeological materials on March 16, 17, and 20, 2023. They were placed on a grid to provide representative coverage of the project area. In the grid, STPs were placed 50 to 60 m apart in rows spaced 50 to 60 m apart. STPs were not excavated in areas of excessive slope or in the areas that are to remain open (Figure 7). The STPs were 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to 50 cmbs when possible, in levels less than 20 cm thick.

Were soils screened? If yes, indicate screen mesh size: 1/4- and 1/8-inch.

Describe soils: Soils varied across the project area (Table 1). In most exposed soil, profiles largely conformed to the typic pedon descriptions for Hesson and Hillsboro series soils. The most common soil profile had a top layer of dark brown silt loam above subsoil that had a distinct clay fraction and was varying in hue, chroma, and value. A plowzone was clearly discernible in many probes. Gravel content varied. Some probes in the southern part of the project area contained weathering bedrock mixed with alluvial gravels. Many probes excavated in the central and northern parts of the project area lacked gravels while others in the same areas contained small quantities of alluvial pebbles and cobbles.

Results: No archaeological materials were found in the STPs.

Table 1. Results of Shovel Test Probes (STPs)

STP	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Results
1	0-10	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam, <1% subrounded to subangular pebbles	No cultural materials
	10-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, <1% subrounded pebbles	
2	0-22	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, <1% subrounded to subangular pebbles	No cultural materials
	22-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, <1% subrounded pebbles	
3	0-40	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay loam, <1% subrounded to subangular pebbles	No cultural materials
	40-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, <1% subrounded pebbles	
4	0-25	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay loam, ~4% subrounded to subangular pebbles	No cultural materials
	25-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, <1% subrounded pebbles	
5	0-37	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 3% subrounded pebbles	No cultural materials
	37-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, 5% subrounded pebbles and cobbles with some weathering bedrock	
6	0-25	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 5% subrounded pebbles and cobbles	No cultural materials
	25-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, 10% subrounded pebbles and cobbles	
7	0-5	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 5% subrounded pebbles	No cultural materials
	5-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, 15% subrounded pebbles and cobbles	
8	0-18	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 5% subrounded pebbles	No cultural materials
	18-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, 7% subrounded pebbles and cobbles	
9	0-12	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 3% subrounded pebbles and cobbles	No cultural materials
	12-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, 5% subrounded pebbles and cobbles with some weathering bedrock	
10	0-20	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 5% subrounded to subangular pebbles	No cultural materials
	20-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay, 5% subrounded pebbles and cobbles with some weathering bedrock	

Table 1. Results of Shovel Test Probes (STPs), continued

STP	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Results
11	0-30	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 5% subrounded to subangular pebbles	No cultural materials
	30-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay, 1% subrounded pebbles and cobbles	
12	0-21	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, no gravels	No cultural materials
	21-50	Dark red (2.5YR 4/6) clay, no gravels, charcoal chunks	
13	0-25	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, no gravels	No cultural materials
	25-50	Dark red (2.5YR 4/6) clay, no gravels, charcoal chunks	
14	0-18	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, no gravels	No cultural materials
	18-40	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam, no gravels, charcoal flecks	
	40-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, one subrounded pebble	
15	0-5	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 1% subrounded pebbles	No cultural materials
	5-32	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam, 3% subrounded pebbles, charcoal flecks	
	32-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, 1% subrounded pebbles	
16	0-15	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 1% subrounded pebbles	No cultural materials
	15-35	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam, 3% subrounded pebbles, charcoal flecks	
	35-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, 1% subrounded pebbles	
17	0-5	Humus	No cultural materials
	5-15	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam, no gravels, organic material	
	15-50	Dark red brown (2.5YR 3/3) clay, <1% subangular to subrounded pebbles	
18	0-5	Humus	No cultural materials
	5-50	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay, <1% subangular to subrounded pebbles	
19	0-5	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 1% subrounded pebbles	No cultural materials
	5-37	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam, 3% subrounded pebbles	
	37-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, 1% subrounded pebbles	
20	0-12	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, no gravels	No cultural materials
	12-40	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam, large roots, no gravels	
	40-60	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay, no gravels	
21	0-5	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, no gravels	No cultural materials
	5-38	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam, no gravels	
	38-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, no gravels	
22	0-22	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 3% subrounded pebbles and cobbles	No cultural materials
	22-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, one broken subrounded cobble	
23	0-13	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, 1% subrounded pebbles	Colorless vessel glass n=19 at 0-30 cmbs
	13-45	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam, no gravels	
	at 45	Root impasse	
24	0-8	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, large roots, no gravels	No cultural materials
	8-35	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, large roots, 2% subrounded pebbles	
	35-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, no gravels	

