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Sec. 9, T39S/R1E, WM
Ashland 7.5' USGS Quad
Jackson County
*[no potentially NR-eligible resources]

The Calle Guanajuato:

Report on Findings of the 2013 Sub-Surface Archaeological Survey of the Calle Guanajuato Re-Surfacing Project, City of Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon



Flood of the Calle Guanajuato, 1997

Report to City of Ashland Parks and Recreation Department
and to
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Jeff LaLande, R.P.A., Ph.D.
LaLande Archaeology and History Services
Ashland, Oregon
2014

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Final Report

**2013 Sub-Surface Archaeological Survey
of the
Calle Guanajuato Re-Surfacing Project,
City of Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon**

Report to City of Ashland Parks and Recreation Department
and to
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Jeff LaLande, R.P.A., Ph.D.
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2014

(SHPO Case # 13-1182/SHPO Report # 26043)

Executive Summary

Ashland's *Calle Guanajuato*, a public walkway and outdoor eating area located between the rear of the downtown Plaza buildings on the east and Ashland Creek on the west, is situated in proximity to known, significant archeological deposits of a Shasta Indian village and early-day Ashland, Site 35-JA-517. Because of this fact, an archaeological survey of the area contained within the limits of the proposed *Calle Guanajuato* Re-Surfacing Project was completed.

Sub-surface investigations for the archaeological survey of the City of Ashland's *Calle Guanajuato* Re-Surfacing Project were completed November 14, 2013. A preliminary version of this report, sent to the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), resulted in approval for the *Calle* construction project to proceed, with on-site archaeological monitoring during the project's construction-phase excavation and trenching. Historic research done as part of the survey documented that the present *Calle* surface has been raised substantially from its original surface as a flood one immediately adjacent to the right bank of Ashland Creek.

During the sub-surface survey a total of eighteen, approx. 1-meter by 1-meter units were excavated down to levels below the deepest levels of the *Calle* project's planned utility trenching.

Results and Conclusions:

The results from the survey's sub-surface units indicate that no intact or even only moderately disturbed deposits from Site 35-JA-517 are situated within any part of the project area.

Further, the sub-surface cultural materials that *are* present in the project area consist of very thoroughly and repeatedly mixed fills. These fills, which were originally placed for flood protection and to increase the level, useable space within what is now the *Calle*, consist of different matrix materials and take the form of discontinuous layers, lenses, and amorphous "columns" of varying kinds of fill. These fills, many of which appear to have been excavated once or twice since their placement and then re-deposited (elsewhere) yet again, are without vertical or horizontal physical/chronological integrity. In addition, the *Calle's* fills are further complicated by the presence of numerous active and abandoned buried utility lines and storm drains (total N = >50). These lines were placed at widely different times during the twentieth century; they pass along the entire length of the *Calle*, with numerous lateral lines crossing all or much of the *Calle's* width to connect with the businesses. Each of these conduits and pipes was buried within its own trench fills.

The *Calle* fills are a deep (extending >1.5 meter below the surface) mélange of materials that contain a "jumbled" mix of artifacts dating from the Native period into the Recent period, with

some pieces of the same object separated by as much as 90cm of vertical difference within the fill. In addition, the oldest items within any given depth are typically mixed with much more recent items. And, in many cases, the oldest artifacts are situated in fill levels that lie superimposed above very recent items.

Some Native items and Early-Historic items, which would have originated from the original, flood-free terrace soils (i.e., soils from Site 35JA517 that were situated [at the closest] about 80 feet east of the *Calle*, at the edge of the Plaza's flood-free terrace) do occur within the *Calle* fills. This is due to the fact that some of Site 35JA517's pre-1879 Plaza-terrace soil was subsequently removed as part of the Plaza block's basement excavations, most of this work dating from about 1880 through the very early 1900s. Much of that Plaza-terrace soil, excavated from the full basements, was immediately re-deposited during those decades as fill in the post-1879 Plaza buildings' back alley. Fills continued to be placed, moved, and replaced within the area that gradually evolved into the *Calle* of today.

Some of the *Calle* fills contain pre-1925 artifacts that would have been re-deposited on/in the Plaza buildings' back alley that preceded the major raising of the alley's surface (which was done as a measure for flood protection, evidently sometime in the 1920s). But some other items originated later, within more recently imported fill materials, materials apparently derived from gravel quarries and dump deposits located elsewhere and then brought as replacement fills, during the early-/mid-twentieth century, to what became the *Calle*. With the plethora of post-1950s trenching for buried utility lines, a great deal of "smearing" of the pre-existing fill deposits (and their artifacts) occurred.

Subsequently deposited, artifact-containing fills -- brought to replace flood-eroded fills -- post-date the 1964, 1974, and 1997 floods. In order for the *Calle's* Re-Surfacing Project to move forward, the construction will once again result in the removal of some existing fills and the placement of new (but largely culturally sterile) fills.

Daily construction-phase monitoring entailed sample screening of material taken from the sidewalls of the project's newly excavated utility trenches. The monitoring confirmed the conclusions drawn from the survey results. No intact, potentially significant archaeological resources -- whether from the Native or Historic periods -- are situated within the *Calle* fills.

Section VII of this final report provides a summary of the results. *Appendix A* provides the detailed results, as well as photographs of the survey excavations and samples illustrations of the more representative or "interesting/display-worthy" artifacts. *Appendix B* documents the construction-phase monitoring of the project. *Appendix C* includes the pertinent correspondence related to the archaeological survey.

Based on the results of both the pre-construction archaeological sub-surface survey and the construction-phase archaeological monitoring, **the project area does not contain any**

potentially significant archaeological resources that could be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Note: As explained in greater detail in Section V, some of the privately owned commercial buildings located along North Main Street, between the city's Plaza on the east and the *Calle* on the west, either do not have basements or their basements are confined to the rear/western-most portions of the structures (i.e., the location of Ashland Creek's original, natural flood-zone). It is therefore quite likely that, directly beneath the eastern (i.e., Plaza-fronting) portions of these buildings -- at what would originally have been the western edge of the flood-free Plaza terrace -- that long-protected portions of Site 35-JA-517 remain intact beneath the main facades of the present structures.

Recommendations:

(1) Because of the potential significance of Site 35-JA-517 archaeological deposits that may remain beneath the front/east portions of *some* (at least five) of the Plaza buildings, *the City Council should consider passing an ordinance that would mandate at least a modest amount of professionally qualified archaeological investigation/assessment prior to the deposits' disturbance/removal.*

Note: Large-scale, professional excavation could be financially onerous for the property owner, but with tightly focused investigations and the well-developed archaeological program (including student field schools) at Southern Oregon University, timely and comparatively low-cost archaeological investigations would be possible.

(2) The City of Ashland Planning Department should be made aware of the potential at certain of the Plaza buildings. Then, at the very least (i.e., if no City archaeologically protective ordinance is enacted), the Planning Department should:

- (a) proactively educate those property owners as to the deposits' archaeological and historical value to the City;
- (b) encourage them to consider those values when any work is planned for beneath the buildings' ground floors; and
- (c) suggest that the owners work with professional archaeologists before they undertake any new excavations in those areas

Acknowledgments

The writer is grateful to the following people for the various ways that they helped facilitate the field work and preparation of the final report:

City of Ashland, Parks and Recreation Department and other divisions: Rachel Dials , Chris Ward, Jill Mullen-Feely, Trever Coster, Jeff McFarland, Dorinda Cottle, Rickey Fite, Amanda Glass , Jim Hagemann, Bruce Dickens, Don Robertson, Steve Walker, and Amy Gunther; *Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology:* Mark Tveskov, Katie Johnson, and Kyle Crebbin; *Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians:* On-site monitors Tooter Ansures, Brandy Knutzen, and Scott Hamrick; *Cascade Research:* Dennis Grey; *USDA Forest Service:* Peter Jones; *KOGAP Excavating:* Jason Twedell and Brian Hackwell; *OBEC Engineering:* Jeff Bernardo; *Oregon State Historic Preservation Office:* Dennis Griffin and John Pouley; as well as Kay Atwood, David Strother, Terry Skibby, and the various business owners on the Plaza/Calle.

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Section I. Purpose and Goals

This final report documents the methods and results of a sub-surface archaeological survey conducted during September through November 2013 of the City of Ashland Parks and Recreation *Calle Guanajuato* Re-surfacing Project.

This report also includes, as Appendix B, an addendum that details the results of the 2013-2014 archaeological monitoring during actual project construction.

The *Calle Guanajuato*¹ is a concrete-surfaced, heavily used pedestrian way/outdoor-dining area situated above the east bank of Ashland Creek and directly behind (west) of the rear of the block of historic, commercial buildings that front onto downtown Ashland's Plaza. For many years following the establishment of the town of Ashland, this narrow, linear, and very flood-prone area along the creek remained in private ownership by the various Plaza businesses. It long served as a back-alley, utilitarian area used by restaurants, stores, laundries, a blacksmith, and other commercial establishments over the years. Various buried utility lines were placed throughout the area during the twentieth century. In the early 1970s the City acquired the private parcels behind the buildings and embarked during subsequent decades on a number of improvements; some of these were meant to reduce the hazard from destructive floods while others enhanced the area as an attractive civic space to be enjoyed by residents and tourists.

The present *Calle* Re-Surfacing Project aims: (a) to rationalize and consolidate the project area's currently "helter-skelter" locations of various buried utilities by means of new buried lines and (b) to provide a new, aesthetically pleasing walking surface, surfacing that will also enable future excavations for utility repair to proceed without resulting in permanent repair-access scars across the surface.

With regard to sub-surface impacts of the project, the overwhelming majority of the *Calle's* total 11,000-square-foot area will remain *undisturbed* at depths any deeper than 30 centimeters (1') below the current concrete surface; this 30cm depth consists entirely of very recent sub-grade fill material, and had no potential to impact archaeological resources.

The project's actual "area of potential effect" (A.P.E.) relative to possible archaeological resources is confined to the new trenches that are to be excavated for new buried utilities. These various new utility and storm-drainage trenches will be excavated to depths (depending on the location and ultimate function of a particular trench) that vary between substantially

¹ Pronounced "Kai-yay Whon-ah-watt-oh"; formerly named "Guanajuato Way." (*Guanajuato, Mexico, is Ashland's "sister city."*)

less than 3 feet/1 meter at the shallowest (i.e., storm drains) down to an expected maximum of 4.5 feet (the main lines for water, power, and natural gas)

By conducting sub-surface-survey investigations at selected locations in or near the places to be trenched, the survey's goal was to determine the presence/absence of potentially significant archaeological resources within the A.P.E. Although it was assumed that the shallowest trenching was unlikely to penetrate deeper than disturbed modern fills, survey units were placed at *all* of the types of trenches, from shallow to deep. By this means, the survey determined whether or not project-related disturbances were indeed likely to impact any buried archaeological values and, if so, how best to avoid or mitigate such impacts.

Simultaneous to its project consultation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the City of Ashland Parks and Recreation Department (AP&RD) contracted with the author for the sub-surface archaeological survey needed prior to implementation of the construction project. I was the sole person involved in conducting the archaeological survey. I am a Registered Professional Archaeologist (R.P.A.) with over thirty years experience in the field of archaeology (and who exceeds the Secretary of Interior's professional qualification standards for both archaeologist and historian and who meets those standards for architectural historian).

The *Calle Guanajuato* re-surfacing project's archaeological survey, as a sub-surface investigation occurring on non-federal, public land, was subject to Oregon revised statutes (ORS) 390.235. The survey was conducted under the provisions of Oregon archaeological permit #1813, and the resulting documentation of the survey is filed at the Oregon SHPO as case #/project #13-1182/Report #26043. Approval of the permit entailed notification of the three federally recognized Indian tribes specified by the Oregon Commission on Indian Services: The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians.

In addition, AP&RD sent its own formal notification/invitation-to-monitor letters to each of the three Tribes, and I made personal contact with all three Tribes' cultural resource staff.

Section II. Description: The *Calle Guanajuato* Re-Surfacing Project

The *Calle* project, currently proposed for implementation in late 2013 and early 2014, involves three components of ground-disturbing activities:

(a) Trenching for the installation of two new, parallel, buried, separate lines (one = “bundled” utility lines and the other = water-main pipeline); these will extend the full length of the *Calle*’s central corridor;

(b) Similar trenching that branches east from the main utility corridor to the rear of the various buildings; these trenches will consist of 22 separate linear excavations that consist of at least 11 pairs of adjacent trenches that extend to the buildings and will be excavated to a shallower depth than the main lines.

(c) Trenching for new storm-water drainage lines will extend from each of the 11 buildings to the creek; these even shallower-depth trenches will extend diagonally across the routes of the main utility corridor and its branching connections to the buildings.

Subsequent to completion of these components, all of the *Calle* will be re-surfaced with a new a central “walkway” of easily removable pavers over the utility corridor and with poured concrete (with a pattern of 2’-square decorative/expansion joints) along either side. These new surface treatments will be far more able to be removed (for the future repair of buried utility lines) without leaving tell-tale saw-cut lines across the *Calle* surface.

The total size of the *Calle*’s project area is approximately 11,000 square-feet. Its width varies substantially but averages less than 40 feet; total length of the project area is 510 feet. However, the project’s actual “*area of potential effect*” is much smaller than this, entailing only those portions where trenching or other excavation will extend sufficiently below the current gravel sub-grade fill of the concrete-surfaced *Calle* to potentially disturb as-yet unknown and potentially significant sub-surface archaeological resources.

The maximum depth of the project’s various trench excavations will be 4.5 feet, but with some trenches (i.e., water drainage) as shallow as 2 feet in depth.

Component “a”: When completed, the *Calle’s* utility corridor, which will occupy the approximate center of the pedestrian walkway, will have a "brick paver"-surfaced width of 8 feet. Buried beneath or adjacent to that “paver” surface will be a narrower-width (approx. 2.5’-3’ wide) linear excavation that will contain the municipal water main, and the other (electrical, natural gas, telephone, and other utility lines). This trench is to be located towards the western, outer edges of the 8’-wide corridor. The generally 2.5’-3’-wide trench will be excavated down to 4.5 feet deep. Considering the total combined length of the trench, the utility corridor portion of the project will entail excavation of slightly over 500 feet of 3’-wide x 4.5’-deep trench.

Component “b”: The approximately 22 (= 11 pairs of) individual utility lines will be 2’-wide and up to 3 feet deep, extending from the main utility lines to the rear of the various buildings. The up-to 22 trenches will average 30 feet in length, for a total aggregate length of less than 250 feet. As to possible utility-conduit “bundling” in these lateral trenches, the width and/or use of separate trenches for separate utilities may vary according to the locations of the current connections on the buildings.

Component “c”: The roof-draining storm-water drains will entail a total of 110 feet of 2’-wide trenching, between 2 feet and 3 feet in depth. (The survey assumed minimum 3’ depths for all of these trenches and investigated them accordingly.)

After completion of the new utility/water installation, the pre-existing buried utility lines will be shut off and abandoned in place.

Past Impacts to the Calle Area:

As will be discussed in much greater detail in Section V of this report -- as well as by the interpretation of the sub-surface investigations’ results that are summarized in Section VII and presented in detail in Appendix A -- the *Calle* has been impacted by a long history of both flood erosion and Historic/Recent-period ground disturbances, including the placement of massive amounts of fill between about 1920 and the 1960s.

In brief, following the EuroAmerican settlers’ removal of the Native inhabitants -- a group of Shasta Indians -- by 1854, much of the Shastas’ former village site became the core of the new community of Ashland Mills, specifically the town’s “Plaza” and its flanking rows of commercial buildings. While the open, dirt-surfaced Plaza was heavily used by pedestrians, equestrians, and wagons -- then followed by automobiles (leading to asphalt paving in the early twentieth century), the Plaza’s buildings evolved from the flimsy-and-flammable wood-frame establishments of the 1850s-1870s to the sturdy brick-and-stone, still-present structures of the 1880s-1900s (subsequently followed by poured-concrete and concrete-block construction on some of the other lots).

To the rear of these structures, between the buildings and Ashland Creek, owners and commercial tenants used the relatively narrow space for wagon access, storage, waste disposal, and a variety of utilitarian activities. This intervening area between the buildings and the creek bank, which was within the creek's active flood zone at the time, was steadily leveled and filled towards the creek so as to provide a useable surface. Doubtless, this practice of filling/leveling/raising had to be repeated a number of times due to the erosive actions of Ashland Creek's 1890 and subsequent floods. Excavation of full-length basements in some of the Plaza's brick buildings during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries would have provided additional fill material.

However, the rear/west portions of the basements, located at the substantially lower, flood-zone level than the much higher elevation of the buildings' main floors (which faced east directly onto the higher, "flood-free" Plaza terrace) did not entail much if any excavation. Only if a basement was dug for the entire front-to-rear length of a structure (i.e., a basement excavation extending eastward from the elevation of the flood-zone level and into the slope of the higher Plaza terrace directly beneath the building's front façade) was substantial excavation required.

As stated above, when first constructed, the floor levels of the basements in the rear of the buildings would have opened directly onto the back alley (i.e., directly beneath the present *Calle's* greatly raised surface). That is, the rear-portion basement floors were situated at about the same flood-zone level as the alley surface. In the approximate 100 years since that time, the level of the alley/*Calle* has risen greatly (in place up to 7-8 feet/2.4m) from what it would have been in the 1880s, all by means of subsequent fills. These fills consist of thoroughly mixed materials and a variety of "soil" matrixes that have been moved, re-moved, added-to, and re-deposited an unknown number of times since the 1920s.²

As a result of the long-term filling/raising process, access to basements from the *Calle* now entails descending long flights of steps. The walls of several of these stairways reflect the necessity of sequential excavations/re-excavations/re-pouring of these concrete steps as the *Calle* periodically rose in height.

The ever-rising surface of the present-day *Calle* remained a dirt-/gravel-surfaced limited-access alley into the early 1970s, when the city of Ashland acquired the private land between the rear of the Plaza buildings on the east and Granite Street on the west side of the creek and began the sequence of stream-bank stabilization and beautification improvements that continue today.

² *The floor of the basement of the Peil/Parkview building (on the south end of the Plaza block) is over 80" below the level of the adjacent Calle's surface. At the north end of the Plaza, the basement floor of the Odd Fellows Building ranges between 45" and 80" below the adjacent Calle's sloping surface. At selected basements situated in buildings located between the two ends of the Calle, basement floors range from 60" to 83" below the adjacent Calle surface.*

Section III. Project Location and Physical Setting

Ashland's "*Calle Guanajuato*" occupies approximately 11,000 square feet of concrete-surfaced "urban-park" pedestrian space. The *Calle* forms a linear walkway and outdoor-dining area that totals slightly over 500 feet in length and that averages less than 30 feet in width. It is situated between (on the east side of the *Calle*) the rear elevation of the Ashland Plaza's commercial block of historic buildings and (on the west side of the *Calle*) the channelized and concrete retaining-wall-bounded east bank of Ashland Creek.

The legal location is the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian; it is located within the Ashland city limits, in Jackson County, Oregon, and is mapped as part of the Ashland 7.5' quadrangle USGS topographic map.

On all sides, the *Calle* is bounded either by structures (buildings, retaining walls) or by paved sidewalk and street surfaces. On the west, Ashland Creek's eastern-bank flood-retention concrete wall forms the boundary of the *Calle*. The north end of the *Calle* joins North Main Street at the north end of the Plaza block of buildings; it meets Winburn Way at the south end of the Plaza block. Winburn Way crosses Ashland Creek by means of a large concrete "bridge"/culvert at the southwestern corner of the *Calle*. Directly across Winburn Way from the southern terminus of the *Calle* is the northern/lower end of Lithia Park and the adjacent Oregon Shakespeare Festival complex. On the far (east) side of the commercial buildings that flank the east edge of the *Calle* is heavily used North Main Street's Plaza-access loop and parking for customers visiting the Plaza-block buildings. A bit further to the east, beyond this short stretch of North Main that fronts the buildings, is the historic Ashland Plaza, with its open area, fountains, seating, landscaping, and flagpole.

The *Calle Guanajuato* is situated at an approximate elevation of 1,900 feet above mean sea level. The surface of the *Calle* is situated about 10 feet (3.5m) higher than the normal summer-flow level of adjacent Ashland Creek. Since the 1920s, with the steadily raised elevation of what is now the *Calle* along with the rear of the Plaza buildings together enclosing the course of Ashland Creek on the east side of the stream course, and with the steep embankment that rises from the creek to Granite Street on the west, Ashland Creek now flows through a narrow, artificially confined channel. During flood events, the creek's water level can rise substantially along this stretch.

Geology: Upstream from the *Calle* and downtown Ashland, the entire watershed of Ashland Creek is situated within the Ashland Pluton, a large granitic intrusive-igneous body that dates to the Jurassic period. The headwaters of Ashland Creek originate on the north slopes of Mount Ashland (7,532' a.s.l., highest point in Oregon west of the Cascade Range) and Wagner Butte (7,140'). The pluton's granitoid rock extends downstream from the *Calle* for nearly another

mile -- ending close to the creek's confluence with Bear Creek, where they are replaced by Cretaceous-age sediments, specifically Hornbrook sandstone, and a bit further downstream by early-Tertiary sediments, specifically Payne Cliffs conglomerate. The Bear Creek Valley forms Jackson County's main area of gentle, low-elevation terrain; it includes the communities of Ashland, Talent, Phoenix, Medford, Central Point, and Jacksonville.

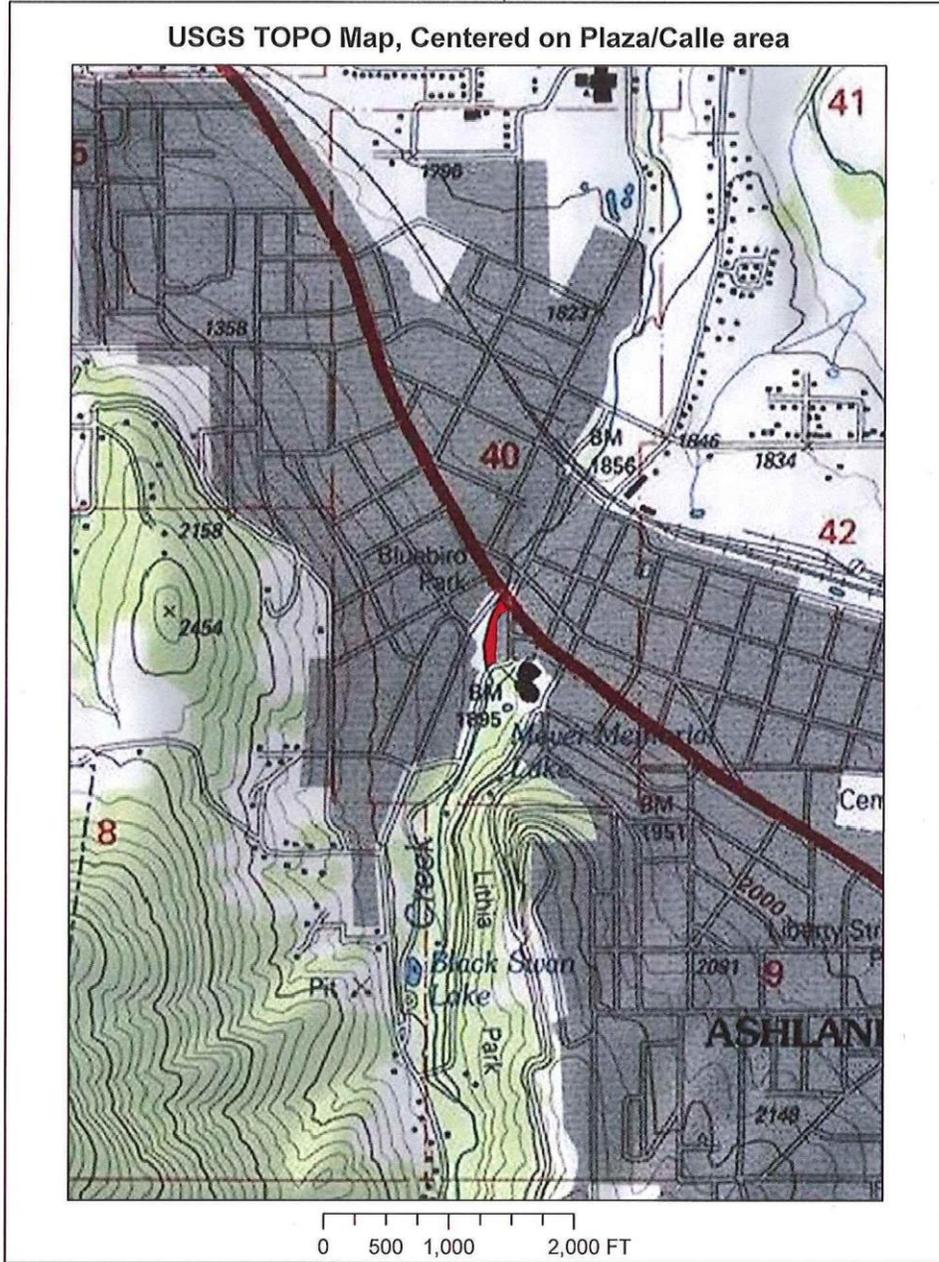
The soils of the *Calle* vicinity, as with most of Ashland, derive from sandy, granitic parent material (a saprolite commonly called "decomposed granite," or DG). Deep deposits of DG occur on foothill slopes and at the base of such hills (e.g., throughout downtown Ashland), as well as along the flood plains of Ashland Creek and Tolman Creek. In most places, DG soils are sandy loams that are fairly light in color, with A/B horizons less than 30 cm thick, and very well drained. However, on more level, lower ground, close to Bear Creek (particularly at the locations of old springs and wetlands) the soils are poorly drained, quite dark, and can extend more than 45 cm in thickness.

Native Vegetation and Fauna: Prior to Euro-American settlement, the Ashland area supported oak woodland and oak/pine transition forests; these forested areas would have been kept relatively open by frequent natural and anthropogenic fire. Ashland Creek probably supported a streamside community consisting of both seral riparian species (alder, cottonwood) adjacent to the stream banks and a more stable ponderosa pine/California black oak "gallery" forest that extended away from the creek for some distance. (See LaLande 2013 for a more detailed description of the area's natural vegetation.) Wildlife of the Bear Creek Valley included black-tailed deer, Roosevelt elk, pronghorn antelope, grizzly bear, black bear, coyote, wolf, cougar, and raccoon, as well as beaver and a wide variety of other rodents. Game birds include waterfowl, grouse, and quail (the now very common ring-necked pheasant and wild turkey are recent introductions from elsewhere). Ashland Creek, at least as far upstream as upper Lithia Park, featured spawning runs of both salmon and steelhead trout.

Ashland USGS Quad
(Calle Project Area shown in red)

Calle Guanajuato Resurfacing Project
Section 9
T39S/R1E,WM

USGS TOPO Map, Centered on Plaza/Calle area



Project Location: City of Ashland,
Jackson County, Oregon



Date: 1/16/2014

Section IV. Cultural and Archaeological Background

This section of the *Calle* survey report focuses exclusively on the background of the immediate area of present-day downtown Ashland, particularly the Plaza/*Calle* vicinity.³

Ethnography and Ethnohistory:

Based on standard ethnographic sources (Dixon 1907), a sub-group of the Shasta people (whose main homeland was south of the Rogue/Klamath divide, in present-day Siskiyou County, California) lived in the southern-most Bear Creek Valley during the Late-Archaic/Contact period. These people, known as the *Ikirakutsu* band of Shasta, apparently occupied the floor of the Valley from about Wagner Creek (present-day Talent vicinity) southwards. Their main village during the contact period was evidently at the place they called *K'wakhakha* ("where the crow alights"), located along Ashland Creek within present-day downtown Ashland.

Based on the memoir accounts of two of the Ashland area's first Euro-American settlers (Cardwell 1879; Smith 1885, 1889), in 1851-52 a major Shasta village occupied the stretch of Ashland Creek where it transitions from its high-gradient course in the foothills to descend as a lower-gradient stream onto the valley floor -- specifically at what became the Ashland Plaza. The village was led by a Shasta headman known to the Euro-Americans as Tipsiu Tye (Chinook jargon for "bearded chief"). By the end of 1853, as a result of the Table Rock Treaty that ended the "first" Rogue River War, the Bear Creek Shasta either had left to live amongst their Klamath River kinsman on the south side of Siskiyou Pass or had been re-settled on the short-lived (1853-56) Table Rock Reservation. Their village site became part of the core of the community of Ashland Mills, with the waters of "Rock Creek" (soon re-named "Mill Creek" and, since the 1860s, called Ashland Creek) powering first a sawmill and then a flour mill.

Ashland's Contact-period Native village site, the presence of which has now been documented by archaeological investigations at the Community Development Building and at the Plaza, has been formally designated as Oregon Archaeological Site 35-JA-517 by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

³ Rather than provide here a detailed discussion of the larger vicinity's basic ethnographic and archaeological overview-level information, which has been adequately discussed in numerous previous publications, the reader is directed to the following sources; LaLande (1987), LaLande (2013), and Tveskov and Kelly (2003). All of these discussions are available from LaLande (2013), either as part of that report's narrative or as appendices to that report.

Previous Archaeology:

Four very limited archaeological investigations have been conducted close to the *Calle Guanajuato* area:

1. In 1987, along Winburn Way adjacent to the entrance to Lithia Park (although the recovered artifacts remain possession of the Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology [SOULA], the results of this SOU/Southern Oregon Historical Society excavation have not been adequately documented);
2. In 2000, an as-yet undocumented salvage by SOULA of a number of ca. 1890s-1930s(?) bottles (evidently from the Granite Street Wagner House's trash dump) discovered at the base of the slope between the Wagner House site directly above and the left (west) bank of Ashland Creek (i.e., directly across the creek from the south end of the *Calle*);
3. In 2002, again by SOULA, small-scale excavations into site 35-JA-517 during construction of the City's Community Development Building, across Winburn Way from lower-most Lithia Park; and
4. In 2012-2013, by LaLande Archaeology and History Services (LA&HS), sub-surface survey (including small-scale controlled excavation) into site 35-JA-517 within the bounds of the City's Plaza.

The Native/Pre-Contact material from the 1987 SOU archaeological project was comparatively sparse and was recovered from a heavily disturbed context within the northern most limits of Lithia Park. However, SOULA's 2002 work at the Community Development Building exposed a dark, organically rich, midden-like stratum that yielded a number of chipped-stone tools (largely Late-Archaic Gunther-series projectile points), abundant debitage (composed overwhelmingly of local cryptocrystalline silicates, with minor amounts of obsidian and basalt), bone fragments, and a Contact-period glass trade bead.

The 2012-2013 LA&HS investigation on the Plaza found a similar midden-like stratum, exposed at various depths beneath the Plaza, and a similar range of artifacts (including many from the historic period, 1850s-1910s.) However, the Native-artifact assemblage also included quartzite-cobble hammerstones, large flaked-basalt choppers and scrapers, as well as abundant calcined bone and fire-cracked rock.

With evidence of Archaeological Site 35-JA-517 thus confirmed on both sides of Ashland Creek within the overall downtown Plaza vicinity, it was concluded to be almost certain that *the front (east) elevation* of the Plaza's commercial block was placed directly upon the western-most edge of the village's flood-free terrace; that is, the eastern-most portions of the Plaza buildings were built over some intervening "Plaza"-portion of site 35-JA-517 that had been located between the Plaza terrace and the lower-elevation stream course/flood-zone of Ashland Creek to the west.

Section V. Historic-Period Impacts to the Project Area

This section of the report is particularly important for understanding the origins and character of the comparatively complex development of the various sub-surface fill materials within the *Calle*.

Pre-EuroAmerican Settlement:

According to eyewitness testimony in at least two, later-written historic accounts, a Shasta Indian village was situated along Ashland Creek previous to the initial EuroAmerican settlement of the hamlet of “Ashland Mills” in the early 1850s, at or close to the present site of the city’s downtown Plaza and adjacent areas (Cardwell 1879; Smith 1885). The archaeological presence of remnants of this village (Site 35-JA-517) has been verified along both sides of Ashland Creek on what would have been generally flood-free terraces (i.e., the open Ashland Plaza, to the east of the creek, and the present Community Development Building on the west side). The more heavily used/occupied portions of this Native village probably were concentrated on these higher terrace locations and probably did not extend down into the riparian/flood-zone locations directly along Ashland Creek -- at least not architectural features such as houses -- due to the annual danger of severe floods caused by major winter (“rain-on-snow”) storm-events.

Regarding the important question of the location and extent of lower Ashland Creek’s stream course and its flood-zone during both the late-Native period and on into the early-EuroAmerican settlement period (1850s-1860s), this cannot be answered with absolute certainty. This is due to the absence of a body of informative notes, maps, and photographs from this period of the rear of the Plaza. *However, at least one ca. 1875 photograph (Fig. 1, below) clearly indicates that the Plaza’s early buildings were constructed with their front elevations resting on the edge of the flood-free Plaza terrace and their rear portions extending above and over the much lower flood-zone of the creek immediately to the west.*

Upstream from the present Plaza, along the east side of the creek and within what is now the northern-most/lowest portion of Lithia Park, the only substantial structure ever to be constructed was Ashland’s water-powered flour mill. A large, 3-story wooden structure, it represented a substantial financial investment that needed to be situated relatively close to the east/right bank of the creek. It was built next to a hill slope on what would have been the southeastern-most edge of the flood-free terrace that evolved into the Ashland Plaza and the entrance to Lithia Park. However, some of the southwestern part of the structure would have been within the creek’s flood plain. Here, just upstream from the present *Calle*, the creek’s flood-zone is indeed more of a flood *plain*, allowing high water to spread more widely and

thereby to lose much of its hydrological force. The flour mill in this area had a raised floor that was almost certainly further protected by means of a heavy sandstone-block foundation and lower walls, as well as possibly by a raised/earthen section of mill race that would have formed a protective berm between the mill and the creek. (Unfortunately no photographs of this rear portion of the mill are known/available; however, the earliest photographs of the mill do show what appears to be a sandstone-block foundation/lower wall on the front/north façade of the building.) Within the evident flood-plain area immediately west and south of the mill, the only structures to be built were wooden sheds.

Prior to the arrival of the first EuroAmerican settlers and continuing into the early-settlement period, Ashland Creek's exceptionally high flood waters almost certainly would have been able to extend well out into what is now the western half of the open lawn of lower-most Lithia Park -- dissipating their force -- before the flood waters returned to the natural flood-zone that was situated where the present *Calle* is today. This pre-1880s flood plain, although narrowing, continued downstream from this location, along the east side of the creek, apparently narrowing even more between the adjacent southwestern edge of the flood-free Plaza terrace on the east side of the creek and the base of the Granite Street "bluff" on the west. Beginning first with construction of the flour mill, and then followed by construction after 1879 of an increasing number of masonry buildings that extended from the west edge of the Plaza terrace into the creek's right-bank flood-zone, the character of Ashland Creek began to change. Subsequently, with the ever rising (and repeatedly replenished) levels of fill placed onto the un-built surfaces of the formerly lower flood plain/zone of the present *Calle*, the stream course became ever more confined. With removal of the old mill after 1900 and development of lower-most Lithia Park (which involved substantial rock and soil fills placed onto the flood plain for the lawn and landscaping), this portion of lower Ashland Creek was further transformed and constrained by human action.

The ability of Ashland Creek's flood plain/zone along this stretch to ameliorate rises in water levels became steadily compromised during the Historic period. As the formerly broader flood plain/zone (i.e., behind the Plaza and in the western part of lower Lithia Park's "entry lawn") became a narrower, more constricted zone, the result has been an ongoing "contest" for hydrological supremacy between this particular section of Ashland Creek and the city that would tame it.

Ca. 1850-1880:

Beginning in the early 1850s and extending into the 1870s, the sections of Ashland Creek that are immediately upstream and downstream of the stretch that is now bounded on the east bank by the *Calle* became heavily developed by the water-powered mills (lumber, flour, woolen) situated on or close to its banks. During that same period, paralleling the present *Calle* section of the creek itself, the town's original and main commercial area quickly took shape. A large, open, triangular-shaped area on the east (front) side of this commercial block of buildings

– a space that was heavily used by pedestrians, equestrians, and wagons – evolved into Ashland’s continuing main civic space, the Plaza.

The photograph in Figure 1, taken ca. 1875, provides solid photographic evidence that during the 1850s-70s wooden-frame construction along this stretch of Ashland Creek took the form of (mostly single-story) structures that fronted the new Plaza, with footprints that extended back from the west edge of the Plaza's flood-free terrace over part of the adjacent, lower flood-zone, with their floors being supported by means of raised pilings.

Fig. 1. The floor level of the 2-story City Drug Store (left) is raised on pilings from the front edge of the building towards its rear; the board-and-batten south sidewall of the single-story Nutley Store (second from right) also shows a gap, where the floor level likely was supported by pilings towards the rear.



Summarizing the early period: The ground floors of the wooden buildings that flanked the Plaza (i.e., which all faced east) fronted directed onto the west edge of the flood-free terrace of the Plaza. However, these early structures extended with their floors supported by means of raised pilings/footings (and some structures probably also supported by small-footprint brick-walled cellars for storage and added support). These buildings thus projected westward directly over the 30-40% transition slope of the Plaza terrace's edge down to the flood zone. That is, the structures extended some tens of feet further west than the edge of that flood-free terrace, built directly above the creek's much lower, flood-zone terrace. With widely spaced and stoutly placed pilings in the upper/eastern part of the flood-zone, the occasional severe flood waters

would have flowed freely and likely caused relatively limited damage to the rear of the buildings that had been built over the higher part of the flood-zone. After a flood, jacking-up a drooping corner and replacing the pilings would have been a relatively simple task.

Immediately to the west (rear) of the block of Plaza buildings -- in what, prior to Ashland's founding, would have been stream course and adjacent flood zone dominated by riparian vegetation -- evolved a far more private, functional, and utilitarian area located between the back of the buildings and the creek. With its length oriented north/south, this area -- the future *Calle* -- was, after some clearing, filling, and leveling, made sufficiently wide for teams-and-wagons to access the rear of the Plaza-fronting commercial establishments via the north and south ends of the commercial block.

Ca. 1880-1900:

The linear area along the east bank of Ashland Creek (the present *Calle*), accessed by wagons and then by motor vehicles from the south, became a common-use alley -- one that was, in terms of legal ownership, divided into sections by the various private-property lot lines that extended east-west perpendicular across the alley and on to the far side of Ashland Creek and up the Granite Street bluff.. For much of the 1870s-1890s period, a mill race (a flume carrying water diverted from Ashland Creek at a point well upstream) extended along the full length of the alley, close to its centerline. This feature was located approximately where the *Calle's* new utility corridor will be. The mill race provided water power for the Ashland Woolen Mill situated along the creek downstream from the Plaza and Main Street.⁴

Early on, the Plaza block/Ashland Creek alley (which is shown as an un-named access way on all available maps of the time) would have contained small shed additions to the rear of the Plaza's block of wooden buildings, as well as separate small structures, including woodsheds and privies.

By 1880 the Plaza block's first brick structures had been built. The Plaza fire of 1879 resulted in a city ordinance requiring all adjacent/connected commercial buildings on the Plaza to be built in brick. Any direct wagon access the rear of the Plaza-block buildings via the north/downstream end of this area became blocked by construction during ca. 1900-1915 of the adjoining, 2-story brick, commercial buildings; these extended northward from the current north end of the Plaza block (i.e., from the north wall of the 1879 Odd Fellows Building) to North Main Street and continued northwestward, "suspended" over the creek, atop the south edge of the North Main Street stone-bridge/culvert structure that provided the main crossing

⁴ *It is uncertain whether the water was carried through the alley within an excavated ditch or within a raised wooden flume or within a combination of both; almost certainly a raised flume would have been used along the present Calle and for the crossing of the creek to its left bank.*

of the creek.⁵ This culvert also supported a row of brick structures on the opposite (north) edge of North Main Street, likewise “suspended” over Ashland Creek. (All of the buildings that had been built directly over the creek, on both sides of North Main Street, were removed in about 1970-1971.)

Because of the crowded, private, and work-related nature of the alley’s use, very few historic photographs of the *rear* elevations seem to have been taken in comparison to the often-photographed front elevations of the Plaza’s commercial buildings. (*The earliest available photograph that actually shows any portion of the surface of the alley/present Calle dates to the late 1920s.*) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of downtown Ashland for 1884 and 1898 show single-story, open-sided (porch?) additions to the rear of some buildings, as well as several relatively small outbuildings within the alley itself, some of these separate structures were mapped as enclosed with wooden walls/roofs, while others were merely open-sided sheds.

A much lower “Calle” in the early years: A few of the brick buildings (e.g., the 1879 Odd Fellows Building) were originally built with full-length/full-depth basements. The rear (west) portions of all basements (whether a full-length or a partial-length/rear-portion basement) were simply built at the level of the flood-zone, with little or no excavation required. However, those portions of basements built below the front (east) portions of the buildings required removal of the floor-free Plaza terrace’s soils from directly beneath a building’s front-portion ground floor. Other brick structures (e.g., the 1880s Masonic Lodge and Ashland Bank buildings, as well as others built in the late 1890s and early 1900s) had basements only below the rear (i.e., flood-zone) parts of the building. For these structures, the Plaza-terrace soils below the east/front sections were either very shallowly excavated for a crawl space to the front façade or were not excavated at all. Much of the spoil dirt resulting from any of the various basement excavations most likely then served as fill material behind the buildings.

A ca. 1890 photograph (Fig. 2, next page) is the only view available that shows even a small portion of the rear/ground-level of the Plaza buildings before the massive filling effort of the early-twentieth century occurred.

⁵ *The area encompassed by these 2-story, ca. 1910 brick building(s), extending north of the Odd Fellows Building, was previously the site of several unconnected 1-story wood-frame buildings that, based on the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, lasted into the late 1890s; these structures were of much smaller size than their replacements and the one immediately next to the IOOF Building did not extend nearly as close to Ashland Creek as did the later brick building at that location.*

Fig. 2. The rear facades of the Plaza buildings occupy the center of this view; East Main Street extends eastward, from the far side of the Plaza, on into the upper-right of the photo. Granite Street is visible crossing left-to-right "just this side" of the Plaza buildings; however, Ashland Creek is much lower in elevation than the intervening Granite St. bluff and thus out-of-sight, just beyond Granite Street and the Plaza building's alley.



