CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Bethany K. Mathews

Title of Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Capitol Boulevard Lot 4 Multifamily Development, Tumwater, Thurston County, WA

Date of Report: 13 April 2022

County(ies): Thurston Section: 35 Township: 18 N Range: 2W

Quad: Olympia, WA Acres: 2.5

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 #:

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Cultural Resource Assessment for the Capitol Boulevard Lot 4 Multifamily Development, Tumwater, Thurston County, Washington

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DAHP Project #:
2022-04-02350

Lead Agency:
City of Tumwater
SEPA 202201093
Tumwater TUM-22-0070

Date of Report:
13 April 2022

CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Antiquity Consulting was contracted by Craft District II, LLC to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Capitol Boulevard Lot 4 Multifamily Development, located at 4300 Capitol Boulevard, Tumwater, Thurston County, WA (parcel 33870000400; Township 18N Range 2W Section 35 NW ¼ NW ¼). The proponent proposes to develop a 96-unit, 4 building residential complex across the 2.5-acre project area. During the State Environmental Policy Act review for the project, the Squaxin Island Tribe and the Nisqually Indian Tribe requested a cultural resources survey for the project. The project is in an area considered to have high probability for encountering cultural resources. Antiquity Consulting completed a cultural resources survey for the proposed project area in March 2021. No cultural resources were identified in the study area. Antiquity Consulting recommends compliance with a standard inadvertent discovery protocol during project ground disturbing activities.

INTRODUCTION

Antiquity Consulting was contracted by Craft District II, LLC to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Capitol Boulevard Lot 4 Multifamily Development, located at 4300 Capitol Boulevard, Tumwater, Thurston County, WA (parcel 33870000400; Township 18N Range 2W Section 35 NW ¼ NW ¼). Craft District II, LLC intends to develop a 96-unit, 4 building residential complex across the 2.5-acre project area. During the City of Tumwater State Environmental Policy Act review for the project, the Squaxin Island Tribe and the Nisqually Indian Tribe requested a cultural resource assessment to be completed by a qualified professional. The project is in an area that is considered very high risk for encountering archaeological resources due to environmental factors.

Project Background

During the City of Tumwater State Environmental Policy Act review for this project (TUM-22-0070; SEPA 202201093), the Squaxin Island Tribe and the Nisqually Indian Tribe requested a cultural resources survey be completed. Antiquity Consulting was contracted by Craft District II, LLC to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment for the project. Per the Washington State Standards for Cultural Resources Reporting (Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 2021), this cultural resource assessment was led by Secretary of the Interior-qualified Archaeologist Bethany Mathews, MA, RPA.

Project Description

Craft District, LLC intends to develop a 96-unit, 4 building residential complex across the 2.5-acre project area (Figures 1-2).

Tribal Coordination

The Squaxin Island Tribe, the Nisqually Indian Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation cultural resources staff were notified of the archaeological survey schedule via email on 27 February 2022. At that time Antiquity Consulting notified the Tribes that a standard pedestrian and subsurface survey would be conducted, including approximately 11 shovel probes, and requested to incorporate information from the respective departments into the historic context and research design.

Regulatory Context

This survey was completed at the request of the Squaxin Island Tribe and the Nisqually Indian Tribe to meet the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). SEPA requires that all major actions sponsored, funded, permitted, or approved by State and/or local agencies provide consideration of the impacts of the planned action on the environment, which includes properties of historical, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance (Washington Administrative Code 197-11-960). The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is the agency with the technical expertise to consider the effects of a proposed action on cultural resources and to provide formal recommendations to local governments and other State agencies for appropriate treatments or actions.

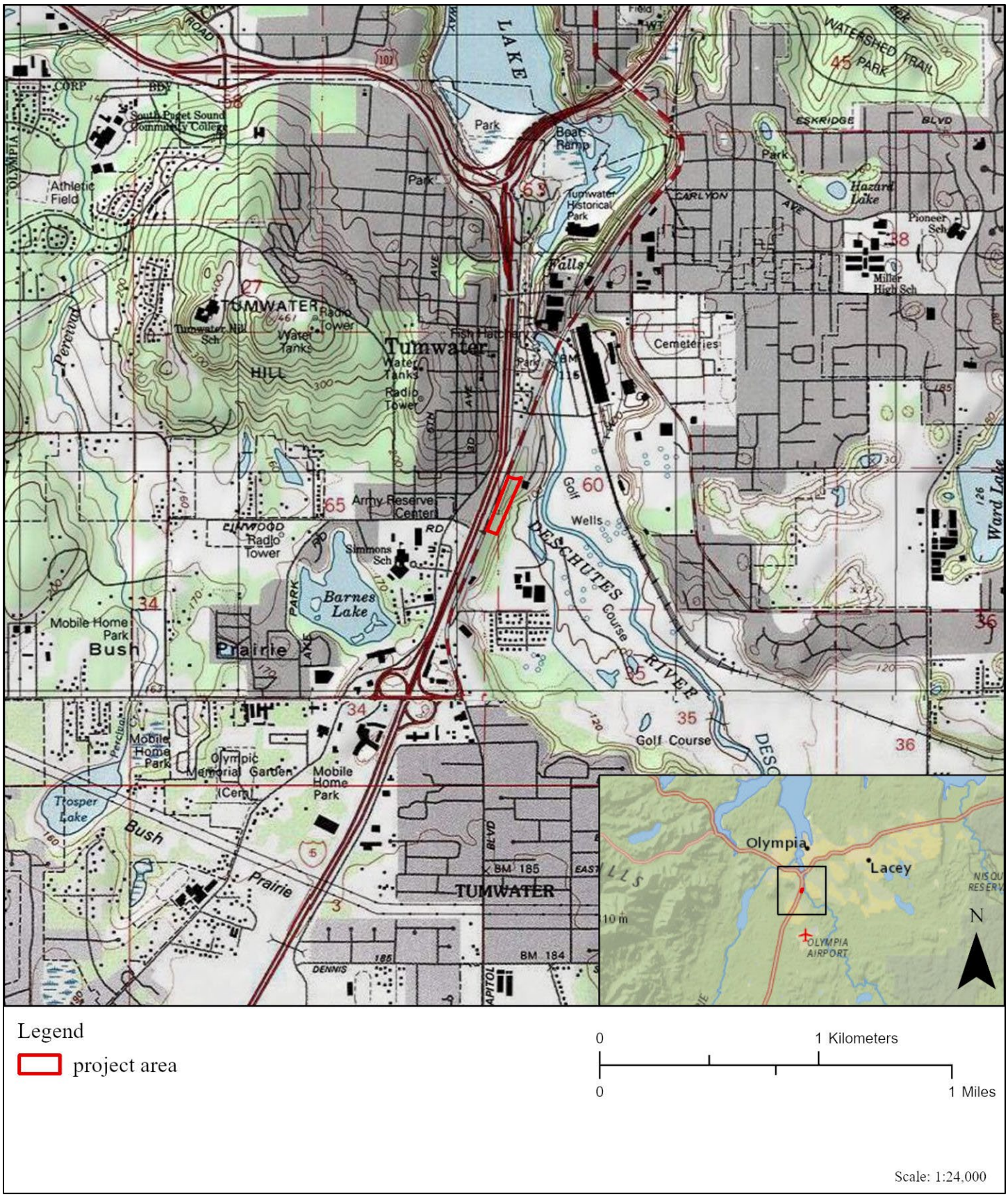

Figure 1. Project location marked on 1:24,000 Olympia, WA USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle.

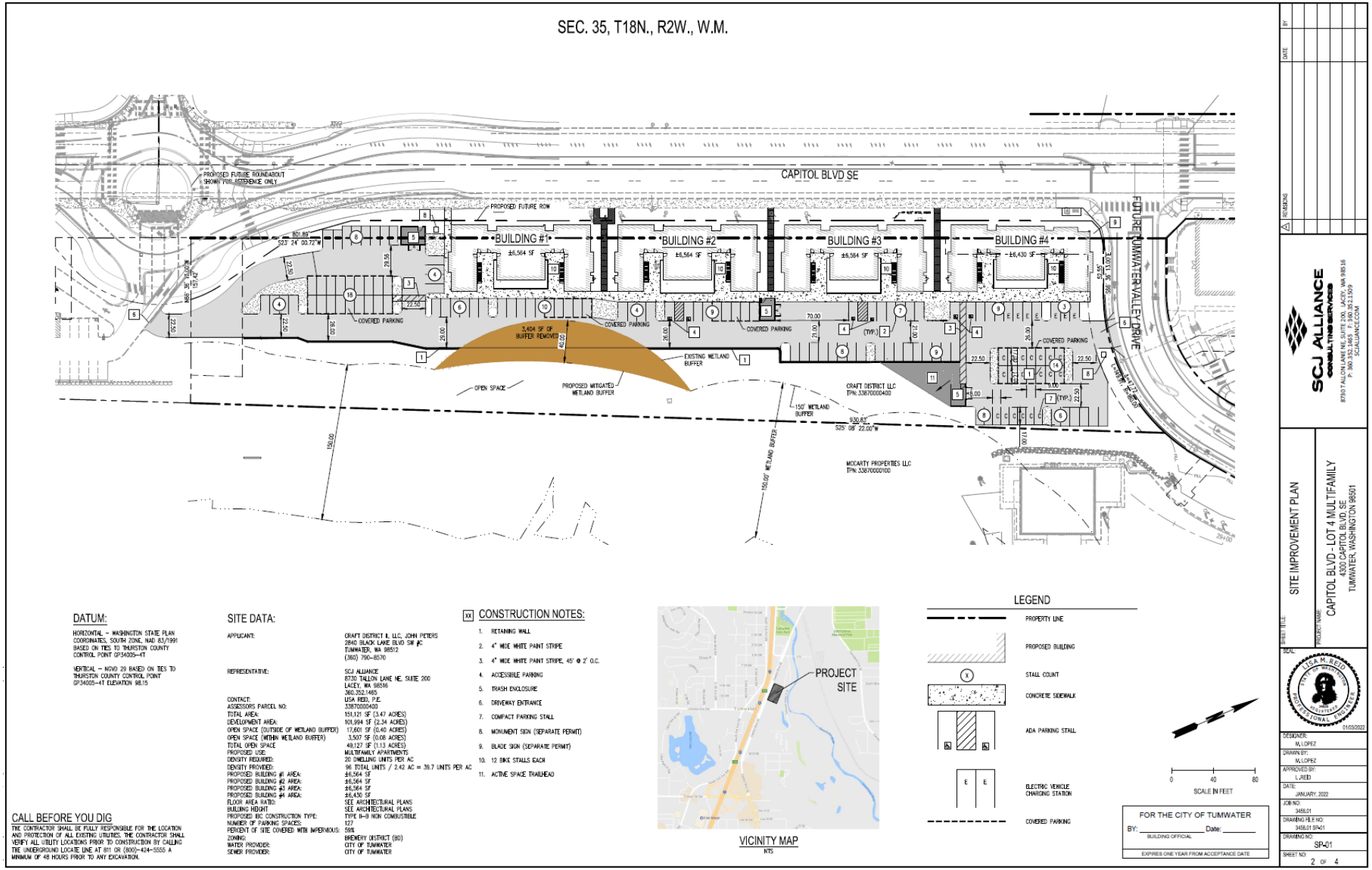

Figure 2. Project plan, courtesy SCJ Alliance.

Washington State protects its archaeology and heritage resources under various laws. In Washington State it is illegal to knowingly disturb archaeological sites or certain archaeological materials on state and private lands. Laws protecting these resources include the Archaeological Sites and Resources Law (RCW 27.53), Indian Graves and Records Law (RCW 27.44), Human Remains Law (RCW 68.50), and Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves Law (RCW 68.60). Per RCW 27.53.060 and WAC 25-48-060 the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation may issue an archaeological site alteration/excavation permit for impacts to an archaeological site in accordance with a professional scientific research plan.

Evaluation of Historic Properties for the City of Tumwater Register of Historic Places

The Tumwater Register of Historic Places is a list of buildings, structures, sites, objects, or districts significantly associated with the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or cultural heritage of the community (Tumwater Code 2.62.050). To be listed on the TCHR a property must typically be 50 years old or of exceptional importance.

Evaluation of Historic Properties for the Washington Heritage Register

The Washington Heritage Register (WHR), which is maintained by the DAHP, is a list of historically significant districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are considered significant in local or state history (Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 2018). To qualify for listing on the WHR a building, site, structure, or object must be at least 50 years old, or should have documented exceptional significance if less than 50 years old. The resource should have documented historical significance at the local, state, or federal level, and should maintain a high to medium level of integrity of important character defining features.

Evaluation of Historic Properties for the National Register of Historic Places

Evaluation of historic properties at local levels is typically modeled after evaluation of historic properties for the National Register of Historic Places. A historic property is defined as "a district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology or culture at the national, state, or local level." These properties are typically evaluated in terms of historic significance, integrity, and the general stipulation that the property be 50 years old or older (for exceptions see 36 CFR 60.4, Criteria Considerations [a–g]). National Register Bulletin Guidelines state that to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a historic property must represent a significant part of American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture (Little and Hardesty 2000; Shrimpton 1990). Additionally, to be considered eligible, a historic property must meet one or more of the four NRHP criteria:

A) be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Most archaeological sites are evaluated under Criterion D, their potential to yield important information. This objective is accomplished by developing historic contexts. A historic context is a body of information about the past and the tangible expressions of past events organized by the elements of theme, place, and time (NPS 1991). The historic context for the project area is summarized in this report and serves as a foundation for evaluating cultural resources in the project area.

