

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2020-09-05611 (Please contact the lead agency for the project number. If associated to SEPA, please contact SEPA@dahp.wa.gov to obtain the project number before creating a new project.)

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Title of Report: Archaeological Predetermination for 124 SE Everett Street Quadplex, Camas, Clark County, Washington

Date of Report: September 4, 2020

County(ies): Clark Section: 11 (DLC 47) Township: 01 Range: 03

Quad: Camas, WA Acres: 0.14

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? Yes No

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

TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # _____ No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # _____ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

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



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDETERMINATION FOR 124 SE EVERETT STREET QUADPLEX, CAMAS, CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

09/04/2020



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDETERMINATION FOR 124 SE EVERETT STREET QUADPLEX, CAMAS, CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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September 4, 2020

Keywords: Predetermination, Class III survey, Clark County

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest was contracted by Cory Vom Baur, the property owner, to conduct an archaeological predetermination survey in support of a proposed renovation project for the residence at 124 SE Everett Street, Camas, WA within the Camas, WA (1977) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (Figure 1-Figure 2). Due to the project being located in a high probability area, as defined by the Washington Department of Historic Preservation (DAHP), PaleoWest was charged with performing a records search and a pedestrian survey in combination with subsurface testing to determine if any there was any potential for the project to impact significant cultural deposits.

The project is located at the end of a dead-end road with limited on-street parking. The property is 0.21 acres (0.08 hectares), while the area of potential effect encompasses 0.14 acres (0.05 hectares). On the property is a currently occupied single-family home that was built-in 1920 accompanied by secondary outbuildings which include a garage, chicken coop, and storage shed. The southeast end of property is bordered by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) railroad.

The proposed project consists of the construction of three new residential units to be added onto the existing residential structure to create a four-unit quadplex. The original single-family home is to stay intact with slight modifications, the only impact would be that the northwest wall would be demolished and joined with the new complex. Current outbuildings include a chicken coop, a storage shed, and a garage. The proposed units will be three-story units with lower level garages, mid-level living spaces, and upper level bedrooms (Figure 3-Figure 5). Construction will include the demolition of existing outbuildings, excavation of the new footprint, construction of the new foundation and building, construction of a parking lot, new water main placement, sanitary sewer laterals, and landscaping.