With high magnification of the rear of the Masonic Lodge and Bank of Ashland buildings (on the right just, to right of the Plaza flagpole), as well as a lower-height brick structure to the left of the intervening trees, the basement entries and bottoms of the rear of the structures are shown; their elevation appears to be only a few feet higher than the stream bank – much lower than today. In other words, the rear entries to the basements obviously opened onto this lower level; long stairways were not required for access between the alley and the basements.

It seems likely that the useable, “level” surface of the alley adjacent to the back of the buildings would have been gradually but steadily extended towards the creek, and simultaneously raised in elevation, by means of the ongoing fills. These fills would have served to increase the amount of level, useable outdoor space as well as to provide (unsuccessfully?) at least some measure of protection from Ashland Creek’s occasional very severe floods (e.g., the 1890 flood). Simultaneous to this filling process, the course of Ashland Creek here became more constricted and its flood water would, thus, have become substantial higher in this

"channelized" stretch.⁶ Assuming significant flood erosion during these years did in fact occur, the property owners would have replaced lost material with new fill.

In addition, business owners and employees very probably dumped substantial amounts of refuse directly into the creek or onto its banks during these years. Although located extremely close to the creek, privy pits and trash pits may have been excavated into the alley's ongoing additions of basement spoil or other imported soil, DG, and other fill. Among the businesses present on the Plaza during the late nineteenth century were restaurants, a tinsmith shop and a blacksmith/wheelwright. All of these establishments very probably involved the nearby disposal of miscellaneous refuse across the surface of (and/or buried within) the soil of the alley: bones, empty/broken bottles, broken glass and dishware, tin scraps, slag, horse shoes, and so on.

Ca. 1900-1964:

Periodic floods, as well as yearly high winter flows, would have eroded into the creek edge of the alley, causing owners to re-fill/re-level various portions. Photographs and Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps indicate that the ancillary structures actually built within the present *Calle* during this period were of wood, not brick, and would have been inexpensive to replace if damaged/destroyed by floods.

The major floods of 1928, 1948, and 1955 are not well documented as to their impacts to the present *Calle* (i.e., the depth, length, and width of possible erosion [and replacement] of the alley's sub-surface fills, etc.).⁷ Additional utility trenching and other sub-surface disturbance would have also continued during this period.

By the early 1900s, the last of the Plaza block's few remaining un-built lots now supported commercial structures. At least two early-twentieth-century brick buildings had no basement excavations. Apparently it was soon after the turn-of-the-century that excavation of a full basement below the ground floor of the block's southern-most structure occurred (the Emil Peil General Merchandise and Blacksmith building which occupied the corner of the Plaza's North

⁶ Typically, the raising of a creek's banks by means of fill would not be considered "channelizing"; instead, the fill would be considered to be a levee. However, with Ashland Creek's narrow stream-course made even narrower by the rising level of fills added behind the Plaza buildings, the inevitable result was the opposite of the flood protection that levee construction is usually meant to provide. Although some stream-bed straightening possibly occurred during this period, the creek's "channelization" resulted not from excavated deepening of its bed but from merely raising its adjacent banks. Ironically, when a major flood event did happen, the high-energy waters would then rise up in the narrowed channel and sweep over the top of the fills and against the rear of the Plaza buildings and down into their basements.

⁷ The 1948 event did cause one of the City's larger fire-trucks to tumble into the creek; it plummeted into the water somewhere along the alley's creek-side edge, probably due to the flood's undercutting of the alley's fill.

Main St. loop and Winburn Way; it was later heavily modified and named Parkview Department Store/Apartments and is currently occupied by Gateway Real Estate and Sesame Restaurant).

Unlike the partial-length, rear-portion basements of some of the brick buildings, the various *full-length/full-depth* basement excavations (e.g., at the IOOF/Odd Fellows Building in 1879 or at the Peil Building probably around 1900) likely would have been deep enough to remove, either largely or entirely, any Native-period (Site 35-JA-517) archaeological deposits that had been formerly concealed/protected by the original wood-frame structures. During this same period indoor plumbing would have replaced the privies; subsequently, an ever-changing system of buried utility lines began to evolve within the alley. In addition, a dry-cleaning establishment (apparently present from the late 1920s into the 1960s) and other commercial endeavors used the alley for a number of purposes, such as boilers and storage sheds.

To summarize for the 1880-1960 period: At various times, from about 1880 into the 1910s, full or partial basements had been excavated beneath many of the Plaza buildings. For those buildings that had partial basements (i.e., basements *only* under the rear/west, flood-zone half of the structure), little or no excavation was required due to the approximate 8'-10' drop in elevation from the edge of the Plaza terrace. *These basements' rear entries, which now are reached by flights of steps that descend well below the Calle's current level, almost certainly would have originally opened onto what, in the 1890s-1900s, would have been the approximate ground level of the alley. Then, as a result of the subsequent steady, massive 1910s-1970s "flood-protection" raising of the alley's level, the Calle's reached its present level above the creek and well above the original basement entries.*

For those structures that extended the basement for the full length of the building (i.e., eastward, under the front, flood-free Plaza-terrace portion of the structure's footprint), substantial removal of the flood-free terrace's soil was required. Some, probably much, of the resulting spoil dirt (including previously excavated cultural items from Site 35-JA-517) would have been used for some of the post-flood filling/leveling and for surface-raising of the alley.

It appears from the 1926 photograph below that the surface of the alley (present *Calle*) was, by that time, close to the height that it has today. Thus, it was likely during the period between 1900 and 1925 that the level of the alley was substantially raised by a massive, concerted effort of filling. (There were several re-grading/slope-lessening projects on North Main and East Main streets during the early years of the twentieth century; it is possible that some of this excavated spoil could have been the source of some of the material placed as fill behind the Plaza buildings.) As a direct result of this effort, the various basement entries had to be accessed by ever deeper stairways that descended from the raised surface of the alley.

The earliest of these stairs, their sidewalls, and their remodeled entries into the old brick-walled basements are of poured concrete using milled-lumber forms, indicating a probable

post-1910 date. This project of raising the level of the alley with fills almost certainly was done in an effort to protect the buildings and their basements from floods.

Fig. 3. 1926 aerial view of rear of Plaza; the fill level approximates the current elevation and basements now required stairways descending from the alley. (The rear of the ca. 1910 brick building then located at the north end of the Calle [which was demolished in about 1970] is the triangular shaped structure on the far left, built over the creek. Note the buildings that were still lining the east side of Granite Street: although difficult to discern in this view, these businesses and homes are actually perched on a bluff well above the creek.)



Because the alley remained in the ownership of the various Plaza-building owners at this time, the filling effort probably would have been a largely a private, not a municipal-government effort, and much of the fill's (in places, >7') depth could have resulted from a brief concerted and cooperative effort by property owners. (I have queried Kay Atwood and George Kramer, two Ashland historians whose past research for preparing National Register nominations for Plaza buildings involved detailed reviews of the *Ashland Tidings* for the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although neither of them recalls seeing stories that mentioned a massive fill effort along the *Calle*, it is clear that such an episode did occur; it may have been an ongoing effort over the course of a few years, and was not considered particularly newsworthy.)

1964-2000:

A 1964 photograph (Fig. 4, next page) – a northward view taken, prior to that year's December flood, from Winburn Way at the south end of the block -- shows that the alley still remained unpaved; it was surfaced with a layer of what appears to be gravel and decomposed granite. Much of the bank along the creek-side edge of the alley at this time supported a very dense growth blackberry vines and alders. This growth is believed to have lessened the erosive power

of the 1964 flood. Although its waters flooded basements and caused substantial property damage, the surface of the creek-side edge of the alley seems not to have been eroded more than 5 feet east into the alleys' surface

Fig. 4. 1964 view north from Winburn Way (taken a few months *before* that year's very destructive flood). The riparian vegetation along the east bank of Ashland Creek is visible on the left; the purely functional and "un-inviting" back alley is at approximately the same height as today's *Calle*.



As late as 1970, the creek-side alley behind the Plaza's commercial block remained a largely private, uninviting, and unappealing space, one seldom seen or used by the public and one often containing heavy accumulations of litter. The alley remained un-paved after the 1964 flood, until 1970-71, when the City received a federal HUD grant to obtain all of the private properties of the alley and along the west side of the creek up to Granite Street, remove the dense blackberry and alder vegetation along the banks, and turn the area into a small municipal park, with a footbridge across the creek and retaining walls on the creek banks, and a paved surface for the alley. The opposite (west) side of the creek, other than railings along the creek bank, remained largely natural. The alley was paved with concrete and the development featured some planters and benches. With demolition of the old brick buildings at the north end of the block, the area now had access from both the north and south ends. The floods of 1974 and 1997 brought massive white-water flooding to the *Calle* and Plaza, including flooding of basements and main floors. However, because of the new concrete surfacing, except for the fills situated along the creek edge itself, neither of these events resulted in substantial erosion of the *Calle's* sub-surface fill materials.

During the 1970s, following completion of the Oregon Shakespeare Festival Association's indoor theater, Ashland's economy steadily became ever more dominated by tourism. With an

increasing number of tourist-oriented restaurants and stores operating in the Plaza commercial block, permanent additions were built onto the rear elevations of some buildings in order to increase interior space. In addition, the destructive results of the 1974 flood to the alley provided the opportunity for further development of the area so as to further enhance its character as an attractive stream-side “way.” In the early 1970s the City formally named the area, increasingly used by the public, “Guanajuato Way,” after Ashland’s “sister city” of Guanajuato, Mexico. This name was changed to *Calle* [Spanish for “way”] *Guanajuato* in the 1980s.

Synopsis: The Ever-Rising Surface of the Calle Area, 1850s-2000s: To recapitulate, over the years, to the rear of the Plaza block’s structures, between those buildings and Ashland Creek, the owners and commercial tenants used the relatively narrow space for wagon access and a variety of utilitarian activities. This intervening area between the buildings and the creek bank, which was former flood zone, was steadily leveled and filled/raised – gradually extending towards the creek so as to provide a larger useable surface. Doubtless, this practice of filling/leveling had to be repeated a number of times due to the erosive actions of Ashland Creek’s nineteenth-century floods.

When first constructed, the floor levels of the basements in the *rear* of the buildings would have opened directly onto the back alley (some depth below the present *Calle*); i.e., the basement floors would have been situated at about the same level as the alley surface. The rear portions of the basements, however, being located at the substantially lower flood-zone level than the soils of the flood-free-terrace level of the buildings’ main floors, did not entail much if any excavation; these portions would have been at or near the level of the back alley’s surface at that time. Doubtless, some flooding of the basement occurred during major events; but, because the basement were not then situated at substantially deeper level than the flood waters (and likely due to the probable use of steel flood-shutters or other such barriers on doors and windows), the interior flood damage would have been minimized during moderate floods.

Excavation of *full-length* basements in some of the Plaza buildings during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries would have provided additional fill material for the alley/*Calle* – material that very likely included at least some cultural materials from the western edge of the part of Site 35-JA-517 that was situated on the Plaza’s flood-free terrace. Only if a basement was dug for the entire length of a structure (i.e., a basement extending eastward from the flood-zone level to directly beneath the building’s front façade) was substantial excavation required.

Thus, many of the Plaza basements occupy the rear portions of a building’s foot-print. However, the several full-length/full-depth basement excavations between 1879 and the early 1900s would have removed those portions of Site 35-JA-517 that had heretofore been preserved beneath the eastern footprint of the Plaza’s original wooden structures. These

excavations doubtless would have re-deposited at least some of any excavated Native cultural material as part of the *Calle*'s resulting fill.⁸

Sometime after 1900 and before the mid-1920s, property owners made a concerted (and possibly cooperative) effort to raise the level of the alley/*Calle* substantially higher than it had been before. By the late 1920s, the level had reached approximately the present level of the *Calle*. This effort could have been an ongoing process over a number of years, or it could have occurred within the space of only a few years or even during a single year. Whatever the process, over the approximate eleven decades since the last basements were put in place, the level of the alley/*Calle* has risen greatly (in some areas up to 8 feet/2.4m) from what it would have been around the turn of the century, all by means of subsequent filling episodes.

Sequential filling included incorporation of older-fill materials into those of new fills. These came from the ongoing 20th-/21st-century trenching for burial of utility lines, as well as from flood repairs after the 1964, 1974, and 1997 events. Finally, various modifications to the *Calle* itself have resulted in new (if largely shallow) disturbances and fills.

As a result of the alley's/*Calle*'s ever-rising surface, access to basements from the *Calle* now entails descending down flights of steps. The walls of several of these stairways clearly reflect the periodic necessity of sequential excavations/re-excavations/re-pouring of concrete steps as the *Calle* steadily rose in height. *The implications of this situation are clear: Post-1900 fills apparently could occupy much or all of the area beneath the Calle, in some places possibly down to depths of 7 feet or more beneath the current concrete surface of the Calle.*

Early Plaza Businesses and their Probable Contribution to the Calle Fills' Contents: With regards to structural debris in the archaeological record, the original construction of the Plaza buildings with lumber was followed by their destruction-by-fire/demolition, re-building with brick, and ongoing repair/remodeling. These activities would have deposited items such as window glass, wood/charcoal, nails/spikes, and brick. However, the various business establishments within those buildings over the years would have contributed a far wider range of artifacts than did construction activities:

⁸ *To repeat: It seems highly unlikely that significant Native deposits of 35-JA-517 ever extended all the way beneath the footprint of the Plaza buildings and into the present Calle project area: The rear portion of these structures were built over the steeper slope of the Plaza's "flood-free" natural alluvial terrace and extended west into the creek's flood zone, and these flood-prone areas probably never included Native houses or other dense-occupation features of the Shasta village. The writer's personal inspection of the separate buildings in the Plaza block revealed that all but two of them had basements of some sort, either partial-length or full-length in extent. Five of them had full-length basements; the remainder had partial basements i.e., in the rear/flood-zone portion only. Where accessible, several of the latter five structures' front-portion crawl spaces appeared to retain substantial amounts of native soil, soil that could well retain relatively undisturbed archaeological deposits of Site 35-JA-517.*

- Between the 1850s and the 1920s, the Plaza block contained a number of restaurants and saloons; these would have produced broken or empty bottles, as well as discarded crockery, glassware, cooking and eating utensils, bones from meals, and a variety of containers.
- The several grocery stores and meat markets would have resulted in empty containers (cloth sacks, wooden boxes/barrels, and probably tinned cans), as well as cut bones. (Sanborn maps show at least one meat market with a large kettle in the rear, evidently for boiling certain meats prior to sale.)
- The several hardware stores and dry-goods stores would have produced a variety of containers, as well as broken or rejected items that had been intended for sale. At least one hardware store featured a tinsmith, and scraps of tin and other metals would be expected. The Peil farming-implement store, blacksmith, and harness/wagon-shop operations, located at the south end of the Plaza block, would have produced, aside from discarded horseshoes and the like, iron scraps, coal, as well as articles of horse tack.
- More than five separate druggists operated on the Plaza during these decades; their probable refuse would have included bottles, jars, and vials, as well as broken measuring and drug-preparation tools.
- At least one dentist had an upstairs office in the southern portion of the Plaza block; among such an establishment's discarded items could have been broken dental tools, discarded pulled-teeth, and empty glass bottles that contained pain-killing potions.
- Beginning in 1876, the *Ashland Tidings* newspaper was produced on the Plaza for a number of years; among its (probably unintentional) refuse could have been used lead type or the lead "pigs" or slugs used for hot-type printing (i.e., using molten lead at the printing press so as to form the letters an entire line of type at a time).
- Other establishments included jewelers, harness/tack and wagon-sales shop, barbers, laundries (as well as dry-cleaning and pressing), furniture sales, plumbing supplies, confectionary, and ice-cream parlor.

Prior to the 1885 railroad connection, wood-burning stoves provided all of the town's heat. Until the arrival of electricity the interior of the Plaza's commercial establishments would have been entirely lit by natural lighting and by kerosene lamps. For heat, by the 1890s imported coal burned in basement furnaces, and power poles with wires brought hydroelectric power (generated at a small plant on Ashland Creek upstream, in present Lithia Park) the first (and very limited) electrical lighting into the structures.

Finally, Plaza business owners and workers, customers, and innumerable passers-by using the back alley that became the *Calle* likely would have lost or disposed of a variety of small personal items over the years.

Section VI. Survey Strategy, Methods and Conditions

It is stating the obvious to point out that a *surface* survey of the *Calle* project area would have been uninformative. By necessity the survey needed to employ focused, sub-surface investigations to assess the project area for potentially significant archaeological values.

Strategy:

The sub-surface survey was designed to investigate, by means of excavating selected sub-surface survey units, an adequate sample of the entire project's surface area, concentrating especially at or near "junction" locations where both mainline and lateral trenching would occur.

The survey was also designed to investigate the *Calle's* sub-surface character, at a minimum, down to levels that exceeded the deepest levels to be excavated by the project's utility trenching.

And finally, the survey's 18 sub-surface survey units were placed so as to investigate the three different areas of the *Calle*. These include: (1) the entire main (north/south) length of *Calle*, situated between the rear of the Plaza buildings and the retaining wall that separates the *Calle* from the Ashland Creek stream course; (2) the north-east "dog-leg" portion of the *Calle*, where a brick building (demolished in about 1970) once stood, and where the highest in elevation of these several units – i.e., highest of all of the *Calle* survey units -- are located closest (both in horizontal space and in elevation) to North Main Street and to the known intact deposits of Site 35-JA-517 at the Plaza (located about 80 meters to the southeast from these northeastern-most *Calle* units), and they are situated above what would have been the Ashland Creek flood zone); and (3) the southern-most section of the *Calle*, where the units are located closest to Winburn Way and are thereby situated closest to the other portion of intact 35JA517 deposits, which are located on the opposite side of Ashland Creek from the *Calle*, at the City's Community Development Building.

All three ground-disturbing components of the project (main utility-line corridor, lateral utility lines, and storm-drain lines) were surveyed by means of placing excavation units in selected locations where the *Calle* project's trenching will occur.

Note: Three weeks prior to the start of the archaeological survey (which entailed investigation of the 18 sub-surface survey units), the Ashland Water Department had to excavate a small (approx.. 1m x 1m) but deep (>2.4m) hole in the *Calle* beneath the buried the main water main

in order to install a massive steel/concrete “thrust-block” that will provide needed stability to the buried water main. This excavation (designated here as Unit “H2O”) was done with the writer being able to present on-site; this hole served as a de-facto archaeological “sounding”-to-depth prior to the actual survey, with screening of the excavated material all the way down to the bottom of the water department’s thrust-block hole.

For the actual survey, the state archaeological permit allowed a much larger number of sub-surface units than were actually investigated in the field. This allowed for strategic flexibility in choosing units as the survey progressed. The concrete surfaces of *all* of the marked/*potential* units were saw-cut by means of a separate City contract prior to the beginning of any survey work; only for those units that were actually excavated was the pre-sawed concrete removed. This large amount of concrete cutting in advance of the survey was done for three reasons:

1. to allow for, during the survey, the results of actual unit excavations to help determine just which of the other pre-cut units would be most useful for the survey’s purposes;
2. to eliminate delays from additional, unit-by-unit saw-cutting of concrete;
3. to factor in the possibility that more accurate locating of buried-utilities (i.e., more accurate than had been possible prior to when the unit lay-out and concrete cutting was done) would indicate that some of the units would be extremely difficult-to-impossible to excavate due to the presence of buried utilities.

The third factor indeed proved to be the case after all of the buried-utility (water, power, natural gas, telephone, and fiber-optic cable) “locates” were done; even though an effort was made to avoid “located” utilities, many of the units actually had more than two or three different utility lines buried in them. (Additionally, a safety factor – possible electrocution hazard – was believed present because some of the older but still-live buried electrical lines were said to be “direct burials” [i.e., not inside protective conduit of any kind]; in the end, no electrical- power direct burials were encountered during the survey or during the construction phase.)

The writer believes that the 18 excavated survey units were more than sufficient to meet the goals of the survey.

Methods:

In order to assess the impacts of the *Calle* project’s trenching on potential, unknown archaeological deposits, all of the 18 units were excavated to depths of at least 1.5 meters (approx. 5’), with most units going to a depth of at least 160cm. The maximum depth that any project trenching will extend is 1.35m/4.5’ below the *Calle* surface, within the main utility corridor. The project’s lateral utility trenches and storm-water-drain trenches will be excavated between only about 60cm/2’ and 90cm/3’ deep. In other words, excavation of all of the units proceeded to depths well below the deepest project impacts (which, depending on the project

component, will range from 35cm to 130cm), and in many cases, the units were well over 0.5 meter deeper.

At each unit, a mechanical excavator removed both the 1.5m x 2m slab of concrete and the concrete's sub-grade gravel (which, together, usually accounted for about 30cm of depth below the *Calle* surface). Upon reaching the underlying material (which, immediately below the gravel sub-grade, typically consisted of a layer of compacted DG), a 1mx1m unit was established and excavation within that unit began. Excavation continued down to >1.5 meter deep in every unit (except for those units where large-boulder rubble at deeper levels made it impossible and unnecessary).

Shovels, trowel, and a mechanized excavator were used to excavate the units as appropriate (although allowed by the permit, a "vac-ex" truck was not used). At deeper levels in some units, the material often consisted of large-boulder rubble fills and the excavator had to be employed almost exclusively. In several units buried concrete slabs (i.e., basement floors, ca. 1970s walkways, and large slabs of concrete dumped as part of post-1964 fill) had to be jackhammered out in order to access the levels below.

At times, the originally planned 1x1m-size units proved to be too small for the depths involved; in such cases, "stair stepping" within the unit at 120cm-deep had to be employed (to enable a person standing within the excavated unit to have their feet at no deeper than AP&R's maximum-safety depth of 4' so as to be able shovel the unit to 5 feet or deeper), as was occasional excavation of an area larger than 1m x 1m (to enable the mechanical excavator's boom to access deeper levels). (However, no material from outside of the original 1x1 was ever screened.)

Conversely, by the time the fourteenth unit was being excavated, it had become clear that the point of redundancy in terms of the *Calle*'s fill materials had been passed. Therefore, Units #14 through the final Unit #18 were reduced to the 1m x 0.5m size allowed by the archaeological permit. This modification reduced the time spent excavating down through the very obvious fills while allowing a sound interpretation of the results from each 30cm level. (Although no actual archaeological deposits requiring 10cm levels were encountered, if any such deposits had been revealed, the 1m x 0.5m unit would have been expanded to 1m x 1m and 10cm/total-screened levels then employed.)

The SHPO permit called for excavation in 10cm levels if the sub-surface survey encountered an "archaeological deposit," with excavation of that resource continuing down through two sterile levels below the bottom of the deposit. As will be demonstrated in more detail in the next section of the report and in Appendix A, prior to the start of the survey it had become clear – i.e., from the writer's monitoring and sample screening of a deep (>2.5m) Ashland Water Department excavation in the *Calle*, as well as both from both the physical on-site evidence (i.e., formerly ground-level 19th-century basement entries that are now far below the *Calle*'s present level) and from evidence provided in historic photographs – that much, if not all, of the

Calle's sub-surface materials consisted of mixed and/or imported fills. These fills contained a has mélange of items, a few of them dating from the Native period and the Early-Historic period (1850s-1870s), but far more from the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century -- but with all of this material completely mixed throughout the depths excavated, and with many items dating into the mid-twentieth century, and in some units even into the 1960s-70s.

As has been discussed elsewhere, the purpose of the fills would have been to raise the level of what is now the *Calle* so as to prevent flooding of the buildings' basements. Based on dating the contents, the fills were placed at various times during the twentieth century; with periodic floods eroding portions of the earlier twentieth-century fills, and newer (post-1964) fills (which probably incorporated much of the remnant older fills) subsequently deposited to replace the older lost fills.

The fill deposits extend down to depths below the deepest impacts of the *Calle* project. *In the writer's opinion, such fills (while they do contain cultural items within the fill matrix) do not (a) possess any archaeological integrity, nor (b) do they have any determinable archaeological provenience of the kind that would reasonably require meticulous excavation and recovery via 10cm levels. As such, the writer judged that the fills did not meet the definition of an "archaeological deposit" that would require 10cm-level excavation.*

However, so as to provide documentation of the reasons for this judgment to SHPO, the first three units (placed roughly equidistant from each other along the entire length of the main *Calle's* north/south axis) were excavated in alternating 10cm/total-screened and 30cm/sample-screened levels. The documentation of the units' contents demonstrated the nature of the sub-surface materials beyond a doubt as very thoroughly mixed (and often quite recently placed) fills. After SHPO review of these three units' results, the survey proceeded by means of 30cm/sample-screened levels.⁹

The sample screening for each level of each survey unit was done with no less than six and usually eight or more screens-full of excavated material (i.e., approximately one-third the total volume of a 30cm-thick level). Each screen-full consisted of no less than 3 gallons of material, sifted and water-screened through an 1/8"-mesh shaker screen. In some places, this sampling

⁹ *As mentioned in the above paragraph, early in the survey I provided SHPO with a detailed description of the results of the first 3 units, including the determination that all the material was fill and providing historical documentation that the original, pre-1920s surface of the present Calle was a flood-zone situated far lower in elevation than the present, greatly raised surface. My communication also laid out the case for -- unless/until evidence of intact, potentially significant archaeological deposits were found -- excavation of the remainder of the survey units in 30cm, not 10cm levels, and for sample screening instead of total screening of all the material excavated. In response, I received written reply from SHPO staff that clearly seemed to me to give SHPO approval for the sub-surface survey method I'd proposed; professional colleagues, upon reading the same reply, shared my assumption of approval. However, my assumption of SHPO approval later proved to be a result of miscommunication, and SHPO staff apparently wanted all of the sub-surface survey units to be excavated entirely in 10cm levels, with all of the (>60 cubic meters of) excavated material, which very clearly was entirely fill, passed through 1/8" -mesh screen.*

resulted in the accumulation and documentation of more than a thousand, often-fragmentary, individual cultural items from a particular unit. The overwhelming majority of the recovered items consisted of small fragments of such artifacts as: window glass, vessel glass, ceramic vessels, bone, slag, and heavily rusted nails, as well as larger items such as parts of electrical fixtures, plumbing fixtures, pieces of scrap aluminum sheet metal, bricks, concrete, etc.

The cultural items recovered in the screen were collected and bagged according to unit and level. (Items such as the numerous pieces of heavily rusted/unidentifiable ferrous metal, brick, concrete, and the like were noted but – except for < 6 pieces of each from a level – were not collected.) The artifacts were subsequently washed, identified, sorted, and counted. A 14x hand lens was used to examine many of the items, and this often proved useful in identifying the material (e.g., distinguishing certain very small fragments of bone versus wood; identifying certain minerals) or revealing manufacturers' small-sized/stamped inscriptions on certain metal items. After the contents of a sampled unit level were recorded, the items were placed in labeled bags preparatory for permanent curation at the Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology (SOULA).

Conditions:

Throughout October and into early November, the weather was clear. Rainy weather caused a collapsible canopy to be erected over the screening area, but all work halted during the few major downpours. There were no on-site conditions that seriously affected the progress of the process of the survey.

Within the requirements for public safety, numerous interested pedestrians were allowed to approach a unit's blocked-off excavation-and-screening area to view the work and ask questions. This resulted in some amount of "lost" time; however, it appeared to be satisfying to the questioners and it often prompted some question-and-answer sessions about local archaeology/history, the practice of archaeology in general, and explanation of federal and state laws relative to archaeology.

External Considerations:

Since 1992, a number of the various Plaza restaurants' have established outdoor-eating areas, next to the creek-side wall along most of the full length of the west half of the main north/south *Calle*, during the tourist season. On weekends during much of the year, the booths of the "Lithia Artisans' Market" (begun in 1984) extend along other portions of the area. These operations make *Calle Guanajuato* one of the most busy and economically important locations to Ashland's tourist-based economy. Therefore, the scheduling and length of time required for completion of the City's *Calle* Re-Surfacing Project (including the archaeological survey that necessarily preceded it) was of major public and private concern. (This concern was further

heightened during the first part of the survey, when filming of a Hollywood movie production, "The Wild," on the Plaza temporarily "closed down" all the businesses on the Plaza, as well as all traffic on North Main Street and East Main Street through downtown.)

The survey, which needed to proceed in advance of the *Calle* project's actual construction phase, therefore involved additional periods of impact to business owners: both at the "front-end" of the project and at the closing phase (by "pushing back" the completion of construction into the early-Spring tourist season).

In order to allow as many *Calle* dining establishments as possible to continue to operate during warm and clear weather of October and early November, the survey was conducted so as to meet the City's intent to limit the amount and timing of disturbance at any one portion of the *Calle* at a time, while still ensuring that investigation of an adequate sample of the entire area-of-potential-effect was conducted. This entailed (a) first, selecting for initial investigation several units along the main length of the *Calle* (within the dining areas) that, together, would provide a basic stratigraphic profile of the overall *Calle*'s likely sub-surface character; (b) then investigating other units that were located/selected in such a way (e.g., work confined to the morning hours) so that their scheduling would not severely impact dining activities during the final days of the *Calle*'s outdoor season; and then (c) completing the remainder of the units during periods of inclement weather or after the outdoor-dining season had ended. This resulted in some further time delays as well as something of a "hop-scotching" of numbered units (i.e., the designated numbers of the units reflect their sequence in time, not their spatial arrangement).

Disposition of Collected Items:

All archaeological materials collected during the archaeological-survey investigations will remain State of Oregon property. As was done with the artifacts recovered during the 2012-2013 Plaza project's sub-surface archaeological survey, the City prefers that archaeological materials from the *Calle* be curated at the Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology, in Ashland, and this arrangement was approved by the SHPO-issued permit. This curation arrangement will include the potential for formal SOULA agreements for the interpretive display of selected loaned items at public locations such as the Ashland History Museum and the Southern Oregon Historical Society. The *Calle* collection is curated under SOULA accession #14.02.

Summary:

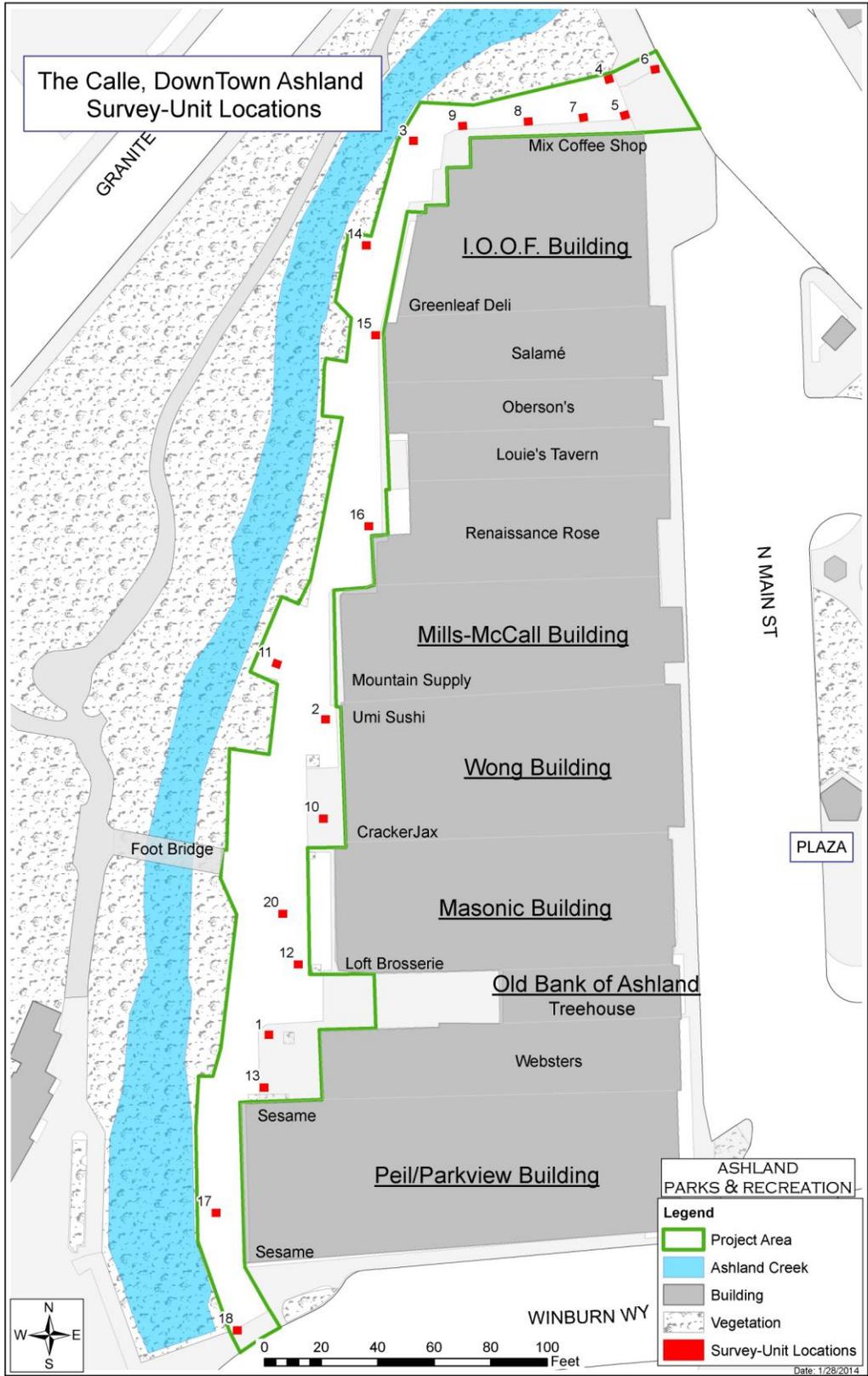
All of the 18 sub-surface survey units were *excavated to a minimum depth of 20cm/8" below the deepest project-construction trench excavation* proposed for that part of the project area. In most units the excavation depth reached much deeper than that below the *Calle* project's maximum "depth of potential effect" at that location.

The units were placed strategically so as to provide a series of cross-sectional profiles of the *Calle's* sub-surface materials across the entire length and width of the *Calle*. Some of these units were spaced, west-to-east across the full width of the project area -- that is, they included locations along the west (creek-side) of the *Calle* as well as locations adjacent to the rear of certain buildings.

The excavated units were also located so as to have as many units as possible (a) coincide with the planned junctions of the project's "main utilities corridor" trenching with the project's "branch" trenching to the buildings, as well as (b) to have other units situated closer to the buildings where the "branch" trenching (i.e., for utilities, water, and drainage) will occur.

The sub-surface survey was designed to provide what, in my professional judgment, was an adequate sample of the project's various impact areas by means of excavating the individual units. It was also designed to result in an understanding of the *overall Calle's* sub-surface character. The writer believes that these intentions were met.





Section VII. Summary of Results

This section provides a brief review of the results from investigation of the sub-surface survey units. It also summarizes the results of the construction-phase archaeological monitoring.

The survey results are described in far greater detail, by unit and by unit level, in *Appendix A* of this report; the monitoring results are summarized in *Appendix B*.

- *The Calle's sub-surface survey involved investigation of 18 survey units.* Thirteen of these were 1m x 1m units and five were 1m x 0.5m units, each of them excavated down to at least 1.5m deep. In addition, the City water department's *pre-survey* excavation (which I investigated before the start of my survey and designated as Unit "H2O") became a *de facto* nineteenth unit, similar in size and substantially deeper than the survey units.
- *These 19 excavations removed well over 20 cubic meters of sub-surface material;* the initial survey units employed 10cm levels during their excavation. However, due to the obvious "fill" nature the deposits that were encountered (i.e., items without meaningful provenience and having vertical differences without any chronological meaning), the remainder of the controlled excavation proceeded in 30cm-thick levels.
- *The sampling of this large volume of material entailed screening of over 6 cubic meters of fill material* from the total 20 cubic meters of fills that were excavated by the survey, resulting in the recovery and tallied/numbered collection of over 4,000 individual items.
- *No intact cultural deposits were found by the survey. The survey yielded no in-situ indications of the Plaza site's (Site 35-JA-517's) "Stratum F" nor of any other archaeological resources that possessed any amount of integrity that could conceivably make them eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.*
- *All of the sub-surface materials investigated by the survey consist of very obvious mixed fills* (most of them secondary or even tertiary fills). The fills consist of various matrix materials. The included, for example, DG-dominated fills of various colors/character, pebbles-and-sand, pure sands, clays, alluvial cobble/boulder rubble, broken-brick/concrete rubble, quarried/crushed rock ("pit run" material), as well as gravels and other very recent utility-trench fills). These fills contained cultural items of widely separated ages mixed together, and with some fragments of the same items separated by up to 60cm or more of vertical depth.

- *Post-1960s disturbances account for even further mixing due to the numerous buried-utility trenches throughout the Calle.* Although there are obvious differences in the “layered” colors of the DG in some units, the screening indicates that these have no significance in terms of indicating different cultural layers (even different “temporal layers” of fill), and they appear to have been deposited as part of the same (likely very brief) filling episode at that particular unit. One of several possible explanations is that these could represent sequences of thin “covers” of material placed at the end of a work day to conceal the odor of the fills that had been spread that particular day.
- *Native-period items (dominated by CCS debitage, but with some obsidian debitage and a very few recognizable tools) equaled less than 1.0 percent of the total recovered cultural items, and Early-Historic (1850s-1870s) items totaled even less than that.* Twentieth-century materials likely account for well over 75% of the total and this includes items from as recent as the 1960s-70s.
- *The overwhelming majority of the cultural items recovered from the survey consist of hundreds of whole/fragmentary items from the very late nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century.* These included (typically very heavily rusted) nails; hundreds of fragments of window glass, vessel glass, and pieces of melted glass; numerous fragments of ceramic wares and of bone (many of them saw-cut). Uncounted (and uncollected) in this tally total were hundreds of small pieces of brick, mortar, plaster, concrete, burned/un-burned wood, and unidentifiable fragments of ferrous metal. Other, but far less common types of items included both relatively whole and completely unbroken bottles, horseshoes, small pieces of lead and tin, and a few such objects as lead shot, brass bullet casings, and “porcelain” electrical-wiring insulators, as well as pieces of plastic and paper. Almost completely absent from the survey’s assemblage were tinned cans (although some of the thinner, smaller pieces of unidentified, heavily rusted ferrous metal could be from such containers).
- *These very mixed fills date to different periods of deposition, with some of them apparently being placed before 1930, and others post-dating the floods of 1964, 1974, and 1997, as well as some (culturally sterile) materials resulting from the rapid filling of the open basement of a building demolished in 1970.*
- *Many of these items were almost certainly disposed-of on or near the back alley/Calle; many of these may have already been in a broken/fragmentary condition when tossed aside; others would have been fragmented by compaction and by the moving of excavated basement soils and other areas to serve as fills.*

- *The comparatively few Native-period artifacts recovered from the Calle -- although their presence there, within the fills, is definitely the result of Historic/Recent-period disturbance, dis-location, and re-location -- almost certainly originated from the Stratum "F" deposits of nearby Site 35 JA 517. Many of the items likely came from the excavation of east-end/full-length basements of certain of the Plaza buildings. These basement excavations would have extended eastward into the western-most portion of Site 35-JA-517 (i.e., on and into the Plaza flood-free terrace), with the spoil then being deposited in the back alley/Calle. The very few time-sensitive Native-period artifacts found during the survey (i.e., small, narrow-necked arrow points; a cobalt-blue-glass trade bead) indicate a Late Archaic/Contact-era occupation of nearby Site 35-JA-517.*
- *A number of the Historic-period artifacts do reflect the activities of various Plaza business enterprises: restaurants, drug stores, dentist office, blacksmith, etc. Many others probably resulted from the 1879 Plaza fire (square nails and charcoal?) Some of the melted glass may also be from 1879; other pieces could have resulted from late-19th-century and early-20th-century burn piles in the alley or elsewhere nearby. However, the plentiful twentieth-century artifacts, including quite recent ones, probably originated from dump areas located elsewhere, with those materials subsequently being used as flood-repair fills. (See Section V for an interpretation of the Calle's assemblage of artifacts.)*

Summaries of Results by Individual Units¹⁰

Unit "H2O" Conclusions:¹¹

Native-period items were extremely sparse from the total sample screened from the City Water Department's special excavation/Unit "H2O," consisting of only 2 cores, 9 pieces of debitage, and 1 (assumedly Native-period) piece of calcined bone. These few Native items were recovered throughout the entire depth of the excavation, co-occurring with items of late-19th-C and early-20th-C age. Items that can be confidently identified as probably being manufactured/used during the early-EuroAmerican-period (1850s-1870s) were even more sparse (N = 3 pieces of "black" glass; however, at least some of the window glass and aqua-tinted vessel-glass fragments could be from that same age range). In addition, these few Early-Historic items are found at all different levels, mixed with both Native-period and later Historic-period materials.

¹⁰ See Appendix A for detailed results from each unit.

¹¹ *I.e., thrust-block hole; this unit's summary was written soon after its mid-September/early-October 2013 excavation and prior to the start of the actual survey in mid-October.*

As opposed to the very few, Early-Historic-period artifacts, the overwhelming majority of the assemblage's EuroAmerican items that are roughly dateable as to their manufacture appear to be from sometime between the 1890s and the 1920s, but with some (e.g., safety glass) possibly being even later in age.

Other observations: Extremely heavy rust on the ferrous items and the flaking, opalescent patina on many glass items would seem to indicate lengthy periods of alternating dry/wet conditions. This could be indicative of such items having experienced different moisture regimes within different fill episodes (i.e., not simply from being included in an initial/primary fill, but due to becoming subsequently incorporated into secondary and even tertiary fills, i.e., re-using/re-depositing older fill deposits in nearby but new places).