Table 1. Results of Shovel Test Probes (STPs), continued

STP	Depth (cmts)	Description	Results
25	0-10	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, no gravels	No cultural materials
	10-35	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, no gravels	
	35-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, no gravels	
26	0-18	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, no gravels	No cultural materials
	18-38	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, no gravels	
	38-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, no gravels	
27	0-22	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, no gravels	No cultural materials
	22-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, charcoal flecks, no gravels	
28	0-12	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, no gravels	No cultural materials
	12-35	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, no gravels	
	35-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, no gravels	
29	0-38	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, no gravels	No cultural materials
	38-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, no gravels	
30	0-30	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, no gravels	No cultural materials
	30-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, no gravels	
31	0-36	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay, no gravels	No cultural materials
	36-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, no gravels	
32	0-35	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, <1% subrounded to subangular pebbles	No cultural materials
	35-50	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay, no gravels	

Historic Properties

During the March fieldwork, the house and detached garage were documented and evaluated under DAHP Project #2023-03-01873. They were designated resource designated 730466. They were assessed as not eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Recommendations: The fieldwork, which included a pedestrian survey and the excavation of 32 STPs within the approximately 24.86 acres of developable land, provided adequate coverage of the property and likely would have resulted in the identification of archaeological resources had they been present. For this reason, AAR recommends no further archaeological work within the project area.

Although considered unlikely, there is always a possibility that an archaeological resource may be discovered during future development activity on the property. For that reason, the applicant and any contractors that may work on the property need to be aware that under Washington State law, RCW 27.53.060, it is unlawful to knowingly damage, deface, or destroy an archaeological site on public or private land in Washington. Washington State law RCW 27.44.040 makes it a class C felony to knowingly remove, mutilate, deface, injure, or destroy any cairn or grave of any native Indian. Thus, in the event that archaeological materials, Indian cairns, or human remains are encountered during the development of the property, all construction activities must stop in the vicinity of the finds and the Clark County Archaeological Permit Coordinator and the Washington DAHP should immediately be notified and work halted in the vicinity of the finds until they can be inspected and assessed. Procedures outlined under WAC 25-48 will be followed and work will not resume until mitigation measures have been agreed upon.

As for the home and carport adjacent to the current development area that are demonstrably 45 years of age or older, it is AAR's opinion that they do not meet the registration requirements for listing on the NRHP and should not be considered historic properties when assessing impacts of the proposed project. All available and pertinent information for them was collected during the predetermination survey. No further work is recommended at them as it is unlikely to provide additional information of a nature that would change their eligibility status.