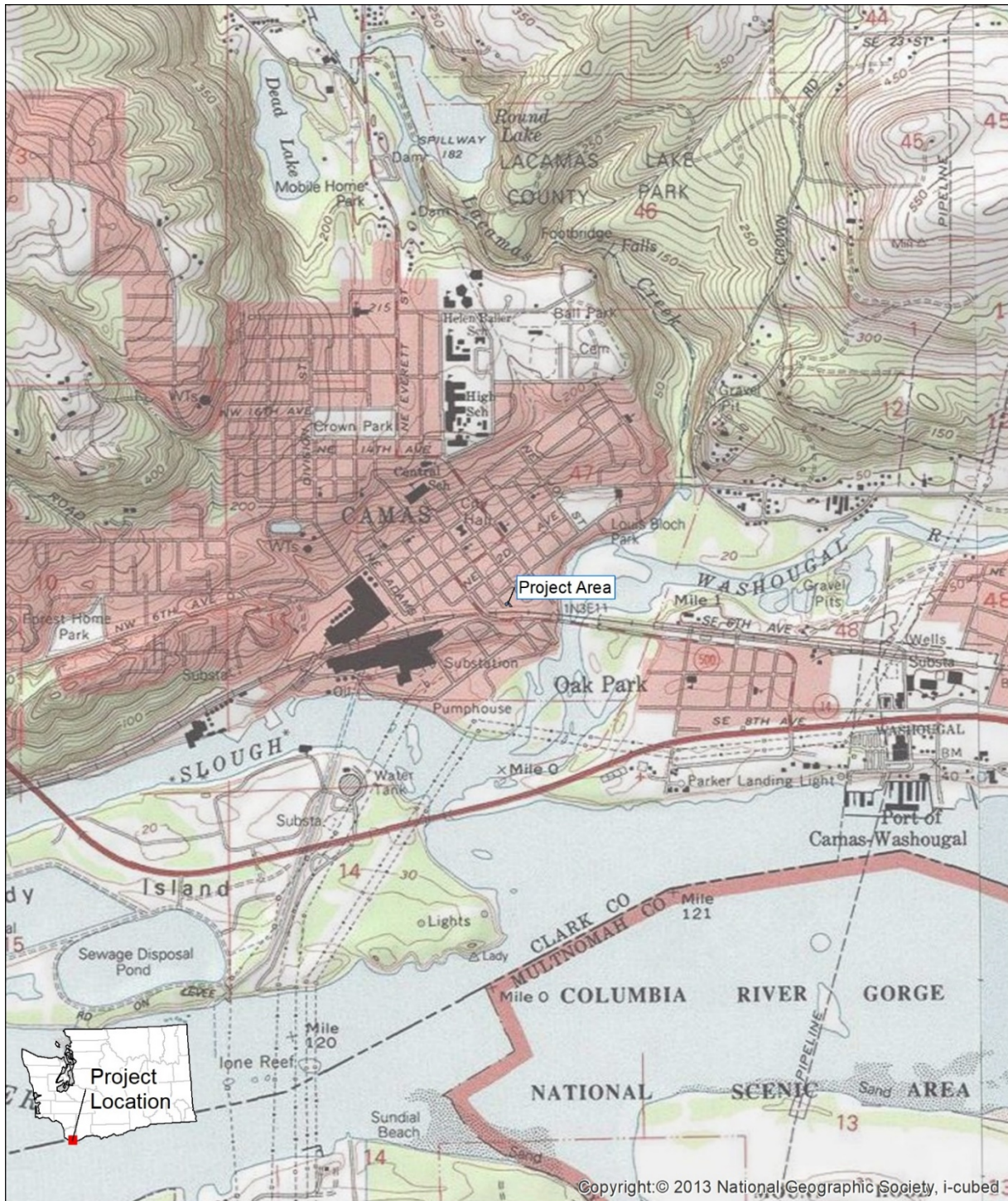
Surface survey and determination of subsurface testing locations was conducted under the oversight of Project Principal, Chris Sims, M.A, RPA, a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) who meets the National Secretary of the Interior's professional standard. Fieldwork was performed and completed by Archaeologist Cristina Rodríguez (M.A., RPA) on August 7, 2020.

1.1 REGULATORY CONTEXT

In accordance with Camas code of Ordinances (CCO) title 16, Ch 31 Archaeological Resource Preservation defines the need and use of a predetermination report in the probability of archaeological material to be found. The Washington State Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation (DAHP) reviews the predetermination and surveys completed within Clark County.

CCO (16.31.020)- "Probability level" means classification of property according to the probability of it having archaeological resources. The probability levels are low, low-moderate, moderate, moderate-high, and high, which are based on a combination of information from inventories and predictive models provided by DAHP, other agencies, tribal governments, and local permit review.

CCO (16.31.070) Predetermination reports shall be required for any nonexempt ground-disturbing action or activity for which a permit or approval is required for properties with a high archaeological probability level on the following: On a parcel of at least five acres within probability levels moderate-high and moderate; or within one-fourth mile of a known, recorded archaeological site; A predetermination shall be required when the director determines that reliable information indicates the possible existence of an archaeological site on a parcel for which an application for a permit or approval for a ground-disturbing action or activity has been submitted.



PALEO WEST

0 feet 2,000
0 meters 500
1:24,000

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Camas, WA (1977)
T1N, 3E
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Project Area

For Official Use Only. Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)

Figure 1. Project location map.



Figure 2. Detail view of project location.