Historic Property Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a historic property to convey its significance. Integrity must be evident through historic qualities, which may include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS 1991:1). Degree of integrity should be taken into consideration when evaluating resources under the NRHP criteria, for example:

- If eligible for its historic associations under Criterion A, then the resource should retain substantial aspects of its overall integrity, although design and workmanship may not weigh as heavily as those aspects related directly to its historic associations (NPS 1991:44-48).

- To be eligible for its association with a prominent person under Criterion B, the resource should retain some aspects of integrity, although design and workmanship may not be as important as the others (NPS 1991:44–48).

- To be eligible for its architectural merits under Criterion C, a resource must retain its physical features that constitute a significant construction technique or architectural style. Critical aspects of integrity for such properties are design, workmanship, and materials. Location and setting will also be important for those resources whose design reflects their immediate environment (NPS 1991:44–48).

- Resources significant under Criterion D may not have the type of integrity described under the other criteria but are considered to have integrity if these aspects support data potential (NPS 2020:35). Of the seven aspects of integrity, location, design, materials, and workmanship are generally the most important for Criterion D properties (NPS 1991:44–48).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The natural and cultural characteristics of a place inform the likelihood for encountering cultural resources at a geographic location. Natural and cultural characteristics of the project area were the foundation for establishing a research methodology for this cultural resource assessment. This assessment included a review of environmental information on the project area, as illustrated in reports on regional geology, local soils data, and the environmental history of the project vicinity. Post-depositional processes likely to affect any cultural deposits in the study area were also considered.

Geomorphology

The project is located on a shallow terrace within a late Pleistocene glacial drift deposit, on a terrace 60 feet above the Deschutes River.

Glacial Geomorphology

Puget Lowland landforms were largely shaped by Pleistocene glacial events (Kruckeberg 1991). Beginning two million years ago, the bedrock in this province was depressed and deeply scoured by glaciers, and sediments were deposited and often reworked as glaciers advanced and retreated at least seven times. A mantle of glacial drift and outwash deposits were left across much of the region by the end of this glacial period (Easterbrook 2003). The last glacial advance and retreat to cover the region, the Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation began around 19,000 BP with an advance of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet into the lowlands (Porter and Swanson 1998). The Puget Lobe of this ice sheet advanced from the Cascade Mountains down into the Puget Lowland and reached the Olympia area about 17,350 BP (unknown author 2018). The Puget Lobe began to retreat shortly after reaching its terminus near Tenino and had retreated to Olympia by 16,650 BP (Porter and Swanson 1998). Glacial lakes formed around the margins of the Puget Lobe due to the high topography of the southern Puget Sound and the ice dam of the Puget Lobe which could not yet permit drainage of the glacial meltwater and local runoff to the Pacific Ocean (Figge 2008). Outflow from glacial-lake outbursts and subglacial fluvial erosion typically flowed south toward the Chehalis River valley, and later northward-flowing streams filled the deep glacial outburst troughs with sandy sediments (Walsh et al. 2003).

Local Geologic Units and Soils

The United States Geological Survey identifies the project area as geologic unit Qgos which is part of a Pleistocene continental glacial drift deposit from the Latest Vashon Stade, and is described as moderately well-sorted, moderately to well-rounded, fine- to medium-grained sand with minor silt (Figure 3; Washington State Department of Natural Resources 2022A). Qgos, also known as Tumwater sand, was deposited in stream channels, inset terraces, and deltas flowing into or out of glacial lakes during deglaciation when stagnant ice occupied much of the southern Puget Lowland. This geologic unit extends about 400 feet (120 meters) below the ground surface (Walsh et al. 2003).

Soils in the Puget Lowland typically form in weathered glacial materials. Indianola loamy sand is mapped in the project area by NRCS (NRCS 2022; Table 1; Figure 4). The typical soil profile is detailed in Table 1. Indianola loamy sand forms on eskers, kames, and terraces in sandy glacial outwash, and is hydric.

Table 1. Soil descriptions of project area.

Note: derived from Natural Resource Conservation Service 2022.

Map Unit	Soil	Horizon	Description	Depth (cm)	(in)	Acidity
46/48	Indianola loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Oi	Slightly decomposed plant material	0-3	0-1	Neutral
		A	Very dark grayish brown loamy sand	3-15	1-6	Neutral
		Bw1	Yellowish brown loamy sand	15-43	6-17	Neutral
		Bw2	Yellowish brown sand	43-69	17-27	Neutral
		BC	Pale brown sand	69-94	27-37	Neutral
		C	Pale brown sand	94-152	37-60	Neutral

Water

The study area is situated in an area that is rich in freshwater resources, although no freshwater sources are located in the project area. The project parcel is located 100 meters west of the Deschutes River.

Vegetation and Fauna

The project area is located within the Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) vegetation zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). The Puget Lowland forest populated the region shortly after retreat of the glaciers in the late Pleistocene. Prior to historic-era clearing, western Washington forest overstories were dominated by western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Under natural conditions Indianola soils support Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), and bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), with an understory of vine maple (*Acer circinatum),* salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), western brackenfern (*Pteridum aquilinum*), western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) (NRCS 2022).

A wide variety of mammals and fish are adapted to the Puget Sound. Vertebrate animals common in the Puget Lowland forests include deer, elk, mice, rabbits, squirrels, numerous bird species, black bear, raccoon, beaver, opossum, coyote, bats, cougar, bobcats, weasels, mole shrews (Kruckeberg 1991). The Puget Sound supports 3,000 species of invertebrates including shellfish, 200 species of marine fish, hundreds of species of birds, and marine mammals including orcas, sea lions, sea otters, gray whales, humpback whales, and harbor seals (National Wildlife Federation 2019).

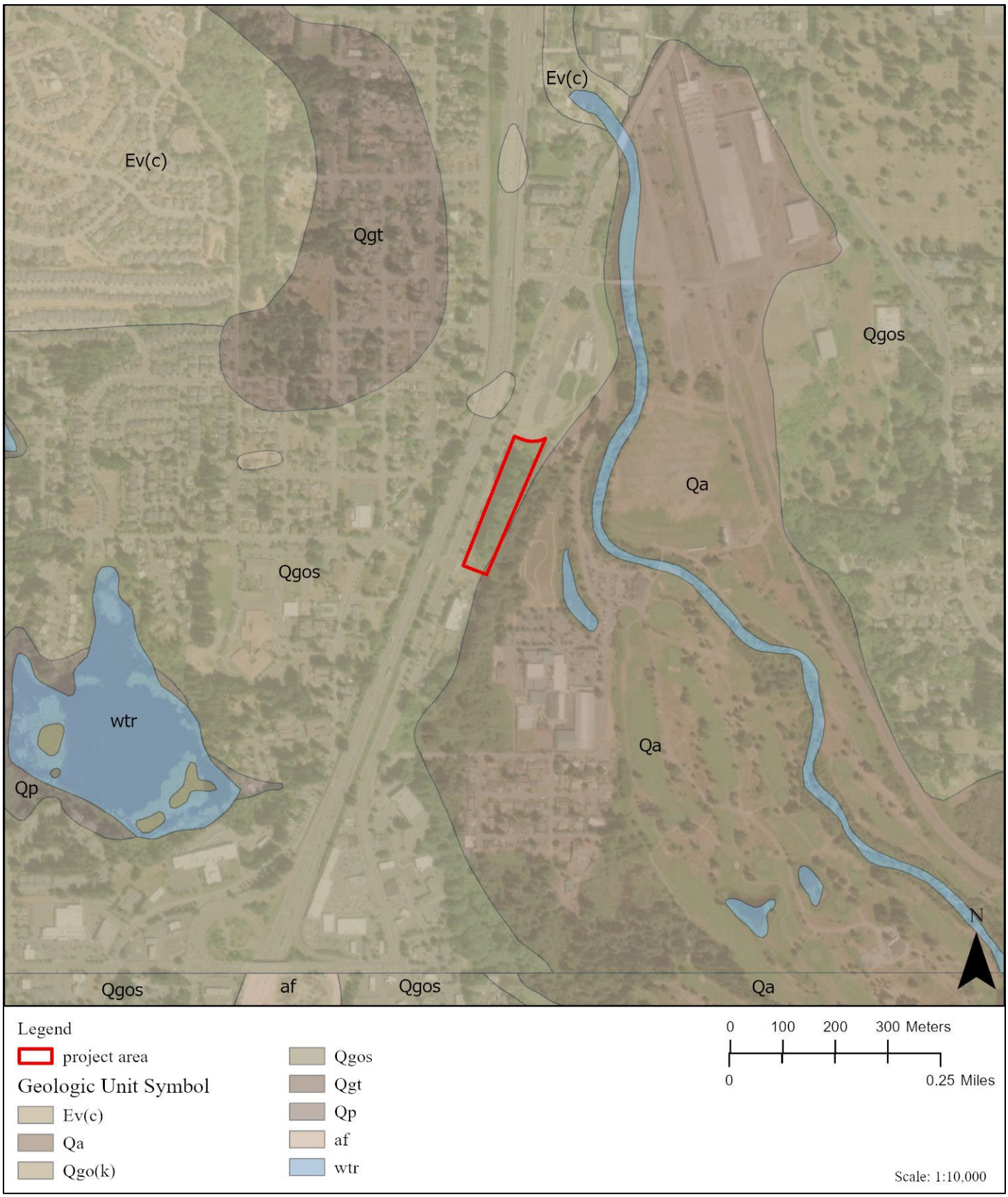

Figure 3. Surface geology of project vicinity (data from DNR 2022A).

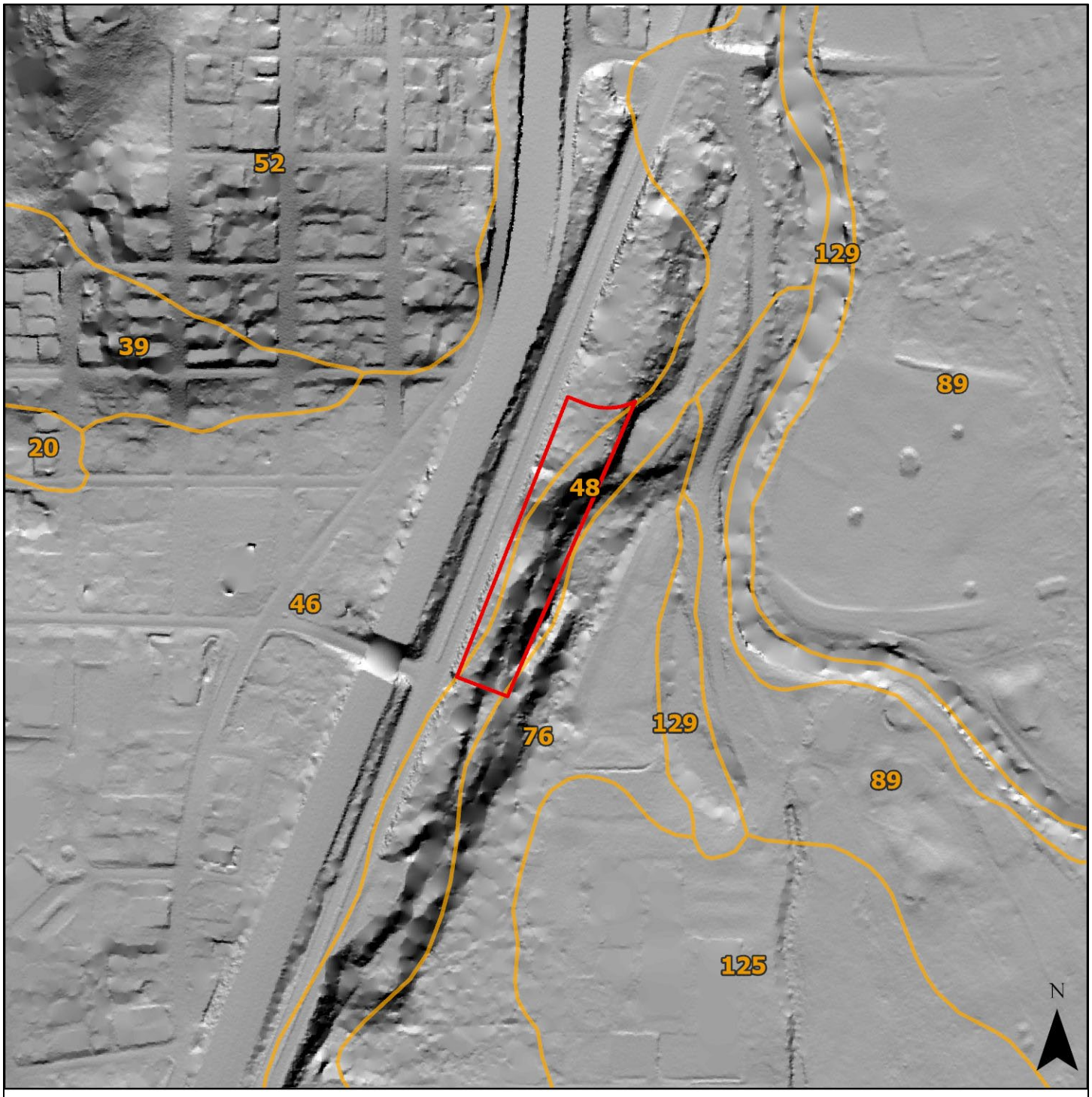
52
39
20
48
46
76
129
89
129
89
125
N
Legend
project area
soil unit
0 30 60 90 Meters
0 100 200 300 Feet
Scale: 1:5,000

Figure 4. Soil units mapped in project area over LiDAR image (data from WSDNR 2022B and NRCS 2022).