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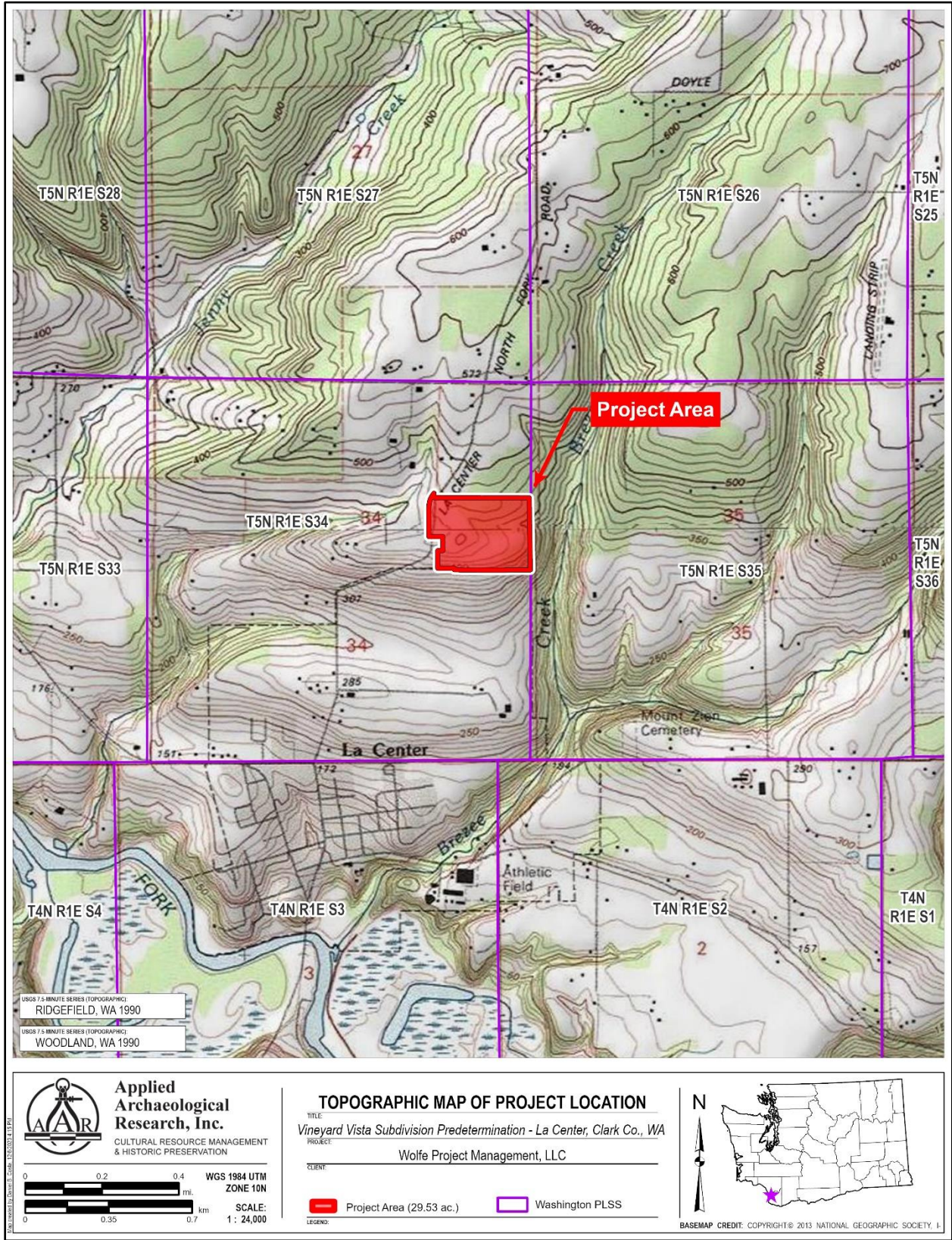


Figure 1. Topographic map showing the project area location.