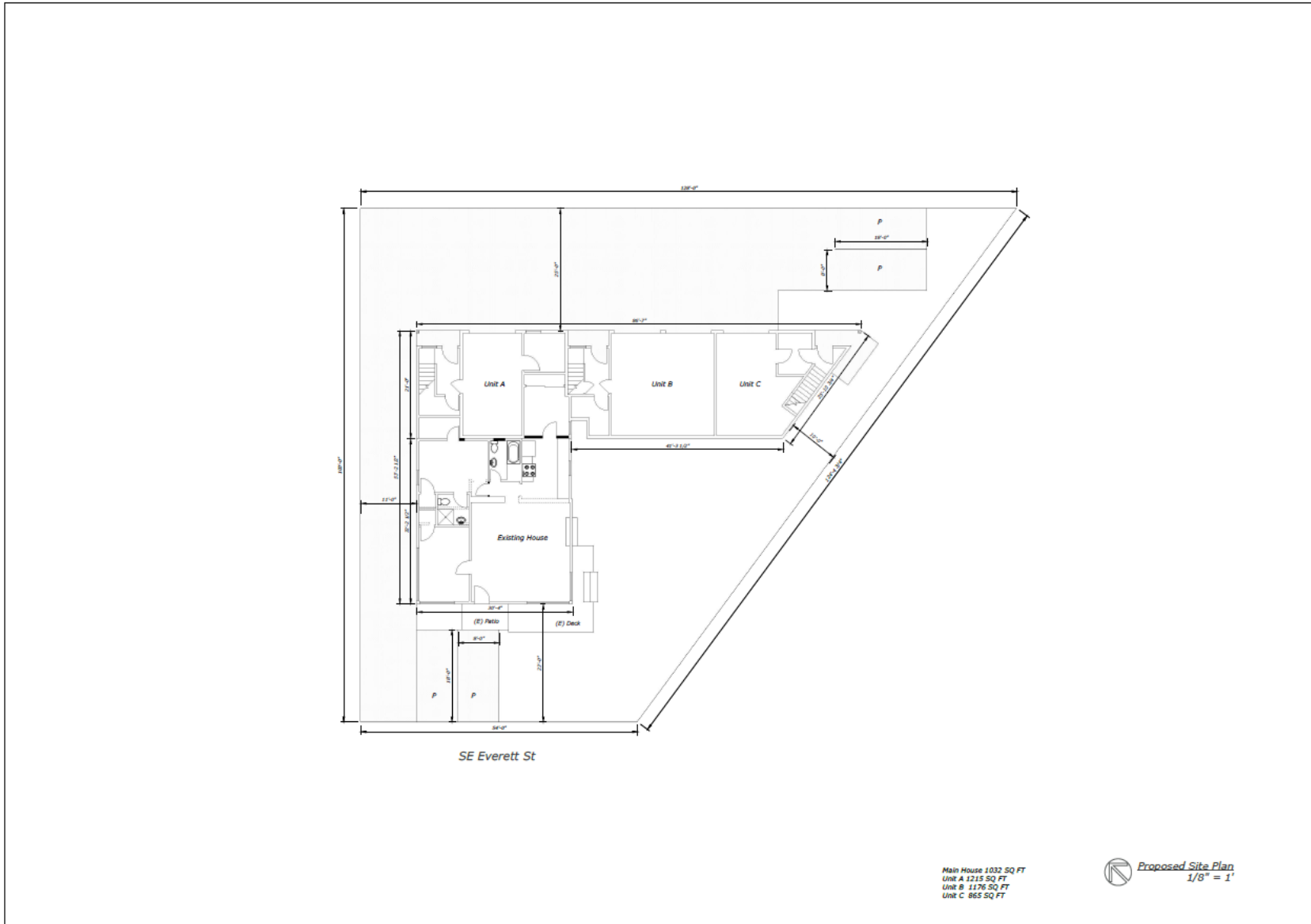


Figure 3. Construction plans showing proposed quadplex, plan view.