CULTURAL SETTING

The project vicinity has hosted a variety of significant historic events of local, regional, and national importance. The probability for historic properties to be located within the project area is primarily based on a review of local environmental and cultural contexts, as well as local cultural resource studies and known cultural, historic, or archaeological sites. Research conducted for this assessment included review of local histories and ethnographies, and resources available in the DAHP's Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data database, United States Surveyor General Bureau of Land Management's General Land Office Survey Records database, HistoryLink.org, HistoricMapWorks.com, and USGS Historical Topographical Map Explorer. Consulted sources included Bancroft 1890, Blankenship 1914, Carpenter 2002, Crowell et al. 2019, Meany 1923, and Thurston County Historic Commission 1992.

Precontact and Ethnohistoric Periods

The project is located in the traditional territory of the Squaxin Island Tribe and the Nisqually Indian Tribe (Carpenter 2002; Smith 1940; Spier 1936:26; Suttles and Lane 1990:485-487). The people of the Nisqually River watersheds considered themselves to be an economic, political, and social unit (Carpenter 2002). Like most Coast Salish, the Nisqually maintained social and economic ties with neighboring bands and tribes resulting in shared use of local resources (Smith 1940). Traditional use of the Coast Salish area is generally oriented toward resource locations (i.e., fresh water, terrestrial and marine food resources, forests, and suitable terrain). Precontact settlements of Coast Salish groups were often located along major waterways and at heads of bays or inlets, where abundant resources of coastal, riverine and inland environments supported a relatively rich, diverse, and reliable subsistence base.

The Steh-chass village was located about 4 kilometers north of the project area on the Deschutes estuary. *Steh-chass* were a Southern Lushootseed-speaking band within the Southern Coast Salish culture region. The *Steh-chass* village was located on the Olympia peninsula on the eastern shore of Budd Inlet, on land now occupied by downtown Olympia (Squaxin Island 2018:7). Edmond Meany (1923:197) noted that a "small band" lived here. Early American settler reports confirm that *Steh-chass* remained on the Olympia peninsula as the American settlement developed in the 1850s. Lurana Percival reported that canoes and huts lined the shoreline in 1853 (Thurston County Historic Commission 1992). "Chinook street," the location of a longhouse near Columbia and Fourth Streets, was frequented by American settlers for trading. Thomas Talbot Waterman (Waterman et al. 2001:2), who conducted ethnogeographic fieldwork sometime between 1911 and 1920, indicates the village site was originally located on land that was later occupied by the Fourth Avenue bridge, near Water Street and 4th Avenue. This site was considered a portage terminus of the Cowlitz Trail, which connected the Puget Sound waterways with regional overland travel corridors (Croes et al. 2000).

During the winter months Coast Salish lived in large villages of cedar plank houses. Nisqually occupied at least 40 villages along the Nisqually River (Ruby et al. 2010:213). Upper villages, villages nearest *Ta-co-bet* (Mount Rainier), were relatively small and are thought to be the first villages occupied by Nisqually people as they emigrated south and west of *Ta-co-bet* (Carpenter 1994:61). Trade regularly occurred between the Yakima east of *Ta-co-bet*, the Lower villages, and the Upper villages, whose people were also referred to as the Mountain Nisqually. The middle river segment, which extended from Ohop Creek to Murray Creek, was primarily used for fishing stations and camping en route to *Ta-co-bet* or beyond (Carpenter 2002:27). Lower villages consisted

of at least 13 villages between the confluence of the Nisqually River and Murray Creek down to Puget Sound (Carpenter 2002:27). Villages in the Olympia area which were considered to be closely associated with Nisqually in the Treaty era included *Nu-sh-t-sat*, on the shores of South Bay/Henderson Inlet, *Steh-chass* on Budd Inlet, *Sq-uai-aitl* on Mud Bay/Eld Inlet, *Sa-wa-mish* on Oyster Bay/Totten Inlet, and *Sa-heh-wa-mish* at Hammersley Inlet (Carpenter 2002:27).

Spring and summer months were spent at seasonal encampments while fishing, hunting, and plant/berry collecting. Prairies were critically important to the Nisqually economy because they offered diverse resources (Smith et al. 2008:17). Camas fields on prairies near Lake Steilacoom, Lake Spanaway, and south of Yelm and Tenino were utilized (Carpenter 1986:8). Camas bulbs were carried home after gathering, typically in the late spring and cooked in an outdoor fire pit or boiled. Many other types of roots were collected on prairies as well. Foothills were also especially important resource locations in the summer and fall (Carpenter 1986:8). Women collected berries, medicinal plants, and basketry materials, while men hunted for birds and deer.

Fish have always been a staple of local diet (Carpenter 2002). Culturally important fish species include Chinook, Chum, Humpback, Coho, and Sockeye salmon; trout; smelt; flounder; and herring; as well as less available kinds of fish such as cod, perch, skate, sole, bullhead, devil fish, and eels. Freshwater fishing typically occurred in the quieter waters of river tributaries, where fish weirs could safely be constructed without fear of loss to seasonal flooding. Fishing in marine waters was accomplished by canoe with nettle string nets or a clam-baited hook on a line. When fishing in a cove or eddy, fish could be speared or clubbed by wading from the shore. Whales, sharks, seals, and halibut were rarely encountered in the Puget Sound.

Shellfish were also an important staple food for people living along the Puget Sound (Carpenter 2002). Puget Sound villages hosted clambakes during the late Spring and early Summer, which were attended by relatives throughout the region. Seafoods were also dried and traded with neighboring bands.

Many ethnographic place names are recorded in the southern Puget Sound, including coves, creeks, resource locations, and promontories (Smith 1940:8–12, Waterman et al. 2001:312–321; Figure 5). Thomas Talbot Waterman, who conducted ethnogeographic fieldwork in the Puget Sound sometime between 1911 and 1920 (Waterman et al. 2001:2), recorded numerous place names along the shorelines of the Puget Sound. Marian Smith, who mapped the locations of village sites in the southern Puget Sound but cautions that these were only the locations of the permanent "headquarters" of a group and that people were everywhere on the local landscape, recorded several village sites along the shoreline of Puget Sound. Four ethnogeographic places have been recorded within 3 kilometers of the project area, along the Deschutes Estuary (Table 2).

Table 2. Ethnogeographic places within 3 kilometers of the project area.

Author	Map Designation	Salish Name	English Translation	Common Name of Place	Description
Smith 1940	28	*Statcásabc*		Budd Inlet	--
Waterman et al. 2001	121	*Xweuq!qwakwaudup*	Where there are white shells on the ground	Small promontory north of the mouth of Percival Creek	--
	122	*Qexc'bld*	Lots of clawing	Percival Creek	--
	123	*SpEkwa 'L*	Cascade	Tumwater Falls	--

Figure 5. Ethnogeographic locations mapped in project vicinity.

Historic Period

The landscape of western Washington has been radically transformed over the last 150 years, transitioning from old-growth forest to timberland and farmland, to its current use for residential, recreational, agricultural, and industrial purposes. This shift of land use is typical of western US settlement patterns. The history outlined in this report focuses on regional events as they pertain to cultural resources in the project vicinity.

History of Land Ownership in Washington State, 1800s to 1900s

The first non-native immigrants to the area were European, Hawaiian, and Metis employees of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) who arrived in the early 1800s with the development of HBC trading posts and agricultural stations (Nisbet and Nisbet 2011). The Puget Sound Agricultural Company (PSAC), an agricultural subsidiary of the HBC, was established in 1838 (Crooks 2007). PSAC operations focused at two locations: one at Cowlitz Farm (Toledo, WA) and the other at Fort Nisqually (DuPont, WA). By the mid-nineteenth century, the PSAC holdings included 150,000 acres between the Puyallup and Nisqually Rivers, much of which was worked from outstations and satellite farms.

The project vicinity was jointly occupied by the United Kingdom and the United States until the Oregon Treaty of 1846. The presence of the HBC, a British company, began to decline at this time, being replaced by American settlement and industry. Few American settlers lived in what would become Oregon Territory by the 1840s. To encourage American settlement in Oregon Territory, the US passed the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850, which amended previous land claim laws and required that land surveys and claims conform to government standards.

The Donation Land Claim Act was passed prior to treaty discussions with the native peoples of what would become the Washington Territory. The act granted 320 acres of land to white male citizens over 18 (Riddle 2010). A married man could claim 640 acres. Recipients only needed to prove, within 4 years, that they lived on and cultivated the land. If a claimant arrived between 1850 and 1855, they could claim 160 acres if single and 320 acres if married. In 1854, an extension of the act also allowed for purchase of the claims at $1.25 an acre instead of proof of cultivation and residence. About 25% of western Washington lands were claimed through the Donation Land Claim Act (Mathews 2019).

In 1862, the United States government passed the Homestead Act, which granted 160 acres to heads of households (Muhn and Hanson 1998:20). Homestead applicants were issued a patent on their land if they either proved residence and cultivation after five years, requiring the investment and labor of building a residence, clearing land, and planting crops; or they could purchase the land via a "cash entry" after only 6 months. Only about 40% of claims were "proved up" and 20% of lands in Washington State were claimed through this act (Mathews 2019). In Thurston County, 4% (n=26) of Homestead Act patents were granted to women, which is much lower than in other parts of the West but average for Washington (Mathews 2021).

The United States also granted lands directly to railroad companies to encourage the development of transcontinental rail lines in the 1860s (Muhn and Hanson 1988:21). In 1862, rail companies were granted five alternate odd-numbered sections for each mile of planned railroad, within 10 miles of the planned railroad. In 1864, this was increased to twenty sections for each mile of railroad. Railroad land grants were considered controversial, as they limited the potential for settlement of the area, and the policy of granting to railroads

ended in 1871.

The United States passed several land grant acts and amendments to the Homestead Act through the early 1900s, to encourage settlement and industry in the west. The Timber Culture Act of 1873 granted 160 acres to individuals who planted 40 acres with trees, with trees spaced no more than 12 feet apart (6,750 trees), for a period of 10 years (Muhn and Hanson 1988:22). In 1877, the Desert Land Law granted 640 acres to individuals who paid $0.25 an acre and irrigated dry, treeless property within 3 years. The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 assigned 160-acre allotments to individual tribe members and opened the remainder of lands to homesteaders (Wilma 2000). The Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909 increased the maximum homestead grant acres to 320 acres for individuals who homesteaded non-irrigable lands (Bradsher 2012). The Stock Raising Act of 1916 granted up to 640 surface acres, to include lands that were deemed only useful for grazing and raising forage crops (United States Congress 1916).

Early American Settlements in Thurston County

In 1845, the southern Puget Sound was the site of the first American settlement in what would become Washington Territory (Dougherty 2006). The Simmons-Bush Party, a group of 31 settlers who traversed an overland trail from Missouri, settled several claims in the Olympia/Centralia area (Crooks 2009:20; Millner 1995:14). The Simmons family established a settlement and mill near Tumwater Falls, which also marked the beginning of the timber industry on the Puget Sound (Fowler 2009:78). The establishment of the settlement at Tumwater Falls attracted newcomers Edmund Sylvester and Levi Lathrop Smith to the area in 1846 (Kirk and Alexander 1990:356).

In January 1850, a meeting of local American settlers resolved to establish a town site at Olympia (Crooks 2009:21). It was assumed that the location would be advantageous for shipping and trade, because of its position on Budd Inlet, near Tumwater Falls, and near good agricultural and timber lands (Bancroft 1945:339). Sylvester offered free lots for development within the new townsite, and Olympia quickly became a draw for American settlers. Several of the local settlers relocated to the townsite immediately, and the lands surrounding Budd Inlet were claimed by new settlers soon after. Michael Troutman Simmons, who had hoped his settlement at Tumwater Falls would rival the HBC trading post at Fort Nisqually, established the first mercantile in Olympia at Main and First Streets with Charles Smith (Crooks 2009:22).