The fill materials within the City Water Dept.'s thrust-block excavation (i.e., designated as Unit "H2O" for purposes of the archaeological survey), and the cultural items that they contain, resulted from filling episodes of twentieth-century date (definitely post-1920) -- fills that likely used even older accumulated surface deposits and/or fills that had been previously present on the *Calle* during the turn-of-the-century period (but that included small amounts of even older material). The various present layers of fill present quite possibly could have been placed over a very short period of time during a major filling operation (e.g., filling undertaken subsequent to a particular flood?).

Unit 1 Conclusions:

Unit 1 contained a mix of widely un-contemporaneous items within matrixes of very obviously disturbed fill. These artifacts indicate that, in this location, mixed (extremely "jumbled") fills occupy the entire depth of the *Calle* project APE's "depth of effect"; thus, there is no physical integrity that would warrant either total excavation by 10cm-levels or potential NR-eligibility.

Although a few Native and Early-Historic artifacts are present, the date-able items are largely 1890s-1910s (indicative of the probable "massive" filling/raising effort by Plaza property owners sometime during the 1920s).

Note on Human Remains: Screening of Unit 1's excavated materials yielded *two human teeth, one molar and one pre-molar*. These two teeth were found on two consecutive days coming from the mixed fills between 80 and 120cm deep.

Both teeth showed very heavy decay and had no evidence of having been from Native individuals (no occlusal wear). At least one dentist had an upstairs office on the Plaza very near to this location; the teeth almost certainly resulted from disposal by the dentist after they had been extracted. *Procedures required by the Oregon Native American Burial Law (ORS 97.745[4]) were followed for both of the teeth* (documentation provided in *Appendix C*).

Note on Certain of the Survey Units' "Stratigraphy": With investigation of Units "H20" and 1, came the apparent conundrum of different colored "strata" that did not yield any appreciable differences in artifact content or age. Instead, each "stratum" held the same heavily mixed variety and age-range of items; in fact, differing layers yielded cross-mending/matching pieces of the same individual items that had been found in other layers.

As the survey progressed, and the same phenomenon was encountered in some other units, it became apparent (and this conclusion was further supported by the results of the construction-phase monitoring of the project's trenching) that these layers almost certainly resulted, at least in some cases, from 20th-century utility trenching. That is, past fills were being excavated from a new trench and apparently purposely spread on the nearby surface of the unpaved alley, where these layers of backfill would become compacted. (However, some of that excavated fill would have been re-placed into the trench as new trench fill, becoming quite well mixed as a result; this was indeed illustrated in many of the older, inactive utility trenches that were cross-sectioned or otherwise exposed during the construction-phase monitoring.)

This process would have occurred *prior* to the subsequent (and still currently) required practice of removal of excavated soil for disposal elsewhere and the backfilling of the new trench with sterile sand, alluvial pea-gravel or pebbles, and/or crushed-rock.

Unit 2 Conclusions:

Removal of the large boulders in Unit 2, including two that extended well into the south sidewall, resulted in partial collapse of the south and east walls, with the collapse extending up to 0.5m beneath portions of the adjacent concrete surface of the *Calle*. Nevertheless, the entire depth of the unit consisted of mixed fills, which included a mélange of items of widely different ages.

As with Unit #1, the presence of artifacts manufactured into the early twentieth century in Unit 2, combined with the apparent absence of any items that would definitely post-date 1930 or so, would seem to indicate that the bulk of the fills in this location derive from the filling/raising efforts of the 1920s. These fills extend down to well below the deepest trenching activities of the *Calle* project.

Unit 3 Conclusions:

A number of post-1960 items (= post-1960 bottles; plastic, cellophane, and other recent materials) were found continuously throughout Unit 3's depth; they co-occurred with the very few Native-period items recovered and with the extremely abundant late-19th-C to mid-20th-C items. Alluvial sand becomes more prevalent with depth. Overall, this situation indicates an episode of very recent, massive filling at this location (immediately after 1964 or 1974 floods?) -- a filling episode that probably used readily available cultural debris taken from elsewhere, as

well as incorporating some of the nearby previous *Calle* fills that contained pre-1920 artifacts and recently flood-deposited sand.

Unit 4 Conclusions:

Formerly (until it was torn down ca. 1970), a large, 2-story brick building occupied the area that includes Unit 4. This ca. 1910 structure had a wedge-shaped footprint. It was part of a series of adjacent brick structures that extended to the northwest and actually spanned the creek; this commercial block of buildings included a row of separate stores that lined/faced N. Main Street where it crossed Ashland Creek (see Figs. 2 and 3).

This particular building evidently had a full-length basement, beginning directly under the eastern-face/front-elevation of the structure on North Main Street; the basement would have required filling after the building's demolition in the early 1970s. The volcanic-rock rubble, which is present to at least 1.9m/6' below the current *Calle* surface in Unit 4, very likely was brought by dump-truck from a quarry and placed as fill within the basement.

Unit 5 Conclusions:

The sub-surface profile exposed in Unit 5 indicated a cobble fill at about 150cm/5-feet deep that included (and/or was covered with) a thin layer of DG fill up to about 110-120cm/4' deep that included various artifacts within that fill's matrix – items that date to as recently as the mid-20th century. Above that particular fill -- i.e., from about 120cm/4' and above -- the overlying fill consisted simply of later-deposited DG material that contained little or no cultural material.

Unit 5 was the Calle unit located closest (= >75 meters) to the intact portions of Site 35-JS-517 that were found in the Plaza. However, Unit 5 yielded no indications of intact archaeological (specifically, no "Stratum F"-like Plaza) deposits)

Unit 6 Conclusions:

Unit 6, located immediately adjacent to North Main Street, consisted mostly of historic-period rubble (bricks, cobbles, boulders) and, as such, appeared very similar in character to the three northern-most survey units of the 2013 Plaza survey, all of which once underlay the pre-1948 location of Main Street/Highway 99 and were uniformly filled with similar rubble during the late 1940s Highway 99 realignment (but without nearly as large a number of artifacts as *Calle* Unit 6).

Both Units 5 and 6 of the *Calle* survey were probably filled during major utility trenching and road-bed preparation activities by the state transportation department during the late 1940s.

Unit 7 Conclusions:

Unit 7, like Unit 4, is almost certainly within the 1970-filled basement of the former brick building at this location (which at one time housed the “Alhambra Restaurant”). It seems likely that, if Unit 4 had been excavated deeper, the same DG pea-gravel fill would have been encountered immediately below the “pit-run” fill, with the DG in both Units 4 and 7 terminating at the upper surface of the old building’s concrete basement floor (as happened in Unit 8, immediately downslope/west of Unit 7).

Unit 8 Conclusions:

Excavation of Unit 8, because it is situated so much lower in elevation than units 4 and 7, was able to reveal the bottom of the ca. 1910 building’s basement, a poured-concrete floor. At the much higher elevation of Unit 4 (which would have been at the front elevation of the brick structure), where Plaza/35JA517 archaeological deposits could formerly have been located, the excavation of the basement (which, in contrast to Unit 8, would have been at least 3m/9’ deep at that location) would have almost certainly removed any such deposits.

At Unit 8, the rear, lower-elevation part of the building, the basement would have opened onto the flood-zone elevation. I.e., the mixed fills that are present beneath the basement might have pre-dated the probable “massive” filling/raising effort that happened later on the *Calle*, apparently during the 1920s.

Beneath the ca. 1900 building’s basement floor, pre-1900 fills extend, for a maximum thickness of about 40cm, down to the nearly sterile granitic (and probably in-situ) alluvium.

Unit 9 Conclusions:

Unit 9 is located just west and beyond the filled-basement footprint; it contains what are apparently some of earliest artifacts that would have been part of the *Calle* area’s original *on-site* deposits, i.e., derived from activities taking place at this location.

The early items include the chunks of sawed of marble that would have resulted from James Russell’s marble-milling operation at this location during the 1860s-1870s, as well as the pieces of burned/charred lumber from the 1879 Plaza fire (possibly from the mill itself or nearby buildings). However, these items are mixed with far more recent material, including some of the same variety of post-1960s items that were found in nearby Unit 3.

Unit 10 Conclusions:

Unit 10 appeared to consist of an apparently imported (or at least re-deposited) “base” of alluvial sand, gravel, and cobbles (i.e., probably not an in-situ flood deposit), with an overlying secondary, well-mixed fill (i.e., material that had previously served as fill, probably elsewhere on the *Calle*).

Unit 10's fill include a few Native/Early-Historic items and a few Recent items, but it is dominated by very late 19th-century and early-20th-century items (what appears to be the highest percentage of such items of any of the units). This location probably represents an area of the *Calle* that has experienced only limited utility-burial disturbances or other post-1960s activities, and the unit's fills consist largely of materials from the ca. 1920s filling episode.

Unit 11 Conclusions:

All of the fills encountered at Unit 11 were probably placed during a single episode, probably by means of a dump truck during post-1964 or post-1974 flood repairs. As with the other four units (3, 14, 17, and 18) that were placed closest to the *Calle*'s creek-bank retaining wall, Unit 11's fills, although some earlier items were incorporated into them, date to the late-twentieth-century replacement of flood-eroded, earlier fills.

Unit 12 Conclusions:

Unit 12 had by far the largest number of nails and bolts of any unit. Its Native-period artifacts, although few in number in comparison to later artifacts, were also among the most plentiful of these kinds of items recovered from any of the survey units.

The anvil "hardy" and the horseshoes may well be due to this unit's proximity to Emil Peil's blacksmith shop, farming-implement store, and harness/wagon shop. These items may be compared to the presence of horseshoes and numerous ferrous fragments in nearby Units 1 and 10, as well as to the coal found in Unit 13; these are the three other main *Calle* units located closest to the Peil property. Although a few horseshoes were present in various other survey units, these three units account for a notable concentration of them.

As with most of the other main north/south *Calle* survey units, the fraction of fine-grained granitic sand and other granitic alluvium increases greatly below 120cm; due to the presence of pre-WWII artifacts in this material, it is likely a fill imported from an area of flood deposition downstream (e.g., the Ashland Creek flood plain north of Hersey Street).

Unit 13 Conclusions:

Other than the very recent trench fills in Unit 13 for the gas line and the presence of the massive concrete object, the sub-surface material in this unit was apparently largely from ca. 1965 fills that were derived almost entirely from downstream flood deposits on the Ashland Creek flood plain, located well downstream from the *Calle* (i.e., probably taken from the creek's flood plain north of the railroad tracks and south of Hersey Street).

The few Native items from the Unit 13 fills could have easily been the result of full-length basement excavation of the Peil/Parkview buildings. The coal pieces and the ca. 1890s bottle fragments likely were incorporated from the Peil property's re-deposited early alley fills that would have been located close to this area of 1964-flood repairs.

Unit 14 Conclusions:

Unit 14, as with the other units situated along the creek-side edge of the *Calle*, appeared to consist mainly of fills placed quite recently, probably during repairs after the 1974 and/or 1997 floods. These recent fills did incorporate some ca. 1900-1930s items however; these probably derived from the repair project's excavation back/east into the pre-existing fills.

Unit 15 Conclusions:

Unit 15 was one of the several units purposely placed close to the rear of various Plaza buildings, so as to investigate whether such locations might retain some evidence of intact Native or Early Historic deposits. However, Unit 15 – like these other units -- was completely composed of very thoroughly mixed fills that were evidently placed in 1920s or on into the mid-20th century -- fills that do incorporate earlier-age items from older back-alley/*Calle* refuse. Unit 15 has also been very heavily impacted by past (post-1960s) buried-utility trenching/filling.

Unit 16 Conclusions:

Unit 16 consisted of well-mixed fills containing a variety of different-aged artifacts. However, the somewhat higher-than-average density of alcohol-related items may reflect the fact that at least two saloons were once located on the Plaza near this part of the *Calle*.

Unit 17 Conclusions:

The entirety of Unit 17's 1.5-meter depth was sterile fill that appears to post-date either the 1974 or the 1997 flood, when major erosion damage in this part of the *Calle* required major repair. (The City's Water Dept. confirmed that the fill dates to the 1997-flood repair, as was indeed the case all along this southern-most section of the *Calle* [i.e., south of Unit 13], including both Units 17 and 18.)

Unit 18 Conclusions:

Unit 18 also contained only post-1997 flood-repair fills. The two Native items found at about 35cm deep probably resulted from random occurrences nearby (e.g., within the exposed, eroded parts of the *Calle's* earlier sub-surface fills) and their inclusion with some other debris that was "push-broomed" by the workers onto the upper surface of the gray DG fill. *Their presence in this context is certainly not the result of deposition during the Native period.*

Results of and Conclusions from the Construction-Phase Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring of the construction work involved regular (not less than once daily) visits to the work site. It involved close examination of the contractor's ongoing utility trenching's profile and sidewalls. Monitoring also entailed regular sample screening of material taken directly from certain depths in the trench's sidewall. The daily results of the monitoring are given in *Appendix B*.

To summarize: No evidence of intact or potentially significant/NRHP-eligible archaeological deposits were found by the monitoring. The construction trenching revealed only a variety of mixed fills.

The main-line utility-trench excavations (done during December 2013 through January 2014) exposed notably far fewer cultural items than did the previous survey units. This same result was (with minor exceptions noted in *Appendix B*), also the case with the various lateral trenches that that were excavated (January – March 2014) from the project's main utility trench to the utility connections at the rear of the various buildings.

This much lower cultural density during the monitoring was probably due to: (a) the alignment of much of the main trench along the creek-edge of the *Calle* (where post-1960 flood repairs resulted in placement of massive amounts of sterile fill [or fill containing largely very Recent items] along that edge of the *Calle*), as well as (b) alignment elsewhere of both the main trench and the lateral trenches that were excavated within the previous trench fills of the post-1960s buried-utilities, where the post-1960s trenching resulted in complete removal of the excavated earlier fills to locations off-site and the backfilling of the new trench with sterile sand, alluvial pea-gravel or alluvial pebble, ¾"-minus crushed rock, and/ or slurry.

Section VIII. Evaluation of Potential Archaeological Significance

In general, for any property to be considered for evaluation as potentially eligible to the National Register, it must be at least 50 years in age (unless it has attained “extraordinary significance” within the past 50 years).

Specifically, potential significance of an archaeological resource is measured against both the integrity standards *and* the eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.1).

- For an archaeological resource, the main aspects of the *integrity standards* are those of possessing sufficient *physical integrity, particularly in terms of integrity of location and integrity of association*.
- The pertinent *eligibility* criterion is *criterion “d”*: *a resource that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history*.

Lack of Integrity of Location:

The cultural items found on the *Calle* are a mix of items from widely different periods of time. Certainly, many of them (i.e., a substantial percentage of those that date from ca. 1870 through ca. 1925) very likely were originally deposited as refuse on or near the (then much-lower) surface of what is now the *Calle*. However, many others -- including virtually all of those dating from the Native period -- represent secondary and tertiary deposits that originated elsewhere and were then subjected to massive disturbance from excavation, removal, and re-deposition onto the *Calle*.

In addition, the entire area of what is now the *Calle* has experienced an ongoing history of post-1900 activities that have moved all or most of the cultural items from where they were first placed on the *Calle* (whether they were placed there as primary refuse or as part of subsequent fills). These activities included various episodes of raising, filling, and leveling of the flood zone; repeated flood repairs (which entailed placement of newer imported fills to replace eroded fills); and the dozens of instances of twentieth-century trenching and filling for buried water lines, sewer lines, and storm drains, as well as for more recent kinds of buried utilities (for example, electrical and telephone conduits to replace the older lines suspended from poles, natural gas, cable television, fiber optic for internet access).

Past activities have resulted in a major spatial “smearing” of the cultural items, in both horizontal and vertical space, and the complete removal of others.¹² Further, the current, “smeared” locations of the remaining items reflect a spatial arrangement that largely dates to less than fifty years ago.

Conclusion: The cultural deposits found in the *Calle* lack integrity of location.

Lack of Integrity of Association:

As stated above, the fill deposits of the *Calle* contain items from very different periods of time. However, due to their history of mixing and other disturbance before, during, and after placement of the fills, the artifacts in the *Calle* lack any association with each other that would permit the deposits to yield important archaeological information. The *Calle*'s artifacts, although many of them are interesting from a broad if largely “antiquarian” perspective, lack sufficient archaeological context.

The placement of the various fills’ cultural items in vertical space represents a thoroughly mixed, even “churned” deposit without meaningful chronological control or relational significance. The degree of disturbance at the Calle far exceeds that of many “plow-zone” archaeological sites that have still been able to yield at least some amount of relational archaeological data. In addition, for the most part – due to post-1960 activities -- their current placement largely dates to substantial disturbances that occurred less than 50 years ago.

Conclusion: The cultural deposits found in the *Calle* lack integrity of association.

Evaluation Statement: No evidence of any potentially significant (or National Register-eligible) archaeological resources were found by the *Calle* project’s survey or during the monitoring. *The Calle’s fill deposits lack sufficient integrity to meet National Register criterion “d”.* The description and analysis provided in this report is more than adequate to archaeologically document these materials.

¹² *As alluded to previously, flood erosion/repair is not the only factor that contributed to the removal of major portions of the Calle’s pre-1960s fills. The numerous buried-utility lines caused many cubic meters of pre-1960s fills to be excavated and then removed for disposal elsewhere: Generally, utility trenches are not backfilled with any of the material that was excavated from digging them; instead, after the line is placed in the bottom of a new trench, the backfill material consists of either imported pure sand, sand-and-pebbles, or a stable but easily removable “slurry” mix of sand and cement. This was the case in the Calle, and many cubic meters of pre-1960s fill were removed from the Calle as a result, and then transported to various locations for use as land-fill. The tons of material removed in 2013-2014 from the Calle by the construction contractor has been taken to a stockpile site on Mistletoe Road, in the eastern edge of Ashland; it will probably find use at future building sites.*

Section IX. Measures Required: Construction-Phase of *Calle* Project

The preliminary (November 2013) version of this report to SHPO stated that the City should have a qualified archaeologist present during the *Calle* project's construction phase, so as to monitor the trenching work.

This requirement was met. Monitoring occurred throughout the trenching. During the trenching, no human remains were found and no potentially significant archaeological deposits or features (e.g., buried privy pit, trash pit, or other intact, original trash deposit) were exposed.

The monitoring (which is documented in *Appendix B*) reinforced the conclusions that resulted from the survey. In general, the survey units were placed so as to avoid the known locations of existing active (but to-be-replaced) utility lines. The monitoring revealed the even more recent and far more heavily disturbed/sterile nature of the post-1960s utility-trench fills that were situated within the path of the project's new main utility trench.

Section X. Further Interpretations of the *Calle* Project's Archaeological Results: *What Do the Fills Tell Us?*

Despite the thorough mixing and “smearing” (as well as the complete removal/replacement of substantial portions of many of the earlier fill deposits), the presence of some pre-1930 artifacts from the *Calle*'s fills do give hints of the Plaza's early history of fire and re-building. Further, the provenience of a few items does suggest these particular artifacts' likely origins at specific nearby Plaza business enterprises. That is, modest numbers of certain kinds of artifacts found within certain survey units of the *Calle* indicate some persistent “clustering” – some remnant of original locational context relative to the activities of past Plaza businesses -- of these items despite the ongoing sub-surface disturbance.

This section of the report attempts to interpret the contextual archaeological information -- the very limited remaining information that can be gleaned from the survey's results.

The 1879 Fire: Many of the survey units yielded abundant fragments of charcoal and charred wood. Although many of these pieces could have resulted from post-1880 businesses' trash-burning piles, at least some portion of them very probably resulted from the 1879 Plaza fire, which consumed many of the wood-frame establishments that were subsequently replaced by the Plaza's present brick and stuccoed-brick buildings. Some portion of the survey's many machine-cut square nails may owe their presence to that fire as well. In addition, the earlier-appearing (i.e., thicker, “bubbly”) fragments of window-glass, and perhaps at least some amount of the *aqua*-colored “globs” of the survey's very plentiful amount of melted glass, came from windows destroyed by the 1879 fire.

Brick: Post-fire masonry construction would have accounted for some of the *Calle*'s many brick fragments; however, some of the pre-fire buildings would have had small brick-wall cellars that were likely dismantled and removed during re-building. Some later construction added second stories floors to single-story brick structure, and subsequent exterior additions/modifications impacted other pre-existing brick walls. Brick and its associated mortar account for a very large portion of the plentiful, uncounted fragments found in most of the units.

Native-period items: As has been stated a number of times previously, the diffuse and widely dispersed nature of the *Calle*'s comparatively few Native-period items apparently reflects the “smearing” of Site 35-JA-517 soils *after* they had been removed from beneath some of the Plaza buildings during excavation of full basements. The sample is too small to suggest any remnant indication of just which basements the various items came from. In fact, one of the units with the highest amount of lithic debitage, calcined bone, etc. (Unit 10) is situated most closely to the rear of buildings that had only partial/rear-portion basements, and thus resulted

in no substantial removal of 35-JA-517 soils. This situation would seem to point to a process whereby the full-basement soils excavated in the 1880s-1900s were probably purposely spread widely across the flood-one/back-alley surface by the various property owners, likely placed in that manner for mutually beneficial leveling and filling purposes. The presence of small, narrow necked projectile arrow points, as well as the single glass trade bead, indicate a Late Archaic/Contact-period occupation of nearby Site 35-JA-517.

Slag as Fill: The plentiful pieces of slag in the twentieth-century fills would have come from mineral smelting operations located substantial distances from Ashland. Smelting produces various forms of slag -- the molten "impurities" produced and discarded as metallic ores are super-heated. Slags can range from very heavy, dense forms that are largely ferrous in nature to much lighter-weight, siliceous and porous, "cinder"-like forms. The former kind of slag was especially popular for use in road-bed fills of railroad grades; it is very common in the former grades of the Southern Pacific Railroad within Ashland's Railroad District. It is the lighter, "cinder"-form of slag that was nearly ubiquitous within the *Calle* fills. Throughout the twentieth century, large smelters were located in the San Francisco Bay area, at Martinez, and at Tacoma, Washington.¹³ The slag was removed from smelters by railroad, used as ballast in empty cars and then distributed in stockpiles where needed. Lighter-weight slag was evidently sold for a low price to buyers wanted to use it in construction fills.

Artifacts from specific Plaza businesses: The specific origin of the numerous ca. 1890s-1920s artifacts in the *Calle* can only be guessed at. Certainly some substantial portion of them would have originated from the various Plaza businesses: for example, bones from the Plaza's several 1880s-1910s meat markets/butcher's shop; other bones and broken crockery from its restaurants; broken/empty liquor and beer bottles from the various (pre-1914 Oregon Prohibition) saloons; broken/empty medicinal bottles and jars from the Plaza's several pharmacies; pieces of tin and zinc from the Plaza tinsmith enterprise; miscellaneous small items from the hardware and dry-goods stores; and so forth. The relatively plentiful electrical-wiring insulators could have resulted from ongoing upgrades of the wiring on the rear facades of the buildings. Whatever their origins, most of these many kinds of items are not traceable to specific businesses. In addition, with the large amounts of "soil" that would have needed to raise the back alley's surface so high, it is possible that some of that fill came during the 1920s from Ashland's ca. 1920-1950 garbage dump; this dump was located several miles to the east, on lower-most Tolman Creek Road in an area that at that time was completely rural. *If* any soils were brought to the *Calle* from this location, they would have contained numerous items of domestic refuse.

However, a very few of the *Calle*'s artifacts, recovered from certain survey units, do point to their having originated at nearby Plaza enterprises: The earliest of these items are the

¹³ *The Alameda copper mine, along the Rogue River in western Josephine County, Oregon, had a smelter operation for several years; however, with the mine's remote location at the end of a crude wagon road, little or no slag would have been exported for use elsewhere.*

fragments and small slabs of sawed marble that were found only in units at the north end of the main *Calle*. These units are situated at the known site of stone carver James Russell's 1860s-1879 water-powered marble mill. Large chunks of "Williams marble," quarried in the Applegate Valley on Williams Creek in southeastern Josephine County, were transported by wagon over forty miles to Russell's Ashland mill. This concentrated presence of the only pieces of discarded sawed marble is clear evidence of the milling enterprise at this specific location; the larger, useable slabs of milled marble were taken to Russell's nearby North Main Street property for carving into gravestones for the Rogue River Valley's early cemeteries.

Emil Peil's blacksmithing, implement/hardware, and harness-shop-business is evidenced by the definite concentration of certain items at the several units located at the south end of the main *Calle*. Although horseshoes occurred in units distributed throughout the project area, the highest number of them came from the units on or closest to the Peil property. These units (which accounted for the highest number of pieces of coal) also produced the largest number of bolts, horse-tack buckles, and unidentifiable ferrous fragments. The presence of the blacksmith anvil's "hardy" (for doing finish-stage work) in Unit 12 (and perhaps the horse-tack buckle from Unit 1) very probably originated from two of Peil's nearby business enterprises: blacksmithing and harness shop.

Finally, recovered from Unit "H2O" and Unit #1, respectively, are items with possible origins at two historically identifiable and very nearby businesses. Unit "H2O", which was situated close to the 1880s Bank of Ashland building, yielded a small, rectangular chunk or "rod" of lead. The *Ashland Tidings* newspaper was printed in this building for a number of years, and the rod could be evidence of the paper's "hot-lead" printing process. From Unit 1 came the survey's only known human remains: two badly decayed, pulled teeth. Unit 1 is situated close to the rear of the two-story Ashland Improvement Building; from the time of its completion in 1909 and for a number of years thereafter, the town's dentist, Dr. Burnett, had an upper-story office in that building (see Fig. 5, next page). As very small objects, extracted teeth may well have been commonly disposed of in the back alley; it is conceivable that some of them were simply tossed onto the alley from an upper-story back window.

Fig. 5. Front (east) face of Ashland Improvement Building, ca. 1910 (other than modification of the ground-floor store fronts, it still looks the same). Dr. Burnett's dentistry office is advertised by the painted print appearing in the left-hand 2nd-story window.



Fig. 6. Aerial view of the Calle area during the late 1950s or early 1960s, prior to its development as a public space.



Section XI. Recommendations for the Future

Barring unforeseen discoveries or important new information, *no further archaeological investigation of the City-owned Calle Guanajuato is warranted.*

In the writer's opinion, future buried-utility repairs and other such excavations within the *Calle* can proceed without either professional archaeological oversight or additional pre-project consultation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

However, it is important to repeat here the two points made in the report's *Executive Summary*:

(1) Because of the potential significance of whatever Site 35-JA-517 archaeological deposits that may remain beneath the front/east portions of *some* (at least five) of the Plaza buildings, *the City Council should consider passing an ordinance that would mandate at least a modest amount of professionally qualified archaeological investigation/assessment prior to the deposits' disturbance/removal.*

Although large-scale, professional excavation could be financially challenging for the property owner, with tightly focused, modest-scale investigations and the well-developed archaeological program (including student field schools) at Southern Oregon University, timely and comparatively low-cost archaeological investigations would be feasible.

(2) The City of Ashland Planning Department should be made aware of the archaeological potential at/beneath certain of the Plaza buildings. Then, at the very least (i.e., if no City archaeologically protective ordinance is enacted), the Planning Department should:

- (a) proactively educate those property owners as to the deposits' archaeological and historical value to the City;
- (b) encourage them to consider those values when any work is planned for beneath the buildings' ground floors; and
- (c) suggest that the owners work with professional archaeologists before they undertake any new excavations in those areas.

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Appendix A:
Results, by Unit and Level, of Sub-Surface-Survey Excavations,
***Calle Guanajuato* Re-Surfacing Project**
Ashland, Oregon

This document, Appendix A of the *Calle* project's archaeological-survey final report, describes the results that are only briefly summarized in Section VII of the main report.

The results for each unit -- and for each level in each unit -- are presented in the chronological order of their investigation. The sequence of unit excavations was determined by factors such as: changing degrees of accessibility to various units during the project, an attempt to not adversely impact late-Fall outdoor dining during periods of good weather, and so forth. The order therefore did not follow a sequence of excavation that progressed from one end of the project area to the other.

The results begin with those from the special excavation done by the City Water Department (i.e., Unit "H2O," monitored and sampled screened by me), followed by those from *Calle* Archaeological Sub-Surface Survey Units # 1 through #18.

(All UTMs were checked twice.)

The Calle Guanajuato: During 1997 New Years Flood (on left) and in 2013



View south of lower (north) section of Calle, 1997, from North Main St.



Same area as in photo to the left, from west side of Ashland Creek; note the concrete wall added after 1997 flood.



View east of Ashland Creek's North Main St. culvert, 1997. (During normal flows, people can wade in the ankle-/calf-high waters of the creek from one end of the culvert to the other.)



View south from top of N. main culvert; NE "dog-leg" of Calle is behind foliage on left (north wall of IOOF Bldg looms above). Note post-1997 concrete flood-wall also along the west side of creek. (This photo was taken from approx. where the center-most people are standing in the photo to the left.)

The *Calle* Prior to the Survey and the Re-Surfacing Project



View north from near south end of Calle; the west wall of Peil/Parkview Bldg (Sesame restaurant) is on the right.



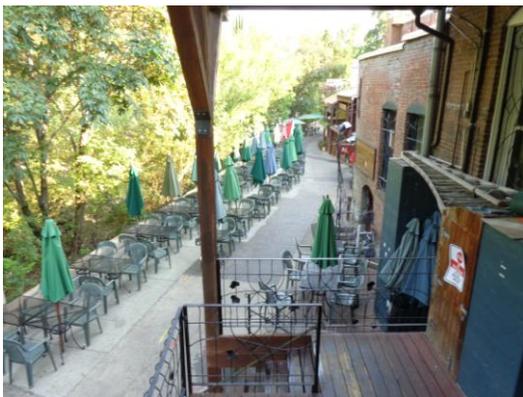
View south of Calle from Louie's Tavern seating area; Mills-McCall Bldg upper deck visible on left-center.



View northwest of Calle from Masonic Bldg; the two concrete posts in distance are at east end of footbridge.



View south from where Calle turns east (to the left); Greenleaf Deli seating visible; Ashland Creek to right, beyond the concrete flood wall.



View north of Calle from upper-story deck of Mills-McCall Bldg.



View SW from NE end of Calle, at N Main St.; IOOF Bldg on left.

A sample of the various basement stairways from the *Calle*

Despite the “ever-rising” nature of the *Calle*, the Plaza buildings’ basements were flooded repeatedly during twentieth-century floods.



Ashland Calle Guanajuato

J. M. LaLande

Notes on monitoring and sample-screening of the City H2O Dept.'s "thrust-block" excavation/installation work

9/17 and 10/2/2013: Unit "H2O"

UTM = (10 / 0523431 / 4671692).

September 17 was the start of a two-day, approx. 4' x 4' x 8' deep excavation being excavated by the City Water Dept.; it is located in middle of *Calle*, between the Masonic Walkway (25 N. Main St.) on the east and the Ashland Creek footbridge on the west.

Although all of the technical issues involved in the need for this installation are not completely clear to me (at least not in a way that I could explain them accurately in writing here), briefly, it was done to access the buried water-main located in the middle of the *Calle* in order to then excavate down considerably deeper so as to form/pour a concrete "thrust block." This poured-concrete/steel-framed feature will, when firmly attached to the main's pipe, support and retain-in-place the main-line pipe (i.e., so as to keep the repaired/re-joined main-line pipe from moving, shifting, or possibly breaking when the water pressure hits the new joint; the loose fill in which the pipe is located could allow the pressure to cause the pipe to shift and break). During part of this work, some of the Plaza block's buildings/businesses will be without water.

Note: This work was not being done as part of the Parks Dept.'s (AP&RD) archaeological-survey permit; it was done by the H2O Dept., a separate City division, as part of their ongoing municipal water-delivery function. AP&RD/H2O Dept. cooperation enabled me to be present on the site during this work; this City-directed excavation thus permitted me an "advance" view of the character of the sub-surface material in a portion of the *Calle*.

This H2O Dept. work required an approx. 4' x 4' excavation that surrounded and then was dug directly down to and beneath the buried water-main pipe (which is located at about 4' depth), down to 8' or deeper. This was done so as to access the area beneath the main, sufficient for placement of the 'thrust block.' The poured-concrete "thrust block" will rise from the base of that smaller (approx. 2'x2') and deeper (> 8'?) excavation beneath the main pipe to the level of the pipe, thereby securing the pipe from possible movement/breakage (due to very high water-pressure/PSI-caused movement at the joint).

I was at the site the entire time, from the start of the work this morning. The H2O Dept. dug their excavation down to about 4' deep this day; they then placed a heavy steel plate over the hole and put up barricades (the H2O Dept. returned on Oct. 2 and finished this job).

After saw-cutting of the square opening in the *Calle's* concrete surface, the rest of the excavation today proceeded manually with shovels. Although I was there as an "observer/monitor," the H2O Dept. permitted me to periodically halt the work-in-progress for examination of the sidewalls, and to sample screen (1/8"-mesh shaker screen; water screening) a considerable volume of material at different intervals as the excavation proceeded. As opposed to the other strata encountered, total (not sample) screening was done of all of the material removed from one stratum in particular.

Summary of nit "H2O's" "stratigraphy":

At top of excavation = *Calle's* current concrete surface (with metal-mesh reinforcement at bottom = 0" -6". Simply for convenience, I designated this material as "**Stratum**" A.

Below "Stratum" A is "**Stratum**" B-1: a loose DG fill mixed with some darker, well dispersed soil material throughout; apparently placed fairly recently, it extends down to about 25-28" below the *Calle* surface. This stratum appears to be a mixed-fill material, apparently derived locally (probably, at least partially, from removal of dirt during past Plaza basement excavations?, with that material probably being re-used at various times as new fills?). "Stratum" B-1 was sample screened (= total of eight 2.5-gal. bucket loads from through the stratum were screened; see below for details of contents). Briefly, it contains very fragmentary, ca. 1890s-1920s? items (+ a single, large jasper-CCS percussion-flake/core from the Native period).

The water main and several other util. lines (power, old/abandoned irrigation, long-abandoned metal pipe of unknown function, cable TV, and Ashland Fiber Network) are all situated within the same center, n/s-oriented 1.5'-wide portion of the unit, buried at various depths (but all are buried above the water main), and all of these (including the H2O main) are entirely within a recent trench-fill of compacted sand-slurry. However, the n/s natural-gas line is totally separate, occupying the n/s middle of the west part of the unit, at about 2' deep. Although this NG pipe would have also been placed in a recent trench, all of the 6"-25"-deep material in both the east and west areas (i.e., on either side of the water main and the slurry fill, including the location of the NG line) seems to be of the same "Stratum" B-1 earlier fill material found above. (There is no util. pipe/trench in east side of the 4 x 4).

A very thin lens (<2-3" thick) of ashy material was present in only the western-most 4cm width (or less) of the hole, visible in the sidewall; its lens extends into the west wall. Aside from a glass bottle fragment, no artifacts were recovered from this extremely small volume of material removed/screened. I dubbed this as "**Stratum**" B-2. (Any further eastward "into" the H2O hole from the hole's western sidewall, this ashy lens would have been removed by the previous trenching for the natural-gas line.)

"Stratum" C: From about 25" to a maximum of about 32"-33" (and situated in the hole on both sides of the post-1990s slurry-fill that occupies the center of the hole) is a dark-brown, compacted, clayey material -- one that also contains relatively abundant alluvial (unmodified) pebbles and cobbles (almost all of them granitic in origin, but a few of them not granitic and thus not native to the drainage).

Because this dark material initially appeared similar to the Plaza project's relatively intact Native/Early-Historic-period "*Stratum F*," I screened "Stratum" C's material nearly in its entirety (= 8 screens of >2.5 gallons each). However, unlike the Plaza's Stratum F, Unit "H2O's" Unit H2O's "Stratum" C is (like "Stratum" B-1 above) also a definite fill, one that contains some heavily fragmented, late-19th-C and early 20th-C artifacts, but with only two small items being of Native age (= 1 small piece of CCS debitage and one possible piece of CCS shatter), as well as equally few items of ca. 1850s-70s-age (= 2 "black-glass" bottle frags.).

The quantity of artifacts of all types from this total-screened stratum, compared to "Stratum" B-1 was far less (B-1 was only sample-screened; in addition, the volumes screened of the two strata was about equivalent). I concluded in the field that this "Stratum C is definitely not a continuation of the Plaza project's Stratum F, but is instead a secondary fill, again possibly of mid-twentieth-century age, but (like "Stratum" B-1) containing debris from previous *Calle* fills.

"Stratum" D: Then, below "Stratum" C (i.e., beginning to become noticeable as a fraction of the excavated material's volume, and increasing substantially in fraction by a depth of 48" (the lowest levels excavated on the 17th), was a light-colored, loose granitic sand (Stratum D) that contained small portions of pea-gravel-sized alluvium and a few very small pebbles. This material was sample screened (7 2.5-gal screens), and it contained a much lower fraction of artifacts per volume than either of the overlying strata. However, a very few Native and Historic/20th-C-period items occurred all the way down to the bottom of where the excavating halted on this date (at about 48"). Other than 3 small pieces of CCS debitage, all of these items appear to be ca. 1890s-1930s??) in age. (Included among these was one large fragment of glazed terra-cotta-tile pipe (old water pipe? ca. 1920s-30s?)

Excavation of the smaller-size hole on 10/2 continued down through “Stratum” D, down to the final depth of about 8 feet below the *Calle’s* concrete surface. Samples from these lower elevations of the thrust-block hole continued to yield a mix of widely different-aged items, although the quantity declines substantially with depth. The lowest portions of the hole are definitely granitic alluvial sand, with some alluvial pebbles and cobbles.

It is apparent that “Stratum” D is yet another fill, but with possible in-situ flood deposits at the deepest level.

Misc. artifact notes from 9/17:

One small fragment of multi-color printed-design linoleum found in “Stratum” C. (Linoleum: invented in UK in 1850s but not commercially available in US until 1870s and then only in solid colors; thin-gauge tiles were then often used in commercial-building entries and other high-traffic areas instead of more expensive ceramic tile or carpeting. By 1880s solid colors on linoleum giving way to intricate multi-color patterns printed on the surface.)

Small glass pill vial (would have been cork-stoppered, not screw-top) found in “Stratum” C: Sanborn Fire Insurance. maps and historic photographs document at least three different druggists on the Plaza at various times between 1870s and 1928. This vial (which is similar in appearance to present-day homeopathic-remedy vials) is, based on its mold-seam height, pre-1905.

One piece of laminated safety glass found (=post-1940s?) found in “Stratum”C.

Results of initial/cursory analysis of material from 9/17 sample screening at thrust-block hole

“Stratum” A = solid concrete (no artifacts).

“Stratum” B-1 = DG/very sandy-soil fill; sample screened with eight 2.5-gal buckets-worth of material (taken from all depths of the stratum and from both sides of the intervening slurry deposit that contains multiple current and abandoned buried utilities).

Native-made artifact:

1 red/yellow-jasper CCS core frag; this is a large (10cm max. dim.) percussion flake that was heavily percussed on both faces (possible brief/light edge-use [or simply edge-damage] along part of flake’s distal edge).

Glass

Window glass: 28 fragments (of various, substantially differing thicknesses; all less than 8 centimeters maximum dimension in length). Two fragments are partially surface-melted from fire/intense heat. *One frag is of laminated safety glass (= post-1940?). Vessel glass (bottles, jars, lamp globes, etc.):*

Clear/colorless (and/or aqua-tinted cross-section) vessel glass:

4 wall or base frags. of a square-bodied, aqua-tinted (bitters?) bottle (portion of a 2"-dia" circular depression on largest frag. has embossing: a C over a 7; the glass has heavy patina of opalescent "scaling" that can be easily removed by fingernail).

2 small frags. of very thin-walled, curved, clear/colorless glass (lamp-globe frags.?). possibly cleared by means of manganese in flux, but lack of exposure to sunlight has retained the colorless/clear appearance without and "purpling").

4 small frags. from four different circular-walled vessels (2 = aqua-tinted x-sections; 2 = clear/colorless).

1 frag. of a clear/colorless, circular/thick walled, faceted-exterior vessel (tumbler?).

Colored vessel glass:

1 small frag. of a blue-ish-green (circular-bodied?) vessel (a mold seam is visible on exterior).

5 frags. of an amber, circular-bodied (liquor?) bottle (2 frags. are from the shoulder/neck portion; heavily patina of opalescent "scaling" that can be removed by fingernail).

Ceramics

Whiteware (undecorated-white glaze/white-"ironstone" paste):

7 frags. ; 3 pairs of these frags. /appear to be from at least 3 different dishware items (e.g., plates, bowls); the 7th frag. is a nickel-sized pot-lidded fragment from fire/intense heat.

Porcelain/vitreous china:

1 circular-bodied frag. of cup? (white paste with clear glaze).

Salt-glazed stoneware:

1 frag. of circular-walled/straight-bodied container (crock?; white glaze on both surfaces on a buff paste); **this frag. appears identical in manufacture to the frags. from "Strata". C and D, and all 5 may be from the same vessel.**

1 frag of circular-walled, straight-bodied container (crock?) w/ pure white glaze on the interior wall and lighter buff paste and thicker x-section than the previous fragment (= a different vessel).

1 frag. of a dark-grown-glaze/orange-to-buff-paste vessel.

1 small frag. of clear-glaze/red-paste terra cotta (old H2O delivery pipe?)

Metal

Ferrous

5 very heavily rusted frags. of carpentry nails (<14d), probably machine-cut square nails.
Possible round nails include 1 whole, very heavily rusted 20d square nail; 1 whole, very heavily rusted round nail/spike.

1 whole very heavily rusted bolt?

1 frag. of very heavily rusted strap iron (thin-gauge and slightly curved; barrel/keg hoop?).

Whitemetal

1 "bar" of lead/zinc/tin (?) alloy, with oxide precipitates on all surfaces (approx. 10cm long and 1cm x 1cm in x-section at the narrow end and 2x x 2cm at the broader end; **possibly used by Ashland newspaper printing press in hot-metal printing process? or the Plaza's tinsmith? or the 1920s plumbing supplier?**)

Organic

4 frags. of mammal bone (1 = portion of beef rib? *Bos*?).

2 frags. of bird bone (chicken?).