Figure 4. Construction plans showing proposed quadplex, profile view.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

According to the U.S Geological Survey (USGS), the project is located in the alluvial plains of the physiographic province of the Cascade-Sierra mountains, resting on the Troutdale formation. Soils within the project area are composed of Fill Land, which consists of variable artificial soils to a depth of 6 inches below the ground surface (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2020) The Washougal River which runs east 719ft (.22km) is the nearest natural drainage to the project area.

The project is located at the end of a 70 ft (21.3 m) dead-end road in a residential neighborhood (Figure 6-Figure 7). Vegetation on the property consists of bamboo and a variety of garden plants (Figure 8-Figure 9). A single-family residence and various outbuildings are located on the property and concrete slabs covered most of the project area (Figure 10-Figure 12). On the southern part of the property, a concrete pond is present. Archaeologist inspected inside the structure and found no filtering or water pipes that would be of concern during ground disturbing activities. The owner was not aware of the existence of any waterlines related to it. On the date of fieldwork assorted structural and domestic debris were scattered throughout the project area. Scattered material included multiple household appliances, toys, modern trash, concrete blocks, and gazebo structures.



Figure 6. View of property from Everett Street, facing east.



Figure 7. View from property, facing west.



Figure 8. View of the property, facing north.



Figure 9. View of property, facing north.



Figure 10. View of single-family residence, facing north.



Figure 11. View of single-family residence, facing south.



Figure 12. View of outbuildings, facing west.

3.0 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

PaleoWest examined records in the Washington Department of Historic Preservation’s online WISAARD database to determine the location of any previously conducted archaeological surveys or previously recorded archaeological sites within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area. General Land Office (GLO) maps, historic USGS topographic maps, and Sanborn insurance maps were also consulted to evaluate the possible presence of historic Euro-American infrastructure in and near the project area. The National Register Information System database and Library of Congress (LOC) was also reviewed. A total of 22 surveys have been previously conducted within the 0.5 miles search radius, which include both archaeological and historical surveys, none of which directly address the project area (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Investigations Conducted within 0.5 miles of the Project Area

NADB	Document Type	Title	Reference
1692410	Predetermination report	City of Camas Archaeological Predetermination Survey for the NE 3 rd Ave Project Area, Camas, WA	Haddad 2019
1692371	Predetermination Report	City of Camas Archaeological Predetermination Survey for the 3R Development Project Area, Camas, WA	Haddad 2019
1692240	Predetermination Report	Cultural Resources Survey of the Lacamas Creek Sewer Pump Station Project Area, City of Camas, Clark County, WA	Fall 2019
1691774	Monitoring Report	Testing, Evaluation, and Monitoring of Site 45CL1041 for the Watermain Replacement at SE Garfield Street/SE 6 th Avenue, Camas, Washington	Jenkins 2015
1691334	Predetermination Report	City of Camas Archaeological Predetermination Report for the Well 6 of 14 Transmission Main Project Area, City of Camas, Washington	Haddad 2018
1686889	Survey Report	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the City of Camas Wastewater treatment Plant	Nelson 1996
1686888	Archaeological Test Excavations/NRHP Eval	Testing and Evaluation of site 45CL123 for the STEP Sewer Transmission Main in Camas	Jenkins 2015
1686723	Survey Report	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Step Sewer Transmission Main in Camas	Jenkins 2015