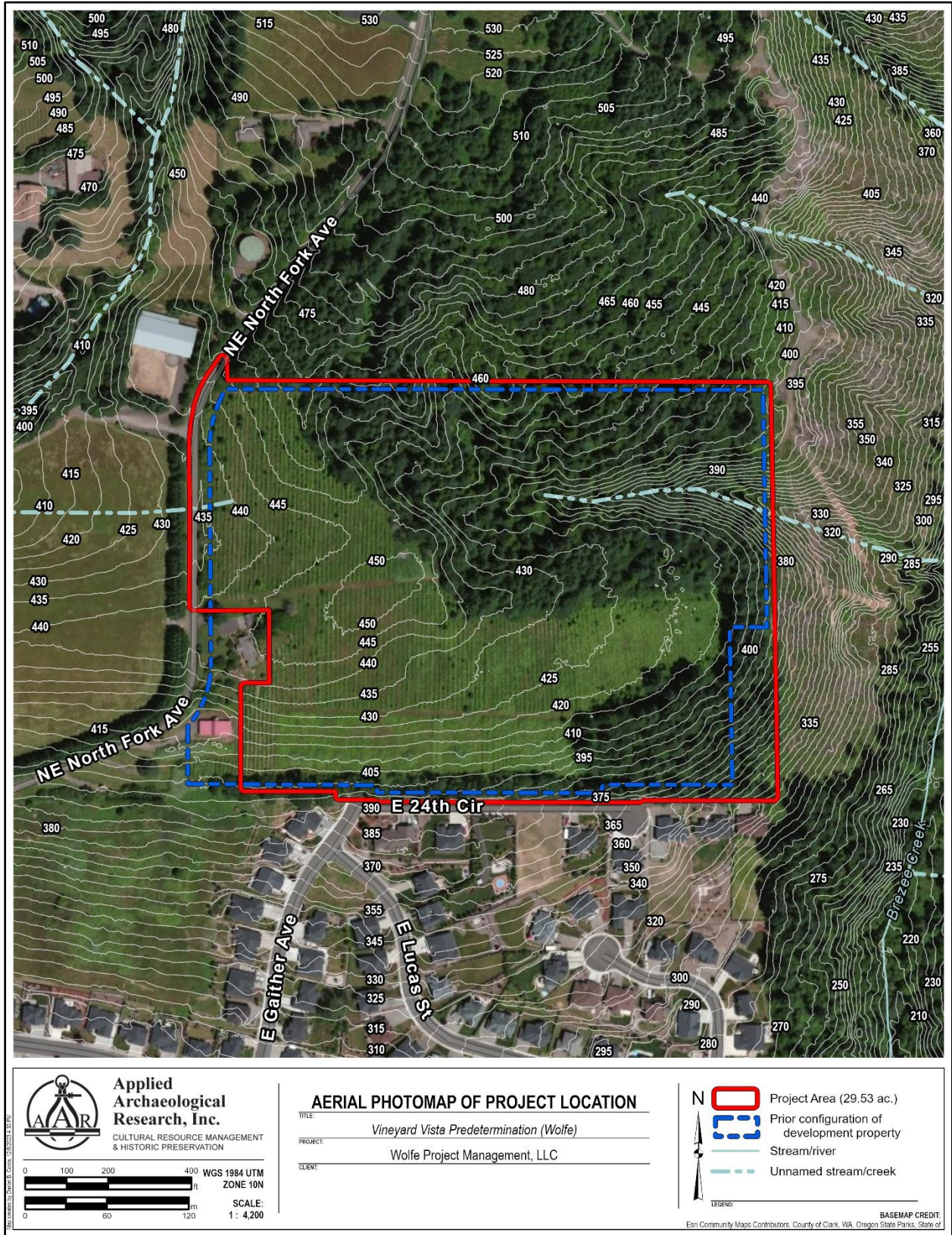


Figure 2. Aerial photomap showing the prior configuration of the project area and the configuration of the current project area.



Figure 3. Representative overview of the derelict vineyard located on the property, showing rows of grape vines overgrown with Himalayan blackberry. View is north.



Figure 4. Representative overview of the forested part of the project area, showing second growth vegetation. View is west.



Figure 5. Overview of the steep ravine in the northeastern part of the project area. View is north.



Figure 6. House and detached garage in the former project area. View is east.