1 frag. of charcoal/burned wood.

2 small frags. of un-burned wood

Other

4 small frags. of DG-tempered red brick.

1 frag. of buff/brown-banded sandstone (not native to immediate Ashland vicinity and not the usual greenish-gray Hornbrook sandstone used in 19th/early-20th-C Ashland for foundations and retaining walls); similar to the kind of sandstone found at Emigrant Reservoir about 8 miles to the south or in the drainage of Walker Creek, Emigrant Creek and others flowing out of the Western Cascades into Bear Creek.

1 large piece of slag.

"Stratum" B-2: This is a very thin (<4cm thick) lens of ash that is exposed only in the north-center profile portion of the hole's west sidewall only. Only a very small part of this discontinuous stratum/lens extended east from the hole's sidewall into the excavation itself (the remainder would have been removed during excavation for the gas line). On its upper surface, visible in the west wall< was a very heavily rusted flat piece of fragmented, unidentified iron (sheet or strap iron).

Despite screening, only a single artifact was recovered from this stratum; it was not found within the single screen's-worth that was excavated/screened; instead this item was visible in and removed manually from the sidewall; not found in the screen:

1 large wall frag. of a clear (aqua-tinted x-section) circular-walled bottle (mold-seam present); ca. 1880s-1890s?

“Stratum” C: Stratum C extends from about 25” below the concrete surface to approx. 32-33” deep. The bottom of the stratum appears to be un-even compared to its nearly level upper surface. The material is a dark-brown, clayey soil, with substantial amounts of DG evident throughout. It is compacted and, due to the clay content, was far more difficult to excavate/screen than the material located above or below. This stratum also contained abundant alluvial pebbles/small cobbles mixed in with the soil material.

This comparatively thin stratum (as with Strat B-1 and with Strat D down to 48” deep) was bisected by the consolidated deposit of recent slurry in the center north-south part of the hole; and thus was relatively small in volume within the H2O hole. Because the material appeared, during the excavation process, similar to the Plaza project’s artifact-rich and apparently “intact” Stratum F, a largely successful effort was made to screen all of Stratum C (= 8 screens full).

The screened material from Stratum C consisted of:

Native artifacts:

One very small (<0.5cm) pressure-flake fragment of red-jasper CCS;

One small, angular “chunk” of what appears to be clear/colorless CCS (possible percussive shatter?).

Glass

Window glass:

11 fragments (of substantially different thicknesses; all less than 5 centimeters maximum dimension in length).

Vessel glass (vials, bottles, jars, lamp globes, etc.):

Clear/colorless (and/or aqua-tinted cross-section) vessel glass:

1 whole/unbroken pill vial (approx. 3cm long; mouth = <1cm diameter; would have had cork stopper, no a screw lid); hand-laid lip = ca.1890s-1910;

1 wall/shoulder frag. of a round-walled bottle (non-aqua). /post-1890 and probably post-1920).

1 frag. of a round-walled, deep-aqua-tinted bottle or jar.

1 small frag. of a light-aqua-tinted vessel glass;

2 small frags. of post-1890 (no manganese “purpling” = post-1920?) vessel glass.

Colored vessel glass:

2 frags. of “black glass” (dark-olive green) bottle (one is much darker and thicker in x-section than the other frag. [= likely two different bottles; one probably from ca. 1850s-60s and the other ca. 1870s-1880s]).

3 frags. of amber vessel glass w/ thin x-section (beer?; ca. 1890s-1920s?).

Ceramics

Whiteware (undecorated-white glaze/white-“ironstone” paste):

1 small rim frag. of cup or bowl.

Porcelain/vitreous china/milkglass:

1 small body frag. of a vitreous china vessel (grayish-“stripe” printed decoration [a thin bodied leaf?]).

1 very small frag. of milkglass (ca.1890s-1900s?).

Salt-glazed stoneware:

2 frags. of circular-walled/straight-bodied container (crock?; white glaze on both surface on a buff paste); *these 2 frags appear identical in manufacture to the 1 frag from Start B-1 and to the 2 frags from Stratum D; all 5 frags could possibly be from the same item.*

Metal

Ferrous

1 heavily rusted square nail (6d).

4 frags. of heavily rusted nails, very heavily rusted frags. of carpentry nails (<14d), either machine-cut square nails, but some are possibly round/wire nails; 1 whole, very heavily rusted 20d square nail; 1 whole, very heavily rusted round nail/spike; 1 whole very heavily rusted bolt?; 1 frag. of very heavily rusted strap iron (thin-gauge and slightly curved [= barrel/keg hoop?]).

Organic

2 small frags. of unidentifiable mammal bone.

3 frags. of bird (chicken?) bone (1= possible leg bone).

3 small frags. of charcoal/burned wood.

4 small frags. of un-burned wood.

1 piece of cut (years ago, by a shovel?) fibrous root.

Other

1 small frag. of DG-tempered red brick.

1 very small frag. of (apparently water-rolled red brick).

1 large piece slag.

1 frag. of linoleum (broken after recovery into 2 pieces); very thin in x-section and with multi-color printed pattern on upper surface; weave-textured on lower surface.

1 frag. of compressed rubber (from a circular piece that could have been approx. 4+cm in diameter; [some sort of seal for a container?]).

“Stratum” D: Stratum D extended from about 32-33” below the concrete surface of the *Calle* to at least 48” deep (i.e., to the bottom of the H2O hole, as excavated on 9/ 17)). The material is a very loose, light-colored granitic/quartz-dominated sand (notably smaller/finer than typical DG grains in the overlying fills) but also including some pea-gravel-sized grains of quartz and other pieces (e.g., feldspar) also derived from DG. A few granitic pebbles are also present in this material, which could represent flood deposit, or an artificial fill that was derived from nearby/recent flood deposits.

The upper portion of this stratum (as with “Strata” B-1 and C) was bisected by the consolidated deposit of recent slurry in the center of the hole; but the stratum extends to below the lowest depth of that trench-fill slurry, and at that point “Stratum” D is continuous across the entire hole. This material was sample screened (= 8 2.5 gal screens full).

Note: Thrust-block work finished on Oct. 2. It involved digging the hole from 48” down to approx. 8.4’ deep, all of this day’s excavation (as opposed to the 4’x4’ upper part of the hole dug earlier) is within a small (1.5’ x 1.5’) area situated directly below the water main and located in the center of the 4’x4’ hole.

All of the material appeared to be a continuation of the very sandy, loose “Stratum” D (= DG sand with some larger alluvium). The hole was halted between 8’ and 9’ by “solid” pavement of granitic alluvial cobbles (flood deposit?). The thrust-block’s heavy-gauge-steel, sheet-metal form was placed in this hole, beneath the water main, and concrete was then poured into the form; supporting the water main. At the end of the day, the steel plate was put back in place over the excavation so as to allow the concrete to cure before the excavation is back-filled.

As with the artifact numbers recovered from the previous, overlying intervals of screening, the artifact count continued to decline with depth.

Stratum D, below 50” was sampled-screened at three different intervals, as described below. Each of the three interval-volumes screened = 5 gallons screened each interval.

Note: Much of the excavation of this small, deep hole for the thrust block had to be done by the City’s Vac-Ex truck. However, that work was halted periodically so that I could obtain the 5-gallon samples from three intervals of the hole’s depth. Regarding the manual shoveling: The smaller diameter of this day’s excavation -- combined with (a) the difficulty of shoveling with the water main and other utility pipes located “in the way” directly above the thrust-block hole, and with (b) the City’s prohibition on employees or myself from standing on the bottom of the (now > 48”-deep) floor of the 4’x4’ hole without safety shoring (due to the increasingly loose nature of the water-saturated sidewalls) -- meant that the depths of the material excavated from the three intervals were rough approximations at best. (This digging had to be done while standing on the aggregation of conduits that overlie the water main.)

The material excavated (33'-48" deep) and screened from Stratum D on 9/17 consisted of:

Native-made artifact:

3 frags. of red-jasper CCS debitage (the largest one heavily altered by fire-caused potlidding and one of the small frags also showing evidence of heat damage).

1 frag. of clear/colorless (i.e., aside from minor amount of orange/carnelian-tint at one edge) agate CCS debitage.

Glass

Window glass:

2 small fragments (of quite differing thicknesses); both <2 centimeters maximum dimension in length).

Vessel glass (bottles, jars, lamp globes, etc.):

Clear/colorless (and/or aqua-tinted cross-section) vessel glass:

1 side-wall frag, of a small, "rectangular"-bodied bottle (medicinal?); aqua-tint and "scaly" opalescence on both surfaces

1 small, probable wall frag. of a circular-walled vessel (a very thin wall); "scaly opalescence" on both surfaces.

1 very thin-walled frag. of what appears to be a lamp globe; scaly opalescence on both surfaces.

Colored vessel glass:

1 frag. of "black glass" (medium-dark-olive green) bottle (quite possibly from same vessel as one of the similar frags recovered from "Stratum" C, above; ca. 1870s-1880s?).

1 large wall frag. of an amber-glass, comparatively small-diameter bottle (relatively thick x-section; ca. 1910-1915 beer bottle?).

Ceramics

Whiteware (undecorated-white glaze/white-"ironstone" paste):

1 small unidentifiable frag.

1 small frag. of a round-bodied vessel (bowl? cup?); much thinner in x-section than the above frag.

Transfer-print decorated (white paste):

1 small frag of a saucer (?), with head-of-wheat (or other grain) design in black.

Salt-glazed stoneware:

2 frags. of a circular-walled/straight-bodied container, one of them includes parts of the vessel's base and wall; the other is wall frag. only (crock?; white glaze on both surface on a buff paste); these 2 frags do not x-mend but are almost certainly from the same vessel; **these appear identical in manufacture to 1 of the stoneware-crock frags from Stratum B-1 and to the 2 frags. from Stratum C; all 5 may be from the same item.**

Red terra-cotta utility tile:

1 large fragment; definite water-rounding/smoothing on broken edges (possibly flood-deposited by Ashland Creek prior to Lithia Park development upstream?).

Metal

Ferrous

6 heavily rusted nail frags. (somewhat difficult to discern the type from the broken x-sections, but these appear to include both square and round nails).

Organic

1 small frag. of un-burned wood.

Other

2 small frags. of DG-tempered red brick, apparently water-rounded.

*The material excavated and interval screened from **Stratum D on October 2** consisted of:*

Stratum D: Interval #1 (5-gal bucket = from depth of approx. 50" – 68" deep)

Native:

1 fine-grained, heavily percussion-flaked basalt core/scrapper/knife edge (w/ alluvial cortex remnant on one surface).

1 small frag. of calcined bone.

Historic/Recent:

7 small frags of window glass (several different thicknesses; 1= opalescent scaling).

12 small frags of clear/colorless and aqua-tint vessel glass, circular-walled (2 = *extremely thin: light-bulb glass; from 2 different bulbs?*); several other, very small frags are stream rounded/abraded).

2 frags of light-olive green vessel glass (circ.-walled; 2 different vessels; likely to be post-1890 due to light color, thinness, and clarity)

3 frags of amber circular-walled vessel glass (1 or 2 vessels).

1 frag of brown salt-glazed/buff paste earthenware vessel (thin-walled crock/jug?); *this frag cross-mends w/ the frag from interval 5-gal bucket #2 (below).*

1 small frag of heavily rusted nail (square or round).

1 very heavily rusted piece of ferrous metal (knife-blade handle?).

1 small frag of charcoal/burned wood.

2 small frags of stream-rounded red brick.

Approx. 12 very small pebble-sized frags of non-native alluvial pebbles (quartzite, basalt), of size to have been used as aggregate in concrete. *Note:* poured-concrete construction on the Plaza block dates at the latest to the very early 1900s (these items not kept).

Stratum D: Interval #2 (5-gal bucket = from approx. 68" – 80" deep)

Native:

- 1 frag of a fine-grained basalt, possibly a percussion flake frag. (but also possibly associated with the probable concrete-aggregate pebbles found in this and previous sample).
- 2 very small frags of red-jasper CCS (1 = possibly stream-~~=~~rounded/abraded).

Historic/Recent:

- 2 frags window glass (different thicknesses).
- 2 small frags of clear/colorless vessel glass (1 = definitely stream-rounded/abraded).
- 1 very small frag. of "ruby" (aka "cranberry") glass (from a piece of fine glassware?).
- 3 small frags of vitreous china (white glaze/white paste; probably at least 2 different vessels).
- 1 frag of brown salt-glazed/buff-paste earthenware vessel (thin-walled crock/jug?);
this frag cross-mends w/ frag from interval #1.
- 1 large frag of very-dark-brown-glazed (on single surface), thick x-section, ceramic floor tile (has impressed-rayed pattern on basal side, for grout-adhesion function).
- 2 small frags of extremely rusted ferrous metal.
- 1 frag charcoal/burned wood.
- 1 piece of fibrous-root material.
- 3 frags of small quartzite pebbles (concrete aggregate?).

Stratum D: #3 (5-gal bucket = from approx. 80" – 98" deep)

Native:

None.

Historic/Recent:

- 2 very small frags of window glass (approx. same thickness but definitely from different manufacture).
- 1 very small frag of "emerald"-green (similar to "7-UP green") vessel (circular-walled bottle; ca. 1900-1970s?).
- 4 very small frags of clear/colorless vessel glass 1 frag, extremely small, may be from a corner portion
of a bottle = deep-aqua tint).
- 1 frag. of amber vessel glass, circular walled bottle (bubbles in glass, but very thin wall indicates post-1890?; beer?).
- 1 extremely small (<0.5cm max. dim.) frag of milkglass.
- 1 heavily rusted shank frag of a nail (probably square). (Also 4 rust-"mold" fragments that likely came from the exterior surface of a large-diameter iron pipe; old water pipe?)
- 1 small frag. of red brick (water-rounded/abraded).
- 1 small piece of charcoal/burned wood.

Conclusions: Sub-surface character and cultural items from thrust-block hole (Unit “H2O”):

Although recovered from three visibly different “stratas” of fill, and from six different depth-intervals of the total >8’ depth of the H2O Dept.’s thrust-block hole, the total assemblage appears similar, no matter the depth, in the range of age and proportions of items made/used during very different periods of time. Again, there does not appear to be any evidence of increasing age in the items with an increase in depth. A few of the items, recovered from different “strata” and from very different depths, could well be pieces of the same artifacts.

The use of the term “strata” for mixed fills that incorporate fragments of the same objects -- sometimes separated by several feet or more and situated within different “strata” – no longer seems warranted.

- Native-period items are extremely sparse from the total sample screened, consisting of only 2 cores, 9 pieces of debitage, and 1 (assumedly Native-period) piece of calcined bone. These few Native items were recovered throughout the entire depth of the excavation, co-occurring with items of late-19th-C and early-20th-C age.
- Items that can be confidently identified as probably being manufactured/used during the early-EuroAmerican-period (1850s-1870s) are even more sparse (N = 3 pieces of “black” glass; however, at least some of the window glass and aqua-tinted vessel-glass fragments could be from that same age range). In addition, they are found at all different levels, mixed with both early and later materials.
- As opposed to the very few, early-Historic-period artifacts, the overwhelming majority of the assemblage’s EuroAmerican items that are roughly dateable as to their manufacture appear to be from sometime between the 1890s and the 1920s, but with some (e.g., safety glass) possibly being even later in age.

Other observations: Extremely heavy rust on the ferrous items and the opalescent glass patina would seem to indicate lengthy periods of alternating dry/wet conditions. This could be indicative of such items having experienced different moisture regimes within different fill episodes (i.e., not simply from being included in an initial/primary fill, but due to becoming subsequently incorporated into secondary and even tertiary fills, i.e., re-using/re-depositing older fill deposits in nearby but new places).

I believe that the “strata” within the H2O Dept.’s thrust-block excavation, and the cultural items that they contain, represent artificial fills of relatively recent date (post-1920) -- fills that likely used even older fills that had been previously deposited on the Called during the turn-of-the-century period (but that included small amounts of even older material). Some of these older fills may well have resulted from excavation of full-length excavations of basements during the late-19th/early-20th centuries. Such full-length basement excavations (beneath the front facades of the buildings) would have involved removing heretofore relatively un-disturbed soils

of the Plaza's flood-free terrace, soils that had previously remained covered/protected by the eastern-most floors of the early wooden and brick buildings. The resulting spoil dirt from those full-length basement excavations (which likely would have contained at least some cultural materials from the Plaza's archaeological site 35-JA-517) would have then been used across the surface of the flood-zone alley (Calle) as fill/leveling material.

In Unit "H20," I found absolutely no indication that the "strata" represent intact, relatively contemporary (i.e., contemporary with the age of specific artifacts), in-situ-formed archaeological deposits, much less soil horizons. On the contrary, they appear to be a mélange. The various present strata could quite possibly have been placed over a very short period of time during a major filling operation (e.g., filling undertaken subsequent to a particular flood?).

The next step will to excavate controlled sub-surface survey units elsewhere along the main length of the *Calle* to assess whether fills are present elsewhere within (or possibly throughout) the *Calle's* main, creek-side section.

Unit "H2O" photos



View east from footbridge; City crew jackhammering Calle surface for thrust-block hole (Unit "H2O").



From C: red-jasper flake; 2 frags "black" glass; pill vial; linoleum; stoneware-crock frag.



Unit "H2O" excavated to approx. 8' deep.



From D/interval 2: 2 red-jasper flakes; 2 frags vitreous china; "rayed"-base floor-tile frag; frag of brown-glazed crock



From B-1: Large jasper flake/exhausted core

Ashland Calle Guanajuato

J. M. LaLande

Notes on Results:

Excavation of the Calle Project Sub-Surface Survey Unit's 1, 2, and 3

Spurred by results of the previous Unit "H2O" that I previously monitored and sampled, the excavation of these three units was done to confirm/deny the "fill-nature" of the main length of the *Calle*.

Survey Unit #1 (Oct. 10, 11, & 16, 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523432 / 4671683

This unit is located to north of rear of Sesame restaurant (21 Winburn Way) and west of rear of Webster's Store (11 N. Main); just west of the young tree surrounded by protective steel "fence"). This unit is close to the southern terminus of the *Calle*.

For units #1-#3, as well as for units #4-#7, Level 1 began at the upper surface of the typically compacted material that lay beneath both the concrete and the concrete's gravel sub-grade; i.e., the 0-centimeter elevation for Level 1 was usually about 25-30cm below the concrete surface; a line level was used to ensure the levels were indeed level.¹

Level 1 (0-30cm deep): After removal of concrete surface and underlying loose-gravel sub-grade material, reached a consolidated decomposed-granite (DG) "soil" surface, from which all the depths of this unit are measured. From the excavated first level (0-30cm deep), I screened six samples (approx. 3-gallons of soil to each screen; this screened volume is consistent throughout all the units).² (All screening results presented below below).

Level 2 (30-40cm): The next level was 10cm thick (30-40cm deep) and *all* of the excavated material was screened (= "total screening"; total = 12 screens-full). This alternation between 30cm levels and 10cm levels was done so as to provide close horizontal controls for helping to determine whether, as with the previously excavated "Unit H2O" hole, the items from this unit are within imported fills or are not. Different colors of consolidated DG layers are visible as "mottling" in the floor of the excavation, and these form thin (5-10cm thick) layers/lenses in the sidewalls of this unit. Now recovering abundant cultural material, including slag and numerous

¹ The term "stratum" is no longer employed for the various fills in Units 1-18..

² I.e., every screen-full of excavated material from this survey = approx. 3 gallons.

nails (whole and frags; machine-cut square nails and round-wire nails both); glass and ceramic are highly fragmented into very small pieces (average 2cm. maximum dimension). Some alluvial pebbles and small cobbles, mostly granitic.

Level 3 (40-70cm): This level was sample screened (10 screens-full); continuation of same, very abundant assemblage of mixed items (firmly dateable items = >95% are post-1890 and up to ca. 1920 in age; a very few items (“black” glass bottle frags) are dateable to ca. 1850s-1870s, and similarly few items (e.g., debitage) from the Native period); cut marks on mammal bones; much ferrous slag (from blacksmithing?). Some alluvial granite cobbles and rectangular frags of sandstone.

Note: The same very thin, horizontal “layering” of different-colored DG found above continues in Level 3 with depth. Separate, sample screening of the different-colored layers yielded the same kinds of materials (and even pieces of the same artifacts) distributed among them. These layers apparently were deposited during a very short period of time, possibly from using piles of fill materials originating from slightly different sources/depths and that had differing amounts of oxidation, mineral soil, previous water saturation (“gleying”), etc. This also points to Unit 1 consisting of secondary and/or tertiary fills – fill materials that had been placed a fill elsewhere previously. Due to the similarly date-able and thoroughly mixed nature of the cultural material found in these layers, any intention of full “stratigraphic” excavation was quickly abandoned as it would be very time-consuming yet without yielding archaeologically meaningful information.

Level 4 (70-80cm): Continuation of similarly large quantity of items, same types and frequencies of items as above. More brick and mortar fragments than previously, as well as numerous small pieces of concrete; some pieces of milled lumber (which, while moist, are not rotted). (Total screening [= 12 screens].)

During final leveling/clean-up of Level 4, from a screen of material from the unit’s SE corner, *a human molar was found. Work halted* in this unit for purposes of following ORS 97.975 procedures (excavation moved to unit #2 for several days, but returned to finish Unit #1 on Oct. 16). *Given context of mixed-fills, absence of any dental traits specific to Native Americans, the presence of severe rot, and the historical presence of a dentist’s office at the Plaza near this unit, conclusion = tooth is not Native and is the result of past dentistry.*

Level 5 (80-120cm): Eight sample screens taken; continuation of same basic assemblage as above, but number of items per screen is about half or less than that from levels above; more brick frags.; an increasing portion consists of granitic sand. *A second human tooth* (pre-molar) found in screen; work halted while I made the agreed-upon e-notification with the various ORS 97.975 contacts.

Level 6 (120-160): This level brought Unit #1's excavation to below the deepest depth of the *Calle* project's mainline utility trenching at this location (i.e., would be 120cm). Seven sample screens taken; very few cultural items compared to levels above. Increasing amounts of pea-gravel sized granitic pebbles and sand (flood deposits?); a very small mineral-soil fraction of total volume.

Specific artifact notes: The two human molars were dealt with as per ORS 97.975 process, and were among the items collected.

Artifacts recovered by level:

Unit #1/Level 1 (0-30cm; 6 screens [all screens = approx. 3 gallons in volume for Units 1-3]):

Native (?): 1 small frag of unburned/calcined bone; 1 small clear/colorless CCS (all cortex and not capable of being flaked);

Early Historic: none;³

Historic/Recent: 15 frags of window glass⁴; 3 frags of *clear/colorless* [i.e., *cl/c-less*] vessel glass; 2 very small frags of amber vessel glass; 2 pieces of unburned/un-ID-able bone; 4 heavily rusted nails (1 = square; 1 = round/wire)⁵.

Level 2 (30-40cm; entire level total-screened [= 12 screens]):

Native: 1 small red-jasper CCS percussion flake frag; 1 unmodified frag of low-grade red-jasper CCS; 2 pieces of FCR (from basalt alluvial cobble(s));

Early Historic (1850s-1870s)⁶: 8 frags of "black glass" (dk-olive-grn glass) bottle (1 large frag from a kick-up base);

³ Unless I believed that a particular item could be fairly firmly dated to the Early-Historic period, it was included in the Historic/Recent group. Only very distinct smaller items or larger, more intact items could be examined and comfortably be assigned to the 1850s-1870s; it is possible that some of the "Historic/Recent"-dated artifacts from many of the units (e.g., small frags of window glass and vessel glass) could actually date to between 1850 and 1880.

⁴ For window glass recovered from all of the *Calle* survey's units, the un-measured thicknesses range greatly; in addition, the window-glass frags are divided about 30-40%: aqua-in-cross-section glass and 60-70%: actual clear/colorless-in-cross-section window glass. All flat pieces of glass within a range of 1mm-4mm thickness were assigned to window glass; pieces outside of that range were assumed to be either very thin or relatively thick vessel glass; doubtless some fragments of "window" glass in the collection may actually be from vessel not from window panes.

⁵ The nails recovered from all of the *Calle* survey's units have not been individually sized; they include a very few <6d-sized nails and small "brads" as well as an occasional >30d+ nail/spike; the overwhelming majority of nails range from 8d to 20d in size, as would be expected of nails used in building-construction framing carpentry..

⁶ As stated previously, Early-Historic" items in this report include only those visually roughly date-able fragmented objects that the writer believes are more likely 1850s-1870s in age rather than later; some of the "Historic/Recent"-dated aqua-glass vessel frags could actually date to the Early-Historic period as well

Historic/Recent: 30 frags window glass; 5 frags of aqua vessel glass; >30 frag of cl/c-less⁷ vessel glass; 6 small frags amber vessel glass; 4 very small frags whiteware ceramic (1 crazed/potlidded from intense heat); 1 small copper “ring” (for electrical contact); 2 pieces of rubber or plastic electrical-wire insulation; 14 nails or nail frags (heavily rusted but some are ID-able as being either square or round/wire nails); 1 1.5”-dia. washer; numerous un-ID-able frags of heavily rusted ferrous metal; numerous frags of red brick/small pieces of slag.

Level 3 (40-70cm; sample screened/10 screens):

Native: 4 small pieces of debitage from four different varieties of CCS; 1 flaked alluvial quartzite pebble/small cobble (possibly meant for expedient use as a scraper?);

Early Historic: 4 frags of “black glass” bottle (1 larger frag from kick-up base and another from round wall; appears to be from same bottle as previous level);

Historic/Recent: >25 frags of window glass; 6 frags of aqua glass; 13 frags of cl/c-less vessel glass (includes 1 mouth/neck frag of pre-1895 cork-stoppered bottle; 1 frag of “cut-glass” tumbler; 1 frag of kerosene-burning lamp-globe base; 1 small frags completely melted); 3 frags amber vessel glass; 1 frag of whiteware bowl(?) rim; 1 small piece of cloth (cotton?) fabric); 7 frags of mammal bone (2 = rib frags; 1 = pig/mutton femur? frag [with knife-cut marks]); 1 frag of coal; 1 complete, heavily rusted horseshoe; 5 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (mostly un-ID-able but 1 is round/wire nail); numerous frags of charcoal, brick, and slag, as well as some mortar and small pieces of concrete with large-pebble aggregate; encountered pockets of ash.

Level 4 (70-80cm; level was total-screened [= 12 screens full]):

Native: 1 large piece of obsidian shatter/debitage; 2 pieces of CCS debitage (from two different types); 2 small pieces of basalt FCR;

Early Historic: 1 frag of “black glass” (possibly from same bottle as levels above).

Historic/Recent: **1 human molar** (right/lower 1 or 2; heavy decay/no occlusal surface remaining); >40 frags window glass; 20-25 small frags aqua vessel glass; 3 small frags light-olive-green vessel glass; >40 small frags cl/c-less vessel glass (2 are melted); > 30 small frags amber vessel glass; 2 small frags whiteware ceramic; 3 small frags milkglass; 2 small frags porcelain (electrical insulator?); 1 small frag of hard-rubber item (comb?); 4 small pieces unburned bone; 2 frags of carbon/graphite-cylinder rod (approx. 1/3” dia.; *these and frags of other such rods found during the Calle project may be pre-1930s carpenter’s marking pencils; one of this level’s frags come to a “tip,” one side of which has been abraded by [marking/.writing?] use*); 1 very small frag of linoleum (?) tile; 3 pieces of copper or brass wire; 1 = very small dia. rod; 1 un-ID-able); one 1”-long segment of whitemetal (zinc or tin?; 2mm x 2mm rectangular x-section); 5 whole or frags of nail (un-ID-able as to shank shape due to rust; 2 heavy bolts (?; heavy rust);

⁷ The abbreviation cl/c-less glass = clear/colorless glass. In many of the survey units, some of the cl/c-less vessel glass had what appeared to be incipient “purpling” (from the addition of manganese as a glass-clearing agent during manufacture; ca. 1880-1920); such glass turns steadily “amethyst” in color with exposure to sunlight. With the glass fragments from the Calle’s deposits, it would seem that they were only briefly subjected to natural light before they were concealed/incorporated into sub-surface contexts.

numerous pieces of milled wood (1 collected); 1 carved (?) wooden “wedge” (?; perhaps carved from a broken shovel or other tool handle to form a door stop); numerous frags of un-ID-able ferrous metal (heavily rusted), brick, concrete, slag, and charcoal (1 piece collected).

Level 5 (80-120 cm; six sample screens):

Native: 9 small pieces of CCs debitage (red-jasper, yellow-jasper, and colorless/translucent agate varieties; most appear to have experienced intense heat/potlidding); 2 very small frags of calcined bone;

Early Historic: 1 mouth-rim frag of “black glass” bottle;

Historic/Recent: **1 human pre-molar**⁸; 3 frags window glass; 8 frags aqua vessel glass; 15 small frags cl/c-less vessel glass; 1 large frag of cl-c-less vessel glass (may be from a decorative glass bowl); 8 small frags amber vessel glass; 1 small frag milkglass; 1 small frag of brown-slip/gray paste stoneware (crock?); 12 frags of bone (1 = small rib; 1 = prox. end [ball] of small femur or humerus; 2 piece (shoe?) leather (stitching visible); 2 frags of circular rubber gasket; 4 frags of carbon rod (same item as two frags in Level 4); 2 pieces of thin-gauge copper wire; 1 horseshoe; 17 whole or frag heavily rusted nails (includes both square and round/wire nails); 2 very heavily rusted round-head bolts (threading visible); numerous un-ID-able heavily rusted ferrous metal frags, as well as numerous small frags of brick, mortar, slag, concrete, and pieces of lime (2 collected).

Level 6 (110-160cm; sample screened [= 7 screens]):

Native: 5 very small frags of CCS debitage (all 4 of the red-jasper frags have potlidding); 1 flaked basalt piece that may be from native period (could have served as a spokeshave); 2 small frags of calcined bone; 1 possible piece of FCR (from alluvial granitic cobble);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 4 frags window glass; 5 small frags aqua vessel glass; 4 small frags cl/c-less vessel glass (2 appear water-rounded/abraded); 5 small frags amber glass; 1 larger frag amber glass (frag of circular bottle base; embossing but only an “H” is whole); 1 rim frag of milkglass; 4 small frags bone; 1 frag of rubber gasket (from same item as the 2 frags from Level 5); 1 frag of carbon rod (from same item as the frags from Levels 4 and 5); 1 curved piece of cast-iron (stove?) handle; 1 heavily rusted half of a large horseshoe; 1 heavily rusted U-bolt; 4 heavily rusted nail frags (shank shape not determined); numerous small frags of brick (many of them water-rolled), slag, wood, and mortar.⁹

⁸ To my embarrassment, this tooth was mislaid sometime during the latter part of the project and has not been re-found; fortunately, it was photographed (see photos for Unit #1).

⁹ Important note: For this and all other units that contained what appeared to be stream-rounded/abraded objects (ranging from Native-period items to ca. 1900 brick and even recent items): These kinds of items often are found below 60-90cm deep, mixed together in age, within granitic sand, pea gravel, and granitic pebble/cobble alluvium. I believe it is likely that, at least in some sections of the Calle, this mixture may represent flood-alluvium deposited on the Ashland Creek flood plain downstream from the Plaza, below Van Ness and Hersey streets, and then brought up to the plaza area for replacing lost fills between the creek and the Plaza block. After major floods that erode into the banks of areas upstream (including the Plaza/Calle area), the creek loses hydraulic energy on the low-

Conclusions: Unit 1 contains a mix of widely un-contemporaneous items within matrixes of very obviously disturbed fill. They indicate that, in this location, mixed (extremely “jumbled”) fills occupy the entire depth of the *Calle* project APE’s “depth of effect”; no physical integrity that would warrant either total excavation by 10cm-levels or potential NR-eligibility. The date-able items are largely 1890s-1910s (indicative of the probable “massive” filling/raising effort by Plaza property owners sometime during the 1920s), but with a very few from the Native and early-Historic periods.

gradient course downstream of Hersey Street, sometimes resulting in very thick flood deposits on the former pasture land of the flood plain between Hersey and Nevada street. Living on lower Oak Street, on the east side of that flood plain, at the time of the 1974 flood, I examined this flood debris, finding CCS debitage and ca. 1890s-1910s vessel glass among the more recent debris. Some of this flood alluvium was soon gathered and hauled away by the City, probably for use as fill in areas upstream (e.g., Lithia Park?). Thus, it is possible that even earlier flood-event alluvium deposited along the flood plain was hauled and used at the back alley of the Calle; this would explain the stream-rounding of this wide range of artifacts found in the sandy/pea-gravel granitic fills.

Unit 1 Photos



View north from Unit 1 of water screening.



Unit 1 near completion. Note the mottled layers of different colored DG and clay fills (apparently placed during single episode).



Decayed human molar from Unit 1 Level 4 (+ two small frags of slag)



Level 3: 3 CCS flakes and a flaked quartzite cobble; 2 frags "black" glass bottle; aqua glass (medicine bottle?); neck/mouth of ca. 1890s bottle.



Level 3: horseshoe; coal frag; window-glass frag.



Level 6: 5 pieces CCS debitage and one flaked basalt "scraper"; 1 frag milkglass; 1 piece of rubber seal; amber bottle base; ferrous handle; ferrous U-bolt.

Survey Unit #2 (Oct. 14-15, 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523425 / 4671711

This unit is located near the rear of the Umi Sushi restaurant (in the Ashland Improvement Company Building, currently known as the Wong Building, at 29 N. Main), next to the back corner of the adjacent Outdoor Store (in the Mills-McCall Building, at 33 N. Main), less than 2 meters from the edge of that buildings' deck). This unit is located near the approximate middle of the *Calle's* overall length.

Level 1 (0-30cm deep). After removal on concrete surface and underlying loose-gravel sub-grade material, reached a consolidated decomposed-granite (DG) "soil" surface similar to that in Unit 1, from which all the depths of this unit are measured. From the excavated first level (0-30cm deep), I screened six samples (as w/ unit 1, approx. 3-gallons of soil to each screen; this screened volume is again consistent throughout all the levels and all the units). (Unit 2's screening results presented below below.) Abundant artifacts in this level compared to Unit 1.

Level 2 (30-40cm): As with unit 1, the next level was 10cm thick (30-40cm deep) and *all* of the excavated material was screened (= "total screening"; total = 13 screens-full). Screening recovered substantially less glass than in unit 1, but more nails, as well as an animal molar, and lead shot approx. 1cm in diameter. Sidewalls showing the same thin layers and lenses of different colored DG/soils as in Unit 1; some are mostly DG particles, some with higher fraction of mineral soil. Very mixed ages of date-able artifacts from this total-screened level.

Level 3 (40-70cm): Thirteen 3-gal sample screens-full were examined; this level contains numerous bricks, cobbles (with some voids between them), 2 large "squared-up" sandstone (foundation?) blocks, and 4 large granitic alluvial boulders 3 of the boulders extend into the soil below this level; this appears to a "feature" of rubble fill that is confined largely to the east half of the 1m x 1m unit.; the different-colored "layering" present above and to the west is absent from this part of the unit. Among the plentiful artifacts recovered, two boot/shoe soles were found. Dark-brown soil matrix appearing in western part of unit

Level 4 (70-80cm): Total screening of this level (= 13 screens full). Dense concentration of cobble/brick continues downward in east half of unit. Animal molar, along with abundance of other, non-organic items, especially nails. Dark-brown soil matrix continues in west half; separate sampling shows no significant difference in the cultural assemblage between the 'rocky' area in the east half and the remainder of the level.

Level 5 (80-120cm): Sample screened (6 screens). Two relatively large pieces of ungulate bones (1 probably from a pelvis).

At 4-feet depth, placed the metal “coffin” for safety shoring.

Level 6 (120-160cm): The confined nature of the “coffin” required excavation to reduce in area to a one-quarter portion of the unit; this area was, however, total screened (16 screens) down to 5’ deep, well below the deepest portion of the *Calle* project’s “depth of effect.” Despite the large sample screened, the quantity of cultural material in this level is substantially less than occurs in the levels above.

Artifacts recovered:

Unit #2/Level 1 (0-30cm; sampled = 6 screens):

Native: 1 small frag of CCS shatter;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 8 small frags window glass; 12 small frags aqua vessel; 13 small frags cl/c-less vessel glass; 6 small frags amber vessel glass (1 = probably cork-stoppered rim frag); 2 small melted pieces of cobalt-blue glass; 1 small frag whiteware (bowl?) ceramic; 2 small frags porcelain or vitreous china; 1 small frag milkglass; 2 left-half frags of two electrical-wiring porcelain insulators (ca. 1910s-1920s?; embossed = *BRUN...*); one carnivorous mammal (dog?) molar; 3 small frags bone; 2 small circular copper objects (1 = snap?; 1 = button core?); one 1/2"-dia. brass object (with apparent threading; stamped: *FAMOSIA* on one surface and *G.E. Co.* on reverse [this item was mislaid between recordation and final bagging for curation]); 7 small pieces of scrap whitemetal (tin?); > 35 whole/frag nails (heavily rusted but several ID-able as square or round/wire); numerous un-ID-able frags of strap iron and other ferrous objects; numerous frags of concrete, brick, and charcoal.

Level 2 (30-40cm; entire level total-screened [as with unit 1 = 12 screens]):

Native?: 2 frags calcined bone.

Early Historic: none.

Historic/Recent: 16 small frags window glass; 30 small frags aqua vessel glass; 21 small frags cl/c-less vessel glass; 7 small frags amber vessel glass; 1 small frag red glass; 2 frags whiteware ceramic (1 = foot-ring frag; both pieces of same vessel [bowl?]); 1 frag milkglass; 1 small frag iridescent glass (e.g., “carnival” glass); 1 frag (= half of) bone button (button would have been approx. 1.5cm dia.); 6 frags bone (1= sawed on two surfaces, “steak” long bone); 1 small frag of composite graphite/carbon(?) rod (smaller dia. than rod frags in Unit 1); 2 small (1cm dia.) brass concave discs (clothing snap receptacles?); 2 small lead spheres (lead shot; dia.=1/4"/0.5cm); 1 un-ID-able whitemetal object (<1cm max. dim.); one 5/8"-dia ferrous “button”; one 3/4" dia. ferrous washer; > 60 whole/frag nails and brads (most are too rusted to determine shank

shape, but some are clearly square and other round/wire); numerous heavily rusted frags of un-ID-able metal (includes 1 frag of what may be part of a cast-iron stove); numerous frags of brick, mortar, wall plaster, and charcoal.

Level 3 (40-70cm; sample screened [10 3-gal screens]):

Native: 1 frag of red-jasper CCS percussion flake; 1 large (3cm max. dim) grey-chert percussion flake (heavily pottlidded on both surfaces);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 24 frags window glass (the largest frag [5.5cm max. dim.] had remnant flakes of red paint on one surface); 18 frags aqua vessel glass (largest is melted; 1 small frag of round-walled vessel has an embossed *E* or *F*); 15 frags of cl-c-less vessel glass (1 is melted; largest frag [2.5cm max. dim.] is very thin x-section and rim frag of a lamp globe); 4 frags amber vessel glass; 3 small frags whiteware ceramic (from 3 different vessels [1= bowl?]); 1 white ironstone ceramic frag (circular-walled cup?); 8 frags milkglass (at least 2 different vessels; largest [2cm max. dim.] is base frag with embossed *EAGLE* on side); 1 large frag (5.5cm max. dim.) of base of salt-glazed earthenware crock (?) w/ brown slip/glaze and red paste; 1 small frag earthenware w/ brown slip and gray paste; 1 large frag (6cm max. dim.) light-gray glaze/buff paste of earthenware (likely the lid frag of a circular vessel, with flanges on both sides); 1 left-hand-half frag of electrical-wiring insulator (embossed *BR...* ; identical to the two items found in Unit 1); 2 soles of two different shoes/boots (1 = "hob-nailed" boot?); 13 frags of bone (largest [= 4cm max. dim.] sawed long bone/"steak"); one 40cm length of copper "ribbon" (<0.5cm wide, "crumpled" into 15cm-long object); one 4.5cm long, oval, stamped-brass object (a decorative object of some sort); 1 small/cylindrical/hollow stamped-brass object (proximal tip of pencil?); 1 small lead sphere (lead shot; dia.=1/4"/0.5cm); 3 melted frags of whitmetal (tin or zinc?); > 120 whole/frag nails (approx. 1/3 of these are ID-able as to shank and over 90 of these are round/wire nails); numerous frags of heavily rusted strap iron, plaster, brick, and charcoal; 1 large (13cm max. dim.) frag of flat sandstone with saw-cut marks on the obverse face (used for entry-way "flooring"? or decorative facing of a building?).

Level 4 (70-80cm; totally screened [=13 screens]):

Native?: 1 frag (13cm max. dim.) of FCR (approx. one-half of an alluvial, discoidal-shaped basalt cobble [examination of the one concave surface showed no evidence of use as anvil stone, hopper-mortar base, etc.; this item recorded but not included in curated collection]);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 35 frags window glass; 1 large (4.5cm max. dim.) frag of light-olive-grn/ very thin x-section vessel glass (rectangular/faceted-walled bottle); 8 frags aqua vessel glass; 32 frags cl/c-less (1 large [3.5cm max. dim.] frag appears to be from a faceted "tumbler"; 2 frags are melted); 5 frags amber vessel glass; 1 white ironstone ceramic frag (appears to be from same circular-walled cup[?] as the frag from Level 3); 1 frag whiteware rim frag (saucer or plate?); 3 frags milkglass (all appear to be from separate objects); 1 large frag (4.5cm max. dim.) of base of salt-glazed earthenware crock (?) w/ brown slip/glaze and red paste (appears to be

from same object as the frag from Level 3); 1 small [$<1\text{cm}$ max. dim.] frag of a carved bone item (button?; carved ridges are obviously decorative); 1 ungulate molar; 6 frags bone (largest [5cm max. dim.] = distal end of femur?); 5 small frags of burned bone (ends appear to have been burned/charred sometime after disposal); 2 small leather frags (1 with brass lace eyelet [boot/shoe?]; 1 small frag of un-ID-able material (ceramic?; w/ decorative incising on one surface)); 2 small frags white metal (1= rectangular; 1 = melted “wire”; tin or zinc?); >130 whole/frag nails (includes both square and round/wire); 1 heavily rusted circular (10cm ext. dia., 6cm wide) iron object (utility pipe connector, with three wrench flanges on exterior circumference); numerous un-ID-able fragments of rusted items, mortar, plaster, concrete, and brick (include 4 nearly whole bricks).