Table 1. Previous Investigations Conducted within 0.5 miles of the Project Area

NADB	Document Type	Title	Reference
1685760	Monitoring Report	Vactor Waste Facility, Camas, Archaeological Monitoring During Construction	Jenkins 2014
1685269	Survey Report	Cultural Resource Survey for the Section of the Proposed STEP Sewer Transmission Main from NE 3 rd Loop to Washougal River in Camas	Jenkins 2014
1684880	Survey Report	Cultural Resources Survey, BNSF Bridge 24.8, LS 0047 Replacement Project	Berger 2014
1684855	Survey Report	Archaeological Resource Survey for the Proposed Relocation of the Sewer Transmission Main at SE Polk Street and Watermain at SE Garfield Street/ SE Avenue Crossing Under the BNSF Railroad, Camas	Jenkins 2014
1683575	Survey Report	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Camas Vactor Waste Facility Retrofit Project, Camas	Jenkins 2013
1352277	Survey Report	Cultural Resources Survey for the SR 14 Camas-Washougal Add Lanes and Build Interchange	Smits 2008
1350219	Predetermination Report	City of Camas Archaeological Predetermination Report at 630 Polk Street, Camas	Perkins 2007
1349353	Survey Report	Archaeological Survey for the City of Camas Main Sewage Pimp Station and Wastewater Treatment Facility Phase II Improvements Design Project, Camas	Todd 2007
1349236	Survey Report	Archaeological Survey of the City of Camas Well No. 13 Development, Project WS-636, Camas	Todd 2007
1349233	Survey Report	Cultural Resources Survey of the Short Plat Project Area at 1240 E 1 st Avenue, Camas	Hudson 2007
1348332	Survey Report	Archaeological Predetermination report for Belz Storage	Sharma 2006
1348246	Survey Report	Archaeological Survey of the Washougal Waterline and Trail Project, City of Camas	Todd 2006
1345573	Predetermination Repot	Archaeological Predetermination Report for the Safeway Corporation to Construct a Gas Station for Store # 1287 at 300NE 3 rd St.	Finley 2001
1344514	Survey Report	Letter to Ric Levison Regarding the City of Camas Greenway Project Archaeological Reconnaissance and Records Review	Anonymous 1995

The records search also found seven archaeological resources, eight historic properties, and two listed historic properties within the 0.5-mile search radius. Of the seven cultural resources, five were pre-contact and two were historic (Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Miles of the Project

Site No.	Period	Type
CL00009	Pre-Contact	Burial site
CL00010	Pre-Contact	Habitation site and artifact scatter
CL00123	Pre-Contact	Lithic scatter
CL00713	Pre-Contact	Lithic scatter
CL00717	Historic	Structure and refuse scatter
CL01041	Pre-Contact	Lithic scatter
CL01062	Historic	Isolate

CL010141 is the closest site, located 0.11 miles (0.18 km) of the project. The site is pre-contact lithic scatter recorded to contain 77 flakes, one flake tool, one core, seven fragments of Fire-cracked rock (FCR), and three calcined bone fragments. Artifacts were found below disturbed deposits from 50 to 150 cm below the surface. Soils consisted of Hillsboro silt loam, with crush gravel. The site was disturbed with underground utilities but the report states that intact deposits still exist. Artifacts were not collected. (Jenkins & Reese 2014). Other sites include lithic scatters, a pre-contact habitation area, and a historic structure and refuse scatter.

Historic properties within the 0.5-mile radius include two buildings that are registered in the National Register for Historic Places. These include the US Post Office building located at 440 NE Fifth Avenue, which was constructed in 1939 and listed on 1991, and the Farrell Building located at 305 NE 4th Avenue, that was built in 1924 and listed in 2006.

4.0 HISTORICAL MAP AND AERIAL IMAGE REVIEW

PaleoWest also assessed the project area for its potential to contain significant Historic-period resources by examining historical maps of the Camas area. The earliest available map is a 1856 General Land Office map which shows the area as undeveloped land with a few homesteads in the surrounding area (BLM 2020) (Figure 13). A 1935 topographic map which shows the existing street system and associated infrastructure (USGS 1935) (Figure 14). Between 1935 and 1975, little change is observed, and the area roughly resembles its current state (USGS 1954) (Figure 15). A Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from 1943, shows the existing single-family dwelling in place with one associated outbuilding location at the back of the lot (Sanborn 1943) (Figure 16). A review of historical aerial imagery found that in 1951, the earliest imagery available, the property and the surrounding area were built up and in much the same condition as they are currently (NETR 2020). Little change is seen in the intervening years, apart from an increase in vegetation growth and tree cover.