Other members of the Simmons-Bush part included Isabella and George Bush, and their six sons, emigrated from Missouri in 1844 in hopes of avoiding racial prejudice and establishing a better life for their family (Olsen and Stevenson 2007). Although little is known about his early life, George Bush was probably of West Indian and Irish heritage. When the Simmons-Bush Party, a group of five families and six single men, reached Oregon in 1844 they learned the Oregon Provisional Government had passed the Black Exclusion Law which banned African American settlement, and the party decided to settle along the Deschutes River instead (McLagan 2009). The 1850 Donation Land Claim Act excluded all but white men from claiming land, but a petition signed by 55 members of the Washington Territorial Legislature and resulting Act of Congress permitted the Bush family to retain legal rights to their claim. The Bush family were finally able to patent the claim of 640-acres in 1879.

American settlers in the region began organizing for self-governance in 1851, resulting in the establishment of

Washington Territory in early 1853. Originally part of Lewis County, Thurston County formed in 1852 (Dougherty 2006). Olympia was declared the territorial capital, and Sylvester donated 12 acres for the establishment of the Capitol. Legislature began meeting in a two-story wood frame building here in 1854. The establishment of Olympia as the Territorial Capital encouraged local population growth, and Olympia was officially incorporated as a town in 1859 (City of Olympia 2019). Washington was admitted to the Union in 1889 (Crowley 2003A).

Study Area Property Ownership and Land Use History, 1845 to present

In the 1850s, the United States sought to make treaties with Washington tribes and assign them to reduced reservations in order to open land for American settlement (Richards 2005:343). American colonization and settlement of indigenous people's lands began illegally according to the United States' Nonintercourse Act (U.S.C. § 177). In 1854, the United States entered into the Medicine Creek Treaty with the Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squawksin, S'Homamish, Stechass, T'Peeksin, Squi-aitl, and Sa-heh-wamish nations (Crowley 2003B). The Nisqually Reservation was established in 1854, enlarged in 1857, and partially condemned in 1917 for the creation of Fort Lewis. During the Puget Sound War, an armed conflict that occurred between 1855–1856, Medicine Creek Treaty Tribes and other bands were forcibly confined to Squaxin and Fox Island (Ruby et al. 2010:318).

No improvements are recorded within the project area on the 1854 General Land Office survey map of Township 18N Range 2W (Bureau of Land Management 2022A; Figure 6). At this time, the Cowlitz Trail/Road is marked 150 meters west of the project area, the Kindred residence and farm is mapped about 800 meters (1/2 mile) south of the project, and the Ward Hays & Co. sawmill is mapped (1/4 mile) north at Deschutes Falls. The project is located in GLO Survey 60, which was a 300-acre Donation Land Claim patented by Smith Hays in March 1873 (Bureau of Land Management 2022B). The 1937 USGS topographic map of the project area indicates a drainage from Barnes Lake drained along the southeastern boundary of the project area towards the Deschutes River, and that residences had been constructed along Highway 9 about ¼ mile west of the project (USGS 1937; Figure 7). By 1949 Highway 99 had been moved to the western boundary of the project area, which is now Capitol Blvd (USGS 1949; Figure 8). A residence is mapped on the north edge of the property by 1949. By 1959, no residence is mapped here by there is a structure mapped east of the project, accessed by a road from the north (USGS 1959; Figure 9). The 1962 Metsker map indicates the northern portion of the property is one lot of a subdivision (Metsker 1962; Figure 10). Nothing is mapped within the project area on the 1968 or 1981 USGS topographic maps (USGS 1968, 1981; Figures 11-12). According to Thurston County Assessor data, a chain-link fence was erected on the property in 1988 (Thurston County 2022). LiDAR imagery of the project area indicates mechanical grading has occurred near the center of the parcel on the upper terrace, and that an unimproved road accesses a lower terrace of the Deschutes along the steep slope on the east side of the parcel (WSDNR 2022B). According to Thurston County Assessor Data the buildings at the end of this road was constructed in 1988, although a structure was located here in the 1950s (Thurston County 2022).

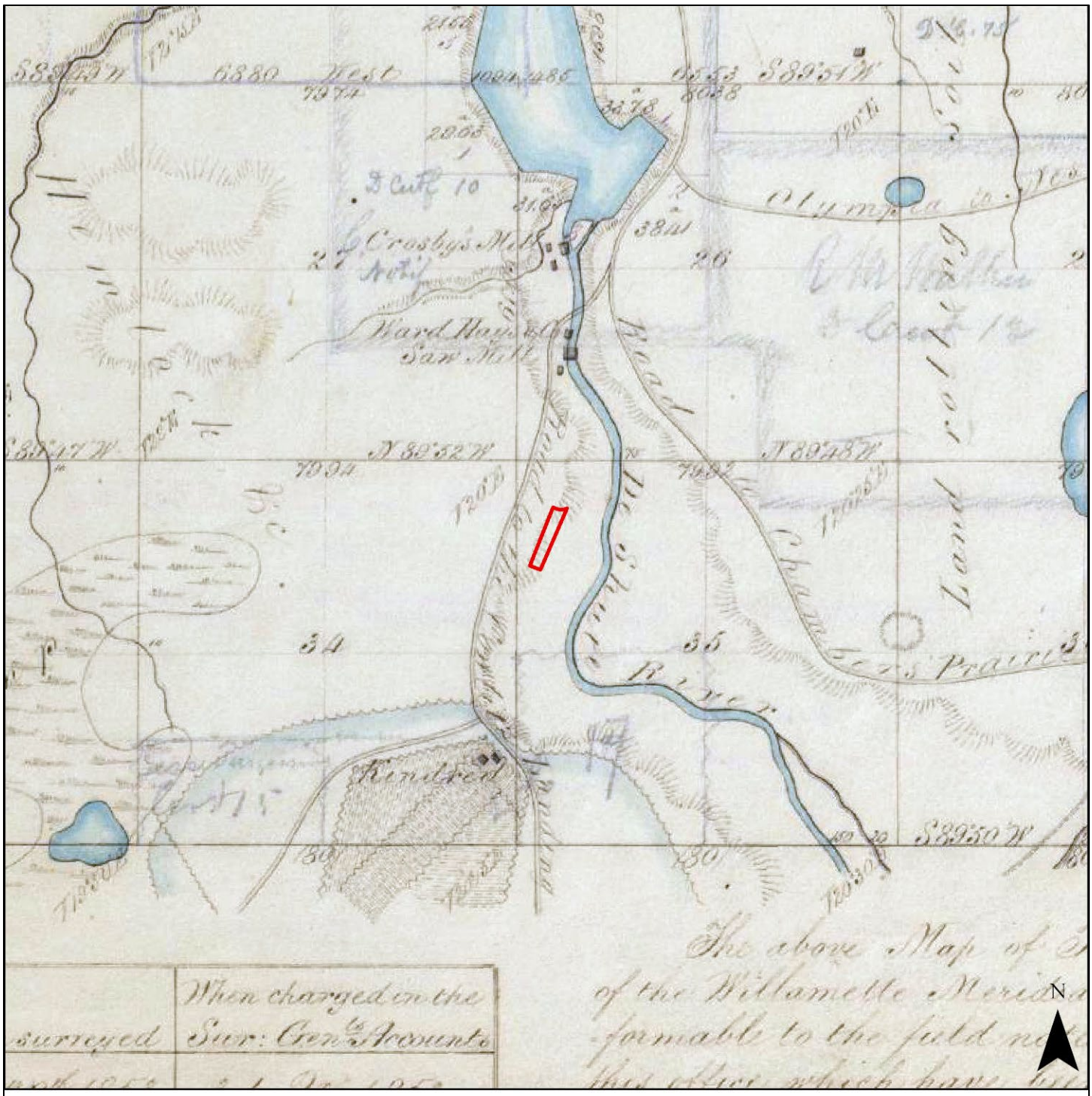
Legend
project area
0
1 Kilometers
0
1 Miles
N
Scale: 1:24,000

Figure 6. Portion of 1854 Township 18N Range 2W GLO Map, with project location indicated (Source: Bureau of Land Management 2022A).

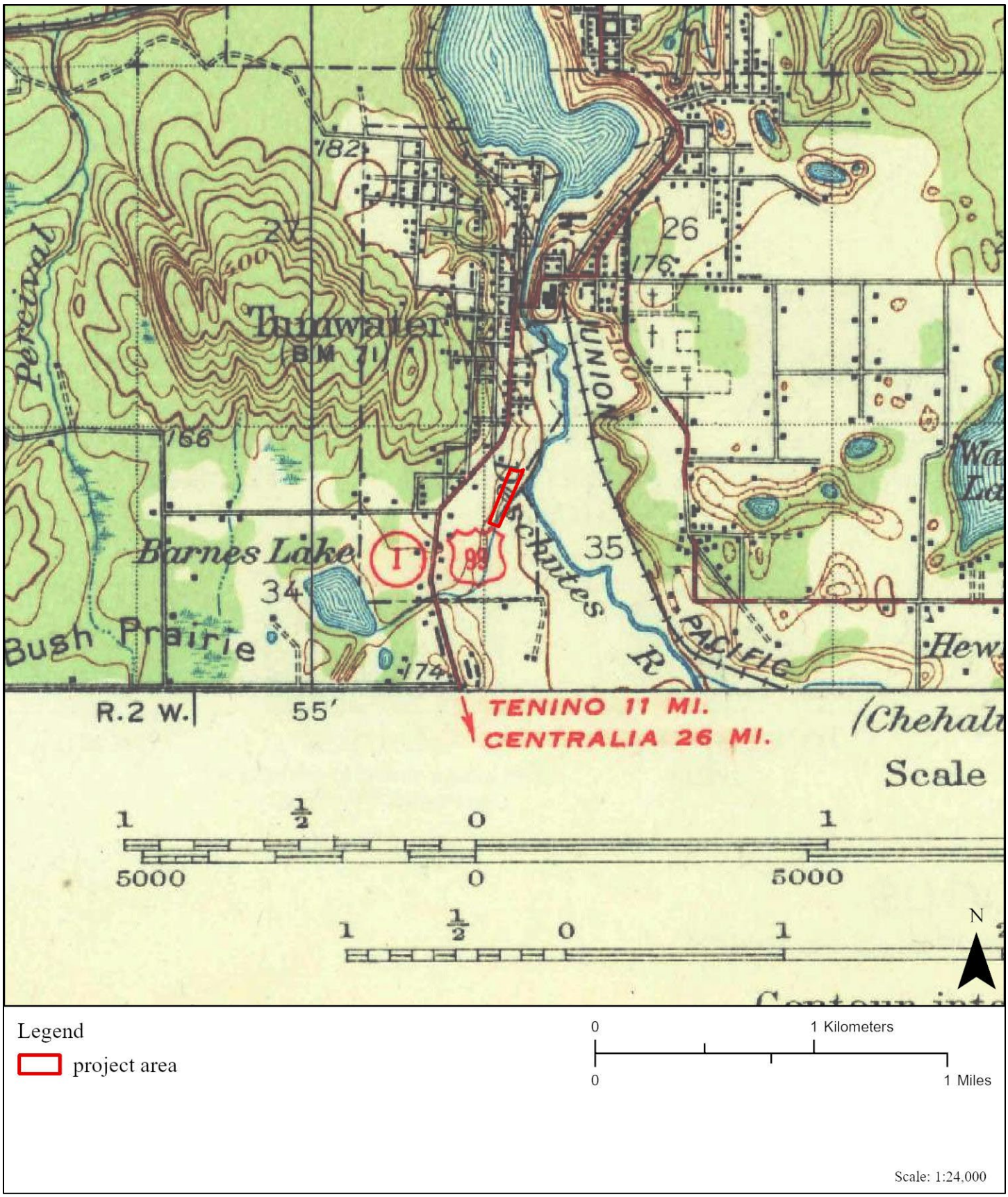
Tumwater
Barnes Lake
Bush Prairie
Deschutes R
PACIFIC
UNION
R.2 W.
55'
TENINO 11 MI.
CENTRALIA 26 MI.
Scale
1 0 1
5000 0 5000
1 0 1
N
Legend
project area
0 1 Kilometers
0 1 Miles
Scale: 1:24,000

Figure 7. Portion of 1937 1:62,500 Olympia topographic map, with project location indicated (Source: USGS 1937).