Level 5 (80-120cm; sample screened [6 screens]):

Native: 1 small (2cm max. dim.) delicately bifacially pressure-flaked, translucent CCS artifact (aborted Gunther-series projectile-point blank; 1 frag red-jasper CCS percussive-shatter debitage);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 24 frags window glass; 2 frags aqua vessel glass; 7 frags cl/c-less (1 large [4.5cm max. dim.] frag is piece of same “tumbler” as frag from level 4); 2 small frags porcelain/vitreous china; several very brittle frags of same boot/shoe sole found in Level 3; 7 frags of bone (2 large [8cm max. dim.] frags are saw cut and appear to be from an innominate bone); 1 copper screw frag; 1 segment of copper wire; 1 small lead sphere (lead shot; dia.= $1/4$ "/ 0.5cm); 1 frag of whitmetal “ribbon”; one 1-pint, blue/white enamel “marbleware”-metal cup/mug (w/ handle); >70 whole/frag nails (both square and round/wire); numerous frags brick, mortar, plaster, concrete.

Level 6 (120-155cm; 50cm x 50cm area excavated and total screened [=16 screens]):

Native: 1percussion-flake frag obsidian (w/ micro-banding indicative of Grasshopper Flat/Glass Mountain, CA); possible percussion flake of andesite;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 27 frags window glass; 6 aqua vessel glass; 19 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (1 likely lamp-globe frag); 3 frags amber vessel glass; 3 frags white porcelain/vitreous china (3 different objects); 1 frag of brown slip/gray paste stoneware (from same object as the frag in Level 3); 6 frags bone (one is bird bone [chicken wing?]); 2 frags leather, each with brass lacing-eyelet ring (shoe/boot); 3 small pieces of whitmetal; 1 frag of graphite pencil lead; 1 small frag coal; >45 whole/frag nails (all of the ID-able shanks are round/wire); numerous frags brick, charcoal, mortar, plaster.

One highly unusual (and un-ID-able) item found in Level 6 is a small ($<1\text{cm}$ long) piece of “spongy” pink material that has the consistency and appearance of Styrofoam; however, this may be some sort of much older padding material, possibly used in pre-1960s clothing.

Conclusions: Removal of the large boulders in Unit 2, including two that extended well into the south sidewall, resulted in partial collapse of the south and east walls, with the collapse extending up to 0.5m beneath portions of the adjacent concrete surface of the *Calle*. Nevertheless, the entire depth of the unit consisted of mixed fills, which included a mélange of items of widely different ages.

As with Unit #1, the presence of artifacts that were manufactured into the early twentieth century, combined with the apparent absence of any items that would definitely post-date 1930 or so, would seem to indicate that that the bulk of the fills in this location derive from the filling/raising efforts of the 1920s. These fills extend down to well below the deepest trenching activities of the *Calle* project.

Unit 2 photos



Unit 2, Level 3.



Boot/shoe sole from Level 3.



Cobble and brick rubble exposed in east end of Unit 2.



Level 4: CCS flake; 2 electrical-wiring insulators; ungulate molar; brass "Famosa" button ().



Level 3: sole of boot/shoe



Level 3: Decorative stamped-brass object; elec. insulator; milkglass jar frag (embossed "eagle").

Unit 2 photos (cont'd)



Level 4: frag of bone button; sawed bone; piece of lead shot.



Level 5: bifacial "blank" for aborted projectile point(?); frag of red-jasper CCS shatter.



Level 3: stoneware frag; sawed bone; salt-glazed crock-lid frag.



Level 5: frag of glass tumbler; lead shot; frag of boot/shoe sole; sawed bone.



Level 6; square nails and round/wire nails



Level 6: Portion of the nails and other ferrous items.

Survey Unit #3 (Oct. 17 & 18, 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523442 / 4671773

This unit is located to the rear of the Odd Fellows (IOOF) Building (Greenleaf Restaurant; 49 N. Main St.), at the north end of the *Calle's* "straight-line" length. This unit is close to where the *Calle* make its turn "uphill" to the east to join North Main Street about 75 feet away from the turn

Level 1 (0-30cm deep): After removal on concrete surface (much deeper here than in other units) and the underlying loose-gravel sub-grade material, reached a loose DG "soil" surface. (Unlike Units 1 and 2, all depths in this unit are measured from the upper surface of the concrete.) A telephone line was found, passing n/s through this unit, and the entire upper 30+cm or so appears to be very loose, recent fill, *and consequently none of this level was screened.*

Level 2 (30-60cm): This level exposed a number of cobbles and broken bricks, as well as concentrations of ash and charcoal; the dark soil matrix (= 8 sample screens) was relatively loose and very rich in artifacts, including small pieces of plastic. Melted glass was exceedingly abundant, and many of the other artifacts appeared to have been subjected to fire as well.

Level 3 (60-70cm): The comparatively "huge" quantity of artifacts from this total-screened (12 screens) level included many pieces of melted glass and several very recent items (this level, as did others below, contained several still-flexible leaves of alder and big-leaf maple – native to this stretch of Ashland Creek). This level began to expose the tops of large granitic alluvial boulders.

Level 4 (70-100cm): Large boulders and "squared-off" sandstone blocks present in this level. Sample screened (=12 screens), and recovered >2x the typical amount of items from similarly sampled, high-density levels in other units (and this despite the fact that much of this level's volume was occupied by large rocks, and therefore the overall volume of soil in the level was much less than in other levels). Artifacts include two Early-Historic period items as well as numerous pieces of melted glass, along with plastic, paper, tin foil, and other very recent items.

Level 5 (100-130cm): Continuation of extremely plentiful cultural items, many of them recent, down to about 120cm deep; below that depth the quantity declines. Melted glass globs ubiquitous throughout this unit; plastic and tinfoil continue, along with much earlier items. Amount of cultural material occurring in lower part of Level 4 and upper part of Level 5 actually appears to increase w/ depth (i.e., down to about 120-130cm deep, when it drops off). A mere 6 sample screens examined from the upper part of this level yielded over 2x the amount of cultural material as the densest levels in other units. Sandstone blocks continue into this level and below, as do concrete frags; noticeable fraction of granitic sand present below 120cm.

Level 6 (130-160cm): Amount of sand increases with depth, as do number of alluvial cobbles; abundant roots from the maples/alders growing on the other side of the *Calle's* retaining wall from this unit. At this depth, the unit is approaching a depth that would be equal in elevation to the average winter high-water (non-flood) level of Ashland Creek, located about 2 meters to the west, just on the other side of the intervening retaining wall. The quantity of artifacts continues to decline very significantly in Level 6; some of the very few, small brick frags and other items appear stream-rounded. Eight screens sampled.

Artifacts recovered:

Unit #3/Level 2 (30-60cm; sampled = 8 screens):

Native: 1 "micro" (<0.5cm max. dim.) pressure flake frag of obsidian; 4 pieces of red-/yellow-jasper CCS percussive shatter; 1 large (10cm max. dim.) spall of an alluvial basalt cobble (oblong in shape w/ concave interior face; possibly could have been used or intended for use as a spokeshave, or it could simply be from later fill and the "use-wear" is simply edge-damage to a broken cobble); 2 small frags calcined bone;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 37 frags window glass; 8 frags aqua vessel glass; 33 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (largest is the neck and mouth of a small screw-top bottle [condiment?; post-1920 manufacture]; very thin-bodied frags could be from light bulbs); 3 frags amber vessel glass; 2 very small frags cobalt-blue glass; 35 "globs" of melted glass (= aqua, cl/c-less, amber, white [milkglass]); 15 large frags of burned whiteware ironstone ceramic vessels (1 = probable shouldered urn-shaped vase; 1 = probably cup or cylindrical vase; + frags from at least 2 other objects); 5 small unburned frags of whiteware ceramic; 2 small frags of blue-transfer earthenware (blue-on-white); 4 small frags white porcelain/vitreous china; 2 small frags milkglass; 1 whole spool-shaped white porcelain electrical wiring insulator (embossed *C.O.P.* [California-Oregon Power Company?] on top and S or 5 on bottom); 11 small frags of linoleum tile (from at least three very different thicknesses/appearances of tile); 1 small frag of flexible/thin white plastic (?); 1 small frag of hard yellow plastic; 1 small frag of what appears to be a red composite material (or plastic?; has raised concentric-circle design visible on obverse and embossed letters *O* and *E* on backing/reverse [button frag?]); 2 frags of the same kind of

cylindrical carbon rod found in Unit 1 and 2; 1 un-ID-able small (2cm ling) cylindrical frag of unknown material (dried plaster that filled a nail hole and took the shape of the hole?); 1 curled frag of a dried leaf; 1 frag of ungulate molar; 6 frags of bone (1 = saw-cut rib); 1 small (<2cm-long) gastropod shell (4 whorls; possibly a native terrestrial/freshwater species; the nearest marine species would be the Oregon/California coast's *Balchis spp.*; I am not personally aware of gastropods having been Native coastal trade items in this region; if not a native species perhaps this item could have been has decorative use on 19th-/20th-C women's clothing, etc.); 1 steel "4-spoke" cruciform object (revolving "teeth" of a meat grinder?); > 50 whole/frag nails (both square and round/wire nails; most are heavily rusted but one 6d galvanized [roofing?] nail is without any rust whatsoever); numerous frags of brick, mortar, plaster, concrete and burned-wood/charcoal.

Level 3 (60-70cm; level was total-screened [= 12 screens]):

Native: 1 very small pressure-flake frag obsidian; 1 frag red-jasper CCS percussive shatter; 1 small (0.5cm dia.) spherical cobalt-blue glass bead (probably from Native/Euro Contact period, but conceivably from Historic-period women's finery); 1 frag calcined bone;

Early Historic: 3 frags "black glass" bottle (1= lip frag); 1 upper-body/neck/mouth frag from an aqua-glass square-bodied/faceted-shoulder/round-necked bottle ("bitters"?); + 1 small frag of aqua glass that appears to be from same vessel;

Historic/Recent: 18 frags window glass; 4 frags aqua vessel glass; > 45 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (2 of the larger frags represent a stippled [post-1950] bottle base and a wide-mouth screw-top jar; another piece = embossed with ...*BID*...; at least four other vessels represented; many of the extremely thin-bodied frags are probably light-bulb glass); 1 large (5cm max. dim.)` amber vessel glass (a basal frag, embossed with *W*) ; 8 small frags amber vessel glass (1 = stippled base of post-1960 beer bottle); 2 small frags cobalt-blue vessel glass; 2 small frags "7-UP"-green vessel glass; 1 very small (<1cm max. dim.) red-and-orange glass ("Carnival" glass?); > 150 "globs" of melted glass (aqua, cl/c-less, amber, cobalt-blue, green, white [milkglass]); 7 frags whiteware ironstone ceramic vessels (at least 2 objects represented; 1 frag is from the base of the same "vase" found in Level 2 above); 3 unburned frags of "Ironstone China" (1=basal frag with part of the *faux* "English" maker's mark; likely 1890s-1930s); 17 small frags white porcelain/vitreous china; 1 white porcelain(?) 4-hole button; 3 frags linoleum tile (2 different thicknesses of tile represented); 1 circular (2cm-dia.) piece of thin metal foil w/ stamped edges (possibly the inner seal for the top of a bottle of aspirin?); 7 very fragile frags of crumpled tin foil; 5 pieces of very thin cellophane wrapping (from pack of cigarettes?); 7 frags of very thin/brittle emerald-green plastic; one dried "glob" of what appears to be roofing tar; 2 frags copper/brass (1=clothing-snap receptacle?; 1=portion of circular "ribbon" of un-ID-able function); 2 short (2cm and 3cm long, respectively) segments of 0.5cm-dia. whitmetal rod (tin? zinc?); 15 frags of bone (2 frags= parts of same sawed leg/"steak" bone; >35 whole/frag nails (heavily rusted; those with ID-able shank = round/wire nails); numerous un-ID-able fragments of strap iron, brick, mortar, plaster, concrete and both burned and unburned wood.

Level 4 (70-100cm; sampled w/ 12 screens):

Native: none;

Early Historic: 1 lip frag of “black glass” bottle (not from same bottle as the lip frag found in level above); base frag of aqua glass square-bodied bottle (from same small bottle as the 2 frags found in level above);

Historic/Recent: 14 frags window glass; 8 frags aqua vessel glass; >45 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (Note: one large [7cm max. dim.] frag has what appears to be incipient “purpling”¹⁰; 1 neck-and-mouth frag of a [based on mold-seam height] ca.1895-1905 small, cork-stoppered bottle [patent medicine?]; 1 large [9cm max. dim.] frag is from a “pint oval” bottle [very likely post-Prohibition in date {post-1933} that has small flecks of the green-paper label adhering to the exterior surface]; another frag is half the base of a small [7cm-dia.] embossed-*Ball* canning jar; another frag is the upper-neck/mouth of a ca. 1940s(?) universal-screw-top [condiment?] bottle); the last frag of note is the partial base/wall of a small tumbler with the exterior of the circular wall being “frosted” [a saloon glass?]; 1 spectacle lens [from wire-rim or rimless glasses; +3 lens {for far-sightedness or magnification for reading}]; 4 frags of amber vessel glass (1 frag appears to be from shoulder of a small Clorox-bleach jug); 1 basal frag of “7-UP”-green bottle and 12 wall frags from same bottle (two frags have small remnants of colored [red on white; painted(?) labeling [one = C ; Royal crown Cola?])probably from same vessel as the 2 small frags from level above); >240 “globs” of melted glass (aqua, cl/c-less, green, amber); 4 frags burned whiteware ironstone ceramic vessel (from at least two different objects); 2 melted pieces of white porcelain/vitreous china; 1 large (4.5cm max. dim.) unburned frag whiteware (rim of cup?); 1 substantial portion of cylindrical-shaped, broken white porcelain/copper electrical fixture (exterior light-bulb?; base embossed *USA 2 and 4500 2*; copper-ring portion stamped: *750 W 250 V*); 1 frag brown (burned?) linoleum tile; one 2cm-long piece of cork(?); 2 circular, thin metal-foil inner seals for “aspirin-size” bottles (like item in level above); 3 pieces of very thin cellophane wrapping (from pack of cigarettes?); 1 piece of yellow plastic “ribbon” (e.g., surveyor’s flagging tape; this piece is becoming brittle/soiled, was found within the level’s deposits, and definitely is not the result of contamination from elsewhere); 1 aluminum, threaded screw-top bottle cap (Gallo jug wine?); 5 frags copper/brass (2= same object as the narrow “curved-ribbon” frag from level above; “wick holder” of a kerosene-burning lamp?); 12 frags un-burned/slightly-burned bone (largest [4cm max. dim.] is saw cut); one 4-whorl, high/elongated-spiral gastropod shell (same kind but smaller than the one in Level 2); one whole and 1 frag of two crown-cap style caps of post-1910 beer/soda bottle; 2 ferrous “wood” staples; >65 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (both square and round/wire present); numerous frags un-ID-able rusted metal, brick, burned/un-burned wood; small brittle fragments of dried leaves (alder?).

¹⁰ *I.e., from inclusion of manganese in the flux as a clearing agent [many other frags from the units very likely contain manganese, but were broken/buried before adequate time in sunlight began the “purpling” process of ca. 1880-1920 “amethyst” glass]; a second, yellowish-tinged frag apparently contains selenium [=ca. 1925-1940 clearing agent that replaced manganese; as w/ previous frag, this frag likely would have been exposed to sunlight for a considerable period of time.*

Level 5 (100-130cm; 6 screens sampled):

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 11 frags window glass; 1 frag aqua vessel glass; 27 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (2 frags are neck/mouth [crown-cap closure] and basal frags of round-bodied soda-pop bottle [embossed *NO DEPOSIT* around the base of the wall; “NDNR” bottles were first introduced, for beer, briefly in the mid-1930s but did not become widespread with soda drinks until the early 1960s]; two other frags are screw-top mouth and base of wide-mouth jar [mayonnaise?]; 1 frag amber vessel glass; 14 “globbs of melted glass (cl/c-less, aqua, blue); 2 frags burned whiteware ironstone ceramic vessel; 1 small (<2cm max. dim. (frag brown-glazed/buff-paste earthenware; 1 frag white/gray linoleum tile; one 6cm, bent piece of hard rubber (piece of sealing for car window?); 4 frags un-burned bone (1 frag knife/saw cut on both sides); 1 piece of dried/brittle lead (alder or maple?); 5 frags of white plastic (two thicknesses and apparently from two different objects); 3 frags emerald-green plastic (same as the frags from levels above); 2 crumpled pieces of tin foil; 2 crumpled pieces of circular metal-foil seals for inside tops of aspirin bottles(?); 1 aluminum or stainless steel “crimp”; 1 frag of cupric, threaded item (part of same light-bulb base found in level above?); 1 heavily rusted crown cap (beer or soda bottle); 1 piece of thin-gauge crumpled cupric object (small piece of sheet of copper or brass?); 9 whole/frag nails (both square and round/wire); some frags of brick and concrete.

Level 6 (130-160cm; 3-screen sample):

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 1 small frag window glass; 2 large frags aqua vessel glass; 2 frags cl/c-less vessel glass; 20 “globbs” of melted glass (cl/c-less and aqua); 2 frags burned whiteware ironstone ceramic vessel (bowl); 1 small frag white porcelain/vitreous china; one 0.5cm-dia./2.5cm-long cylinder of unknown material (whitemetal?)/function (same as the 2 frags in Level 3); 1 heavily rusted 3/8”/round-headed bolt; 6 heavily rusted whole/frag nails (1=square; others undetermined).

Conclusions: A number of post-1960 items (= post-1960 bottles; plastic, cellophane, and other recent materials) are found continuously throughout Unit 3’s depth; they co-occur with the very few Native-period items recovered and with the extremely abundant late-19th-century to mid-20th-century items. Alluvial sand becomes more prevalent with depth. Overall, this situation indicates episodes of very recent filling at this location (immediately after 1964 or 1974 floods?), a filling episode that probably used both readily available cultural debris from elsewhere, as well as nearby previous fills and recently flood-deposited sand.

Unit 3 Photos



Granite boulder and sandstone "blocks" in Level 4.



View south of Unit 2, Level 5



Level 2: cruciform "teeth" (meat grinder?); elec. insulator (embossed "COP{CO?}...").



Level 3: 3 pieces brittle green plastic; cellophane wrapping; ironstone "china" frag; metal foil; metal-foil jar-mouth seal (aspirin?); ceramic (porcelain?) button.



Level 3: 2 pieces of sawed bone; portion of ca. 1870s-80s bitters" bottle; base of post-1950 bottle; linoleum frag.

Unit 3 Photos (cont'd)



Level 4: coal frag; wire-rim spectacles lens; neck/mouth of ca. 1895-1905 cork-stoppered bottle; mouth of ca. 1940s universal screw-top bottle (condiment?).



Level 4: electrical connection; burned whiteware rim frag (bowl?); threaded screw-top aluminum bottle cap; "jug-wine" screw cap?; paper seal for small bottle (aspirin?).



Level 4: basal frag of same bottle (top portion) found in Level 3; 2 frags of ca. 1950s-60s soda (Royal Crown Cola?) bottle; two soda/beer-bottle crown caps



Level 5: crumpled metal foil; piece of sawed bone; ca. 1960s "no deposit" soda bottle.



Level 4: piece of felt-like cloth; piece of yellow, pliable plastic sheet.



Level 5: green-plastic frags; mouth of wide-mouth mayonnaise(?) jar; stainless-steel crimped packaging staple; frag of rubber seal.

Ashland Calle Guanajuato

J. M. LaLande

Notes on Results: Excavation of the Calle Project Sub-Surface Survey Units 4 through 9

Units 4-6 were located adjacent to each other, at the northeastern-most end of the *Calle*, close to the *Calle's* junction with North Main Street. Here, the *Calle* is aligned east/west, not north/south. These three units are the closest of all *Calle* survey units to both N. Main Street and the Plaza, and are the highest in elevation of all the survey units. These units are thus located closest to the known, intact deposits of Site 35-JA-517 that the Plaza contains, and they are situated at or close to the elevation of what would have been the Plaza flood-free terrace. For these two reasons, these three units would seem the most likely of all the survey's units to contain remnants of Site 35-JA-517, or at least to present a different sub-surface character than did Units 1-3. This expectation was not borne out by the excavations; any original Plaza soil that was situated less than 160cm/5.5' below the present surface has been removed from this area by various construction activities and subsequently replaced with post-1960s imported fills. However, the fills in units 5 and 6 do contain older items within the fill matrix; unit 4's fill is culturally sterile, consisting only of modern "pit-run" rock-quarry fill, apparently placed about 1970-71 to fill the open basement of a recently demolished building.

Units 7-9 were either within or close to the presumed basement area of a ca. 1910 brick building that was demolished ca. 1970. Unit 7 was almost entirely within the basement footprint and contained only near-sterile fills (only 5 items were recovered, and those from the DG fill in the lower depths of the unit). Unit 8, lower in elevation than unit 4 and 7, revealed the concrete floor of the basement at about 100-120cm deep, close to the bottom of the unit, beneath which were pre-1910 brick/cobble/boulder-rubble fills with some cultural items in the matrix. Unit 9 proved to be outside of the basement; it contained items similar to items -- some evidently were actually pieces from the very same fragmented objects found in -- Unit 3, which is located less than six meters southwest from Unit 9.

All of these 1m x 1m survey units were excavated in 30cm levels, with each level being excavated in two 15cm/6"-thick increments (levels measured from top of *Calle's* concrete surface) by excavator and by shovel. The material removed from each unit was sampled by means of a minimum of six 3-gallon screens per level.

The results were negative for any potentially significant archaeological resources, including any "Stratum F"-like deposits such as those found during the 2013 Plaza archaeological survey. Instead these three units consist entirely of fills that were deposited during the mid-to-late twentieth-century. These are fills that, compared to the fills of Units 1-3, include only a very

few artifacts; these items range in age from the Native period through the 1950s-1960s (the majority of them).

The method of determining levels in Units 4-6 were the same as for Unit 1-3. However, due to the sloping nature of both the Calle and the sub-surface deposits in Unit 7-9, the Levels, although the zero-elevation point was also at the surface of the material beneath the concrete and its sub-grade gravel, levels were based on a combination of arbitrary level and differing appearances of the sequential fills.

Survey Unit #4 (Oct. 23, 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523469 / 4671788

Unit 4 is located on the north side of the east/west-*Calle's* length, approximately "even" with the "Mix" Coffee Shop's north-facing window [57 N. Main]). This unit is close to but below/west of the N. Main St./Plaza sidewalk. It is located where a ca. 1910 brick building once stood (torn down ca. 1970).

The main intent of the unit was to determine whether or not the building demolished in about 1970 had a full-length basement, excavation of such a basement would have likely destroyed any pre-existing archaeological deposits.

Level 1 (0-30cm deep): After removal of concrete surface and underlying loose-gravel sub-grade material (= half the depth of Level 1's 30cm thickness), reached a semi-consolidated surface of broken volcanic-origin rock, mixed with some amounts of DG. The volcanic rock (not native to anywhere within the Ashland Creek watershed) is definitely "pit-run" material that has been through a rock crusher; it includes fragments up to 15-20cm max. dimension. The larger-sized rocks tend to be brown/tan-speckled; many of the smaller ones are red (these latter give, at first glance, a superficial appearance of being red-jasper CCS, but definitely are not; they are from a volcanic flow that was red in color).

This fill material is similar to volcanic rock taken from various road-aggregate quarries located to the northeast in the nearby Western Cascades (e.g. from one of the several quarries along the lower stretch of Dead Indian Memorial Road), and are almost certainly from early-Cenozoic Age volcanic flows of the Roxy Formation. "Pit run" rock from a quarry would have been among the least expensive sources of material to fill the basement.

Cultural items: No cultural material of any kind (aside from the imported crushed-rock itself) was observed either during the excavation or from the sample screens.

Level 2 (30cm-60cm) through Level 5 (below 150cm): The remaining four levels were excavated, sample-screened (six 3-gal screens each) by 30cm level, down to about 160-170cm deep. The same volcanic-rock rubble continued down to this depth with no change; a large root (from the nearby <40-year-old honey-locust tree) extended across a part of the unit at about 60-100cm deep.

Cultural items: No cultural material of any kind was observed during the excavation of Levels 2 through 5 or from the sample screens.

Conclusions: Unit 4 consists entirely of post-1970, culturally sterile fill. This fill was placed so as to bring large, deep basement opening (which was exposed by demolition of the building that had previously occupied this site) up to grade.

Unit 4 Photos



Initial excavation, showing the volcanic-source 'pit run" used as fill for the old basement.



Bottom of unit, showing the compacted DG sand exposed at the lowest level.

Survey Unit #5 (Oct. 24, 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523473 / 4671787

Unit 5 is located less than 2 meters from and southeast of Unit 4, within the N. Main/Plaza sidewalk, and it is the highest in elevation and the closest of all three of these units to the Plaza.

It is situated where (based on historic photographs) there was a narrow alley walk-way between the north wall of the Odd Fellows Building (the "Mix" coffee shop) immediately to the south, and the south wall of the since-demolished brick building to the north. Thus it was believed that this unit was placed outside of any area that would have been part of the demolished 1910 building's apparent post-1970-filled basement, which was encountered in Unit 4. This assumption proved correct.

Level 1 (0-30cm) through Level 4 (90-120cm deep): After removal of surface concrete and obvious sub-grade gravel, the depth of the 1m x 1m unit was at 40cm. The entire northern ¼ of the unit is occupied by a sub-surface poured-concrete "mass" (this feature went down the entire depth of the excavation, to below 1.5 meters; it is probably an abandoned man-hole structure). Excavation was concentrated in the remained of the unit, which consisted of compacted DG sand, with minor amounts of actual mineral soil as part of the matrix. In Level 1 and continuing slightly into level 2, the DG material contained a few pieces of the same kind of volcanic-rock rubble fill as was found in Unit 4.

Cultural items: No cultural material of any kind was recovered from the sample screens (i.e., no less than 6 screens each) of Levels 1-3.

However, the six sample screens from Level 4 yielded:

Native: 1 small (<1cm max. dim.) red-jasper CCS pressure-flake frag;

1 small frag of clear/colorless CCS percussive shatter; 1 small (<1.5cm max. dim.) piece of cl/c-less "agate" CCS that has "bubbly" cortex on all surfaces (and would have been far too small to have been intended for lithic reduction; probably not the result of Native-period activity);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 2 frags window glass; one frag very thin x-section cl/c-less vessel glass; one 3cm-long frag aqua vessel glass; 1 small frag amber vessel glass; one 4cm-long frag white-glazed/buff-paste stoneware (bowl?); 1 small frag milkglass; 1 frag un-burned bone; 1 frag un-burned wood; 1 frag of slag; 2 frags of brick.

Level 5 (120-150+cm): The DG matrix continues down to the bottom of the unit (approx. 165cm); it shows none of the different-colored “strata” of the DG fills found in *Calle* Units 1-3 nor of the sub-surface units of the 2013 Plaza project’s survey. Excavation of Level 5 was restricted to the southeastern corner of the unit; DG soil from this level was total-screened (8 screens). Artifacts increased in number from level 5, but an alluvial granitic cobble surface was encountered as about 150cm depth and appears to be the upper-most surface of a fill of that kind of material. Resting on top of the alluvial-cobble surface, and situated among the various small/fragmentary cultural items found in Level 5’s eight screens, was the cast-iron base of what appears to have been a street-lamp post, probably dating to the early 20th-century.

Cultural items: Aside from the lamp-post base, Level 5’s total screening of the SE ¼- portion of the unit yielded:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 6 frags window glass; 3 frags aqua vessel glass; 18 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (the largest of these include the neck/mouth portion and the wall portion of a ca. 1890s bottle [evidently a rectangular-bodied/faceted-walled “bitters” or patent medicine bottle]; bottle’s mold seams end at a flange located approx. 4cm below the mouth); 5 frags white-glazed/buff-paste stoneware (largest frag= 7cm ma. dim., possibly all from same bowl[?], and from same vessel as the frag from the level above); 1 frag of white-glazed/white-paste stoneware circular-walled vessel (5cm max. dim.; a rim frag that includes the internal lip that would have supported a lid); 13 frags of un-burned mammal bone (some have saw cuts; one is portion of a vertebrae from large ungulate); 2 frags bird (chicken?) bone; 1 frag burned-wood/charcoal; 1 heel portion of leather shoe/boot; >17 frags of desiccated, tan-colored rubber (from a tubular-shaped object, a garden hose?); 2 short (>7cm long) pieces of very thin aluminum or stainless-steel wire (smaller diameter than that used for paper clips); one 30cm+-long piece of #9 copper wire (wiring for the lamp post?) 1 brass “rivet” (from a pair of “jeans?”); 1 un-rusted round/wire 16d? nail (tip missing); 8 heavily rusted whole/frag nails (shank shape undetermined); 1 “half-circle” broken piece of cast iron (8cm max. dim.); one 40+cm-long cast-iron object (street-lamp post base?); > 10 unidentifiable frags of heavily rusted ferrous items (buried pipe frags?); 1 frag of concrete.

Conclusions: The sub-surface profile exposed in Unit 5 indicates a cobble fill at about 150cm/5-feet deep that included (and/or was covered with) a thin layer of DG fill up to about 110-120cm/4’ deep that included various artifacts within that fill’s matrix – items that date to as recently as the mid-20th century. Above that particular fill -- i.e., from about 120cm/4’ and above, to near the surface -- the overlying fill consisted simply of later-deposited DG material that contained little or no cultural material.

Because of Unit 5's location at the highest elevation of all the survey units (and outside of the footprint of the 1970-demolished building's filled basement), and because it is situated at the closest distance to the Plaza (i.e., to known intact deposits of Site 35-JA-517), it was thought that some evidence of Site 35-JA-517's "Stratum "F" might be present. *However, Unit 5 yielded no indications of intact archaeological (and, specifically, no "Stratum F"-like Plaza deposits) within the depth that would be affected by the Calle project.*

Later, construction-phase trenching at this same location involved a short section of unanticipated deep excavation [due to the need to lay the project's new water main beneath a very deeply buried main storm-drain main]; this trenching went down to well over 5 meters below the surface. On-site monitoring during this excavation found no Stratum "F" present at any depth; below the obvious fill layers that had been found in Unit 5 during the survey, granitic alluvial deposits extended to the bottom of this deep trench. If any Stratum F deposits had ever been present here, they were removed during construction of the Plaza building.

Unit 5 photos



View east, towards East main St. (center) and Plaza (r.).



East wall, showing that unit was filled w/ much of the the same ca. 1970s "pit run" fill as Unit 4; however, this fill is replaced by earlier fills near bottom of unit. /level 5.



Level 5: cast-iron object (early 20th C elec. street lamp-post base?)



Cast-iron object from Level 5. (>40cm long)



Level 5; frags of ca. 1895 "bitters"? bottle.

Survey Unit #6 (Oct. 24 & 28, 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523472 / 4671788

Unit 6 is situated directly within the heavily used N. Main/Plaza concrete sidewalk, between the Odd Fellows Building (57 N. Main) and North Main's heavy-duty concrete-culvert crossing of Ashland Creek. It is at the *Calle's* curb-cut access point on North Main St., immediately adjacent to the asphalt pavement of North Main, but is separated from it by the linear steel grate of a storm-water drain. Situated within the current public sidewalk, it too proved to be outside of the 1910 building's footprint.

Level 1 (0-30cm deep): After removal on concrete surface (which, with the underlying gravel sub-grade material, extended to nearly 20cm deep), the material consisted of DG with numerous small (mostly < 15cm max. dim.) fragments of grayish-green Hornbrook sandstone (which appear to be from purposely battered/crushed foundation stones; e.g., some pieces have remnants of flat/quarried faces). The comparatively small volume of Level 1 was sampled with 6 screens. A n/s-oriented, abandoned steel pipe (electrical conduit?) crosses the unit near the bottom of this level

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 1 frag of cl/c-less vessel glass; one 16d round/wire nail; 2 frags brick; 2 frags concrete.

Level 2 (30-60cm deep): A second n/s-oriented steel pipe crosses the unit directly below and about 10cm beneath the pipe in the level above. The amount of sandstone fragments declines in Level 2; sampled with 6 screens.

Cultural items:

Native: 1 large (2.5cm max. dim.) obsidian percussion-flake frag; 1 piece (6cm max. dim.) of a *possible* ground-stone artifact (a small alluvial basalt cobble, somewhat rectangular in shape and in cross-section, with possible pounding/pecking on two of the narrow surfaces/edges; alluvial tumbling may have made any use-wear difficult to discern);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 1 small frag window glass; 1 mouth/neck frag of a very small cl/c-less bottle (melted almost beyond recognition)/; one 5cm-long rim frag of white-glazed/buff-paste, circular-walled, ceramic vessel; 1 small (<1cm max. dim.) stream-rounded/abraded frag of white vitreous china (?) ceramic vessel; 1 small piece of white granular/"sugary" substance (gypsum sheetrock?); 3 small frags un-burned mammal bone; 1 small frag of bird (chicken/turkey leg?) bone; 1 piece of un-burned wood; one 5+cm-long frag of Hornbrook sandstone, with apparent chisel marks on the one flat surface (i.e., indicates that the other frags probably also from foundation stones); 9 whole/frag nails (the 4 frags that are not too heavily rusted to determine shank shape are round/wire nails); 1 small piece of slag; 1 entire/un-broken brick; 1 brick frag; 4 frags concrete.

Level 3 (60-90cm): At this level, fragmented brick (including large frags) and large alluvial (mostly granitic) cobbles are becoming plentiful, especially in the east and center portions of the unit. DG matrix consists of pea-gravel-sized pieces. This appears to be a concentration of random rubble; in the center, one (possibly two) window pane was apparently dropped onto the surface of the bricks and cobbles during the filling, breaking and leaving many of the pieces overlapping and contiguous to each other. This unit sampled with 6 screens.

Cultural items:

Native: One 2-cm long piece of red-jasper CCS percussive shatter (utilized flake?, edge-wear or edge-damage along 2 edges); one 6cm long banded-quartzite alluvial cobble, with some amount of concentrated pecking evident on the two ends (hammerstone?); 1 large frag (10cm max. dim.) of probable FCR (basaltic-andesite alluvial cobble, w/ small amount of cortex surface remaining);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: >80 frags window glass (all or mostly from a single pane of glass); 1 small (1.5cm max. dim.) frag cl-c-less vessel glass; 1 frag (2cm max. dim.) green vessel glass; 1 very small (<1.5cm max. dim.) piece of melted glass; 13 frags hand-painted (multi-colored floral designs) porcelain vessels (5 frags can be assigned to one vessel [= small, octagonal-walled/octagonal foot-ring, vase?]; and 4 frags to a second vessel [= small plate with round foot-ring base; both items are probably Japanese import-ware, ca. 1920s-1950s?); 1 frag un-burned bone; 2 frags burned wood; 1 burned frag of a peach/apricot pit; 1 circular (1.5cm dia.) brass rivet enclosing remnants of leather (bridle?); one <2cm-long brass brad; 10 flattened/formerly cylindrical brass items, apparently from the same object (possibly segments from some sort of electrical conduit or the flexible neck of a goose-neck lamp?); one 20cm-long spliced section of copper wire; one 3cm-long ferrous needle/tack (?; extremely sharp point); 11 whole/frag heavily rusted ferrous nails (both square and round/wire.; 1 square nail is actually a small brad (furniture?); one small frag of a ferrous screw); numerous small frags of brick, mortar, and concrete (some appear stream-rounded).

Level 4 (90-120cm): Level 4 includes increasing number of brick frags, alluvial cobbles, and large alluvial boulders, occurring throughout the level's depth and now across its entire horizontal area. The soil matrix continues to be DG soil/pea gravel. 8 screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: One frag of a small (1.6cm max. dim.) bifacially pressure-flaked obsidian object (possibly the basal tang and part of mid-section of a Gunter-series projectile point); one 7cm-long flaked-basalt alluvial cobble (w/ cortex; has one planar surface that has use-wear or edge-damage evidence on the two long edges);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: >30 frags window glass (from same cluster of broken window pane in level above; 1 frag cl/c-less vessel glass; 2 cross-mending rim frags of white-glazed/white-paste stoneware (bowl); 4 frags hand-painted (multi-colored floral design) porcelain vessel (from one of the same objects as the frags in the above level); 4 frags un-burned mammal bone; one 1cm-long brass screw (furniture?); 7 flattened cylindrical items (from same object as the 10 items in the level above); 2 whole, rusted nails (both = round/wire; one = 12d; one = 30d); numerous frags of brick, mortar, and concrete.

Level 5 (120-150+cm): This level, sampled with 6 screens down to 165cm deep, is largely composed of alluvial granitic boulders, cobbles, and some large frags of brick. The matrix is almost entirely DG pea gravel, large enough to be retained in the 1/8"-mesg shaker screen. Sample: 8 screens.

Cultural items:

Native: one <2cm-long flake frag of obsidian;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 11 frags window glass; 1 small (<1cm max. dim.); 3 frags un-burned bone; 1 brass electrical plug-in face (partial); 3 frags heavily rusted nails (shank shape undetermined); numerous small frags of mortar, brick, and concrete.

Conclusions: Unit 6, located immediately adjacent to North Main Street, consists mostly of historic-period rubble (bricks, cobbles, boulders) and, as such, appears similar in character to the three northern-most survey units of the 2013 Plaza survey, which once underlay the former location of Main Street and were uniformly filled with similar rubble (but without nearly as large a number of artifacts as *Calle* Unit 6). Both Units 5 and 6 were probably filled during major utility trenching during the 1940s-1950s; Unit 6 in particular would have had some fill deposited by the Oregon Department of Transportation's Highway 99 (Main Street) road-bed preparation activities during the late 1940s.

Unit 6 Photos



NE Corner of unit, Level 3



Level 3: frag of red-jasper CCS shatter; alluvial quartzite cobble with some pecking (hammerstone?)



NE cornr of unit after partial collapse; Level 4



Level 4: corner/base frag of obsidian, tanged projectile point (Gunther series?).



Level 3: frags of porcelain teapot (?).



Level 5: obsidian flake; frag of plate for 2-prong electrical plug.

Survey Unit #7 (Oct. 29, 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523462 / 4671780

Unit 7 is situated downslope on the *Calle* from Units 4, 5, and 6, next to the main floor level of the Mix Coffee Shop/IOOF Bldg (57 N. Main). This portion of the *Calle* has an approx. 15% slope down to the west. Based on the results from Unit 4, I believed (i.e., because of the apparent filled basement of the former brick building found in that unit), that the basement and its ca. 1970 buried fill would continue into this unit; this proved to be correct.

Levels 1-4 (0-120cm): These levels were all filled with the same rock-crusher “pit run” of angular volcanic-origin rock as Unit 4. Sample screens were not done in this material because of the virtually complete lack of soil and the immense amount of large-sized angular rock; this material proved to be sterile in Unit 4. Close visual examination of the buckets of mechanically excavated material yielded no cultural material at all.

Cultural items: None.

Level 5 (120-160cm): At the depth of about 135-140cm (slope measured, even with overlying *Calle* surface), the volcanic-rock “pit-run” material is replaced by a light-grayish pea-gravel DG. This DG material continued to the bottom of the unit. Sample screening (4 screens) yielded only 5 cultural items.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 1 small (< 2cm max. dim.) frag of window glass; 4 small frags of mortar with white plaster on the flat surfaces.

Conclusions: Unit 7 is almost certainly within the basement of the former brick building at this location (at one time it housed the “Alhambra Restaurant”). It seems likely that, if Unit 4 had been excavated deeper, the same DG pea-gravel stratum would have been encountered in that unit below the “pit run” fill, with the DG in both Units 4 and 7 likely terminating at the upper surface of the old building’s concrete basement floor (as evidenced in Unit 8, immediately downslope of Unit 7).

Unit 7 Photos



SW corner of unit, showing the ca. 1970 volcanic-origin "pit run" fill of the basement.



Bottom of unit, showing the compacted DG-sand fill underlying the pit-run fill of the basement.

Survey Unit #8 (Oct. 29-30, 2013)

UTM 10 / 05234575 / 4671779

Unit 8 is situated west/downslope on the *Calle* from Unit 7, next to northwest/rear corner of the IOOF Bldg (next to the basement level of the Mix Coffee Shop; 57 N. Main). This portion of the *Calle* still has the same approx. 15% slope down to the west as Unit 7. Based on historic photographs, I assumed that this location would still be within the footprint of the brick building torn down ca. 1970, and thus I expected that continuation of Unit 4's and Unit 7's basement fill. This expectation was also borne out, but with the basement's concrete floor located at about 90cm deep in Unit 8, and that floor was jackhammered out to investigate beneath the essentially sterile-filled basement.

Level 1 (0-30cm): This level consisted entirely of the same virtually "fruitless-to-screen" (due to almost complete lack of soil and plentiful presence of large angular rocks) "pit run" fill material that was found in units 4 and 7.

Cultural items: None.

Level 2 (30-60cm): At about 45cm deep the "pit-run" fill is replaced by the same light-gray pea-gravel/DG fill found in the bottom of Unit 7. Five samples of this DG proved to be as similarly low in cultural items as the same material found in Unit 7. Sample screens = 4.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 5 frags of mortar w/ white plaster adhering to the flat surfaces (from an interior or a rain-protected exterior wall?).