Figure 13. 1859 GLO map, Camas, WA (BLM 2020).

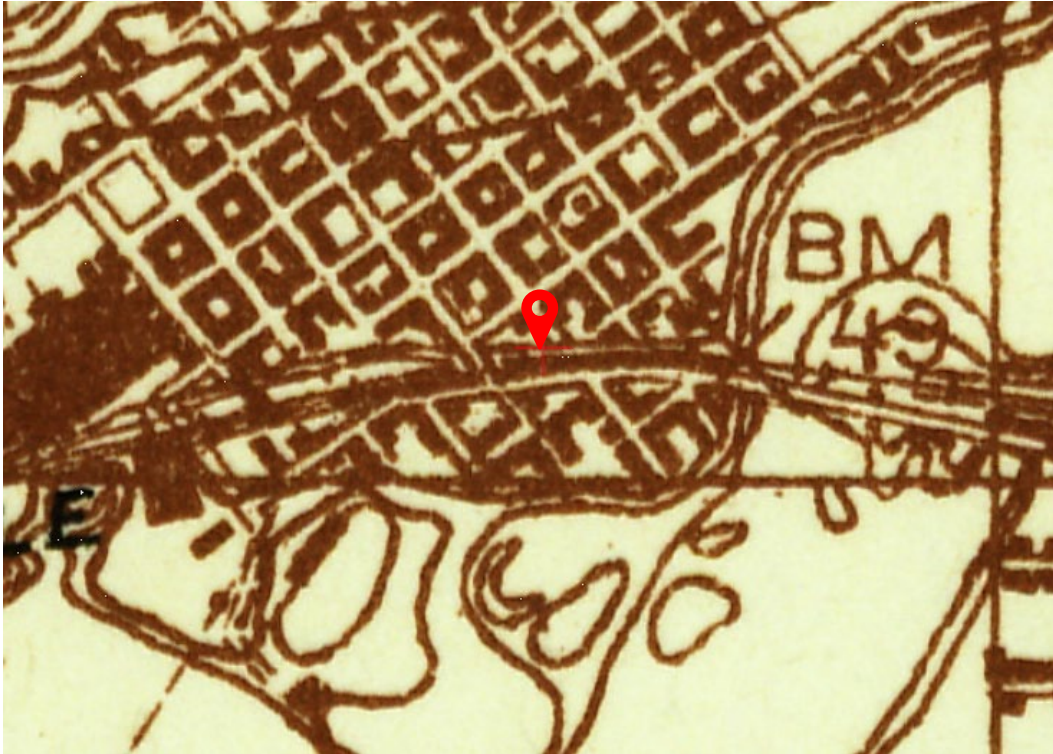


Figure 14. 1935 USGS Troutdale, WA 15-minute topographic map (USGS 1935).