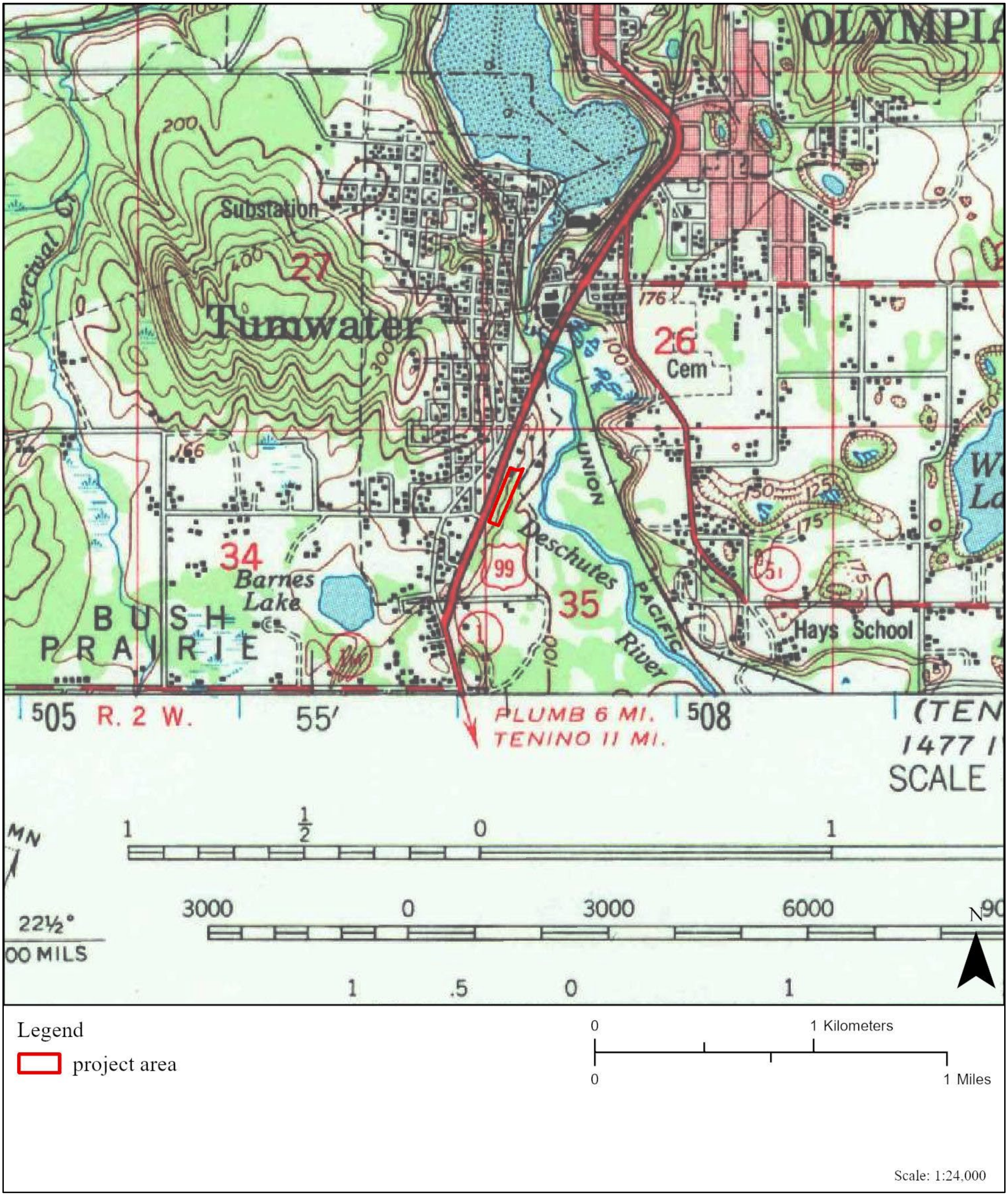
Tumwater
Substation
Cem
Barnes Lake
BUSH PRAIRIE
Hays School
Deschutes River
UNION PACIFIC
R. 2 W.
PLUMB 6 MI.
TENINO 11 MI.
SCALE
MN
22½°
Legend
project area
0
1 Kilometers
0
1 Miles
N
Scale: 1:24,000

Figure 8. Portion of 1949 1:62,500 Olympia topographic map, with project location indicated (Source: USGS 1949).

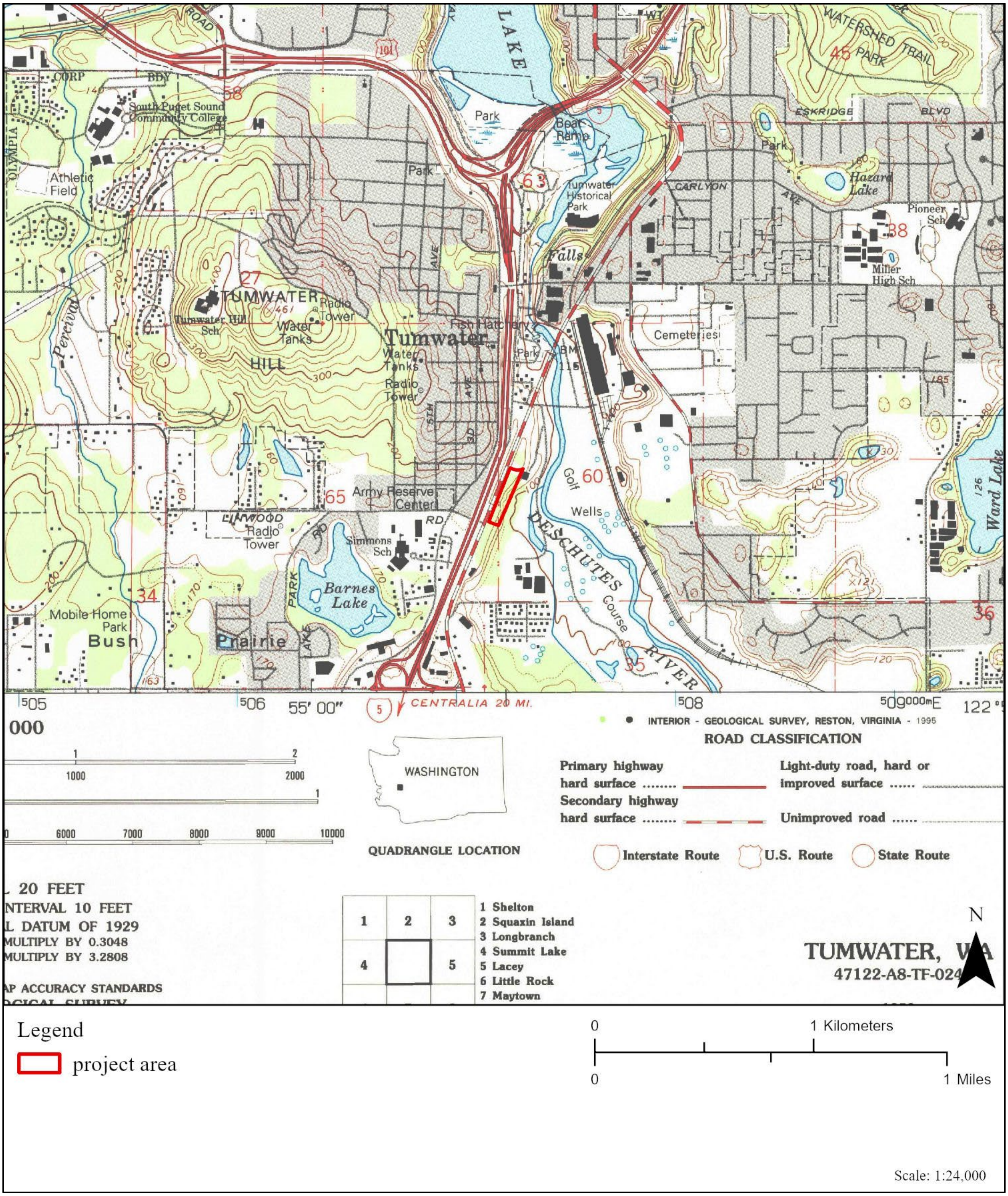
LAKE
Park
Boat Ramp
Tumwater Historical Park
Falls
South Puget Sound Community College
Athletic Field
TUMWATER HILL
Tumwater Hill Sch
Water Tanks
Radio Tower
Tumwater
Fish Hatchery
Cemeteries
Army Reserve Center
Simmons Sch
Barnes Lake
Mobile Home Park
Bush
Prairie
Golf
Wells
Course
DESCHUTES RIVER
Hazard Lake
Pioneer Sch
Miller High Sch
Ward Lake
ESKRIDGE BLVD
CARLYON AVE
WATERSHED TRAIL PARK
LINWOOD RD
CENTRALIA 20 MI.
INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 1995
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route
WASHINGTON
QUADRANGLE LOCATION
1 Shelton
2 Squaxin Island
3 Longbranch
4 Summit Lake
5 Lacey
6 Little Rock
7 Maytown
TUMWATER, WA
47122-A8-TF-024
N
Legend
project area
0
1 Kilometers
0
1 Miles
Scale: 1:24,000

Figure 9. Portion of 1959 1:24,000 Tumwater topographic map, with project location indicated (Source: USGS 1959).

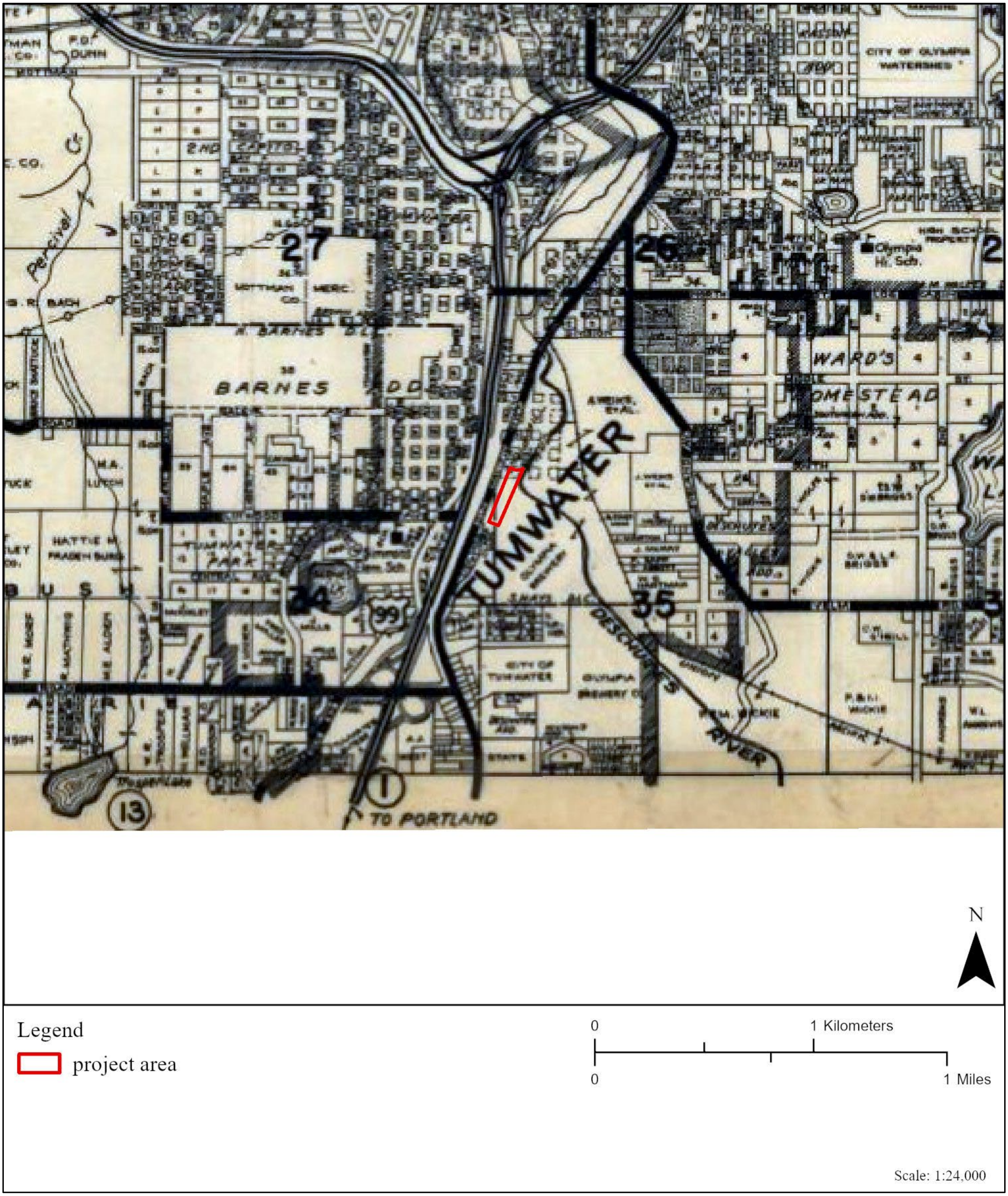
BARNES ADD
TUMWATER
WARD'S
HOMESTEAD
27
26
35
34
TO PORTLAND
Olympia Hi. Sch.
Legend
project area
0
1 Kilometers
0
1 Miles
N
Scale: 1:24,000

Figure 10. Portion of 1962 Metsker map of Township 18N Range 2W, with project location indicated (Source: Metsker1962).