Level 3 (60-90cm): This level consisted entirely of the pea-gravel that began in the level above; at about the bottom of the level (approx. 90cm), this material was replaced by a solid poured-concrete slab, level floor. Six screens of the DG were sampled in this level, above the concrete floor.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 2 frags window glass; 1 frag of very thick (>7mm thick) window (?) glass (late twentieth century plate glass?); two large (>5cm max. dim.) frags of white-glazed/white-paste stoneware bowl (rim frag and base/foot-ring frag; crazing and discoloring from intense heat); 2

small (1cm max. dim.) frags of what may be linoleum tile; 1 frag heavily rusted nail (shank shape undetermined); 10 frags of same mortar w/ plaster found in DG above and in Unit 7's DG stratum; 4 frags concrete (almost certainly spalls from the deteriorating concrete-floor surface at the bottom of this level; a few comparatively small frags of brick occurred on the surface of the concrete floor as well.

Level 4 (90-120cm): The upper 20cm of this level consisted of the concrete floor, which was jackhammered into large chunks and removed from the unit. Below this floor, the material consisted of a mélange of DG, charcoal/ash, and dark artifact-rich soil amongst a rubble fill composed of broken brick and concrete, as well as large pieces of broken sandstone and granitic alluvial cobbles/boulders. Six 3-gal sample screens taken.

Cultural items:

Native: 1 mid-section frag of a tan/white-chert CCS projectile-point (a small part of tip and an unknown portion of base missing [L = 2.5cm / W at basal break = 1.3cm]; possibly a Gunther-series point); 1 small (<5cm long) frag of FCR (alluvial basalt cobble, possibly from Native period);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 4 frags window glass; 2 frags melted window glass; 1 small frag aqua vessel glass (Coca-Cola?); 1 piece melted aqua vessel glass; 13 frags cl/c-less vessel glass; 1 large base/wall frag of circular-bodied, salt-glazed (brown-glazed/gray paste) stoneware bottle (likely bottle diameter = 4-to-4.5cm; prior to 1900, and even for a few years after, such bottles were not uncommon in the West for containing beer and ginger beer, as well as whiskey [but this bottle would seem too small for a liquor bottle]); 1 wall frag of a round-bodied, salt-glazed stoneware vessel (based on colors, paste texture, and wall thickness, not from same object as previous frag); 1 small (<0.5cm max. dim.) frag of glazed stoneware, with part of either decorative transfer print or makers mark present; 1 wall/shoulder (?) frag of faceted stoneware vessel (has been subjected to intense heat; could be from a Chinese "ginger" jar); 3 small frags of white porcelain (can see light through the body when held up to a light source); 1 frag of a small-sized (diameter = approx. 2.6cm?) cylindrical, electrical-wiring insulator; >45 frags of un-burned mammal bone (virtually all of the larger ones with sawed/cut surfaces; 1 frag bird bone (chicken?); 15 un-burned small-mammal bones/teeth (5 = vertebrae; 1 = scapula; 1 = femur; 5 = incisor frags [likely from either a Norway rat or a native grey squirrel]; >50 frags of egg shell; one .22 caliber ("22 short/rim-fire) brass bullet shell/casing; 1 piece of melted lead solder; one 1.5cm-dia. ferrous button(?) core (would have been fabric-covered); >55 whole/frag nails (heavily rusted [includes both square and round/wire nails]); numerous frags of brick, mortar w/ plaster, and burned/charred wood; 2 3cm-long pieces of stream-rounded wood (likely "delivered" by Ashland Creek during a high-water event).

Level 5 (120-150cm): Level 5 continues to contain abundant brick, mortar w/ plaster, and concrete, as well as charred wood. Six sample screens were sifted; aside from nails, the

frequency of artifacts declines from the level above. At bottom of this level, DG sand becomes predominant.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 1 frag window glass; 2 frags aqua vessel glass; 3 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (2 from a lamp globe?); 1 frag light-olive-green, round-bodied vessel glass; 3 frags (2 = rim frags but from different objects) white-glaze/white-paste stoneware; 7 frags un-burned mammal bone (largest 3 have sawed/cut marks; 1 small-mammal (rodent?) long bone (with 8x lens, tiny incisor gnawing is visible on one end); 1 small frag of bird bone (chicken?); 2 frags of nacreous (oyster?) shell (interior portion only); 1 piece of crystalline rock (silicate?; far too brittle and non-glassy to have served for tool-making); one 1"/2.5cm-long stainless-steel straight pin; 30 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (square shanks are definitely present, probable round/wire shanks are present as well); numerous frags of heavily rusted ferrous metal, as well as brick, mortar, and concrete (probably spalls from the concrete floor above).

Level 6 (150-170cm): This thin level (= six sample screens) consisted of DG sand (smaller average grains and lower fraction of pea gravel than units 5 and 6). A very dramatic decline in cultural items occurs below 150cm/5' in this unit; the DG sand is probably either a flood deposit or fill obtained from a flood deposit.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: one 4cm-long frag of sawed marble;

Historic/Recent: 1 frag of a thin un-burned bone (chicken?); two small stream-rounded frags of brick; 1 small frag of heavily rusted ferrous metal; two frags of charred wood.

Conclusions: Excavation of Unit 8, because it is situated so much lower in elevation and closer to the creek than Units 4 and 7, was able to reveal the bottom of the ca. 1900 building's basement, a level, poured-concrete floor. At the much higher elevation of Unit 4 (which would have been at the front elevation of the brick structure), where Plaza/35JA517 archaeological deposits could formerly have been located, the excavation of the basement (which would have been at least 3m/9' deep at that location) would have almost certainly removed any such deposits. At Unit 8, at the rear, lower-elevation part of the building, the basement would have opened onto the (by that time, at least somewhat raised/filled) flood-zone elevation. I.e., the mixed fills that are present beneath the basement would have to have pre-dated the probable "massive" filling/raising effort that happened later on the *Calle*, apparently during the 1920s.

Beneath the ca. 1900 building's basement floor, pre-1900 fills extend, for a maximum thickness of about 40cm, down to the nearly sterile granitic (and probably in-situ) alluvium.

Unit 8 Photos



View east of the exposed basement's concrete floor.



Jackhammering out the basement floor.



Bottom of unit, showing full profile and the fills below the basement's concrete floor.



Level 4 (immediately below basement floor): tip/mid-section of heat-damaged CCS projectile point.



Ferrous button core; .22 cal. Bullet shell; frag of elec. insulator.



Level 5: embossed frag of bottle glass; frag of drk-olive-green bottle (wine?) bottle; frag of hand-painted porcelain; frag of porcelain (?) button; cigarette filter; top for automobile tire air pressure valve.

Unit 8 Photos (cont'd)



Level 4: sawed bone; frags of egg shell; small rodent vertebrae and long bone.



Level 4: wall/base frag of stoneware beer (or ginger beer) bottle



Level 5: 2 frags of whiteware ceramic; straight pin

Survey Unit #9 (Oct. 31, 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523447 / 4671776

Unit 9 is situated below unit 4-8, at the bottom of the slope of the *Calle*'s east-west section (i.e., the *Calle* section that is adjacent to the north side of the Odd Fellows, or I.O.O.F., Building); it is situated on approximately level ground, at the corner where the *Calle* descending from N. Main St. makes a right-angle turn to the left, going from east/west- to north/south-orientation. Unit 9 is located approx. 6 meters north of Unit 3, at the northern-most portion of the main north/south-oriented section of the *Calle*.

It was expected that this unit would be situated outside of the ca. 1910 building's footprint/basement, and based on the absence of the concrete floor found in nearby unit 8, that does appear to be the case.

Level 1 (0-30cm): This level consisted of a fill dominated by brock and concrete fragments within a dark-brown, ashy DG soil matrix. Artifacts were abundant, including one horseshoe as well as melted glass "globs" and other items similar to those found in nearby Unit 3. (Sample = eight screens.)

Cultural items:

Native: one 1.5cm-long frag of "opaline" (clear/colorless "agate" CCS) percussion flake; one 4cm-wide frag of basalt percussion flake; 1 small frag calcined bone;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 6 frags (largest = 7cm max. dim.) dark-olive-green (but not early/thick "black" glass) thin/circular-walled bottle (wine?; ca. 1880s-1890s?); 23 frags window glass; 10 frags aqua vessel glass = wall frags of round-bodied Mason jar (3 largest frags x-mend w/ each other and are embossed with the stylized overlapping TJCC symbol, as well as part of the standard patent-date embossing: [P]ATE[NTED] NOV 3[0 1858]¹¹; 12 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (4 frags definitely from bottles/jars and 1 possibly from lamp globe); 2 frags "7-UP"-green bottle (possibly from same Recent-period bottle as the frags found in nearby Unit 3); 7 frags amber vessel glass; 9 "globs" of melted glass (various colors); 1 large (4cmn max. dim.) burned white-glaze./white-paste stoneware (thick-bodied bowl); 7 frags from at least 4 different whiteware earthenware objects (1 = rim frag of thin-bodied plate with decorative gold-stripe around rim; 1 frag white-glazed/white-paste ironstone stoneware; 3 frags vitreous china (1=floral design [transfer print]; 1 = (bowl?) rim with repeated "egg-and-dart"-style impressed pattern); one 3cm-long {bowl?} rim frag of white porcelain (very delicate/thin body; light shows through entire frag); 3 small frags milkglass; frag of 1.5cm+-dia. white porcelain, 4-hole button; one

¹¹ The 1858 patent date continued to be embossed on Mason jars well into the twentieth century; except in the very broadest sense, it is not useful as a dating tool.

10cm-long/1.3cm-thick frag of “porcelain” (piece of a toilet or sink?) 15 frags un-burned mammal bone (1 frag is saw-cut; another is proximal end of a (pig?) scapula; 6 frags of egg shell (possibly from same shell as the frags in Level 4 of nearby Unit 8); one frag of a bivalve (cockle?) shell; one 18cm-lobg piece of un-burned wood; 4 frags black/white-striped linoleum tile; 2 frags black/green-striped linoleum tile; one 3cmx4cm piece of (shoe?) leather; one automobile-tire valve-stem cap (brass); one mid-20th-century sink-faucet or hose-bib valve (brass [body is imprinted with: *GLAUBER {?} BRASS MFG CO/PATENTED.*; missing is the x-piece for turning the on/off valve by hand); one 1.3cm-dia. button core of whitemetal (tin?); 1 very small frag of tin(?) foil; one 2x2cm piece of cut; 1 small (3cm max. dim.) “chip” and one 7cm-long frag of saw-cut marble; 1 cigarette filter; one 14cm-long frag of 4”-dia cast-concrete pipe, probably storm-water drain, ca. 1950s-60); 1 heavily rusted horseshoe; one 3” heavily rusted bolt (?; threads not visible); >65 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (some square, other round/wire); numerous frags of unidentifiable, heavily rusted ferrous objects (one = 12cmx5cmx1.5cm piece of strap iron; not collected), brick, concrete (with chips of wood embedded in the concrete pour’s matrix), and charred wood.

Level 2 (30-60cm): This level was mottled, with the same dark DG material occurring along with concentrations of light-colored DG sand. Six screens were sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: one 3cm-long percussion flake from an light-gray, alluvial andesite cobble;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 1 frag dk-olive-grn bottle glass (same vessel as the frags in level above; 1 frag cl/c-less vessel (lamp globe?) glass; 1 frag of iridescent/opalescent molded glass (decorative, c. 1960s?); 4 “globs” of melted glass (aqua and cl/c-less); one 3cm-long frag of brown-glaze/gray-paste earthenware (possibly Chinese utility ware); 1 frag bird (chicken?) bone; one .22 caliber (“22 short”/rim-fire) brass bullet shell/casing; ; 4cm-long cylindrical (<1cm-dia.) “rod” of unidentified stone? (slate?, ground by human means into a rod of unknown function?); 1 frag of banded (orange/buff) volcanic tuff (likely originating from early-Tertiary Roxy Formation volcanic-tuff deposits in the foothills of the Western Cascades, but likely obtained, as part of materials intended for fills, from Bear Creek’s gravel beds near the mouth of Ashland Creek)¹²; 1 piece of anthracite (?) coal (likely transported via railroad from Pennsylvania mines); 1 heavily rusted horseshoe; 4 whole/frag nails (shank shape undetermined); numerous frags of brick, mortar, and concrete.

¹² This item is one of a several “non-Native” (to Ashland Creek) rocks found in the sample screens; these are quite few in number and may have been brought to the Plaza vicinity as surfacing for the main Plaza, and were later incorporated, unintentionally, into the Calle fills.

Level 3 (60-90cm): Level 3 continues with the dark-DG-soil/light-DG-sand mottling. Nine screens were sampled; the per-volume artifact count declines from that above.

Cultural items:

Native: 1 small (<1cm max. dim.) obsidian percussion-flake frag (Medicine Lake Highlands “banding”; may have been stream-rolled/tumbled for a short distance); one 4.5cm-long heavily percussion-flaked basalt “chunk” (with some alluvial cortex); one (8cm max. dim.) frag of FCR (an alluvial cobble [with alluvial cortex] of basalt or very small-grained diorite);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 7 frags window glass; 6 frags cl/c-less vessel glass; 17 “globs” melted glass (cl/c-less and aqua); 1 large (5cm max. dim.) frag white-glaze/white-paste earthenware; 1 frag un-burned bone; 3 frags of desiccated wood; one 19cm-long/<1cm-dia. brass tube (ca. 1960s? electrical?, plumbing?); 3 small lamellar frags of slate, almost certainly from the “rod” fragment found in the level above; 5 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (shank shapes appear to include both square and round/wire); lessening amounts of fragmented brick, etc.

Level 4 (90-120cm): Level 4 sees an increase in the number of per-volume artifacts from the level above; nine screens were sampled. Towards the bottom of this level, fine-grain-sized DG sand increases in fraction.

Cultural items:

Native: 1 small (1cm max. dim.) percussion-flake frag of “red-jasper” CCS; 1 small (1cm max. dim.) percussion- or pressure-flake frag of “agate” CCS; 1 (2cm max. dim.) “chunk” of black/gray-banded “agate” CCS percussive shatter; 2 pieces of FCR (from different basaltic alluvial cobbles [w/ cortex]);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 11 frags window glass (some are slightly melted and 1 is stream[?]-abraded); 10 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (includes 1 w/ shoulder and neck portions [with encircling decorative “rib” of glass where these two parts meet]); 18 “globs” of melted glass (cl/c-less and aqua); one 2.5 max. dim. frag of burned whiteware ironstone ceramic (possibly from one of the same objects with frags in Unit 3; one frag of vitreous china (has what appears to be post-WWII decorative pattern); 1 frag mammal long bone (possibly slightly stream-tumbled); 1 frag of what appears to be chicken bone (but with deposit of consolidated rust occluding the broken/hollow end of the bone); 4 frags sawed marble (1 with flat/sawed surface); 3 lamellar frags of slate, item as that found in the above two levels. 2 frags banded (orange/buff, Roxy Formation) volcanic tuff (same rock type as frag from Level 2 above); 2 frags (largest = >11cm max. dim.) of charred wood (largest w/ evidence of cross-grain saw marks [?] visible [with 8x hand lens] in small location on one end; the smaller piece is definitely milled lumber [i.e., has a sawed right-angle corner]; both possibly pieces of lumber burned in the 1879 Plaza fire?); 20 whole/frag nails (too heavily rusted to determine shank shape); the number of brick and mortar frags continues to decline in this levels from above levels .

Level 5 (120-165+cm): This final level (sampled with nine screens) in Unit 9 saw a major decrease in the per-volume number of cultural items. Level 5 also undergoes, by 140cm deep, a complete transition from the darker/artifact-bearing DG above to a very light-gray, small-grain granitic sand below, occurring down to the bottom of the unit. The sand becomes so dominant that an entire 3-gallon screen of material would be completely screened within a few seconds, leaving only minor amount of granitic pea gravel and a few alluvial granitic pebbles/cobbles in the screen.

This sand -- which includes numerous, small, stream-rounded fragments of burned wood -- appears in probably an *in situ* flood deposit by a high-water but low-energy-stage of flow of Ashland Creek, wherein the suspended sand settled. The stream-carried burned-wood could well have originated well up the Ashland Creek watershed, from the slopes of a recent forest fire, and floated down with the flood waters of the creek; hypothetically, as the suspended sand settled here in what then would have been a low-energy hydrological situation, the floating wood pieces would have cycled within a back eddy with an ever-lowering water level, eventually coming to rest on the newly deposited sand.

Cultural items:

Native: 1 (3cm max. dim.) frag of a heat-damaged (lustrous, mottled-pink/gray surface w/ abundant potlidding) jasper/chert CCS flaked object (has possible remnant of a unifacial scraper edge);

Early Historic: one large (37x22cm) sawed-face slab of marble (shows saw marks), plus 14 smaller (ranging from 2cm to 7cm max. dim.) frags of marble (6 of them with sawed-flat surfaces);¹³

Historic/Recent: 3 frags window glass; 2 “globs” melted glass (cl/c-less); one 2x2.5x1.5cm “chunk” of broken porcelain electrical-wiring insulator (?; letters *GE* embossed on one surface); 1 small water-rounded frag of orange/buff Roxy-Formation tuff, as found in other units and in above levels; 4 whole/frags heavily rusted nails (at least one appears to be a round/wire nail).

¹³ This saw-cut marble is almost certainly from the 1865-1879 marble mill of Ashland stone-carver James Russell; his mill was at this same location (“behind” the Odd Fellows Building) until the mill and most of the Plaza’s other buildings burned in 1879 (Kay Atwood, p.c.). Russell and his wife, Anne Hill Russell, made a good living carving, engraving, and selling “made-to-order” gravestones to Jackson County residents from the 1860s into the early twentieth century. Until the mill burned in 1879, Russell quarried “Williams marble” and hauled it to Ashland by wagon from the quarry near the Josephine County community of Williams. After the 1879 fire Russell instead obtained pre-milled marble from Vermont quarries, as large rectangular “blanks” transported by rail, first to the then-railhead of Roseburg and, by 1885, to the railroad depot at Ashland. The marble from Unit 9 is almost certainly Williams marble, cut by Russell’s water-powered sash saw.

Conclusions: Unit 9 contains what are apparently some of earliest artifacts that would have been part of the *Calle* area's original *on-site* deposits, i.e., derived from activities taking place at this location. These items include the chunks of sawed of marble that would have resulted from James Russell's marble-milling operation at this location during the 1860s-1870s, as well as the pieces of burned/charred lumber from the 1879 Plaza fire (possibly from the mill itself or nearby buildings). However, these items are mixed with far more recent material, including some of the same variety of post-1960s items found in Unit 3.

Unit 9 Photos



View west of unit at Level 4 (1mx1m wood-frame excavation template visible on floor of unit).



Bottom of unit (base of Level 5).



Level 1: portion of sink faucet; horseshoe



Level 2: frag of brown-glazed/gray-paste earthenware (Chinese?); .22 cal. Bullet shell; "rod" of schist (?); frag iridescent molded glass (1960s?).



Level 3: Fire-cracked basalt alluvial cobble; 2 frags of "schist" (?) rod; rim frag of whiteware.

Unit 9 photos (cont'd)



Level 45: piece charred wood with possible sash-saw cut marks on part of one face.



Level 6: fraga of fire-damaged CCS shatter; frag of whiteware; alluvially rounded pieces of charcoal (re-dposited by flood waters from fa orest fire area well upstream?)



Level 5: slab of sawed marble.

Ashland Calle Guanajuato

J. M. LaLande

Notes on Results: Excavation of the Calle Project Sub-Surface Survey Units 10 through 16

Units 10-13 were located within the area that contained previous Units 1, 2, and the “H2O” unit. All four units were situated along the southern half of the *Calle*’s main north-south-oriented alignment, between the back of the Plaza-fronting block of buildings and the creek.

These four units were meant to provide the survey with denser coverage of that particular part of the main *Calle* than was given by the three previously excavated units alone.

As with the previous three units (H2O, 1, and 2) in the southern area, the sub-surface materials in Units 10-13 proved to be entirely mixed fills, some of them placed in the very recent (i.e., post-1974???) past.

Units 14 and 15 were placed near the north end of the “main *Calle*” so as to increase survey coverage in that portion of the project. Unit 16 was located north of Unit 2 and near the center of the north/south-oriented main *Calle*’s length; it further increased coverage in that area. All three of these units again revealed thoroughly mixed-fill deposits deeper substantially deeper than the deepest trenching of the *Calle* project.

Beginning with Unit 10 and continuing through the remainder of the all of survey’s remaining units, through Unit 18, all of the levels’ depths were measured from the nearest adjacent edge of the top of the concrete surface (which was approximately level), but with that concrete surface now being measured as the zero-centimeters elevation; this eliminated the need for constant use of a line level in an area was close to level and where I now expected mixed fills to comprise the sub-surface materials. This expectation was borne out by the results.

Due to the continuing redundancy of exposing mixed fills in the units, beginning with unit 14 and continuing through Unit 18 (the final unit to be investigated), the size of the survey-unit excavation was decreased to 1m x 0.5m, and the screening sampled was reduced to from three-to-six screens per 30cm level

Survey Unit #10 (Nov. 4, 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523431 / 4671697

Unit 10 is located on the east side of the N/S-oriented *Calle*, next to the rear of the “Crackerjax” Store (27 N. Main St., in the Ashland Improvement Co. Bldg). This unit is one of the most easterly-situated of any of the units excavated along the *Calle*’s main N/S-oriented length. Although Unit 10 is clearly located well within the creek’s original flood zone, it was purposely placed closer – closer than some of the other “main-length” *Calle* units -- to what would have been, during the Native and Early-Historic periods, the foot of the sloping edge of the Plaza flood-free terrace.

Level 1 (0-30cm deep): All concrete and sub-grade material; not screened.

Level 2 (30 60cm deep): Level 2 consisted of DG sand/pea-gravel mixed mottled with some dark soil. It was total screened (13 screens).

Cultural items:

Native: 1 small (<1cm-long) pressure flake of red-jasper CCS; 1 frag of a potlidded red-jasper flake;

Early Historic: 2 frags of deep-aqua-blue, octagonal-walled small bottle (one frag is small; the other is a sizeable basal/wall frag; diameter of complete base = <7cm); 2 frags of extremely deep-aqua-blue vessel glass (from different object than the previous frags); 4 wall frags of a med-dk-olive-grn glass, thin-/circular-walled vessel (possibly 1870s, probably post-1880);

Historic/Recent: >250 frags window glass (*highest number of any level in any unit*); 15 frags aqua vessel glass; 1 frag of aqua vessel glass that has been heavily stream-rounded and abraded); 26 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (at least one frag from the base of a lamp-globe chimney); 6 frags amber vessel glass (largest [<2cm] is the rim frag of a flanged-lip/cork-stoppered bottle); 11 frags of light-amber/iridescent vessel glass; 1 frag cobalt-blue vessel glass; 1 frag iridescent vessel glass (“Carnival” glass?); 4 small (<1cm max. dim.) frags white-glaze/white-paste ironstone earthenware (3 of these had extremely small portions of the makers marks visible, and are thus from the bases of ceramic vessels; these frags come from three different objects; these partial marks are too limited for me to attempt to identify the manufacturers and dates); 2 frags white-glazed/white-paste stoneware vessels (1 = a rim frag; these are from different objects); 10 frags milkglass; 1 large (13cm max. dim.) light-tan frag of a potter’s-wheel-turned lid (likely to a container of the same material; this piece appears late-20th-century in manufacture¹⁴);

¹⁴ During the late 1960s and into the early 1970s, the Plaza block contained the town’s then-only tourist-oriented establishment, “Old Simpson’s Hardware Store”; this store was located close to Unit 10, and one of its main wares for sale consisted of local hand-made pottery.

one 8cm-long piece of “terra cotta” (reddish earthenware/bisque drain-pipe tile (possibly 6”-diameter pipe); 1 small brass object (what appears to be the keyhole face of a door lock. 1 brass-and-glass object (2cm-dia.; looks similar to the base of a light bulb); 2 small frags of what appears to be slate; >50 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (both square and round shanks present); numerous frags of brick and slag.

Level 3 (60-90cm deep): This level continued the mottling of Level 2; a total of eight screens were sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: 1 small (<1cm max. dim.) frag of red-jasper CCS percussive shatter; 1 frag calcined bone;

Early Historic: 2 frags of a “black galls” thick-/circular-walled bottle (1 = wall frag, 1 = kick-up base frag); 6 frags of the same kind of med-dk-olive-grn bottle glass as the 4 frags from level above;

Historic/Recent: > 35 small frags window glass; 4 frags aqua vessel glass; 2 frags dark-aqua/turquoise vessel glass; one whole, cl/c-less circular-walled (<6cm-long/<2cm-dia.) pre-1905 cork-stoppered pill vial; 30 frags of cl/c-less vessel glass¹⁵ (these represent at least ten different objects; 3 of them are evidently from the same extremely thin-/circular-walled vial(?); 3 thicker-walled frags are embossed and are from the same vessel [...*DRUG CO...LTD*]); 11 frags of an amber-glass bottle (includes one large basal frag [base = 6.5cm-dia.], embossed *D R & Co* ; this mark is not shown in any of the bottle-makers mark guides consulted; it may be from a relatively small and short-lived glass maker); 20 frags (largest = rim frag 10cm max. dim.; another frag is 7cm long and part of a handle) that appear to be from the same greyish-white-glazed/buff-paste ironstone earthenware, large, thick-bodied pitcher (?); 18 frags of white-glazed/buff-paste ironstone earthenware, from at least five different objects (one of the small [1cm max. dim.] has black transfer-print floral designs on both glazed surfaces; the largest [6.5 max. dim.] is a basal frag with part of the makers mark [= the British Royal Arms {very common with many American as well as English pottery makers} with *WARRANTED...SHAW BURLS{EM}* = Anthony Shaw’s Staffordshire Potteries; this particular Shaw mark dates from ca. 1860-1900]); 2 frags (largest = 7cm max. dim) light-tan/buff-paste earthenware circular-walled ceramic bottle (likely beer; ca. 1870-1910); 1 small (0.5cm max. dim.) frag of yellow-tan glazed/buff-paste thin-bodied stoneware vessel (plate?); one <2cm-long frag milkglass; one 7cm-long frag of same kind of terra-cotta drain pipe found in level above; 16 frags un-burned mammal bone; 1 frag canine tooth (raccoon?); one 1cm-dia. mother-of-pearl button; one 10cm-long frag of stream-smoothed, slightly burned wood with small knife marks on one surface; 1 (0.5cm-dia.) brass rivet/snap; 2 amorphous pieces of lead solder; one 1.2cm-dia./2cm-long broken segment of a graphite-composite rod (similar to those found in other units); one 0.8cm-dia./1cm-long rod frag of the same material; one 4cm-long frag of slate; 1 small frag of what appears to be plaster

¹⁵ A number of these cl/c-less vessel fragments seem to have incipient “purpling” of the glass, which would date them ca. 1880-1920; the same trait holds true for some of the cl/c-less glass frags from the levels below.

with tan paint on one surface; 2 pieces of black rock that, based on the exterior texture, could be a non-siliceous petrified wood(?); > 50 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (both shank shapes present); numerous pieces of rusted ferrous wire and frags of unidentifiable ferrous objects, as well as many frags of brick, mortar, and slag.

Level 4 (90-120cm deep): At this level, the quantity of cultural items declined greatly and the fraction of small-grained alluvial sand and alluvial pebbles/small cobbles increased substantially. Sampling: Eight 3-gal screens of this level's material were sifted.

Cultural items:

Native: 1 small (< 1cm max. dim.) frag of a heat-damaged(?) red-jasper CCS pressure flake; 1 small frag of calcined bone;

Early Historic: 6 frags from what appear to be the same deep-aqua octagonal bottle from Level 2; 2 frags from what appears to be same med-dk-olive-grn, thin-/circular-walled bottle as the frags from the two previous levels;

Historic/Recent: 8 frags window glass; 11 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (representing at least 5 different objects; 1 = neck and mouth frag of a small, ca. 1890s flange-lipped/cork-stoppered bottle); 1 small frag amber vessel glass; 1 small frag white-glazed/white-paste ironstone earthenware object; 2 large frags of the same white ironstone/earthenware pitcher(?) as the greyish-white frags in level above; 13 frags mammal bone (larger pieces from a long bone); 1 small frag of concrete; 1 small frag of slate; 8 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (both shank shapes present); as well as some small frags of brick.

Level 5 (120-160cm deep): This level consisted of a very high volume of granitic sand, with numerous alluvial pebbles and cobbles (probably fill taken from downstream flood deposits?). Although the quantity of artifacts recovered from this level was only an even dozen, eight sample screens were taken.

Cultural items:

Native(?): 1 frag calcined bone;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent:

4 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (likely from at least 3 different objects); 1 frag charred mammal long bone; 2 frags slate (roof shingling?); 3 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (2 = square shanks); as well as a very few frags of unidentifiable rusted ferrous objects and similarly few frags brick.

Conclusions: Unit 10 appears to consist of an apparently imported (or at least re-deposited) “base” of alluvial sand, gravel, and cobbles (i.e., possibly, but probably not, an in-situ flood deposit), with an overlying secondary, well-mixed fill (i.e., material that had previously served as fill, probably elsewhere on the *Calle*) that includes a few Native/Early-Historic items and a few Recent items, but is dominated by very late 19th-century and early-20th-century items (what appears to be the highest percentage of such items of any of the units).

Unit 10 Photos



Unit 10 being excavated (toe utility conduit that crosses through unit, one of many such instances during the survey).



Level 2: rim frag of whiteware cup; basal/wall frag of octagonal-walled bottle.



Level 3: frag of "black" glass bottle; frag of ceramic beer bottle; whiteware frag with pre-1900 Shaw makers mark.



Level 2: 2 frags of red-jasper CCS debitage; frag of dk-olive-grn (wine?) bottle (post-1880); brass receptacle plate for (door?) lock.



Level 3: pill vial; medicine bottle frag (embossed "...Drug Co...LTD"); mother-of-pearl button; raccoon(?) canine tooth basal frag of amber beer/liquor bottle, embossed DR & Co.

Unit 10 Photos (cont'd)



Level 3: sample of nails and other ferrous objects



Level 5: example of alluvial pebble matrix found in evels 4 and 5.



Level 5: frag of slate (roofing?)

Survey Unit #11 (Nov. 5 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523427 / 4671713

Unit 11 is located on the west edge of the *Calle's* creek-side "bump out", adjacent to the Ashland Creek retaining wall, and directly west of the Mountain Supply Store, a few meters north of the north edge of the fence-enclosed, landscaped area that contains electrical boxes.

This unit was chosen due to its location in one of the *Calle* "bump-outs" (i.e., where the *Calle* surface extends farther than average to the west) where I expected that recent fills would very probably be found. Such late-twentieth-century fills may have been placed on a heretofore flood-zone surface or may have been replacement fill for previous fills that were lost to the 1964 and/or 1974 floods.

The assumption of finding only recent fills in this location along the creek edge was borne out by excavation of this unit. Aside from a basalt chopper and a possible *mano*/handstone (two large items that could have been incorporated into this fill from adjacent fill during placement of the newer fill?), all of the items found in this unit appear to post-date the 1960s and likely originated from a largely scrap-metal dumping site of that era.

The western one-quarter of the sawed-concrete opening for this unit proved to have a second concrete-slab surface buried at about 30cm deep; this is probably the western edge of a portion of pre-*Calle* walkway (post-1974 flood?) that was not removed prior to construction of the present (post-1997) *Calle* surface.

Level 1 (0-30cm deep): All concrete and sub-grade gravel, with larger-sized crushed rock (pit run) below; not screened.

Level 2 (30 60cm deep): This level is a continuation of the essentially sterile crushed-rock material. Dominated by >5cm-size rock frags w/ extremely minor amounts of soil material; not screened. Several large pieces of what initially appeared to be obsidian turned out to be solidified fragments of old roofing tar; the only other items observed were a piece of iron sewer pipe, a heavily rusted coat-hanger hook, and an equally rusted segment of ferrous wire. The crushed rock contains both granitics from the Ashland Creek watershed in the Siskiyou Mtns and volcanics from the Cascades, as well as quartzite pebbles from the Bear Creek Valley's non-marine conglomerate sediments. This mixed-rock fill most likely came from the long-operating alluvial-gravel quarry that is still operating along Bear Creek a short distance southeast of Talent, Oregon, a few miles from Ashland.

Level 3 (60-90cm deep): Dark, loose DG “soil” (with plentiful brick and metal frags) exceeds the volume of crushed rock in this level. At 90cm another concrete slab was encountered; however, because it slants noticeably and contains bent rebar and cut steel pipe, this is obviously a large broken slab that was dumped here as part of the recent fill. Eight screens were sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: one 9.5cm-long fine-grained basalt chopper/scrapper (w/ alluvial-cobble cortex); one 8cm max. dim. fire-cracked alluvial granitic cobble that has grinding evidence on two surfaces (a *mano?*)

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 3 frags window glass; 5 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (2 may be from light bulb or other extremely thin glass object); 4 frags emerald-green vessel glass (3 wall and 1 basal frag; remnant labeling on a wall frag identifies this glass as from a bottle of “Squirt” soda; 5 “globs” of melted glass; 3 >2cm frags of white-glazed/white-paste stoneware vessel(s); 1 small frag of the same kind of yellowish-tan-glazed, thin-walled ceramic as found in Level 3 of Unit 10; 1 small frag of bone; one 13cm-long 5cm-wide [piece of thin-gauge copper sheet; 1 brass “injector” object (automotive?); 1 brass plumbing(?) fixture (toilet apparatus?); one cut spiral piece of very thin-gauge aluminum; 5 brass (shoe/boot?) eyelets of four different diameters; 1 brass boot-lace “hook”; 3 segments of sheet-aluminum strips (2cm-wide) and one triangular, cut piece of sheet aluminum; one 12” x 16” triangular, green plastic pennant¹⁶; one 0.5cm-dia. piece of plastic tubing (for insulating electrical wire); 1 small frag of “Orangeburg” utility-conduit pipe (bituminous material covered with a metallic foil); 10 small, crumpled pieces of aluminum foil; one ½”-dia. black rubber or plastic washer for a screw; 1 rubber shoe heel (woman’s?); 1 small piece of what appears to be wallpaper; one 1cm-wide/10cm long piece of black plastic sheeting; one 1”-long sawed frag of 1”-dia. grey PVC (irrigation?) pipe; 5 frags solidified roofing tar; 1 rusted frag of a crown cap (from beer or soda bottle); 21 whole/frag nails (both square and round shanks; some are heavily rusted, while other are not); numerous frags of heavily rusted ferrous wire and scraps of unidentified objects, brick, mortar, and concrete.

Levels 4, 5, and 6 (90-165+cm deep): In order to access the material below the nearly 2cm-thick slab fragment in the western part of the unit, a portion of this slab was jackhammered out. Beneath the slab was a virtually solid mass of Recent-age scrap metal (mostly cut strips and other pieces of sheet aluminum and sheet steel), with the scrap lessening in volume below 140cm deep. These two levels contained virtually no soil and were not screened; with the scrap metal being both extremely unwieldy and very sharp, none of it was handled or collected. However, in order to ascertain if this scrap metal continued deeper, the excavator dug down to

¹⁶ *The pennant is the kind that auto dealerships use to attract customers to their lots: many pennants of different colors, hung on lines suspended from light poles, etc. [of different colors and strung from poles] are still used at auto dealerships to attract the attention of potential customers)*

>165cm (6') deep. The volume of scrap declined substantially, while fine-grained granitic alluvial sand and alluvial pea gravel increasingly dominated. Within this imported/re-deposited alluvial fill, cultural items that were observed included round nails, large pieces of "porcelain" (fragments of a toilet or sink?); fragments of mortar with white plaster on one surface, and a broken ca. 1955-1965 glass tumbler¹⁷.

Conclusions: The fills at Unit 11 were probably placed during a single episode, probably by means of a dump truck during post-1964 or post-1974 flood repairs.

As with the other four units (3, 14, 17, and 18) placed closest to the *Calle's* creek-bank retaining wall, the fills (although some earlier items were incorporated into them) appear to date to post-1964-flood-repair activities.

¹⁷ None of these items was collected. Regarding the tumbler, this distinctive faceted-base, somewhat barrel-shaped style of tumbler was popular during the late-1950s/mid-1960s; I can remember my family having identical tumblers during that time. This item has the "H-over-A" Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. makers mark on the base; this mark was used as late as 1964.

Unit 11 Photos



View to NE showing the poured-in-place concrete slab situated just below current Calle's surface.



View to west, jackhammering the large, intrusive concrete chunk (part of the fill); the poured-in-place concrete slab (located higher in elev. than the concrete chunk) is visible in foreground.



Mass of ca. 1960s-70s metal debris. Exposed beneath and adjacent to the concrete chunk.



Bottom of unit/Level 6, below the thick layer of metal scrap

Unit 11 photos (cont'd)



Level 3: basalt "chopper; section of sawed PVC irrigation(?) pipe.



Level 3: edge of "chopper."



Level 3: possible mano frag; plumbing (toilet-tank) apparatus



Level 3: possible mano.



Level 3: frag of ca. 1970s "Squirt" bottle; frag of solidified roofing tar; round nail; square nail.



Level 3: [portion of hard-rubber shoe/boot heel; automotive "injector" (?) mechanism.

Survey Unit #12 (Nov. 6 2013)

UTM 10 / 05323428 / 4671688

Unit 12 is located on the east side of the *Calle*, adjacent to the raised concrete “deck” at the back of the Masonic Building and directly behind that building’s Loft Brasserie restaurant. As with Unit 10, this unit is one of the most easterly of all the “main north/south *Calle*” units.

Level 1 (0-30cm deep): All concrete and sub-grade gravel not screened.

Level 2 (30-60cm deep): This level is a mottled mixture of consolidated light-colored DG and the beginnings of a distinct layer darker soil that contained visible areas of ash, brick fragments, and rusted metal fragments. Eight screens sampled; both of the “strata” contained a similar range of artifacts, and the level is treated as a single unit.

Cultural items:

Native: 3 potlidded frags of what appear to be three different percussion flakes of red-jasper CCS; 1 frag calcined bone;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 12 frags window glass; 1 frag frosted (on one side) window glass; 5 frags aqua vessel glass (largest [= 5cm max. dim.] is a rim frag from a large diameter (>20cm?), circular-walled container; 1 frag cl/c-less vessel glass; 2 frags of frosted (on both sides) cl/c-less vessel glass; 4 frags amber vessel glass (1=wall portion of circular-walled bottle; glass has bubbles and other imperfections); 1 frag white-glaze porcelain (translucent); 1 frag milkglass; 3 frags unburned bone; 2 frags of a crumpled/crushed thin-gauge copper/brass object (a >7cm-dia. screw-on lid?); 1 melted piece of lead solder; 1 [piece of burned-coal cinder(?); 3 heavily rusted bolts (2”, 3”, and 3½”, respectively); 2 pieces of two different horseshoes; 25 whole/frag heavily rusted nails; heavily rusted “blacksmith’s hardy” for an anvil (base portion that inserts into anvil’s hardy hole); numerous frags of rusted strap iron, brick, and slag.

Level 3 (60-90cm): The dark, ashy/charcoal-rich soil layer(w/ some clay) continues into this level, replaced at about 75cm by a lighter, mottled mixture of DG and dark, ashy/charcoal- (and ferrous-artifact)-rich soil. The color lightens noticeably from the dark material in the above. The quantity of ferrous objects increases dramatically; the highest of any level of any unit. Like the levels above and below it, *Level 3 also contains among the highest number of Native-period items of any unit/level of the Calle project* (total N = 12 pieces of debitage or tool fragments, 4 frags of calcined bone). Eight-screen sample.

Cultural items:

Native: one 3cm-max.dim. potlidded “chunk” of red-jasper CCS percussive shatter; 6 small frags of red-jasper and agate CCS debitage (pressure flakes and perc-flake frags); 1 small (<2cm max. dim.) frag of an obsidian bifacially flaked object (portion of base of a side-notched projectile point?); 1 small (<1cm max. dim.) obsidian pressure-flake frag; 2 small (<2cm max. dim.) basalt/andesite percussion-flake frags; 7 frags calcined bone; 1 small (1.5cm max. dim.) un-worked chunk of cl/c-less “agate” CCS, with rough-textured cortex over almost entire surface (not native to this drainage; nearest presence = Bear Creek gravels originating from Western Cascades);

Early Historic: one 5.5.-long neck/mouth frag of a “black-glass” bottle (drawn-neck/laid-on lip; ca. 1860s-70s spirits);

Historic/Recent: 16 frags window glass; 1 frag of same kind of one-sided “frosted” window glass found in level above; one 5cm-long shoulder/neck frag of aqua-glass, circular walled vessel; one 5.5cm-long wall frag of a rectangular-walled, embossed-label, aqua-glass “bitters” bottle (embossing is partial but it matches labeling for *Dr. KING’S NEW DISCOVERY for CONSUMPTION* [embossed {not paper-label} bottles; made/sold ca. 1880s-1890s); 5 frags of cl/c-less vessel glass (1=extremely thin-/circular-walled vessel; some have possible incipient “purpling”); 5 frags amber-glass thick-bodied/circular-walled bottle (largest is base/lower wall frag of 3”-dia beer bottle; partial embossing on base: “...S GLAS[S Co.[?]; probably ca. 1880s-1900s beer bottle [identical size, color, shape, and embossed lettering to an entire basal fragment, found in unit 16, that is embossed “WIS GLASS Co.” = 1880s beer bottle made by Wisconsin Glass Co. of Milwaukie]); 5 frags milkglass; one 5cm-long frag of a small-mammal rib; one $\frac{3}{8}$ ”-dia. brass button (smooth hemispheric surface with threading shank on back); one $>\frac{3}{8}$ ” copper/brass washer; one $\frac{1}{2}$ ”-dia. copper/brass washer; one frag of a black, molded (ceramic?, very hard rubber?, plastic?) screw-top lid (to a bottle with an approx. 1”-dia. mouth; material ID uncertain); one 3cm-long frag of $\frac{1}{2}$ ”-dia. composite (graphite?) rod (identical to those found in nearby Unit 1 and elsewhere; item does not leave a mark when scratched across another material surface); one <2cm-long frag of 1”-wide/oblong-x-section item of same material as previous object; 9 heavily rusted round-head bolts (ranging from $1\frac{1}{8}$ ”-to- $4\frac{1}{2}$ ”-long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ ”-to-1”-dia. shank); 3 square, heavy-duty nuts ($\frac{3}{4}$ ”, $\frac{1}{2}$ ” and 1”, respectively); one heavily rusted 2.5”-dia. round-bodied iron ring; one heavily rusted 4”-dia. flat-bodied ($\frac{3}{4}$ ”-wide) iron ring; one heavily rusted $1\frac{1}{4}$ ”-dia. iron washer; >60 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (square and round shanks); numerous frags of unidentifiable ferrous metal; frags of brick, slag, mortar, and charcoal.