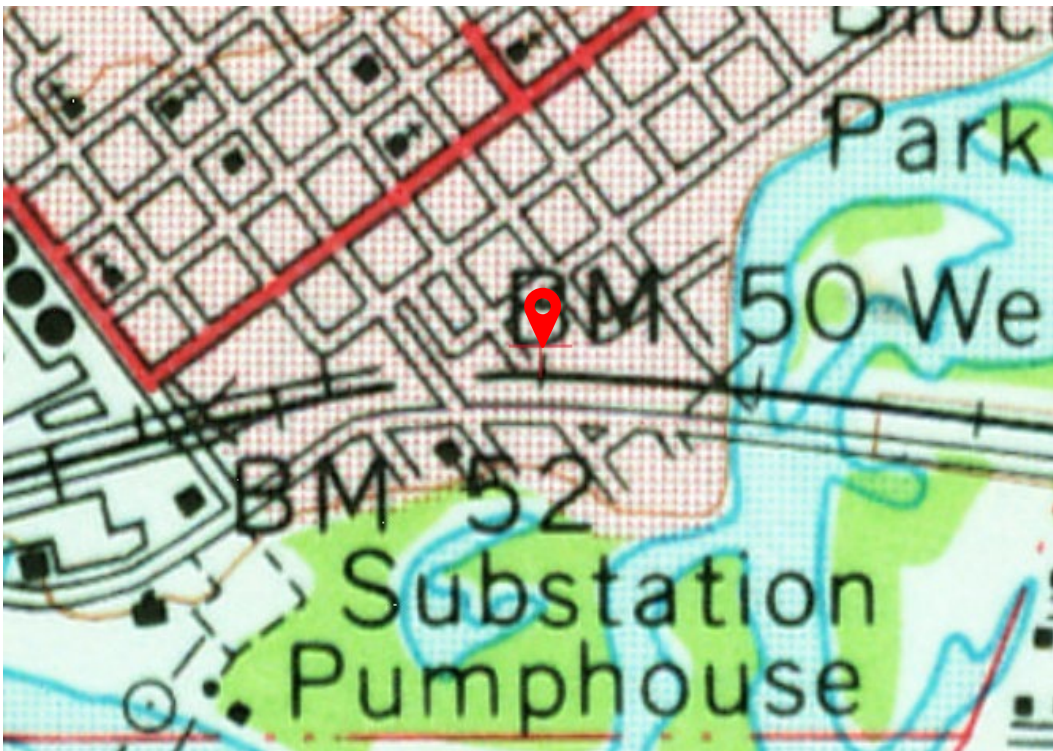


Figure 15. 1954 USGS Cams, WA 15-minute topographic map (USGS 1954).

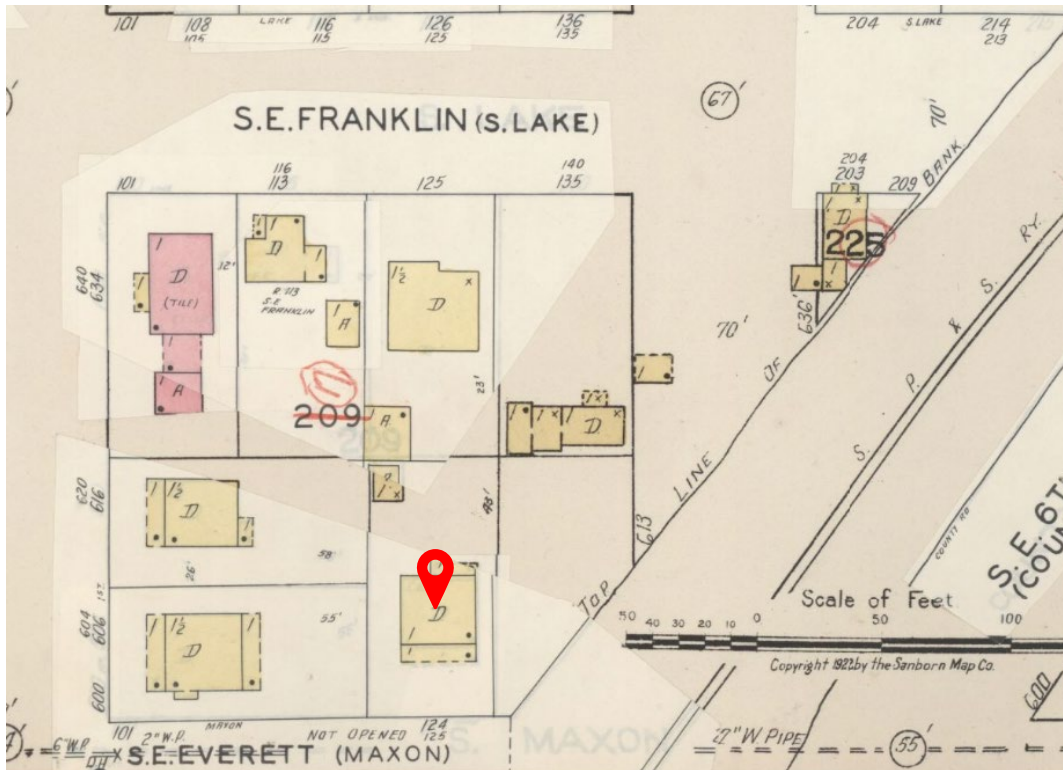


Figure 16. 1943 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Sanborn 1943).