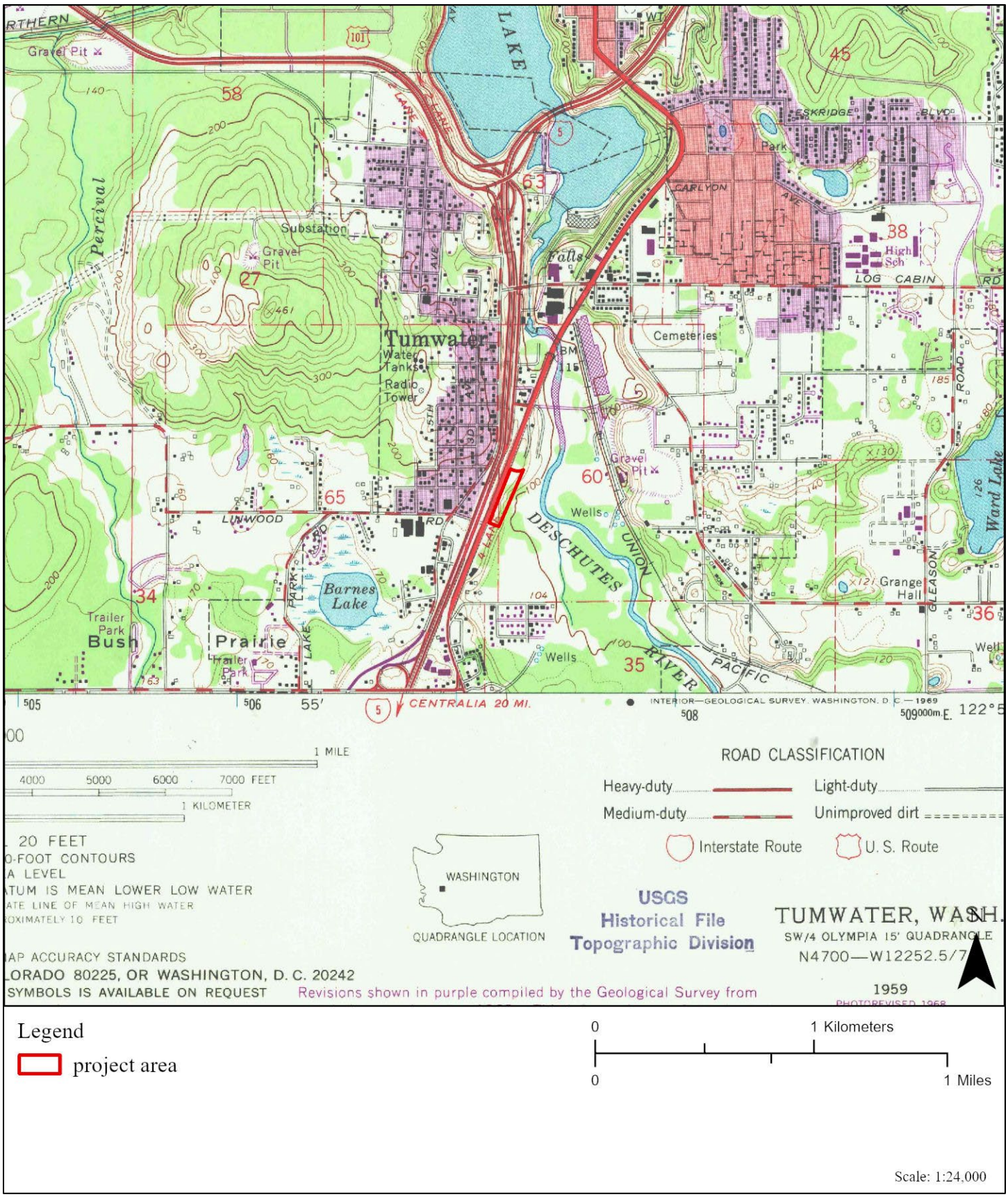
Tumwater
Gravel Pit
Substation
Water Tanks
Radio Tower
Cemeteries
Falls
Park
High Sch
LOG CABIN RD
CARLYON AVE
ESKRIDGE BLVD
Percival
LAKE
Barnes Lake
Trailer Park
Bush
Prairie
Trailer Park
LINWOOD RD
DESCHUTES
UNION
RIVER
PACIFIC
Wells
Grange Hall
GLEASON
Ward Lake
CENTRALIA 20 MI.
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1969
1 MILE
4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
20 FEET
0-FOOT CONTOURS
A LEVEL
TUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
ATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
OXIMATELY 10 FEET
AP ACCURACY STANDARDS
LORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty
Light-duty
Medium-duty
Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
WASHINGTON
QUADRANGLE LOCATION
USGS
Historical File
Topographic Division
TUMWATER, WASH.
SW/4 OLYMPIA 15' QUADRANGLE
N4700—W12252.5/7
1959
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from
Legend
project area
0 1 Kilometers
0 1 Miles
Scale: 1:24,000

Figure 11. Portion of 1968 1:24,000 Tumwater topographic map, with project location indicated (Source: USGS 1968).

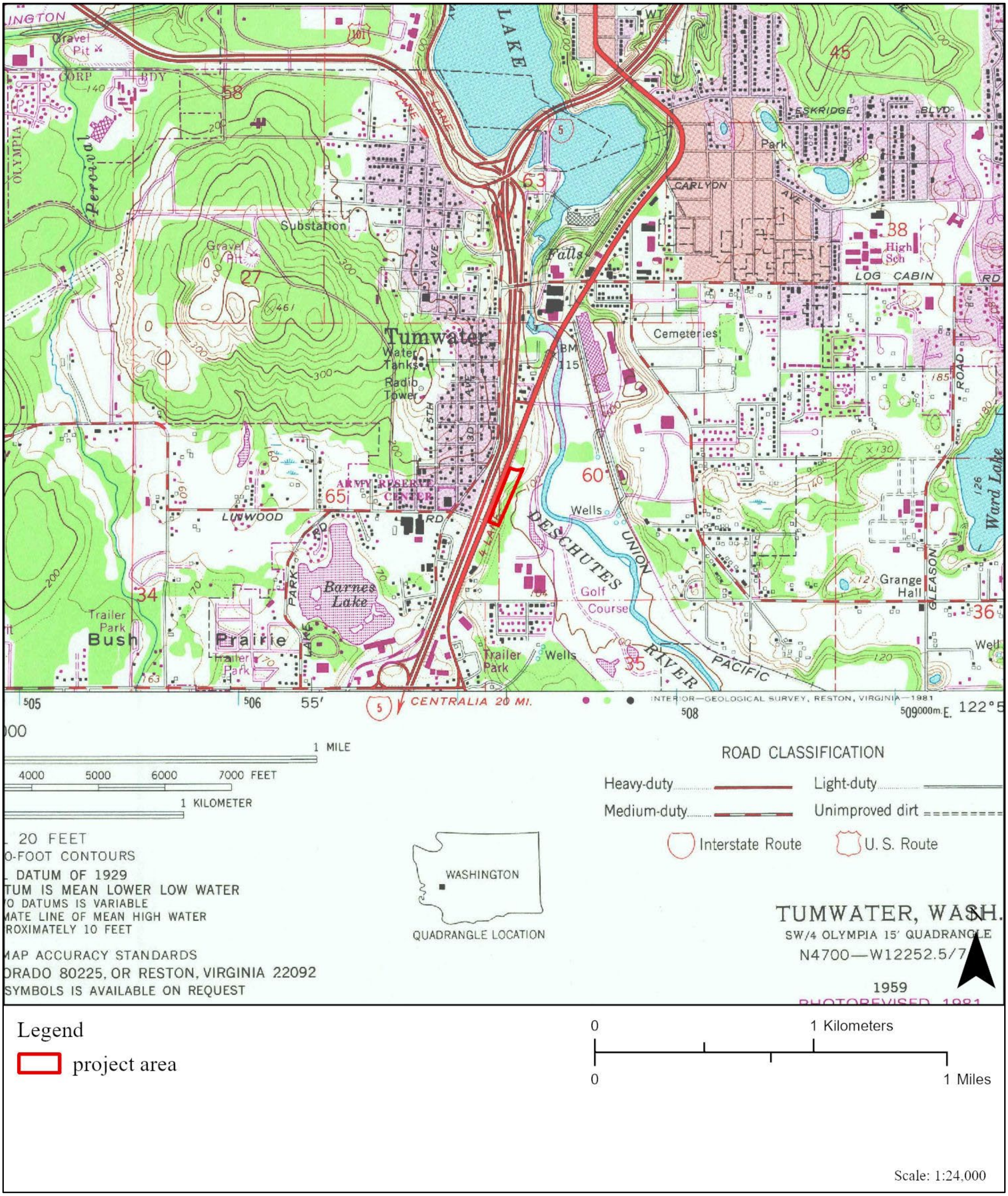
Legend
project area
0
1 Kilometers
0
1 Miles
Scale: 1:24,000
Tumwater
LAKE
Deschutes River
Barnes Lake
Ward Lake
Bush Prairie
LINWOOD RD
LOG CABIN RD
CARLYON AVE
ESKRIDGE BLVD
ARMY RESERVE CENTER
Cemeteries
Golf Course
Trailer Park
Wells
Grange Hall
High Sch
Substation
Gravel Pit
UNION PACIFIC
CENTRALIA 20 MI.
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty
Light-duty
Medium-duty
Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
WASHINGTON
QUADRANGLE LOCATION
TUMWATER, WASH.
SW/4 OLYMPIA 15' QUADRANGLE
1959
N

Figure 12. Portion of 1981 1:24,000 Tumwater topographic map, with project location indicated (Source: USGS 1981).

DAHP LITERATURE REVIEW

The Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database (Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 2022) was reviewed to determine whether any archaeological sites or other historic properties had previously been recorded in the project vicinity.

Probability Model

The DAHP archaeological resources predictive model available in WISAARD indicates the project area has a moderate to high risk for containing archaeological resources based on environmental factors, with survey recommended to highly advised.

Cultural Resource Surveys within 1 Kilometer of Project

According to the WISAARD database, eight cultural resource surveys have been completed within one kilometer of the project area since 1996 (the earliest survey data available in WISAARD) (Table 3). None of these surveys resulted in the identification of archaeological resources in the vicinity of the project.

Table 3. Cultural resource surveys completed within one kilometer of project area.

NADB	Author	Title	Survey Method	Resources Observed
1690745	Kelly and Austin 2017	WDFW Tumwater Hatchery Project	Historic property inventory and pedestrian survey	None
1690202	Pentney and DeGiovine	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the COL Edith M. Nuttall Army Reserve Center (WA038/53945), Tumwater	Shovel probe	None
1689526	Schultze and Beckner 2017	Cultural Resources Inventory for Capitol Boulevard/Trosper Rd Intersection Improvements, City of Tumwater	Historic property inventory and shovel probe	None
1688023	Futch 2014	Revised Draft Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment of Selected Facilities in WA, 88th Regional Support Command	Reconnaissance	None in project vicinity
1686860	Shantry 2015	Cultural Resources Assessment for the E Street Outfall Project, Tumwater	Shovel probe	None in project vicinity
1685337	Chambers and Amell 2014	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Cleveland Avenue Stormwater Outfall Retrofit Project Olympia	Pedestrian survey and shovel probe	None
1345689	Murphy and Larson	Letter to Tom deLaat Regarding Proposed LOTT Capitol Lake Pump Station Upgrade, Pipeline Auger Monitoring and Assessment of Four Additional City Blocks in Downtown Olympia	Boring monitoring	None in project vicinity
1344811	Gill 2004	Cultural Resources Assessment of Tumwater Falls Park and Pioneer Park in Association with the Proposed Deschutes Watershed Center	Shovel probe	None

Historic Properties within 1 Kilometer of Project

Five register-listed historic properties have been recorded within 1 kilometer of the project area. These sites are clustered 600-800 meters (about 1/2 mile) north of the project: 1) Upper Custer Way Bridge; 2) Tumwater

Methodist Church; 3) Tumwater Historic District; 4) Lower Custer Way Bridge; and 5) Capitol Boulevard Crossing. Each of these properties is listed on the Washington Heritage Register. The Tumwater Methodist Church and Tumwater Historic District are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Cemeteries within 1 Kilometer of Project

A concentration of four cemeteries is located 1 kilometer northeast of the project area: 1) TN369, Temple Beth Hatfiloh Cemetery; 2) TN370, Calvary Catholic Cemetery; 3) TN371, IOOF Memorial Park; and 4) TN372, Masonic Memorial Park. No other cemeteries are located within 1 kilometer of the project.

Archaeological Sites within 1 Kilometer of Project

Two archaeological sites have been recorded within 1 kilometer of the project area. Site TN493, a forked hoe head of an uknown age, is located 250 meters west of the project. Site TN470, a circa 1900s to 1960s debris scatter, is located 330 meters northeast of the project near the Deschutes River.

Archaeological Sites in the Lower Deschutes River Watershed

The Lower Deschutes River watershed contains 21 archaeological sites: 9 of these sites date to the Precontact/Ethnohistoric Period; 1 is a multicomponent site containing mid-1800s Euroamerican deposits overlying a precontact shell midden; 2 are Euroamerican homesteads dating to the Early Historic/Territorial Period; and the remaining 9 sites date to the early to mid-20th century (Table 4).

Table 4. Archaeological sites recorded in the Lower Deschutes River watershed.