Level 4 (90-120cm deep): This level sees a decline in the fraction of mineral soil and a major increase in portion of fine-grained granitic sand and alluvial granitic pea gravel. Ferrous items remain high in number, as does the relative quantity of definite/likely Native items. Eight-screen sample.

Cultural items:

Native: one small (base=1.2cm-wide/length=1.5cm) unbroken Desert-Side-Notched (DSN) projectile/arrow point of red-jasper CCS (very small blade may indicate re-use-re-sharpening); one large (4cm max. dim.) broken percussion flake of red-jasper CCS (probable heat-fracture potlid on one surface); 13 small (<2cm max. dim.) frags of red-jasper and "agate" CCS debitage; one <5cm max. dim. frag of fine-grained basalt debitage (w/ multiple flake scars on all surfaces (small concave edge could have been employed as a spokeshave); one 7cm-long/4cm-dia. "egg-shaped" quartzite alluvial pebble w/ definite pecking/pounding scars on both ends (hammerstone); one 10cm-long broken/fire-cracked piece of coarse/crumby granitic alluvial cobble (w/ probable "mano" use wear on the two, opposite flat surfaces; one 5cm max. dim. frag of fire-cracked granitic alluvial cobble with possible handstone/"mano" use on two adjacent surfaces; 2 large (>8cm max. dim.) of fire-cracked basaltic-andesite alluvial cobbles (with cortex, but likely from two different cobbles); 2 frags calcined bone;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 2 frags window glass; 1 large frag (4.5cm max. dim.) and 1 small frag (1cm max. dim.) of aqua vessel glass; 2 frags (largest=4cm max. dim.) cl/c-less (w/ heavy opalescent flaking patina) circular-walled vessel (bottle); 2 small frags cl/c-less vessel glass; one 4cm max. dim. amber-glass wall/shoulder frag of a circular-walled (whiskey?) bottle; one 2cm max. dim. frag of milkglass; 1 small (<1cm max. dim.) frag of white-glaze/buff-paste earthenware ceramic; one complete 2cm-long small-rodent humerus(?); 1 distal-end frag of small-rodent ulna(?); 1 well-preserved radius, 1 well-preserved metacarpal, 1 well-preserved fragment of an astragalus(?), and 1 well-preserved frag of a centroquartal tarsal(?) bone of a medium-sized ungulate (sheep?; could be deer, but the bones seem too small for an adult and too fused for a juvenile?); 8 unidentifiable frags of mammal bone; one <1cm max. dim frag f egg shell(?); 12 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (shank shapes undeterm'd); numerous pieces of heavily rusted, > 10cm max. dia., unidentifiable meat objects or fragments thereof; <10 frags each of brick, mortar, and charcoal.

Level 5 (120-150+cm deep): Level 5 of Unit 12 consisted of at least 95% fine-grained granitic sand in volume, with the remainder being granitic pea gravel and a very few alluvial pebbles. The artifact count declined dramatically from the level above. Eight-screen sample.

Cultural items:

Native: 8 small (<1.3cm max. dim.) pieces of red-jasper CCS debitage (pressure flakes and flake fragments; some are maroon and/or pottlidded from intense heat);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: one small (<2cm max. dim.) frag of milkglass; one complete 2cm-long small-rodent humerus(?); one small-rodent incisor; one ungulate (deer?) molar; one frag small-carnivore (raccoon?, small dog?) canine tooth; 2 small frags charred bone; 1 frag heavily rusted nail (square shank?); numerous small frags of brick and mortar (not collected).

Conclusions: Unit 12 had by far the largest number of nails and bolts of any unit. The same holds true (but not nearly to the same degree) with Native items.

The anvil “hardy” and the horseshoes may be due to this unit’s proximity to Emil Peil’s blacksmith shop and livery. These items may be compared to the presence of horseshoes and numerous ferrous fragments in nearby Units 1 and 10, as well as to the coal found in Unit 13; these are the three other main *Calle* units located closest to the Peil property.

As with most of the other main N/S *Calle* survey units, the fraction of fine-grained granitic sand and other granitic alluvium increased greatly below 120cm; this material is likely a fill imported from an area of flood deposition downstream (e.g., the Ashland Creek flood plain immediately south and north of Hersey Street).

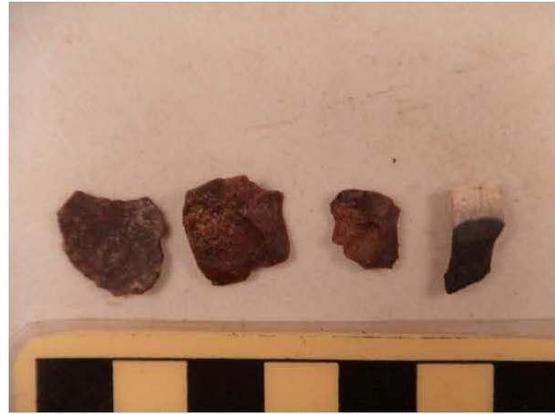
Unit 12 Photos



Unit shown as dark square just to left of tree.



Levels 3 and 4 contain the dark, charcoal-and-brick-rich layer of fill, which also has abundant ferrous items.



Level 2: 3 pieces of heat-damaged/potlidded red-jasper CCS debitage; 1 piece calcined bone



Level 2: anvil hardy; bolt; 2 horseshoes; square nail.



Level 3: square and round nails.

Unit 12 photos (cont'd)



Level 3: three view of blacksmith's anvil "hardy."



Level 5: sample of ferrous items (kes in lower-right for scale).



Survey Unit #13 (Nov. 7 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523432 / 4671671

Unit 13 is located near the south end of the *Calle*, adjacent to the rear of the Sesame Restaurant (Peil Bldg/Parkview Apartment Building) at 15 and 21 Winburn Way; it is situated directly behind Sesame Restaurant, next to the alcove that contains that building's bank of electrical-power meters.

This unit was chosen in order to increase the coverage within the widest portion of the *Calle* – i.e., the rectangular area located east of the main *Calle*, directly behind the Peil/Parkview Building (15 and 21 Winburn Way), the adjacent, Plaza-fronting brick building that contains Websters (11N. Main), and the old Bank of Ashland building that contains Treehouse Children's Bookstore (15 N. Main).

Level 1 (0-30cm deep): All concrete and sub-grade gravel, not screened. A natural-gas line and a large "hump" of poured concrete found at about 60cm in the south end caused the unit to be moved to the northern-most part of the sawed-concrete opening. Sterile granitic pea gravel dominated the material in this 1x1m down to a bit deeper than 60cm.

Level 2 (30-60cm deep): The recent, sterile pea-gravel fill continued down to about 50cm deep, with the typical dark DG-soil fill (w/ brick, etc.) showing at that depth. Six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 4 frags window glass; one 2cm-long frag cl/c-less (vessel? decorative item?) glass w/ thin layer of blue glass fused onto part of one surface (thus forming part of a geometric design of clear-and-dark-blue glass); 4 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (from 4 different objects, one of which may be a light bulb; the largest/thickest frag appears somewhat stream-rounded/abraded); 1 shoulder/neck/mouth portion of a small, cl/c-less, cork-stoppered bottle (medicinal?; mold seam part way up neck/ca. 1890s); 1 shoulder/neck/mouth portion of a cl/c-less, circular-walled, "fifth"-size bottle, w/ cork still in the mouth (liquor; mold seam goes up to and over the collar to the base of the "brandy finish"-style lip; the 3cm-long lip [which was machine applied and turned] has no mold seam due to the turned finish; ca. 1900)¹⁸; 3 frags bone (1= large, sawed "roast-beef cut"; 1 = chicken wing?); 3 pieces of coal; one >30cm long piece of #9 copper wire; two short strips of plastic construction/survey-type flagging, tied

¹⁸ Unless otherwise noted, for any cork-stoppered bottle-mouth frags that describe the bottle as "liquor" or "whiskey," the lip is a 2cm-to-3cm-long "brandy finished" lip.

together (orange and white flagging respectively); several pieces of very thin/shredding plastic bag(?) (similar to the kind of plastic bag in present-day grocery stores for vegetable produce); one rusted ferrous 9cm equilateral-triangular object ("tooth" blade to a hay cutter?); 1 ferrous pull-over/buckle-type gate latch (? , post-1940); one heavily rusted 40d+ nail/spike (round?); one 30d round nail; 7 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (both square and round shanks uncounted fragments of brick (some of which appear stream-rounded), mortar, and concrete.

Level 3 (60-90cm deep): This level continued to be a mottled mix of DG pea gravel and DG dark soil. Eight screens sampled; cultural material *extremely* sparse.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 1 frag window glass; 1 frag sawed "beef" bone; one 11"-long "water-hydrant" hex-nut wrench with 1¼ " hexagonal-nut fitting; 1 very heavily rusted fence staple; 1 frag square nail; numerous frags of brick, mortar, and concrete (most of these appear stream-rounded).

Level 4 (90-120cm deep): This level continued the same material and the same relative paucity of cultural items as the level above. However, at about 110-120cm depth, a cluster of relatively recent metal was encountered (a length of stainless steel 1"-dia. pipe; large pieces of a post-1950 agricultural implement [cultivator?], and unidentified ferrous objects. This cluster was photographed but these large items were not collected and are not listed below. Eight screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: one 3cm x 3cm x 1.5cm "chunk"/core frag of red/yellow-jasper CCS (interior is yellow, exterior [heat-treated?] surfaces are red); one 2cm max. dim. frag of red-jasper CCS percussion flake; one 3cm max. dim. basalt percussion flake;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 4 frags window glass; 1 frag aqua vessel glass; 3 frags cl/c-less vessel glass; 1 "glob" melted cl/c-less glass; 3 small frags amber vessel glass; 1 small frag bone; 3 frags coal; one 3cm-long frag of whitemetal (? , with rust adhesions on some surfaces); 2 frags heavily rusted nails (round shank?); one 7.5cm long piece of heavily rusted ¾" x ¼" iron bar; some brick frags, as well as mortar, concrete, charcoal, and rotted/"punk" un-burned wood.

Level 5 (120-150+cm deep): Below the cluster of large rusted-iron objects at the transition from level 4 to Level 5, the material became increasingly dominated by granitic fine-grained sand, pea gravel, and a small fraction of alluvial pebbles/small cobbles. Many of the brick fragments in this level appear to have been stream-rounded. Screened sample = eight screens.

Cultural items:

Native: 10 pieces red-jasper/"agate" CCS debitage; one 3.5cm-long frag of flaked whitish-pink CCS;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 1 frag window glass; 1 frag cl/c-less vessel glass; 1 frag white-glaze/buff-paste earthenware vessel (portion of handle of a cup?); 5 frags un-burned mammal bone (largest = 3.5cm-long frag of long bone); 5 frags of an unidentified (melted?) substance (plastic?); 1 piece coal cinder; 2 frags of charred wood (with slant-cut faces, from a saw?); one rusted ferrous 9cm equilateral-triangular object ("tooth" blade to a hay cutter?; identical to item in Level 2); 4 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (1 = square shank?; 1 = round shank?); uncounted fragments of *definitely* stream-rounded brick and concrete, as well as small frags of coal.

Conclusions: Other than the very recent trench fills in Unit 13 for the gas line and the presence of the massive concrete object, the sub-surface material in this unit may be largely from ca. 1965 fills that were derived almost entirely from downstream flood deposits on the Ashland Creek flood plain. The Native items could have easily been the result of full-length basement excavation of the Peil building, with the coal pieces and the ca. 1890s bottle fragments likely incorporated from the Peil property's re-deposited fills that would have been located close to this area of 1964-flood repairs.

Unit 13 photos



Level 1 and 2, showing surface of large concrete object that filled southern part of unit.



Bottom unit/level 5, showing utility pipes in/near sidewalls.



Level 3: water-hydrant-type hex-nut wrench.

Survey Unit #14 (Nov. 8 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523435 / 4671760

Unit 14 is located near the north end of the main N/S *Calle*, close to the creek retaining wall; it is situated within the *Calle* "bump-out" that is located directly behind the Odd Fellows Building/Greenleaf Restaurant (49 N. Main). The bulk of this unit's entire depth consisted of large alluvial cobbles/boulders and ¾"-minus crushed gravel (with the mixed granitic and volcanic rock types indicating a quarry source along upper Bear Creek).

It was with Unit 14 that the survey excavations went from 1x1m in size to 1m x 0.5m in size, and with the screening sample reduced from 8 to 3-6 screens per level.

Levels 1 and 2 (0-60cm deep): All concrete and sub-grade gravel, with the ¾ "-minus gravel extending down through Level 2; not screened

Level 3 (60-90cm deep): This level continued with the gravel, and this appears to be a fairly recent fill (post- 1964 or -1974 flood?) placed in this "bump-out" of the *Calle*. This level contained a 30cm-long frag of post-01960s cast-concrete 6"-dia. drain pipe; it also contained large alluvial boulders with some dark DG/soil. Six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 6 frags window glass; 6 small frags aqua vessel glass; 11 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (includes 1 shoulder/neck frag of an extremely thin-walled [medicine?] bottle); 1 frag green vessel glass; 1 frag amber vessel glass; 1 rim frag of white-glaze (with gold strip around rim edge) / white paste earthenware vessel (plate?); 2 small frags of white-glaze/white-paste earthenware vessel (1 = base frag of saucer?); 1 frag white-glaze/white-paste stoneware vessel; one 2cm-long frag of red-glazed/red-paste bisque/earthenware ("terra cotta" drain-tile pipe?) 1 small frag of bone; one 2cm-long piece of multi-strand copper wire; one 3cm-long piece of single-strand copper wire; 4 frags linoleum tile (3 = pinkish; 1 = green); 12 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (at least 1 = square shank); frags of brick, slag, and mortar.

Level 4 (90-120cm deep): Large boulders continued through this level and below, as did the ¾ "-minus crushed rock. Miraculously, it contained an unbroken ca. 1920 (ketchup) bottle. Six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: 2 small frags red-jasper CCS debitage;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 6 frags cl/c-less window glass; 1 small frag qua vessel glass; one complete/unbroken cl/c-less 16-oz. ketchup (?) bottle ("continuous-thread" screw-top [=post-1915; mold seam is quite visible from base to over the screw-top thread, but largely obscured by lipping tool's finish above thread to mouth; 9.5"- tall/2.5"- base); 13 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (1=rim frag of faceted-face tumbler(?); 1 = frag of decoratively surfaced faux "cut" glass [molded, not cut]; one 2.5cm max. dim. frag of yellow glass (w/ scaly opalescent patina); 1 small frag amber vessel glass; 1 small frag "red/white-swirled/striped glass (heavily damaged frag of a glass marble?); 1 small frag white-glaze/white-paste vitreous china; one 2cm-long frag white-glaze/white-paste stoneware; 1 very small, delicate frag of bird bone; one approx. 25cm-long piece of ¼ " dia. 6-strand copper wire (with some [bituminous-coating?] insulation remaining); 1 very small (<1cm max. dim) frag of foil-coated bituminous ("Orangeburg") utility pipe(?); 1 small/narrow-diameter piece of melted plastic insulation (for electrical wire); 1 large mule shoe; 1 heavily rusted handle/cutting blade of the "thumb half" of pair of scissors (broken tip); 17 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (both square and round shanks); frags of brick, concrete, slag, and mortar.

Level 5 (120-150cm deep): Level 5 of Unit 14 continued with crushed-rock fill mixed with boulders, cobbles, fine-grained sand, and some dark DG soil containing a few artifacts. Six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 3 frags window glass; one unbroken/complete 13cm-high, rectangular-bodied, aqua medicine(?) bottle (ca. 1880s, mold seam goes part way up the 3cm-long neck [which was pulled-twisted at the finish and has a slight unintended lean to it]); ; 3 frags aqua vessel glass; 5 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (= min. of 3 different objects); 1 small (1cm max. dim.) amber vessel glass; 1 small (<2cm max. dim.) cobalt-blue vessel glass frag; 1 "glob" melted aqua glass; 3 frags white-glaze/white-paste earthenware (=min. of 2 objects); 1 frag white "porcelain" electrical wiring insulator; 1 small frag burned bone; one < 0.5cm-dia., 1.2cm segment of a ceramic rod of unknown function; 1 frag of bird bone (chicken?); one 1cm-dia. brass rivet-receptacle ("jeans"?); 1 frag crumpled aluminum foil; 4 frags lighter-gauge aluminum foil; one <1cm-long frag of paper wrapper(?) white-on-blue letters (= "...ONTA..." [=CONTAINS ?]); 10 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (most are square but 1=round shank); several/uncounted frags of brick, mortar, and old concrete

Level 6 (150-165+cm deep): This level continued the crushed-rock fill and boulders, with fine-grained sand increasing notably in fraction. Six samples screened.

Cultural items:

Native: 3 frags of possible CCS debitage (red, green, and clear; the red and the green frags are of especially poor knapping quality; these items may actually be from the crushed-rock gravel and are not Native debitage; the apparent gravel source [Bear Creek gravel beds between Ashland and Talent] contain CCS nodules derived from the Western Cascades); 1 frag calcined bone;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 1 frag window glass; 3 small frags cl/c-less vessel glass; 1 small frag amber vessel glass; 2 frags un-burned bone; 1 brass/leather shoe/boot eyelet; one 2+cm-long conical-shaped object of unidentifiable composite material and unknown function; 8 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (unknown shank shapes); one 10cm-long stream-rounded(?) frag of old concrete.

Conclusions: Unit 14, as with the other units situated along the creek-side edge of the *Calle*, appears to consist mainly of fills that were placed recently, probably during repairs after the 1974 and/or 1997 floods.

Unit 14 Photos



Bottom of unit/Level 6 (on right); alluvial granite boulders become numerous by this depth.



Level 5: frag of porcelain elec. insulator; crumpled aluminum foil; same; frag of paper label ("[C]ONTA[INS]"); ca. 1880s medicine (?) bottle



Level 4: thumb-half of [pair of scissors]; horseshow.



Level 4: continuous ["universal"]-thread mouth (post-1915) ketchup (?) bottle.

Survey Unit #15 (Nov. 8 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523437 / 4671749

Unit 15 is located in the north half of the main n/s *Calle*, close to the rear of Oberon's Tavern (45 N. Main)

This unit proved difficult to excavate due to the confining presence of three utility lines. However, with the 1m x 0.5m-size of unit now employed, it proved possible to dig down to a depth of almost 150cm, well below the deepest depth of the *Calle* trenching here

Levels 1-2 (0-60cm deep): All concrete, sub-grade gravel, and recent trench-fill from the several buried-utility conduits; not screened.

Level 3 (60-90cm deep): Some brick-containing darker DG occurred near the top of this level and continues below. Six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: one ,1cm-long red-jasper CCS pressure flake; one 2.5cm-log green-jasper frag of a percussion flake; one 3cm long frag of fine-grained basalt percussive shatter; 1 frag calcined bone;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 5 frags window glass; 10 frags aqua vessel glass; 32 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (includes piece of lamp globe/chimney and neck/mouth frag of a very small medicine (?) cork-stoppered bottle; 1 "glob cl/c-less glass; 1 base/corner-wall frag of a small amber-glass (medicine?) bottle; 2 frags amber vessel glass (1= lip frag of cork-stoppered whiskey(?) bottle; one 2.5cm-long broken section of amber-glass semi-conical object (bottle stopper?); 1 small frag cobalt blue vessel glass; 2 small frags green vessel glass; one <2cm-max. dim. frag of porcelain (celadon-green glaze on exterior/convex surface, white glaze on interior/concave surface); 1 small frag yellow-glaze/buff-paste earthenware; 1 small frag white-glaze/white-paste vitreous china; one 2cm mx. Dim. frag milkglass; one 2+cm-long brass zipper pull; one 1.5cm-long brass nail/brad; one 3cm-long piece of lead solder; 1 piece of burned wood ("pie section" section of a round pole); one 7.5 max. dim. frag of saw-cut marble (same material as that found in Units 8 and 9; one 8cm-wide (at the back of the hoof) mule shoe; one frag of ferrous crown cap of a beer or soda bottle; 31 whole/frag heavily rusted nails 9both square and round shanks present); numerous small frags of brick and numerous large-to-small frags of slag.

Level 4 (90-120cm deep): This level continues to contain artifact-bearing DG but the fine-grained alluvial granitic sand appears before the bottom of this level (which, in other units) typically heralds a major decline in quantity of cultural items). Six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: one 1.5 max. dim. red/yellow-jasper CCS pressure flake; 1 frag (2.5cm max. dim.) translucent CCS percussive shatter; 1 frag calcined bone;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 5 frags window glass; 5 frags aqua vessel glass; 22 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (largest [4cm max. dim.] = shoulder/neck frag of a round-bodied bottle); 1 "glob" melted cl/c-less glass; 8 frags amber vessel glass (1=rim frag of small-mouthed bottle; these frags likely from same rectangular-walled amber-glass bottle as the basal corner frag found in the level above; 2 small frags cobalt-blue glass; 1 frag blue-glaze/white-paste stoneware vessel (blue goes from dark to lighter shade across the surface); 1 (<2cm max. dim.) frag of very light milkglass or extremely vitreous porcelain with etched design on one surface; 2 frags white-glaze/white-paste vitreous china or stoneware (from 2 different objects); one 4cm-long section of extremely thin copper ribbon/flattened wire; 1 spent lead bullet (.45 caliber?; semi-flattened "point" indicates that it was fired into a relatively soft substance such as wood); 22 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (at least 3 square shanks present); 1 un-rusted square 6d nail; some frags of brick and slag.

Level 5 (120-150cm deep): In this level, DG soil, etc. gives way to almost complete volume of fine-grained granitic sand w/ some granitic pea gravel and a few alluvial pebbles/cobbles. Six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 1 small frag unglazed white-paste earthenware; 1 frag un-burned bone; 12 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (both square and round shanks); a very few frags of brick and slag.

Level 6 (150-165+cm deep): Material is virtually all fine-grained granitic sand and other alluvium (likely brought in from a nearby flood deposit and almost certainly not an in-situ remnant of flood deposition. Six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 2 frags window glass; 2 small frags cl/c-less vessel glass; one 1cm-dia. Circular piece of very thin-gauge copper/brass sheet; 10 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (round shanks present).

Conclusions: Unit 15 was one of the several units purposely placed close to the rear of various Plaza buildings, so as to investigate whether such locations might retain some evidence of intact Native or Early Historic deposits.

However, Unit 15 – like these other units -- is completely composed of thoroughly mixed fills, apparently placed in 1920s or into the mid-20th century, fills that incorporate items from older fills. Unit 15 has also been very heavily impacted by past buried-utility trenching/filling.

Unit 15 Photos



View to east, showing three utility conduits that confined excavation of this unit to a 1mx0.5m area.



Similar view, at a deeper level.



Level 3: Muile shoe

Survey Unit #16 (Nov. 12 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523432 / 4671727

Unit 16 is located in the central portion of the main n/s *Calle*, close to the rear of renaissance Rose (37 N. Main). This unit increased coverage both in the center portion of the main *Calle* and increased investigation of the area close to the rear of the Plaza buildings.

Level 1 (0-30cm deep): This level consisted entirely of the *Calle's* concrete surface and the sub-grade gravel; not screened.

Level 2 (30-60cm deep): Level 2 contained sub-grade gravel down to about 35-40cm, with the "usual" dark, brick/ash/charcoal-containing DG soil below that. Six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: 1 obsidian biface-thinning flake (>1cm max. dim.; appears to be light/dark-striated Glass Mountain material);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 3 small (<1.5cm max. dim.) frags window glass; 6 small frags aqua vessel glass; 11 small frags cl/c-less vessel glass; 9 small frags amber vessel glass; 1 small frag light-green vessel glass; 2 small frags cobalt-blue vessel glass (1 frag-embossed with "...WO..."); 2 small frags milkglass/*extremely glassy* "vitreous china"?; 1 small frag of white-glaze (rust adhesions/staining conceal paste color) earthenware (w/ portion of a blue design or makers mark; one 2.5cm dia. lightning stopper (ceramic stopper sealed by means of a metal bail held in tension; used for both ceramic and glass beer and soda bottles, *ca. 1880-1910s/20s* [this stopper has barely visible lettering: "...ERPP..."; the lightning stopper is *presently employed by some large brewers for "specialty" beers, but this one likely dates ca. 1900-1920; as opposed to the subsequent {and nearly universal} "crown cap" closure of ca. 1910s-Present, the lightning-stopper bottle closure enabled re-sealing of the bottle for later consumption of its remaining contents*]); 2 small frags un-burned bone; 1 crumpled/twisted > 20cm long piece of copper (electrical?) wire; one 3cm-long piece of thin/twisted copper ribbon; approx. one-half of a >2cm-dia. copper/brass ring (the copper itself = <2mm-dia.); one approx. 3cm x 2cm, oblong x-section, copper-walled object (*ca. 1970s battery?*); one 4cm-long piece of melted lead solder; one 3cm-long unidentifiable piece of whitmetal; one 2cm-long piece of thin whitmetal wire; 2 small pieces of thin-gauge plastic (1=pink, other=white); 3 short pieces of unidentified composite-material square x-section (<0.5cm x 0.5cm) "rod" (or piece of phyllite?); 4 pieces coal; 39 whole/frag heavily rusted nails (both square and round shanks present); numerous frags of unidentifiable frags of rusted metal, as well as frags of brick, charcoal, and concrete.

Level 3 (60-90cm deep): This level continued with the dark-DG artifact-containing fill, but an unidentified buried-utility conduit in the level yielded substantial recent trench fill as well. Six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: 2 small (1cm and less) frags of obsidian biface-percussive shatter; 1 small (1cm max. dim.) red- and yellow-jasper CCS percussion flake; one 7.5cm max. dim. initial-stage percussion flake from a stream-rounded quartzite cobble; possible/probable edge-use (cutting?) along distal edge of flake (alluvial cortex on entire dorsal surface; not native to Ashland Creek [nearest source: Payne Cliffs non-marine conglomerate sediments and the resulting eroded/re-deposited cobbles found in Bear Creek gravels between Ashland and Talent]);

Early Historic: one >4cm max. dim. frag deep-aqua shoulder frag of a thick-walled (0.5cm x-section), circular-walled bottle (numerous bubble in glass; opalescent patina on exterior surface);

Historic/Recent: 6 frags window glass; 3 frags light-aqua, thin-walled/circular-walled bottle (definitely from different bottle than the frag described above; base frag indicates a basal diameter of 8cm; this base frag is embossed: 36); one 7cm-dia. base of a cl/c-less stemmed "goblet" or other stemmed drinking glass; 17 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (from at least 5 different objects (some frags with incipient purpling); one 7cm-long frag melted cl/c-less glass; 4 frags (largest = 2.5cm long) amber vessel glass; 1 very small (<0.5cm max. dim.) frag of white-glaze earthenware (probably from same object as frag from level above); two very small frags of extremely thin-x-section, all-white porcelain/vitreous china (?); two small frags of all-white extremely glassy porcelain, vitreous china, or milkglass; 3 frags of very brittle cork; one front portion of a shoe or boot sole (appears to have been patched 1 piece un-burned bone (small mammal astragalus?)); one 15-cm max-dim piece of angular basalt (pillow basalt?); one un-rusted shank piece of a 8d-10d square nail; 1 fired large caliber (.45?) lead bullet; frags of brick, mortar, and very decomposed concrete.

Level 4 (90-120cm deep): Fine-grained, light-colored granitic sand dominates below 100cm deep; artifact count declines. Six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: 4 frags window glass; 2 frags med-/light-aqua vessel glass (from two different objects; smaller frag is rim frag); 4 frags cl/c-less vessel glass (from at least two different objects); 1 base frag of amber-glass, c. 1880s beer bottle (base=8cm diameter; embossed *WIS GLASS Co. 40* [= Wisconsin Glass Co., a beer-bottle maker that operated in Milwaukee under this name and used this makers mark ca. 1881-1886]); 1 very small frag of extremely thin-x-section, all-white porcelain/vitreous china (?; almost certainly from same object as the two frags in level above); one large (8.5 max. dim.) base/wall frag of a white-glazed earthenware,

flat-bottomed/circular-/slant-walled bowl (rust adhesion and a great deal of crazing on both exterior and interior surfaces; probably from same object as the two small frags found in the two levels above); one >1cm-long copper/brass shoe-sole screw (probably from the shoe/boot sole found in level above); 1 small frag of dried/brittle cork (same as the frags in level above); one 1cm-long/very thin x-section piece of red/orange plastic; 4 frags heavily rusted nails (square shank present, possibly round shank as well); uncounted small frags of brick.

Level 5 (120-150+cm deep): The material is almost completely fine-grained sand, with some alluvial granitic pea-gravel and pebbles. Extremely few artifacts; six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: 1 small frag of obsidian biface-thinning (percussion?) flake (probably from same object as the obsidian flakes found in levels above);

Early Historic: none;

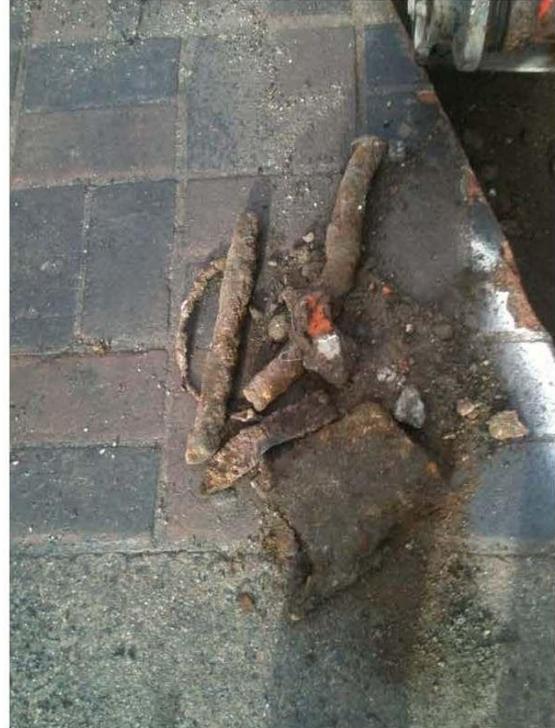
Historic/Recent: 1 small frag window glass; 1 neck/mouth frag of light-aqua, cork-stoppered liquor bottle ("brandy-finish" lip = 2cm wide); one 2.5cm-long frag of thin-x-section, all-white porcelain/vitreous china (likely from same object as frags in the two levels above); 5 frags heavily rusted nails (square shanks present); 2 frags brick (1= >9cm-long; both appear to have stream-rounded edges/corners).

Conclusions: Unit 16 consists of well-mixed fills containing a variety of different-aged artifacts. However, the somewhat higher-than-average density of alcohol-related items may reflect the fact that at least two saloons were once located on the Plaza near this part of the *Calle*.

Unit 16 Photos



Above and below: excavation of unit confined by utility conduits.



*Sample of some of the misc. ferrous pieces from Level 3
(Subsequent monitoring of construction-phase trenching near this unit yielded a concentration of over 15 horseshoes and a bastard file from the fill.*



Level 2: Barely rusted square nail; large caliber bullet (fired into comparatively soft material).

Unit 16 Photos (cont'd)



Level 2: "lightning stopper" closure for beer bottle; frag of embossed cobalt-blue vessel glass.; crushed D battery?



Level 3: base of stemmed "goblet": basal frag of bottle or jar (embossed "36").



Level 3: Dorsal surface of alluvial-quartzite-cobble flake expedient tool (knife?)



Level 4: piece of red/orange plastic; basal frag of 1880s beer bottle (Wisconsin Glass Co.)



Ventral surface of same quartzite flake tool.

Unit 16 Photos (cont'd)



Level 5: mouth of pre-1905 liquor bottle (cork stoppered, w/"brandy finish" lip



Level 4: basal/wall frag of large whiteware vessel

Ashland Calle Guanajuato

J. M. LaLande

Notes on Results: Excavation of the Calle Project Sub-Surface Survey Units 17 and 18

Units 17 and 18, the final two units of the *Calle* survey, were placed along the *Calle*, from the *Calle*'s "south entry" (adjacent to Winburn Way and across that street from lower/northern-most Lithia Park) and extending north along the portion of the *Calle* that is bounded by Sesame Restaurant (Peil/Parkview Building; at 21 Winburn Way) on the east and by both the Winburn Way culvert over Ashland Creek and the adjacent Ashland Creek retaining wall on the west.

These units were selected because of their proximity (< 70 meters) to the portion of Site 35JA 517 that was excavated by SOULA (Tveskov and Kelly 2003), which is located *across Ashland Creek* from the *Calle* and about 60-70 meters to the southwest of Unit 18.

Survey Unit #17 (Nov. 13, 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523433 / 4671654

Unit 17 is located between the west end of the Peil/Parkview Building and the creek's retaining wall.

Level 1 (0-30cm deep): All concrete and sub-grade gravel material down to 30cm; not screened.

Levels 2-6 (30-160+cm deep): Level 2 and all subsequent levels into Level 5 consisted of a distinctively grey, compacted DG "sand"/pea-gravel (most likely originating at one of Ashland's several "granite pits," where decomposed granite is excavated for various alley-surfacing, filling, and building-site leveling purposes). In Level 5, this gray DG began to be replaced by much lighter-colored, finer-grained alluvial granitic sand, which extended to the bottom of the unit. Six screens *each* were sampled from each of these four levels; no cultural material of any kind was found: entirely sterile fill.

Cultural items:

Native: none;

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: none.

Conclusions: The entirety of Unit 17's 1.5-meter depth is sterile fill that appears to post-date either the 1974 or the 1997 flood, when major erosion damage in this part of the *Calle* required major repair. (Steve Walker, of the City's Water Dept. confirmed that the fill dates to the 1997-flood repair, as was indeed the case all along this southern-most section of the *Calle* [i.e., south of Unit 13], including both Units 17 and 18.)

Unit 17 Photos



View north of completed unit (sterile 1990s fill)



The gray fill is compacted DG, likely brought from one of the towns nearby "granite pit" quarries.

Survey Unit #18 (Nov. 13, 2013)

UTM 10 / 0523435 / 4671648

Unit 18 is located at the southern-most end of the *Calle*, which is actually also part of the Winburn Way south-bound-lane sidewalk.

Level 1 (0-30cm deep): All concrete and sub-grade gravel material down to 30cm; not screened.

Levels 2 (30-60cm deep): The sub-grade gravel extended down to almost 35cm deep, being then replaced by the same distinctively gray, post-1974 DG sand/pea-gravel fill found in Unit 17. At the contact between the sub-grade gravel and the underlying gray DG, in the northwest corner of the unit's excavation, was a >10cm-long basaltic alluvial cobble visible within the sidewall. This object was removed and identified as a cobble-chopper. Level 2 = six screens sampled.

Cultural items:

Native: one >10cm-long, basalt alluvial cobble, unifacially percussion-flaked along the wider end of this ovate-in-outline-shaped cobble to form a cobble-chopper (found at 35cm deep, in sidewall, at contact between concrete's subgrade gravel and gray DG); one small (<1cm max. dim.) red-jasper percussion-flake frag (found within screen of material obtained from top of this level; probably about same elevation as the chopper);

Early Historic: none;

Historic/Recent: none.

Levels 3-6 (60-165+cm deep): These levels replicated the same gray DG sand levels in Unit 17's Levels 2-5 and the same fine-grained sand as Unit 17's Levels 5 and 6. Six screens each from Levels 3 and 4; 3 screens each from levels 5 and 6; *all sterile*.

Conclusions: Unit 18 also contains post-1997-flood fill. The two Native items found at about 35cm deep probably resulted from random occurrences nearby (e.g., within the exposed, eroded parts of the *Calle's* earlier sub-surface fills) and their inclusion with some other debris that was "push-broomed" by the workers onto the upper surface of the gray DG fill. *Their presence in this context is certainly not the result of deposition during the Native period.*

Unit 18 Photos



View northeast along Winburn Way to Unit 18 (within the traffic barricades). The Ashland Plaza is directly beyond the building shown in here; Lithia Park is to the right, on the opposite side of Winburn Way.



View north, showing unit at edge of sidewalk next to Winburn Way.



Deep crushed-rock fill in upper portion of unit.



Bottom of unit (at >165cm deep); other than the two "intrusive" items mentioned in the unit description, entire depth was sterile, post-1997 fill.

Unit 18 photos (cont'd)



Level 2: basalt cobble-chopper; intrusive into the fills (likely as part of post-filling clean-up)



Edge-wise view of chopper



Impression in west sidewall of unit made by "in situ" cobble chopper.

Appendix B:
Archaeological Monitoring Report
for the City of Ashland
***“Calle Guanajuato”* Re-Surfacing Project**

Monitoring occurred daily throughout the trenching/excavation phase of construction. Regarding the mixed-fill character of the *Calle*, the results of the monitoring support/confirm the conclusions drawn from the results of the survey. No evidence of any intact archaeological deposits with possible integrity was found during the monitoring.

Locations for items revealed by the monitoring efforts sample screening from the contractor’s trenching sidewalls are approximate and without GPS coordinates. Aside from a single artifact (an unbroken ca. 1880s bitters bottle w/ embossed label) that was deemed particularly interesting and/or “display-worthy,” none of the items encountered during the monitoring effort were collected/retained for curation as part of the survey collection.

December 4, 2013:

Visited the *Calle* to see if project’s general contractor, KOGAP Excavating, Inc., of Medford, has begun staging equipment or exploratory potholing at the project area. They had just arrived that afternoon and done two small potholes (<2’ deep) where the elec. transformer will be placed (i.e. immediately north of the north wall of the IOOG Bldg (Mix Coffee Shop, and immediately west of the western-most portion of the IOOF basement stairway from the Plaza sideway down to the Mix/IOOF basement; this location is immediately south of the current concrete surface of the *Calle*). The potholes had revealed a number of buried utility lines, and they will not do any more exploration until tomorrow.

December 5:

Arrived *Calle* at 0730, but KOGAP crew not at site until 0830 (temps well below freezing this morning). Upon crew’s arrival, foreman agreed to my request to use excavator to go ahead and remove a bit more soil from their potholed transformer site, so that I could examine some of the deeper soil (between 2’ and 5’ deep). The excavation yielded only recent basement fill from the ca. 1970 demolition of the 1910s brick building that sat on this location (i.e., same pit-run rock-quarry fill material, underlain by the same DG fill material as found during survey in very nearby Units 4, 7, and 8). This small removal got below the deepest that their transformer poured-concrete work would be excavated; due to culturally sterile nature of these fills in the nearby survey units, I did not screen any of this very distinctive and easily recognizable ca. 1970 fill.

December 6-15:

Due to the Dec. 6 snow storm (approx. 4-6” snowfall in Ashland, followed by seven days of sub-freezing temperatures), this period entailed no construction work of any kind.

December 16:

KOGAP crew (Jason Twiddel and Bryan Hackwell) on site; work confined to a small amount of hand shoveling; crew preparing the excavated, level area (i.e., immediately west of IOOF Bldg's north-wall basement stairway) for placement (at 4.5' deep) of the partially sub-surface concrete box for project's new electrical transformer; all material still same sterile, ca. 1970s fill as in Units 4, 7, and 8).

December 17:

KOGAP crew engaged in another small-potholing search for location of buried utility lines within project area. I offered to share with them my survey-phase photographs that showed buried utilities in several of the survey units. These photos proved helpful to them (due to what the crew described as possible discrepancies between some of the marked/"located" lines and their actual buried locations).

December 18:

Equipment malfunction halted all but handwork for much of this day; crew began extending trench to NE from the new transformer site adjacent to IOOF Bldg ("Mix"), within center of *Calle*, to the N. Main sidewalk; excavation exposes a continuation of 1970s sterile basement fill.

December 19:

Trenching (3.5' deep/2' wide) continuing to the NE, towards the N. Main sidewalk; trench passed right through a portion of my Unit #7 (which had been backfilled/tamped with gravel when finished).

December 20:

Trenching NE to sidewalk completed; other than the 2013 gravel from my survey unit, the sidewalls exposed only the pit-run/crushed-volcanic fill and the compacted DG fill from the 1970s demolition for the entire length. Based on the arch'l survey, this was as expected.

December 23:

Start of the 4.5'-deep trench westward from newly built elect.-transformer site down slope to main *Calle*. Very little progress; material excavated/exposed remains the same sterile "pit-run/DG" fill.

December 26:

Brief visit in p.m.; no progress in trench's length (all work confined to the transformer site and laying conduit from it to the sidewalk).

December 27:

Trenching to west extended sufficiently far to expose the old concrete basement floor of the 1970-demolished brick building, below the "pit-run/DG" fill. Trench also exposes parts of my survey's Unit 9, and extends < 30cm below basement floor. Sample screening from trench sidewalls, 3'-4' deep = same basic assemblage of items as this depth in my Unit 9.

December 30 and 31, January 2:

Several visits: KOGAP crew excavating and deep trenching during these three days in the area at/near/between Units 4, 5, 6, and 7, for the new water main. Considerable time spent locating and making connection to existing main, as well as trenching for new H2O main's path to be laid *beneath* the crossing of the City's East Main storm-sewer main 3'-dia drain pipe in the middle of the *Calle* (i.e., close to where storm-drain outlets into Ashland Creek); unexpectedly, due to City H2O Dept's decision on

whether KOGAP's water-main line should go over or under this main storm drain, this involved excavation as deep as 15' below surface (!) to provide sufficient space beneath the existing storm drain. In between Units 4 and 5, this trenching exposed the entire pit-run-filled depth of the ca. 1970-filled basement at the east/front/N. Main end of that former building, and the trenching there went below the old basement floor (concrete floor = crumbling, easily removed) and, from there on down into alluvial sand/DG/pebble/cobble, down to the bottom of the trench (i.e., no cultural fill beneath KOGAP's deeply excavated eastern-most part of the basement). The trenching in this area also exposed a feature (at from 15cm down to about 130cm) that was not found during the survey: a small intact section of lower wall (brick) from the front/SE corner wall of the former building. Afternoon of Jan. 2 occupied with placement of new water main in this trench downslope/west to as far as Unit 8.