5.0 FIELD METHODS

The entire project area was surveyed by PaleoWest archaeologist, Ms. Rodriguez, on August 7, 2020. Survey was inhibited by concrete slabs that most of the property. A chicken coop and cement pond were also in the property. Ground-surface visibility averaged 90 percent but was reduced to 0 percent in areas covered by concrete slabs. Digital photographs were taken of project areas and their surroundings. A Garmin 64x was used to mark the location of the shovel test probes (STPs). Shovel test probes (STP) were excavated at a minimum diameter of 30 cm and a minimum depth of 20 cm and when sterile levels were reached. All excavated sediment was screened through 1/4-inch and 1/8-inch hardware mesh in compliance with CMC 12.31.070. Field notes were maintained describing terrain, vegetation, and cultural remains.

6.0 SURVEY RESULTS

Surface survey of the property found no significant cultural materials. Modern debris was observed across the property, but pre-contact and historic materials were absent. Ms. Rodriguez laid out and excavated to STPs in areas that the property owner identified as high impact areas. The location of the STPs was also restricted by the existing concrete slabs located across the area. STP01 was placed in front of the main residence, and STP01 was placed in the backyard (Figure 17-Figure 19). Of the two STPs, only one was positive for cultural materials (Table 3).

Table 3. Subsurface Testing Results Summary

STP	Result	Depth	Comments
STP01	Negative	10 cm	Terminated early due to disturbed soils. Modern plastic, and a modern sewing bobbin were found.
STP02	Positive	43 cm	Modern plastic, 1 animal bone (with cut marks), 1 ceramic (Whiteware base), 4 pieces of clear glass, and 1 glass jar base found intermixed at same level.

STP1 was excavated to a depth of 43 cm. Soils within the probe were homogenous, showing signs of disturbance and mixing. Recovered materials were found intermixed at the same level, indicating that the materials were in secondary context. The recovered jar base was embossed with “VJC 1839”, a maker’s mark that was used by the Sage Glass Co. of Illinois from 1892-1902 (Lockhart, Schriever, Lindsey & Serr 2015).

Conversations with the homeowner found that he had inherited the property from his late grandfather who was an avid collector of “old junk”. The property had been cleared of large amounts of surface debris that had been left behind by the grandfather and the materials were stored in milk crates at the time of this investigation. It is probable that the recovered materials were the result of collecting activities combined with disturbance related to gardening, which was also a hobby of the grandfather.



Figure 17. View of STP01 location, facing southeast.



Figure 18. View of STP02 location, facing south.



Figure 19. Location of STPs

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

PaleoWest conducted this cultural resource fieldwork to identify any historic properties (cultural or paleontological resources that are listed in or eligible for listing on the NRHP that could potentially be impacted by the proposed undertaking. PaleoWest identified seven previously recorded archaeological resources within the 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) records search radius. None of these resources coincide with the project area. While the site is located in a high probability area as defined by the DAHP, subsurface testing and historic research found no indication that significant cultural deposits are present in the area that could be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that no further cultural resources work is needed for the proposed project.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during Project-related construction activities, all work must be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. As well, the Washington State protocol for inadvertent discovery of human remains per RCW 68.50, RCW 27.44, and RCW 68.60 must be immediately initiated in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, if the Project area is expanded to include areas not covered by this survey or other recent cultural resources studies, additional cultural resource studies may be required.

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