Smithsonian #	Description	Age	Depth Below Ground Surface
45TN005	Shell midden	Precontact	0–30 centimeters
45TN040	Stehtsasamish shell midden	Precontact- historic	0–70 centimeters
45TN063	Camp site	Precontact	unknown
45TN080	Black Lake portage site	Ethnohistoric	unknown
45TN091	George Bush homestead	1845 - ca. 1950	unknown
45TN118	Camp site	Precontact	unknown
45TN119	Shell midden and historic settlement features	Precontact- historic	0–80 centimeters
45TN227	Andrew Chambers homestead	1848 - 1940	0-100 centimeters
45TN232	Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad grade	1878 - 1916	unknown
45TN233	Steh-chass shell midden	Precontact /Ethnohistoric	0–60 centimeters
45TN238	4th Ave Bridge structural remains	Pre-1920	submerged
45TN239	Refuse concentration	Ca. 1900	unknown
45TN241	Steh-chass shell midden	Precontact/ Ethnohistoric	unknown
45TN242	Olympia Brewing Company refuse concentration	1905 - 1955	30 centimeters –10 ft.
45TN249	Collapsed building and refuse concentration	Mid-20th century	unknown
45TN250	4th Ave Bridge Dump, refuse concentration	1880s - 1900	25 feet
45TN271	Shell midden	Precontact	1.2 meters
45TN333	Isolate flaked-stone tool	Precontact	0–30 centimeters
45TN470	Refuse concentration	Pre-1900 - 1960s	0–80 centimeters
45TN493	Isolate historic artifact (garden tool)	Post-1900	unknown
45TN520	Sawmill features and refuse concentration	1903 to 1928	80 centimeters

Precontact to Ethnohistoric Archaeological Sites

The Lower Deschutes River watershed contains 9 sites dating to the Precontact Period (ca 15,000 BP to 1775) and 1 site dating to the Ethnohistoric Period (1775 to ca. 1860). Seven of the sites consist of shell midden deposits located along the shoreline of the Deschutes Estuary (now Capitol Lake) while 2 are temporary camps consisting of flaked lithic artifacts located along the Deschutes River approximately 2.3 miles and 4.5 miles south of the Deschutes Estuary.

Two of the shell midden sites (45TN233 and 45TN241) are known through Squaxin Island oral history as a single village referred to as the Steh-Chass/Squaxin Site. The site was strategically located near the mouth of Percival Creek—the portage point for the route to Black Lake. Site 45TN233 is a shell midden located on residential property located along Deschutes Parkway SW west of Capitol Lake. Shell midden was identified on the surface and in shovel probes. Intact shell midden including lithic artifacts, FMR and mammal bone was recorded between 30 cm and 50 cm below surface (Robbins 1998). The Steh-Chass/Squaxin Site (45TN241-233) is known through oral history as one large village and the gateway (portage point) for the route to Black Lake.

Site 45TN241 is a precontact site located on the western shoreline of Capitol Lake. Cultural material including FMR and lithic debitage was recovered from 10-20cm below surface in beach deposits beneath historic period fill. The coarse gray sand, gravel, and cobble matrix was interpreted as historic-period beach deposits or fill reworked by wave action. The matrix rests on clayey silt interpreted as the historic period beach. The Steh-Chass/Squaxin Site (45TN241/233) is known through oral history as one large village and the gateway (portage point) for the route to Black Lake.

Site 45TN080 (Black Lake Portage Site), located at the north end of Black Lake is the aboriginal take out spot associated with a former portage from Black Lake to Capitol Lake via the Perceval Creek drainage basin.

The other shell midden sites along Capitol Lake are part of a larger ethnographic site-complex known as the Steh-Chass Terminal District comprised of numerous cultural sites and legends within a two-mile radius. Site 45TN005 is a shell midden located on Monroe Point on the east side of Capitol Lake. The site was originally recorded as a shell midden containing 30cm of shell, bone, charcoal and FMR in an area measuring 30m by 40m. The site was revisited by DAHP archaeologist who observed shell midden in an area about 4 m in diameter and a possible pit house feature. This site is notable as one of the first archaeological sites recorded in Thurston County as well as the presumed 1853 burial site of Thurston County pioneer John Monroe (TN00480) and possibly other family members.

The Stehtsasamish shell midden site (45TN40), located just below Tumwater falls, has been investigated several times and consists of precontact artifacts and faunal remains along with early-historic artifacts including glass, nails and wood suggesting the site was occupied at and perhaps during early Euroamerican settlement of the area. The site is a shell midden site located along the west bank of the Deschutes River, just below Tumwater falls. The site was first recorded in 1963 and test in 1975 when shell, bone, antler, and flaked stone artifacts along with early historic artifacts including glass, nails and wood were recovered. The site was revisited in 1997 when at least eight varieties of marine shell, terrestrial mammal bone, fish bone, fire-cracked rocks, charcoal, and fragments of early historic glassware and ceramics were observed. Excavation in 2015 included three

shovel probes in the southeastern portion of Tumwater Historic Park that were positive for shell midden between 35 and 95 cm below surface.

The Stehtsasamish site is a few hundred feet west of site 45TN119 (Clanrick-Crosby Property), a multicomponent site containing shell midden and precontact features likely related to the Stehtsasamish shell midden, along with buried historic features and domestic materials including Hudson's Bay Company era artifacts.

Site 45TN063 is a pre-contact camp site located on a terrace above the right bank of the Deschutes River. The cultural material including debitage flakes, cores, bifaces and projectile points were collected from plowed fields by the landowner.

Site 45TN118 (Spring Creek Site) is a pre-contact camp site located at the north end of Bush Prairie approximately 0.7 miles southwest of the Deschutes River. Observed cultural material included a pestle fragment, flakes, FMR and charcoal.

Site 45TN271 is a shell midden located on the west side of Capitol Lake approximately 0.3 miles north of the mouth of Percival Creek. The site was observed under fill approximately four feet below the ground surface during mechanical excavation. Approximately three cubic feet of shell midden deposits were removed in one track-hoe bucket of trench matrix. Examination of the shell midden suggested it had been stratified prior to removal. Additional midden was exposed in the base of the same construction trench, east of the first deposits. Cultural materials included three fish vertebra, 25 pieces of mammal bone, Olympia oyster and cockles and four pieces of petrified wood.

Site 45TN333 is an isolated pre-contact lithic biface (knife) inadvertently discovered at a residential property at the north end of Black Lake and just south of the Black Lake Portage Site (45TN080). A single 1- by 2-meter trench was excavated in the discovery area by the University of Washington although no additional cultural material was recovered. The biface measured 27 cm long by 8 cm wide and made from a weathered dark grayish-brown material with weak notching on both margins of the proximal end (Kiers 2005). In addition to poor context, the extraordinarily large specimen is an outlier in terms of size, style, and material type.

Early Historic to Territorial Period Archaeological Sites

The Lower Deschutes River watershed contains 3 sites dated to the Early Historic Period (circa 1830s to 1852) and Territorial Period (1853 to 1889). All three sites are Euroamerican homesteads representing three of Thurston County's earliest settlers.

Site 45TN091, the Bush Homestead, is situated on a small knoll approximately one-quarter mile northwest of the Deschutes River and 3.5 miles south of Capitol Lake, on land that became known as Bush Prairie. Existing structures on the property consist of a home built in 1972, a barn, a well house and a shed. The former house, built by Owen Bush in 1878, was constructed on the same knoll his father, George Bush built a log cabin in 1845. The Bush family were the first permanent settlers south of the town of Tumwater and the first successful farmers in the area (Vitous 1969). The property was investigated in 2009 by a team of students and historians resulting in 216 historic artifacts mapped and recorded from surface exposures.

Shortly after the Bush family established their homestead, Clanrick and Nathaniel Crosby purchased Simmons's claim near Tumwater Falls and brought their families from New England. The Crosby family built the Lincoln Flour Mill, sold land to other business owners and ran a general store. Site 45TN119, the Clanrick-Crosby Property, is a multicomponent site located in the Tumwater Historic District near the south end of Capitol Lake. Seventeen subsurface features were recorded including four precontact and thirteen historic (Thomas 1986). Cultural material ranged from flaked-stone tools to 20th century domestic debris. Monitoring, testing and data recovery excavations recovered a wide range of pre-contact and early historic materials.

Thomas M. Chambers relocated his family from Missouri to Oregon Territory in 1845. His sons Thomas and Andrew Chambers traveled north to Puget Sound filing adjoining claims on land southeast of Tumwater on what came to be known as Chambers Prairie near the head of Chambers Creek approximately 1.9 miles east of the Deschutes River (Crowell and Stirling 2019). In 1848, Andrew and Thomas Chambers built a log barn and a one room log house on the property. The Chambers family dug troughs and started a small hide-tanning yard, and later made shoes. Andrew Chambers used a barn behind his cabin as a blockhouse during the Indian uprising of 1855, surrounding it with a stockade. At one point the stockade sheltered 32 families, who partitioned sections of the barn. The Chambers family owned the property until 1940 but the land was eventually sold and became part of a residential development. Thompson (1992) first recorded the site as the location of the former house, well, pump-house, concrete barn foundation, and several pits and debris scatters believed to represent former outbuildings and structures. Between 2004 and 2005 Northwest Archaeological Associates (NWAA) conducted archaeological monitoring, testing and data recovery excavations at the site in response to proposed development. NWAA identified and excavated numerous privies and other sub-surface features recovering several thousand late 19th and early 20th century artifacts. NWAA subsequently lost most of the excavation photographs during a computer crash and never produced a final report or updated the original site form (Mike Shong, personal recollection 2021).

Statehood-Era to Mid-Century Archaeological Sites

The Lower Deschutes River watershed contains nine sites dating to the late 1880s through the modern era (1889 to 1970). Six of these sites are historic refuse concentrations and four of these contain structural remains. The oldest of these sites is the Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad grade (45TN232) located along the west side of Deschutes Parkway. The railroad was built in 1878 to connect rail terminals between Olympia and Tenino and taken out of commission in 1916. Approximately 20 shovel probes have been excavated along the grade but none contained significant cultural materials.

Perhaps the most significant of these sites is 45TN242 (Olympia Brewing Company's Bottling Works) located on the east side of Capitol Lake. The investigated site consists of a dense layer of broken and complete glass bottles associated with discard activities between 1905 and 1955. The site was originally observed as a layer of broken and complete glass bottles observed in two construction trenches during monitoring for the Heritage Park project. The bottle layer was between 30 and 60 centimeters thick and continued to the base of the trenches. The bottle refuse is associated with the Olympia Brewing Company's Bottling Works located approximately 400 feet south of the site. An additional portion of the site was recorded during archaeological monitoring for the 1063 Block Replacement project in 2017. The new site area consists of three historic-era fill deposits deposited at the base of a steep slope near Capitol Lake and associated with discard activities between 1905 and 1955.

Site 45TN238 is a concentration of historic structural remains located under the west side of the 4th Avenue Bridge on the west side of the West Bay of Budd Inlet, just north of Capitol Lake. The site consists of the ca. 1920 remains of structures which covered the bay before the current bridge. These remains are likely related to an earlier bridge, dock, or a wharf and some of the remains were possibly used to build the current bridge. The site is composed of 58 log pilings, 4 metal eye rods, an area of rotted lumber, portions of a tile sewer pipe, a concrete sewer pipe, a concrete slab, a pile of dredged spoils and three possible coffer dams.

Site 45TN239 is a historic debris scatter concentrated at the beach on west side of the West Bay of Budd Inlet and just north of Capitol Lake at the interface of the slope and the beach 18 feet south of a small stream. The refuse was likely thrown out from houses which occupied the side slope and the top of the slope. The site is composed of household refuse, such as glass bottles, ceramic fragments, cans, shoe soles, and bricks. Glass bottle fragments consisted of blue, brown, black, clear, green, dark green and amethyst dating to ca. 1900.

Site 45TN249 is a historic building and debris scatter located on a terrace approximately 0.4 mile west of the Deschutes River. The site consists of a collapsed wood and cinderblock structure with wire-nail construction measuring approximately 30 x 10 feet. A small number of fragmented bricks, wire nails, vessel glass (green, colorless, and amber), earthenware ceramics (white and cream-colored) and unidentified metal dating to the mid-20th century was recovered from shovel probes between 0-20 centimeters below surface.

Site 45TN250 is a historic-period debris scatter located on the west shore of West Bay at the tip of Budd Inlet. The site consists of midden of shell and historic artifacts within a silty-clay matrix approximately 25 feet below ground. Shell is numerous and consists of native Olympia oysters, horse clam, butter clam and mussel. Historic artifacts include whole and broken glass and ceramic bottles, ceramic sherds, a piece of fabric, shoe parts, a porcelain figurine fragment, a glass marble, nails, unidentified metal fragments, wood fragments, bricks, two pieces of pumice stone, and animal bone. Approximately 750 square ft. of cultural material was evidently removed by construction excavation before the site was discovered. The cultural material dates between ca. 1880-1900.

Site 45TN470 is a debris scatter located between Capitol Blvd SE and the Deschutes River in Tumwater. Ten shovel probes excavated here were positive for domestic debris including metal, vessel glass, dinnerware ceramic, leather and other items dated between the late 18th century and middle 20th century. The material is likely related to local domestic occupation beginning in the 1870s, specifically the 1st and 2nd Mill Additions.

Site 45TN493 is an isolated artifact (garden tool) discovered 0.3 mile west of the Deschutes River near 4th Avenue SW in Tumwater. The artifact was recovered from a shovel probe (depth unknown) and described as a "fork hoe head" used for small scale home gardening.