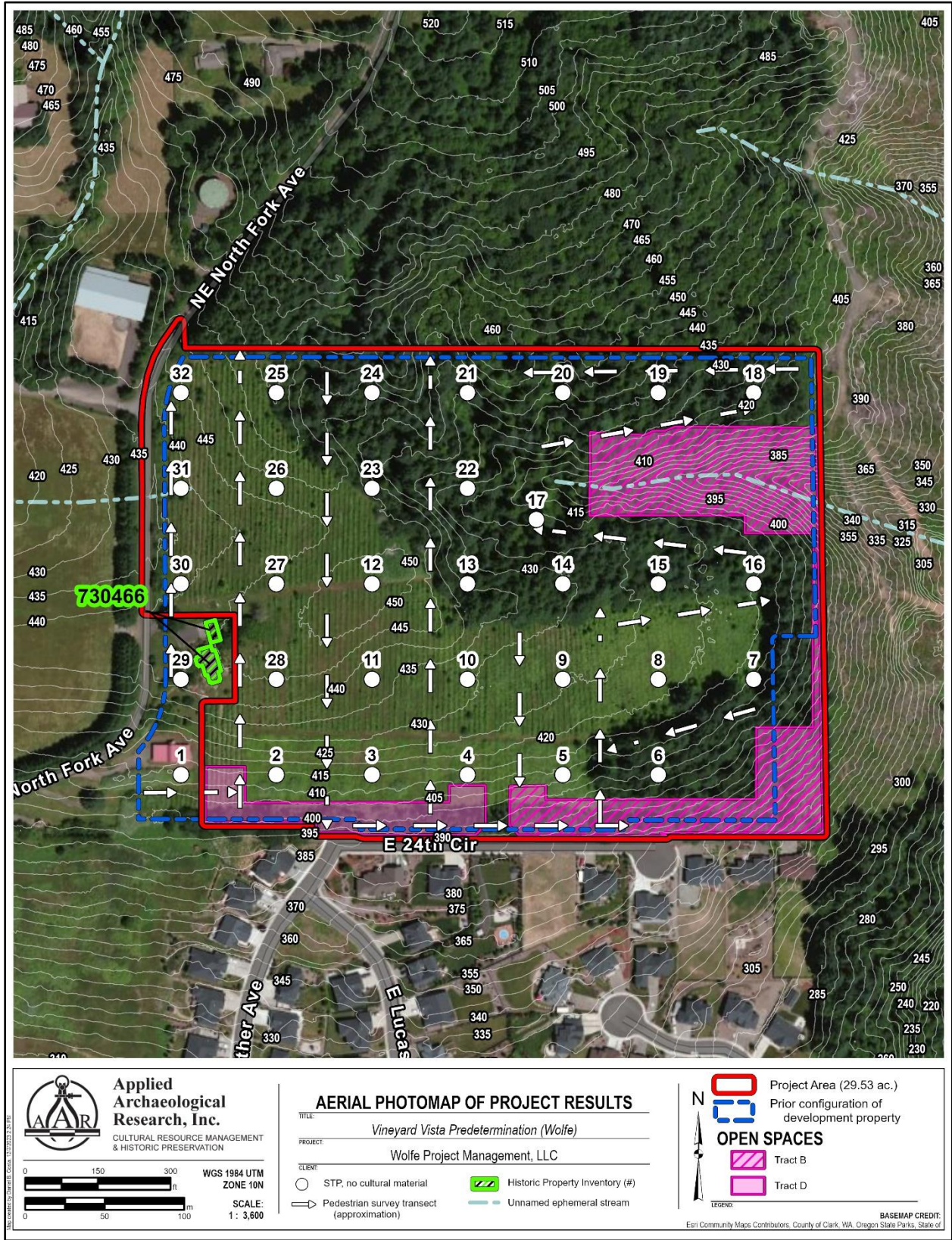


Figure 7. Aerial photomap showing the prior and current configurations of the project area, transects walked, the historic-era structures, and STPs excavated.