January 3:

KOGAP is now "finish" trenching for the new water main that's being extended from the Jan. 2 terminus down the *Calle's* NE dog-leg section (i.e., along N side of IOOF Bldg) towards the creek and approaching close to the point of the trench's forthcoming left turn to the south, i.e., onto the main N/S *Calle*.



View NE and upslope towards N Main St. from dog-leg corner of Calle showing new water main in KOGAP trench, excavated full length of the ca. 1970-filled basement. "Pit run" (reddish) material in upper part of trench and compacted DG (gray) below._)

January 6:

Trenching (<30cm/3' wide and approx.. 1.35m/4.5' deep) is now at/past the location of Survey-Unit 9 and has made the turn to the south; four 2-gal sample screens taken from lowest 20cm of the trench excavation, between Units 9 and 3, yielded materials very similar to those found in Unit 9: numerous frags of brick, charcoal, and mortar, some window glass and heavily rusted nails, several small fragments of cut marble.

KOGAP was also trenching northward from a newly installed power vault, situated about 10m south of the footbridge, to the left/south abutment of the footbridge (for the power and other utility lines that will cross the creek, suspended m the underside of the bridge. This short-length trench (4.5' deep at the vault but rising gradually to less than 2.5' deep where it meets the conduits suspended from the bridge) is located next to the creek-edge wall of the *Calle*; largely boulder/cobble fill, but with some older DG

fills (similar to those exposed in nearby Units H20 and 12. However, in the central one-third of this trench's entire length (i.e., entire length from vault to bridge), a discontinuous lens of dark-brown "Stratum F-like" soil was observed; it extended from about 45cm to 60cm deep (at the deepest) and was underlain by a tan, heavily compacted DG fill that included some brick frags. I took 4 gallons of this material from the sidewall exposures and screened it; total recovery = one small (6cm long), flaked basalt (alluvial cortex) cobble tool ("side scraper"); one 2.5 max. dim. bifacially flaked yellow-/red-jasper CCS item (likely a "Cottonwood triangular" projectile-point preform, nearly completed and ready for the side- or corner-notching finish); one frag of translucent tan agate CCS debitage; 5 small frags of red-jasper CCS debitage; one frag of obsidian percussion-flake; one mouth-rim frag of aqua-glass cork-stoppered "medicine" (?) bottle; 2 small pieces of window glass; four nails (2 of them definitely square shanks; other two heavily rusted but probably square as well); and numerous small brick and charcoal frags.

These screen-recovered items would seem to indicate this material is possibly from (or extremely similar to) the Plaza's Stratum F (i.e., Site 35JA517). However, its (a) very shallow depth below the *Calle* surface; (b) thinness and discontinuity; and (c) position atop a definite DG fill all indicate it being a very late addition to the *Calle* area, very possibly originating from some mid-20th-century basement excavations in one of the Plaza buildings, or from removal of underlying soils from the Plaza during previous modifications of that area, with the excavated material being used as fill in the Plaza's "back alley." As the main-line trenching continues to the south, I will remain especially attentive to other possible lenses of "Stratum-F" fill that could become exposed in the sidewalls.



View east at rear of Greenleaf Deli/IOOF Bldg, showing buried conduits exposed in wall of new main *Calle* trench.



Approximately even with IOOF Bldg's southwest corner, sidewall exposure in KOGAP's new main trench: Various layers of compacted, re-deposited older fills that were placed (post-1960s) above the now-collapsing sidewall of sand/DG trench fill of an early-mid-20th-century/long-abandoned utility (water main?) line.

January 7:

Trenching continues south at the standard 4.5' depth; numerous old utility conduits exposed as the trench extends south alongside/past Unit 3 and extending towards location of Unit 14. As with Unit 3, fill of numerous large boulders/cobbles occurs in upper part of trench, with dark-soil/"brick-rich" fill and then DG below to bottom of trench. Several 2-gal sample screens taken from back-dirt and from sidewalls of a 3'-4'-deep/6' long area approximately even with Unit 3. All the sample screens yielded an assemblage very similar to that recovered from that Unit 3. Of these screens, one representative 2-gal sample yielded: numerous frags of brick, mortar, melted glass; one piece of cut bone; over 10 pieces each of window glass and vessel glass (same range of glass colors as Unit 3); and numerous heavily rusted nails. The two screens also yielded a brass button, a small unifacially worked frag of obsidian, a piece of bright-green glass similar to the 1960s-70s green-bottle frags found in Unit 3, a piece of labeled cellophane wrapping ["...[R]EAL..."?], and a piece of melted red plastic.

January 8:

Main trenching now past Unit 3 and approximately even with Unit 14. Sample screens from bottom 60cm sidewalls of the approx. 130cm-deep trenching at this location yielded typical assemblage of small frags of window/vessel glass; broken whiteware/stoneware ceramic frags; brick, rusted nails (square and round). An unbroken ca. 1885-1895 "medicine" bottle was found in the west sidewall during excavation = amber glass; thin-oval x-section body, mold seam up to cork-stoppered lip, but w/ hand-applied lip; approx. 23cm tall; embossed with illustration of a safe and with: (above the safe) *Warner's Safe Kidney & Liver Cure*; (and, below the safe:) *Rochester, N.Y.* (*Warner's* patented medicine was sold from ca. 1883

into the early 1890s; the 1893 economic depression apparently ended its popularity, at least under that name). *This item was retained for curation with the survey collection.*



Ca. 1885 "Warner's Cure" bottle recovered from KOGAP's main trench.

January 9:

Main *Calle* trenching slowed yesterday and today by various issues, including need to jackhammer out an old, buried concrete footing/abutment that partially blocked the trench's full width. I took several 2-gal buckets of dark, artifact-containing soil from the dark, artifact-containing material at 90cm to 120cm in the east sidewall just to the south of location of Unit 14 (even w/ wooden stairs of back of Salamé Restaurant). The screens yielded numerous frags of brick, concrete, and mortar, as well as frags of window glass, clear/c-less and aqua vessel-glass frags. In addition to such items, one representative 2-gal sample also yielded two pieces of whiteware ceramic, 3 nails (all w/ round shanks), 1 small piece of coal, and a small piece of "toothed-edge"/thin-gauge copper/brass.

In addition, the following larger items (observed during the excavation process) were retrieved directly from the 90-120cm deep fill as it was being excavated: one whole/unbroken, faceted/round-bodied, clear/colorless-glass soda bottle (crown-cap closure; Owens-Illinois makers mark indicates manufacture in 1935); one entire/unbroken milk glass (cold cream?) jar (7cm dia./8.7cm tall; w/ Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.

makers mark on base [this *H-over-A* mark spans 1923-1964], w/ screw-top rim for a metal lid); one 9cm max dim frag of light blue-green vessel glass (large, stemmed decorative vase?, apparently coming from the bottom of "vase" portion and the top of the adjoining stem?); one 3.5-dia/4cm-high white "porcelain" electrical-wiring insulator (screw-in wall-type; base embossed with a 4 on the right side of the basal hole; surface on left side of hole is damaged/missing but a small portion of a number/letter is present); one 5.5cm-high, 3.5cmx3.5cm "square"-bodied, round-necked bottle/jar (ca. 1890s manufacture; cork-stoppered; contains remnants of what appears to be green paint); and one (10cm max dim) rim frag of a blue-transfer earthenware soup tureen(?), w/ hand-painted accents applied in "shiny gold" paint.

This day's trenching exposed a considerable length of existing buried/active utility conduits in middle-elevation portion of the trench's east sidewall. Late in the day, soil shearing in the unstable fills caused a collapse, and the conduits fell into the trench, with some of the active utilities' plastic-conduit pipes breaking open. This halted further progress while the situation is remedied. All along this north part of the main *Calle's* KOGAP trench, due to the engineers' recent modification in the plan, the digging is situated less than 4' from the creek-side retaining wall (i.e., the trench is not centered in the *Calle's* overall width).

January 10:

KOGAP crew and City staff working on repair of yesterday's damage; no forward progress on trenching.

January 13:

Repairs completed and about 30-40' worth of forward (southward) progress (trench is now past Oberon's, even w/ Louie's Tavern); trenching exposed substantial length of excavation where large concrete slabs are exposed between 2' and 4' below surface (probably 1974 fill). Damage to Charter Communication's active conduit led to halting work in the early p.m.

January 14:

Charter's damage repaired; trench now even with north part of Renaissance Rose. Took several 2-gal samples of dark soil with frags of charcoal/brick/glass from sidewalls about 8' south of "trillium-painted" transformer box. In addition to small fragments of brick, mortar, burned wood, and window glass, cultural items from one representative 2-gal screened sample consisted of: one 4cm max dim exhausted core of yellow-jasper CCS; one <>1cm max dim piece of fire-damaged/crazed grey-chert CCS shatter; one small piece of unburned bone; one small 'glob' of cl/c-less melted glass; one small frag of coal; one 1cmx 0.3cmx0.2cm piece of what appears to be sheared stainless steel; 5 rusted nails/frags (both square and round shanks).

City Electric Dept. now trenching south of the new power vault that was placed just south of the footbridge; I took several samples from sidewalls 12' south of vault, at 2'-3' deep (i.e., to bottom of this relatively shallow trench). Cultural items from a representative 2-gal screened sample included: one 1cm max dim frag of red-jasper CCS debitage; one 3cm-long frag of safety glass (post-1930?); 3 small frags of window glass; 2 "globs" of melted cl/c-less glass; one small piece of un-burned bone; one tin (?) button core (likely from a fabric-covered button); 2 small pieces of hard gray plastic (PVC?); one small piece of concrete with orange spray paint (buried-utility-marker) on surface; one 10cm-long piece of stiff copper wire (approx.. 0.25cm dia.); and 5 rusted nails (all appear to have round shanks).

January 15:

Trenching now even with south part of Renaissance Rose and with the northern part of the Calle's big "bump-out" at this location (i.e., the bump-out where Unit #11 was located); mostly recent fills showing in the sidewalls; today's excavation had to go to below 4.5' deep due to an old water main; at this depth, the material is alluvial sand. I took several buckets of sidewall material from near the bottom of trench (3'-4.5' deep); one representative 2-gal screen yielded: one <1cm max dim frag of red-jasper CCS debitage; 2 small frags of mammalian long bone; 2 frags window glass; 3 small frags cl/c-less vessel glass; several small frags of corroded tin (?); 8 heavily rusted nails/brads (appear to include both square and round shanks); as well as frags of brick, mortar with plaster on one surface, and charcoal.

January 16: Trenching now south of the bump-out's broken-concrete-slab fill, approaching rear of Wong Building (Umi Sushi). The KOGAP trench is still exposing a number of clustered active and inactive utility conduits within the new trench and in both sidewalls; the fills down to bottom of trench in this section are composed entirely of previous/post-1960s trench fills (layers of sand, as well as thinner layers of pebbles and crushed gravel). As was expected, the area where Unit 11 was located contains extensive fill of concrete slabs.



Post-1960 fill of massive concrete chunks, on "creek" side of trench, gravel back-fill of Unit #11 is visible on the left.

January 17: Trenching continues southward, but is now angling a bit to the "east," i.e., away from the creek-side edge of the Calle and towards its center. Post-1960s utility-trench fills continue, but now a layer of dark-"soil" matrix appears at about 80cm->1.2m deep. Several sample screens of this material taken from intact sidewall indicated a very low density of cultural material. For example, aside from brick, concrete, and charcoal fragments, the *combined total* from two 2-gal screens yielded: 3 small frags of window glass; one lip/mouth/neck/shoulder frag of a round bodied/necked, light-blue-glass small (medicine?) bottle (ca. 1880s-90s; plus one small shoulder frag on same item); one 4cm max dim frag of cl/c-less ca. 1920s-30s bottle glass; one small frag of milk glass; one frag of a heavily rusted (square) nail; and three frags of very thin, pliable, translucent white plastic.

By late afternoon' visit the trenching is now almost even with Mills-McCall Bldg (and that building's Outdoor Store). It exposes in the west sidewall a long section of broken, massive concrete-slab and boulder fill. This is about even with Unit 11, and so it appears that that unit's broken-concrete fill

extends over much of this creek-side “bump-out” of the *Calle* (indicating that the entire bump-out area post-dates the 1974 flood). The east sidewall exposed previously buried conduits and their trench fills (as well as some essentially granitic sand fill at the bottom) all the way to the 4’-4.5’-deep base of KOGAP trench.



Main trench, view south w/ new conduits (foreground) being placed in bottom; the large diameter pipe in the new water main, visible in the middle- and background is the new water main. Note old conduits that6 both cross and parallel (exposed in the east sidewall) the new trench’s contents; rusted pre-1960 water main is visible in bottom Of new trench, just exposed at base of sidewall.

January 20: KOGAP crew working MLK holiday; trenching (the axis of which is now situated within the approximate center of the *Calle's* width) has extended beyond the Outdoor Store and is now even with the center rear of the Ashland Improvement Co. Building (aka the "Wong Building" i.e., Umi Sushi restaurant and Crackerjax store). I took several sample-screens-worth of material, particularly from the darker-DG soil that contains visible brick and glass fragments from both sidewalls, between about 40cm and 90-100cm deep; this material is situated below the sandy DG (likely very recent) fills above and the very light-colored, nearly sterile sandy fills below. Surprisingly, the "profile" in this part of the trench does not appear analogous to that encountered in the very nearby Survey Unit "H2O"; however, the dark, more densely artifact-bearing material sample-screened from the sidewall today may be somewhat similar to the "C" material found nearby in that unit. A representative 2-gal screen sample from it yielded: 2 small frags of calcined bone; 4 very small frags of window glass; 7 small frags of cl/c-less vessel glass; 1 partial neck/shoulder frag of a cl/c-less-glass round-necked/-bodied bottle (small medicine bottle?); 1 unbroken/entire (ca. 1890s) cork-stoppered bottle/jar (8cm tall, base = 4.2cm dia., lip/mouth=3cm dia.; base embossed 374 [no cork, but several "large" loose pieces of a dried white substance are inside the bottle = formerly a powdered medicine?]); 3 "globbs" of cl/c-less melted glass; 2 frags of amber vessel glass (relatively recent beer bottle?); one basal frag of ironstone whiteware saucer (?); one 3.5cm-long chicken(?) bone; one mammalian distal-end femur and one atlas vertebrae (ungulate; black-tailed deer?); frags of brick, mortar, and old concrete.

January 21: Today KOGAP trenching has reached a point even with the rear of the Masonic Building; the very western-most edge of the gravel-filled Sept/Oct 2013 excavation of the Water Dept.'s thrust-vault hole (Unit "H2O") is very clearly exposed in the trench's east sidewall. However, the trench is largely exposing either sand, or crushed-gravel fills within both sidewalls along this entire section. I took a 2-gal sample from some darker material (60-80cm deep) that showed some broken glass in the sidewall. In addition to a substantial amount of black electrician's tape, and some woven-fabric insulation (for pipe), the screen yielded: 1 small frag of "black" glass; 3 frags of window glass; 1 small frag of cl/c-less vessel glass; and a wall/base frag of an aqua-glass bottle (patent-medicine?; an embossed E is present on the wall surface just above the base, with small portion of a preceding letter visible at the break); and one small rim frag of mid-20th-century (?) "hotelware" stoneware ceramic (yellow band just inside rim edge, on upper/convex surface of frag).

Note: My original layout of survey units was purposely designed to avoid as many of the known, active, buried-utility lines as possible; this was done so as to reduce the possibility of breaking utility lines, to shorten the amount of time needed for the survey excavation, and as to avoid areas where post-1960s utility trenching had heavily disturbed the previous fills and resulted in a mass of very recent fills.

So far (1/21/2014), virtually all of the KOGAP trenching has been within areas of very recent fills: (a) the post-1970 basement fill next to the IOOF Building; (b) the post-1960s fills resulting from flood repairs along the creek-edge of the *Calle*; and (c) now, as the southward trenching has angled into the center of the main *Calle*, the many post-1960s buried-utility (active and abandoned) fills that are clustered within the center of the *Calle's* width. This has revealed a lengthy profile within the trench that is substantially different than the profiles of many of the survey units. This profile is dominated by quite recent fills.

The KOGAP trench's profile is largely one composed of post-1960s fills from the various buried utilities. The inclusion of relatively few artifacts in the monitoring's sample screening reflect the fact that these fills incorporated only small, largely accidental amounts of the *Calle's* older fills into the post-1960s work. (The trenches of buried lines are typically backfilled with new (and generally culturally sterile), sand, pebble, or crushed gravel fills. This situation explains the comparative paucity of artifacts being recovered in the monitoring's sample screening.

January 22: KOGAP trenching apparently slowed by need to connect new water-main to the adjacent thrust-block. Various buried utilities are present in (or hanging out from) the two sidewalls of the trench. Sidewalls continue to consist of recent utility-line fills.

January 23-24: KOGAP's trenching down to 4.5' depth continues to expose deep, essentially sterile fills from within the post-1960s utility-line burials.

January 27-28: Same as 1/23-24, although on 1/28 the southward trenching by KOGAP is now exposing the northern-most portions of the post-1997 sterile DG fills that were found in Units 17 and 18.

January 29: Trenching is now well on the way to the southern terminus of the project; this entire section exposes (along the west side of the Peil/Parkview Bldg [Sesame restaurant]) only the post-1997 sterile gray-DG fills, all the way to the bottom of the trench.

January 30-31: Trenching reached the southern terminus of the main trench, with new water line connected to the existing line beneath Winburn Way. All trenching was within the very recent, sterile fills encountered in Units 17 and 18. Next week, KOGAP will begin the shallower lateral trenching, from the just completed main line to the rear of the various buildings.

February 3: Lateral trenching begins. Vac-hose on lateral at IOOF Bldg (*Calle* here is too narrow to use excavator); I am examining trench sidewalls; max. depths of these trenches will largely no more than 1m.

February 4: KOGAP's Vac-hose used on lateral at IOOF and Salamé (width of *Calle* here is too narrow to permit excavator to trench the laterals). One small horseshoe and a piece of sawed bone.

February 5: Vac-hose at Salamé and Oberon's; another horseshoe.



Lateral trenching at rear of Plaza businesses. Person in trench on right is in deepest lateral (Renaissance Rose)

February 6: Excavator is now able to be used due to greater width of *Calle* in this vicinity; lateral at rear of Louie's; at 3.5' = cluster of ferrous objects, including >15 horseshoes, bastard file, heavy-duty springs, etc.; large sawed beef bone` also found. (This concentration of ferrous material appears to have been deposited as part of a fill.) Deepest lateral trenching (4') done at rear of Renaissance Rose, due to need to cross below existing conduits.



Horseshoes and sawed bone found at 80cm deep in lateral connecting to Renaissance Rose; other ferrous items were also present, along with abundant broken brick.

February 7: Lateral trenching now at Ren Rose/Mtn Supply area; no evidence of any intact deposits anywhere, including at the points closest to the structures' foundations.

February 10: Lateral trenching still at Mtn Supply; no unexpected results. These lateral trenches have typically been within or immediately adjacent to previous utility trenches; abandoned and active conduits are very plentiful. Three more laterals remain to be excavated.

February 11: Lateral trenching now at Masonic Bldg; as with all previous monitoring of trenching, no evidence of intact arch'l deposits.



Single-bitted axehead from lateral at Masonic Bldg.

February 12: Lateral trenching now at rear of old Bank of Ashland bldg (Alan Sandler property, which is currently undergoing a major addition to the rear elevation by the owner). This trench is situated about 2 meters north of survey's Unit #1. The trench's sidewalls exposed a 20-30cm-thick layer of broken brick, about 3 meters in length and about 60cm below the surface, within the central section of this trench. This "stratum" or lens of brick is certainly another fill layer, one that was apparently placed across a relatively small area of the alley/*Calle*.

February 13: Lateral trenching for the City water-delivery system to the Plaza businesses is now almost finished, ending at Websters/Sesame. Subsequent lateral trenching is for other the utility conduits (and done by the various utility companies); this will be within the now partially and un-compacted/re-filled water laterals, and/or at shallower depths. Given the results of the monitoring thus far, there is definitely no need for monitoring of this last phase. Completion of KOGAP's lateral trenching is temporarily halted while Sandler addition is completed and while KOGAP places forms and pours new concrete planter-box walls along the creek edge. (Because I was going to be out of the country at the time that the contractor's final lateral excavation was re-started, I arranged with Dennis Gray, RPA, to make a monitoring visit on the work site when that digging commenced.)

March 7: Dennis Gray makes monitoring visit and examines the new/final lateral's sidewall profiles and excavated soil; although brick fragments and several pieces of window glass are visible in the profile, no indication of intact archaeological resource is observed. Contractor ends work for the weekend.

March 10-12: I return to the work site these two days and examine the last sections of the final lateral. All fills, largely recent in age. With trenching finished, contractor now starting the re-surfacing component of the *Calle* project. No further monitoring required.

Appendix: C

Correspondence and Other Materials

FROM: Jeff LaLande jmaxlalande@gmail.com

TO: John Pouley, Dennis Griffin, Eirik Thorsgard, Robert Kentta, Jessie Plueard, bcc: me
10/11/13

Greetings: I have either already spoken directly with you or have left a voice message on your phone, regarding the human molar (adult; likely right/lower #1 or 2) found this morning at about 0800 in the first sub-surface survey unit of the Calle project. It was found at about 80cm below the starting ground surface of the unit, in the SE corner of the 1m x 1m unit, during finish-up removal of the last soil within the 70-80cm level being excavated and screened. The context for this tooth is very obvious mixed-fill, consisting of numerous cultural items: 98+ percent appears to be of ca. 1890s-1920s, age; all is heavily fragmented (items = window glass, vessel glass, rusted nails and other metal, slag, some broken ceramic dishware, concrete frags, leather frags; one horseshoe, and small pieces of milled lumber. A very, very few Euro-Am items (small pieces of "black" dark-green bottle glass) could date to the 1850s-1880s. The level contained 6 items from the Native period: 1 piece of obsidian; 3 small jasper CCS pressure-flake frags, and a possible basalt core-remnant.

The tooth (which has none of the biting/grinding surface remaining due to very serious decay) was found in this mixed-fill material, which has characterized the entire unit thus far. At the exposed surface of the bottom of the unit, (i.e., 80cm), large brick fragments and pieces of concrete can be seen that extend down into the soil below.

There was at least one dentist (and possibly more) who had an office on the Plaza; I believe that, given the context, this molar is; likely discarded by the dentist onto the alley behind his 2nd-story office, where it became incorporated into the other debris that was included in the secondary and tertiary fills. It is likely that additional teeth will be found during the project in the fills.

The only people that I've yet been able to speak with by phone are Eirik and Jessie (CTGR and CCBUTI, respectively). After listening to my description of context, Eirik stated he was comfortable with my theory that the tooth resulted from a past dentist, and that work could continue in the unit. Jessie wants the CCB monitor to personally look at the location where the tooth came from. However, for the time being the work was topped at this unit and it was covered by a steel "street-work" plate. The project is moving approx. 40m away to investigate a different unit while the state burial law procedures continue.

JOHN: Could you please forward this on to Karen Quigley for me? (w/ a CC to me?) I called the number that I had for her; a female voice answered but never identified herself or whose number it is. I left a detailed message, along with my phone #, but have no idea if it's actually her number or not. I also called the current OSP burial-law contact person, Sgt. Chris Allori and left him a detailed message, with my cell number, as well.

I await further communications, from Robert, John, Karen, and OSP.

The teeth are in my personal possession at this time. Thank you.

FROM: Jeff LaLande jmaxlalande@gmail.com
TO: to Jeff, me
10/11/13

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Jeff LaLande** <jmaxlalande@gmail.com>

Date: Fri, Oct 11, 2013 at 1:22 PM

Subject: Re: Ashland "Calle project: human molar found this morning

To: Robert Kentta <rkentta@ctsi.nsn.us>

Cc: Quigley Karen M <karen.m.quigley@state.or.us>, Jessie Plueard <jplueard@cowcreek.com>, John Pouley <john.pouley@state.or.us>, Dennis Griffin <Dennis.Griffin@state.or.us>, Eirik Thorsgard <eirik.thorsgard@grandronde.org>

Thanks, Robert. And as to your earlier question, yes, I'm making a very clear distinction between decay (which this molar has (and to an extreme degree), and heavy wear. The decay on the occlusal/top surface is so extensive and deep that basically the entire upper 2/3 of the exposed enamel part of the tooth is gone...

Jeff

On Fri, Oct 11, 2013 at 12:26 PM, Robert Kentta <rkentta@ctsi.nsn.us> wrote:
Sorry, my last message sent early...

I agree that the tooth is most likely associated with the dentistry practices that occurred there in the relatively recent times.... That is supported by what I read into the description as there being extensive decay (which was probably painful and resulted in a pulled tooth) rather than a naturally and extensively worn tooth that is so common in our ancestral peoples' teeth found in burials or as isolates.

R....

Sent from my iPhone

FROM: Jeff LaLande jmaxlalande@gmail.com

**TO: to Quigley, Robert, Eirik, Jessie, John, Dennis, Chris, Dennis, Mark, bcc: me
10/12/13**

To: Oregon Burial Law (ORS 97.745[4]) **Contact persons for human molar, Ashland "Calle" project**

From: Jeff LaLande, arch'l contractor/PI for the Ashland "Calle" project

Subj't: **Update/confirmation on current status and suggestions for future procedures** on this project

This memo is my attempt to coordinate with each of you (and with all of you , together) with regard to the Oct. 11 finding of the human molar during my archaeological sub-surface investigation in survey-unit #1 at the City of Ashland's "Calle Guanajuato" Re-Surfacing Project.

Current situation: As of yesterday afternoon, I had contacted each of you individually, by phone message or e-mail, and had heard back from all of you with the exception of Dennis Griffin (who's recovering from back surgery) and John Pouley, archaeologists at SHPO. I then also sent all of you an e-mail describing the circumstances and context of the human molar, which was found in the shaker screen at the start of work yesterday morning (Friday 10/11). Upon finding the tooth (the entire occlusal surface of which is missing due to severe decay, down into the roots), I stopped work at this unit and had it covered with a heavy steel plate (of the kind used during excavations of street surfaces).

Based on the phone conversations and/or e-mail conversations I've had with each of you (i.e., other than SHPO), my understanding is that all three Tribal cultural resource specialists are now comfortable with my interpretation of the soil context of the find: That is, that the tooth (which was situated at about 80cm deep in the unit's southeast quadrant) comes from within very mixed fills (probably secondary or even tertiary fills) that are dominated by mélange of numerous ca. 1880s-1910s fragmented items, with a very few items dating from the Native period and from the 1850s-1870s. These fills, which could have been first put in place as primary fills sometimes in the 1910s-1920s, appear to continue down below the level where the tooth was found into the as-yet unexcavated portion of unit #1 (i.e., the unexcavated surface at 80cm deep is dominated by brick, rust, and concrete fragments).

My current understanding is that you who've responded so far *also agree with my supposition that this very badly decayed right-lower molar is most likely not Native American; that it instead resulted from late 19thg-C/early 20th-C procedures by a dentist with an office on the Plaza (at least one such dentist is known from the window advertising visible in historic photographs of the Plaza), and that additional such teeth are likely to be included in the Calle fills. (And, I assume that including this tooth and any future teeth determined to be the result of EuroAm dentistry as part of the survey's archaeological collection meets with your approval.)*

I also understand that you are all comfortable with excavation continuing in Unit #1.

(If I have misunderstood any of you, now is the time to say so. Thank you.)

Please note that Cow Creek Band arch'l monitor Tooter Ansures was present during the first day's excavation (10/10) and he noted the "mixed-fills" nature of the material that was being excavated and screened, as did archaeologist Dennis Gray. The tooth was found early the second day (10/11), about an hour before Tooter had arrived, while the first day's not-quite-finished 10cm level was being "cleaned-up," to complete that levels' excavation.

Later on the 11th, archaeologist colleagues Mark Tveskov and Dennis Gray together visited the site and I showed them the assemblage of material recovered from the unit thus far. They indicated their agreement with my assessment of the unit as being, thus far, fills (likely pre-dating the 1920s, dominated [i.e., in terms of those artifacts that are dateable as to probable age] by ca. 1880s-1910s items, but also including a very few [<12 total] from the Native period and equally few from the ca. 1850s-1870s Historic ["Early Ashland"] period, and that the tooth is most likely the result of Historic-period dentistry.

At this point, I need to wait to hear from John Pouley with his input before considering the ORS 97.975 procedures have been met in this particular case.

Suggestions for Future Protocol in the Event that Additional Human Teeth are Found at the Calle Project:

Here for your review/comment are my suggested procedures for future ORS 97.975 procedures at the Calle:

If *any* bones or other non-dental human remains are found anywhere in the project, or if *any* teeth are found *that appear to be Native American in origin* (shovel-shaped incisors, heavy grit-grinding on occlusal surfaces), work will halt immediately in that unit, and all formal ORS 97.975 procedures will be followed while the survey's work moves to a different unit a sufficient distance away.

I have a strong hunch that, without municipal garbage pick-up in Ashland prior to the 1920s-30s, and with the relatively lower concerns about sanitation during the period that the fill items were being deposited, Plaza dentists would have repeatedly and casually disposed of extracted human teeth the very same way that the Plaza's restaurateurs and butchers evidently disposed of animal bones – "out the back" and onto the surface the Calle – i.e., of what was then a back alley and the bank of Ashland Creek. More dentistry-associated teeth are likely to be found: Therefore, if a single human tooth is found *within obvious mixed fills, and* it is either demonstratively Historic in date (fillings, drillings, plier scars), has decay indicative of extraction, or is otherwise indicative of EuroAmerican dentistry, and has no evidence of being native American, the tooth will be collected (kept separate from the other cultural items recovered that day), and I will notify all of you, via a "broadcast" e-mail (rather than individual phone calls/messages), of this find, relating the context of the sub-surface materials (i.e., definite fills), and asking you to reply by e-mail or phone if you have any concerns or issues specific to this particular find. (Again, if what appears to be a Native American tooth is found within mixed-fills it will be subject to the full ORS 97.975 procedures.

Summary:

To repeat, I will await comments from John Pouley (hopefully in writing, so that they can easily be shared with all of you simultaneously) before proceeding any further in this matter.

My above suggestions are just that: suggestions for what to do "in the future event" on this project; they are also suggestions that reflect what seems to make the most sense to me.

If you have input of any kind, please share. If I don't receive comments from you, I will assume that you are in agreement with the procedures I've suggested.

Thank you.

Jeff LaLande R.P.A., Ph.D.

FROM: Jeff LaLande jmaxlalande@gmail.com

TO: Quigley, Robert, Eirik, Jessie, John, Dennis, Chris, bcc: me

10/16/13

As promised in the previous memo I sent to all of you this past weekend (see below), I'm notifying you of another human tooth (a premolar), found in the sub-surface survey unit #1 (same unit as where the first tooth was found). We shut down work in Unit #1 when the first tooth was found and moved to another location (where a few non-human teeth, along with cut bones from food prep, were found). Finishing that unit #2 we moved back to unit #1 to finish it today.

The pre-molar was found in a screen of material removed from between 1m and 1.10m deep. The material continues to be mixed fills that include substantial numbers of nails, broken glass, and the same types of items in which the first tooth was found. This second tooth has most (but not all) of the occlusal surface, which shows no grit-grinding wear at all. Part of the occlusal surface and some of the adjacent wall of the tooth has been lost to caries/decay. Again, this tooth is almost certainly evidence of post-1890s dentistry.

As per the previous memo, I am continuing our excavation in this unit. If anyone has any comments or concerns, please call me at 541-778-3257.

Thank you.

Jeff LaLande

FROM: Jeff LaLande

TO: To: Robert Kentta, Eirik Thorsgard, and Jessie Plueard

2/13/14

In order to meet new requirements recently communicated by Oregon SHPO, I'm writing to you as the cultural resource specialists/representatives of your respective Tribes.

The Tribes now have a period of time to review inventories of artifacts recovered from archaeological projects that were done under state archaeological permits. The "Calle Guanajuato Re-Surfacing Project:" in downtown Ashland is such a project. (My investigations there were observed by on-site Tribal monitors from the Cow Creek Tribe.)

I have attached a PDF that provides a summary of the results of the sub-surface survey that I did at the "Calle", and that also lists all the items recovered. (The overwhelming majority of artifacts found in the Calle's heavily disturbed and very mixed fills date to 1890-1975, but a small percentage are of Native-period origin).

If, after you've reviewed the attached document and list of artifacts, you have questions or if you wish to communicate your own Tribe's wishes for transfer of particular artifacts to its own cultural/archaeological collection, please be sure to contact me before the end of March 2014.

Thank you very much.

Jeff LaLande, RPA/Ph.D.

FROM: Jeff LaLande
TO: Robert, Erik, Jessie
2/13/2014

Dear Robert, Erik, and Jessie: You're probably already well familiar with the language below, but I am forwarding it because it is was prompted my previous message to you regarding review of the artifact list from the Calle survey. Please read it over.

(It's obviously not my place to "tell" you what your Tribe's definition of a "sacred object" is or "object of cultural patrimony" is. I'll just say that, in my professional opinion, all of the Native items found during my survey are very utilitarian artifacts associated with hunting, food prep, tool making, and so forth. The single exception would be the one cobalt-blue trade bead -- which would probably have been strung with other beads as an item of personal adornment.)

Thank you.
Jeff

FROM: John Pouley
TO: All
10/25/13

All,
As of this month, all Archaeological Permits issued from SHPO will contain the following language under the section "Custody".

"Prior to submitting the materials to the permanent curation facility, the appropriate tribe(s) must be given 30 days to view all archaeological materials to ensure that funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony are returned to tribal ownership per state law (ORS 97.740)."

As a reminder, a repatriation form is available at our web address:
<http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/HCD/ARCH/Pages/index.aspx> under the section "Forms". Thanks.

-John
John O. Pouley
Oregon SHPO
Assistant State Archaeologist
725 Summer St NE Suite C
Salem, OR 97301

FROM: Eirik Thorsgard
TO: Jeff LaLande
2/13/14

Jeff,

After having reviewed the provided synopsis of your work on 35JA517, Grand Ronde has no comments or concerns about any of the pre-contact material being relevant enough to warrant return to Tribal ownership under ORS 97.740. We appreciate you providing the list and allowing us to review your findings.

Eirik Thorsgard MAIS
Cultural Protection Program Manager
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon

FROM: Jessie Plueard - GO \ Tribal Archaeologist <jplueard@cowcreek.com>

TO: Jeff Lalande <jmaxlalande@gmail.com>

03/11/14

Subject: RE: Your Tribal review of inventory of artifacts recovered from the Calle project in downtown Ashland.

The Cow Creek Cultural Resources does not have any comments or concerns. Thank you.

Jessie Plueard

Tribal Archaeologist & THPO

Cultural Resources Program

Cow Creek Umpqua Tribe

2371 NE Stephens Street

Roseburg, Oregon 97470

jplueard@cowcreek.com office: (541)677-5575 cell: (541)643-6980

ASHLAND PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

340 SO. PIONEER STREET • ASHLAND, OREGON 97520

COMMISSIONERS:

Mike Gardiner
Rick Landt
Jim Lewis
Stefani Selfinger
Vanston Shaw



Don Robertson
Director

TEL: (541) 488-5340
FAX: (541) 488-5314

September 13, 2013

Delores Pigsley, Tribal Chairman
Siletz Tribal Council
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon
201 SE Swan Ave.
Siletz, OR 97380

Re: The Calle Guanajuato Resurfacing Project, City of Ashland-Jackson County

Dear Chairman Pigsley and Members of the Tribal Council:

This letter is meant to notify you and the Tribal cultural resource specialist of both the planned archaeological survey and the Calle Guanajuato Resurfacing project itself, as well as to invite project-specific consultation between the City of Ashland Parks and Recreation and the Grand Ronde, so as to identify any project-related issues of importance to the Tribes.

The City of Ashland is currently in the construction planning and documentation phase of the Calle Guanajuato Resurfacing Project. The Calle is an open walkway and outdoor dining area situated between the east bank of Ashland Creek and the rear of the historic commercial buildings that front on downtown Ashland's Plaza. The construction will include deep trenching for new utilities and new surfacing of the entire Calle. The City has contracted for a sub-surface archaeological survey of the project area prior to beginning any construction activities. The City has applied for an archaeological permit from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the survey, which may begin sometime in October 2013. Actual implementation of the construction is scheduled to begin later in 2013.

The Calle (pronounced Kai-Yay) Guanajuato is a 11,000 square foot, heavily used, concrete surfaced "park" located in the historic and current core of downtown Ashland. The City has contracted with archaeologist Jeff LaLande, R.P.A/Ph.D., to conduct the survey. Mr. LaLande has developed the survey strategy/methods plan, which is being reviewed by SHPO.

Because of the known presence of archaeological site 35-JA-517, a Native village site dating to the Contact Period, the Calle is believed to retain at least some potential for either Native or early Euro-American deposits. The long history of repeated destructive floods and recent construction disturbances has probably substantially lessened that potential. However it is the purpose of the survey to assess the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological deposits.

Ashland Parks and Recreation Department will welcome the presence of Tribal archaeological monitors during the survey and/or during the construction. Please feel free to contact Rachel Dials at (541) 552-2260 about this or any other matter concerning the Calle. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Don Robertson, Director
Ashland Parks and Recreation

cc: Robert Kentta, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Jeff LaLande

Home of Famous Lithia Park

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September 13, 2013

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Siletz Tribal Council
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon
201 SE Swan Ave.
Siletz, OR 97380
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Don Robertson, Director
Ashland Parks and Recreation

cc: Robert Kentta, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Jeff LaLande

Home of Famous Lithia Park

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TEL: (541) 488-5340
FAX: (541) 488-5314

September 13, 2013

Reyn Leno, Chairman

Tribal Council - Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
9615 Grand Ronde Road
Grand Ronde, OR 97347

Re: The Calle Guanajuato Resurfacing Project, City of Ashland-Jackson County

Dear Chairman Leno and Members of the Tribal Council:

This letter is meant to notify you and the Tribal cultural resource specialist of both the planned archaeological survey and the Calle Guanajuato Resurfacing project itself, as well as to invite project-specific consultation between the City of Ashland Parks and Recreation and the Grand Ronde, so as to identify any project-related issues of importance to the Tribes.

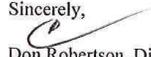
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Don Robertson, Director
Ashland Parks and Recreation

cc: Eirik Thorsgard, Grand Ronde cultural resource specialist
Jeff LaLande

Home of Famous Lithia Park

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September 13, 2013

Reyn Leno, Chairman
Tribal Council - Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
9615 Grand Ronde Road
Grand Ronde, OR 97347

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Don Robertson, Director
Ashland Parks and Recreation

cc: Eirik Thorsgard, Grand Ronde cultural resource specialist
Jeff LaLande

Home of Famous Lithia Park

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Vanston Shaw



Don Robertson
Director

TEL: (541) 488-5340
FAX: (541) 488-5314

September 13, 2013

Dan Courtney, Chairman, Board of Directors
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
2371 NE Stephens St.
Roseburg, OR 97470

Re: The Calle Guanajuato Resurfacing Project, City of Ashland-Jackson County

Dear Chairman Courtney and Members of the Board of Directors:

This letter is meant to notify you and the Tribal cultural resource specialist of both the planned archaeological survey and the Calle Guanajuato Resurfacing project itself, as well as to invite project-specific consultation between the City of Ashland Parks and Recreation and the Grand Ronde, so as to identify any project-related issues of importance to the Tribes.

The City of Ashland is currently in the construction planning and documentation phase of the Calle Guanajuato Resurfacing Project. The Calle is an open walkway and outdoor dining area situated between the east bank of Ashland Creek and the rear of the historic commercial buildings that front on downtown Ashland's Plaza. The construction will include deep trenching for new utilities and new surfacing of the entire Calle. The City has contracted for a sub-surface archaeological survey of the project area prior to beginning any construction activities. The City has applied for an archaeological permit from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the survey, which may begin sometime in October 2013. Actual implementation of the construction is scheduled to begin later in 2013.

The Calle (pronounced Kai-Yay) Guanajuato is a 11,000 square foot, heavily used, concrete surfaced "park" located in the historic and current core of downtown Ashland. The City has contracted with archaeologist Jeff LaLande, R.P.A/Ph.D., to conduct the survey. Mr. LaLande has developed the survey strategy/methods plan, which is being reviewed by SHPO.

Because of the known presence of archaeological site 35-JA-517, a Native village site dating to the Contact Period, the Calle is believed to retain at least some potential for either Native or early Euro-American deposits. The long history of repeated destructive floods and recent construction disturbances has probably substantially lessened that potential. However it is the purpose of the survey to assess the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological deposits.

Ashland Parks and Recreation Department will welcome the presence of Tribal archaeological monitors during the survey and/or during the construction. Please feel free to contact Rachel Dials at (541) 552-2260 about this or any other matter concerning the Calle. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,


Don Robertson, Director
Ashland Parks and Recreation

cc: Jessie Pleuard, Archaeologist
Jeff LaLande

Home of Famous Lithia Park

ASHLAND PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

340 SO. PIONEER STREET • ASHLAND, OREGON 97520

COMMISSIONERS:

Mike Gardiner
Rick Landt
Jim Lewis
Stefani Sellinger
Vanston Shaw



Don Robertson
Director

TEL: (541) 488-5340
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September 13, 2013

Dan Courtney, Chairman, Board of Directors
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
2371 NE Stephens St.
Roseburg, OR 97470

Re: The Calle Guanajuato Resurfacing Project, City of Ashland-Jackson County

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