Site 45TN520 consists of structural remains and debris identified during monitoring for the Tumwater Falls Hatchery Redevelopment Project. The structural remains consisted of an intact wood plank floor and concrete machinery base along with fragments of milled lumber and other debris related to early industrial development of the Deschutes River at Tumwater Falls including an early sawmill operated between 1903 and 1928.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Information on the local environment and cultural setting were considered prior to fieldwork in order to determine the likelihood for identifying cultural resources in the project area. The DAHP archaeological predictive model indicates there is a high to very high risk for encountering precontact archaeological resources in the project area, and study of the local environment and history indicate the probability for encountering precontact- and historic-period archaeological resources is moderate. Thorough pedestrian survey and sub-surface testing were planned to assess the potential impacts to cultural resources in the planned project area.

Expectations

The potential for precontact or early historic-period archaeological sites associated with Nisqually or Steh-Chass history should be considered high for the project area. Although no discrete traditional sites were identified in the vicinity during a review of ethnographic and archaeological information, it is located on the Cowlitz Trail near the Deschutes River which are high potential features in this region.

The potential for encountering significant historic-age cultural resources in the project area should be considered moderate. The land was granted to Smith Hayes, who was an early resident and businessperson of New Market, however no early historic-period use of the property is known. A building may have been constructed on the north end of the property in the 1940s according to USGS topographic maps, but it was removed by the 1959. The unimproved road on the eastern side of the project property may have been constructed in the 1950s to access a building directly east of the project area on the lower terrace of the Deschutes.

The potential for site preservation due to both environmental and cultural factors should be considered moderate for the project area, due to the lack of development on portions of the project area.

Field Methodology Plan

The archaeological survey was designed to identify archaeological resources in the project area and assess whether proposed project plans might impact cultural resources. Pedestrian survey was planned across the entire project area. Given the high probability for encountering a significant archaeological site within the project area, shovel probes were planned at 30-meter (100 feet) intervals across the project area. Survey was expected to be focused in areas of low to moderate disturbance. If archaeological materials were encountered during subsurface testing, additional shovel probes were to be excavated at 5-meter intervals in each cardinal direction, within the project area. Areas of steep slope or massive disturbance were to be deemed low probability for containing significant archaeological resources.

Shovel probes (SPs) were planned to extend approximately 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs; 3.3 feet), to an undisturbed Pleistocene glacial sediment, or until excavation was deemed unproductive, in order to assess the possible presence and depth of cultural deposits. Hand tools were to include shovels, digging bars, bucket augers, trowels, and pruners. Excavated materials were to be screened through 1/4” hardware mesh and returned to the SP. All cultural materials were to be returned SPs upon completion and recordation of the SP data, placed beneath the sod. SP locations, photographs, and data were to be recorded via ArcGIS Survey123 on a Samsung Pro Active tablet with a horizontal accuracy of approximately 5 meters.

SURVEY RESULTS

Field Methodology

Archaeological fieldwork was conducted on 2 March 2022 by Principal Investigator Bethany Mathews, MA, RPA, and Archaeological Field Technicians Arianna Ambrosio, BA, and Grace Shepherd, BA under overcast but generally dry and cold conditions. No project staff or Tribal cultural resources department staff were met on site. Pedestrian and shovel probe survey was completed in the northern half of the project area. Pedestrian survey was completed on the southern boundary of the property, however portions of the southern half of the property were avoided due to an active homeless encampment (Figure 13). Project files and field notes are on file at Antiquity Consulting, LLC, Olympia.

Survey Findings

A total of 7 shovel probes were excavated in the project area (see Figure 13). Shovel probe descriptions are attached to this report in Appendix A. No precontact or historic-period archaeological materials or features were observed during pedestrian survey or subsurface testing of the project area. Areas of disturbance, including the mechanically graded center of the property, and the northern and southern boundaries were not subsurface tested, but pedestrian survey was conducted. The parcel is forested but relatively open, and foot paths afforded opportunity to observe soils.

Analysis

The project area was considered to have a high risk for encountering archaeological resources due to the proximity of the Deschutes River, the DAHP predictive model, local archaeological site patterns, and the history of the area. Shovel probes were primarily limited to the northern portion of the parcel. Although steep slopes and areas of mechanical grading were avoided during subsurface survey, the slopes did afford opportunity for visual inspection around the boundaries of the parcel. Pedestrian and subsurface testing did not result in the identification of archaeological materials.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Background review suggested the proposed project is located in an area of high risk for encountering archaeological resources. The project area was thoroughly surveyed to assess potential project impacts to cultural resources, and no archaeological materials or historic properties were observed within the project area. Although a portion of the project parcel was avoided because of an active homeless encampment, this only impacted the placement of one planned shovel probe and is not likely to have substantially impacted the ability to identify significant archaeological resources. No further cultural resources work is recommended for this project. Antiquity Consulting recommends the project comply with a standard inadvertent discovery plan during ground disturbing activities.

Figure 13. Shovel probe locations illustrated on aerial image.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PROTOCOL

Archaeological Materials Inadvertent Discovery Protocol

A cultural resource is an object, site, building, or structure that may be eligible for local, state, or national registers. A cultural resource discovery could be prehistoric or historic and is typically more than 50 years old. When in doubt, assume the material is a cultural resource. If any employee, contractor or subcontractor believes that they have uncovered a cultural resource at any point in the project, all work must stop immediately in compliance with RCW 27.53. Leave the surrounding area untouched and provide a demarcation adequate to provide the total security, protection, and integrity of the discovery. Notify on-site project management and personnel of the work stoppage to ensure security of the discovery. Vehicles, equipment, and unauthorized personnel will not be permitted to traverse the discovery site. Work in the immediate area will not resume until treatment of the discovery has been completed.

Contacts

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Stephanie Jolivette
Local Government Archaeologist
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Human Skeletal Remains Inadvertent Discovery Protocol

In accordance with RCWs 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055, if ground disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during the course of construction, then all activity will cease that may cause further disturbance to those remains. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance until the State provides notice to proceed. The finding of human skeletal remains will be reported to the county medical examiner/coroner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic.

If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, then they will report that finding to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) who will then take jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and the affected tribes. The DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains."

Contacts

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Gary Warnock
Thurston County Coroner
360.867.2140

Thurston County Sherriff's Office
360.786.550

State Physical Anthropologist
Guy Tasa
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
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APPENDIX A: SHOVEL PROBE LOG

Shovel Probe #1

Date & Time March 2, 2022 11:47 AM **Probe Diameter** 40cm **Reason for Termination** C-horizon/Glacial sediment	**Archaeologist** Arianna Ambrosio **Tribal Archaeologist**	**Cultural Materials Present?** None	
Stratum I	**Soil Horizon** A: SOIL (zone of leaching with high organic content)		0-19 **cmbs**
Color Dark brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Silt loam	
Gravel % 5-15%	**Gravel Sorting** well sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-rounded, Rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Clear 2-5cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Wavy
Stratum II	**Soil Horizon** B: SUBSOIL (zone of accumulation)		19-58 **cmbs**
Color Yellowish brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Sand	
Gravel % 5-15%	**Gravel Sorting** well sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-rounded, Rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Gradual 5-15cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Smooth
Stratum III	**Soil Horizon** C: SUBSTRATUM (contains partly weathered bedrock)		58-100 **cmbs**
Color Grayish brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Sand	
Gravel % 15-25%	**Gravel Sorting** well sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-rounded, Rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
Notes			

Shovel Probe #2

Date & Time March 2, 2022 11:59 AM **Probe Diameter** 40cm **Reason for Termination** C-horizon/Glacial sediment	**Archaeologist** Grace Shepherd **Tribal Archaeologist**	**Cultural Materials Present?** None	
Stratum I	**Soil Horizon** A: SOIL (zone of leaching with high organic content)		0-10cm **cmbs**
Color Dark brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Sandy loam	
Gravel % 15-25%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles, Cobbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Clear 2-5cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Wavy
Stratum II	**Soil Horizon** B: SUBSOIL (zone of accumulation)		10-55cm **cmbs**
Color Reddish yellowish brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Sandy loam	
Gravel % 15-25%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles, Cobbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Clear 2-5cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Wavy
Stratum III	**Soil Horizon** C: SUBSTRATUM (contains partly weathered bedrock)		55-80cm **cmbs**
Color Grayish brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Loamy sand	
Gravel % 5-15%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
Notes			
No charcoal.			

Shovel Probe #3

Date & Time March 2, 2022 12:08 PM **Probe Diameter** 40cm **Reason for Termination** Roots (>5cm)	**Archaeologist** Arianna Ambrosio **Tribal Archaeologist**	**Cultural Materials Present?** None	
Stratum I	**Soil Horizon** A: SOIL (zone of leaching with high organic content)		0-21 **cmbs**
Color Yellowish brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Silt loam	
Gravel % 5-15%	**Gravel Sorting** well sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-rounded, Rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Gradual 5-15cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Smooth
Stratum II	**Soil Horizon** B: SUBSOIL (zone of accumulation)		21-80 **cmbs**
Color Yellowish brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Silty sand	
Gravel % 5-15%	**Gravel Sorting** well sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded, Rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
Notes			

Shovel Probe #4

Date & Time March 2, 2022 12:25 PM **Probe Diameter** 40cm **Reason for Termination** C-horizon/Glacial sediment	**Archaeologist** Grace Shepherd **Tribal Archaeologist**	**Cultural Materials Present?** None	
Stratum I	**Soil Horizon** A: SOIL (zone of leaching with high organic content)		0-15cm **cmbs**
Color Dark brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Sandy loam	
Gravel % 15-25%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles, Cobbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Clear 2-5cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Wavy
Stratum II	**Soil Horizon** B: SUBSOIL (zone of accumulation)		15-50cm **cmbs**
Color Yellowish brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Sandy loam	
Gravel % 15-25%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles, Cobbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Diffuse >15cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Broken
Stratum III	**Soil Horizon** B: SUBSOIL (zone of accumulation)		50-100cm **cmbs**
Color Reddish yellowish brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Sandy loam	
Gravel % 15-25%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
Notes			
Mottled b horizon, soil color change at 50cm where there is a more reddish brown mottled with the yellowish brown, however, no sediment change with this color change. No charcoal.			

Shovel Probe #5

Date & Time March 2, 2022 12:31 PM **Probe Diameter** 40cm **Reason for Termination** C-horizon/Glacial sediment	**Archaeologist** Arianna Ambrosio **Tribal Archaeologist**	**Cultural Materials Present?** None	
Stratum I	**Soil Horizon** A: SOIL (zone of leaching with high organic content)		0-18 **cmbs**
Color Dark brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Silt loam	
Gravel % 5-15%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded, Rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Clear 2-5cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Smooth
Stratum II	**Soil Horizon** B: SUBSOIL (zone of accumulation)		19-60 **cmbs**
Color Brownish yellow	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Silty sand	
Gravel % 15-25%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Angular, Sub-angular, Sub-rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Gradual 5-15cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Smooth
Stratum III	**Soil Horizon** C: SUBSTRATUM (contains partly weathered bedrock)		60-100 **cmbs**
Color Grayish brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Sand	
Gravel % 15-25%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded, Rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles, Cobbles
Notes			

Shovel Probe #6

Date & Time March 2, 2022 12:53 PM **Probe Diameter** 40cm **Reason for Termination** C-horizon/Glacial sediment, Roots (>5cm)	**Archaeologist** Grace Shepherd **Tribal Archaeologist**	**Cultural Materials Present?** Modern materials 0-5cm Piece of brown glass, 2" in length.	
Stratum I	**Soil Horizon** A: SOIL (zone of leaching with high organic content)		0-10cm **cmbs**
Color Dark brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Sandy loam	
Gravel % 15-25%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles, Cobbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Gradual 5-15cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Irregular
Stratum II	**Soil Horizon** B: SUBSOIL (zone of accumulation)		10-20cm **cmbs**
Color Reddish yellowish brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Sandy loam	
Gravel % 15-25%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles, Cobbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Clear 2-5cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Wavy
Stratum III	**Soil Horizon** C: SUBSTRATUM (contains partly weathered bedrock)		20-70 **cmbs**
Color Grayish brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Loamy sand	
Gravel % 5-15%	**Gravel Sorting** poorly sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-angular, Sub-rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
Notes			
No charcoal.			

Shovel Probe #7

Date & Time March 2, 2022 1:02 PM **Probe Diameter** 40cm **Reason for Termination** Roots (>5cm)	**Archaeologist** Arianna Ambrosio **Tribal Archaeologist**	**Cultural Materials Present?** None	
Stratum I	**Soil Horizon** A: SOIL (zone of leaching with high organic content)		0-16 **cmbs**
Color Dark brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly loose	**Sediment Texture** Silt loam	
Gravel % 5-15%	**Gravel Sorting** well sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Sub-rounded, Rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
		Lower Boundary Distinctness Clear 2-5cm	**Lower Boundary Topography** Smooth
Stratum II	**Soil Horizon** B: SUBSOIL (zone of accumulation)		17-80 **cmbs**
Color Pale brown	**Sediment Compaction** slightly compact	**Sediment Texture** Clay sand	
Gravel % 0-5%	**Gravel Sorting** well sorted	**Gravel Angularity** Rounded	**Gravel Size** Pebbles
Notes			