

# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Title of Report: Cultural Resource Survey for the Steilacoom School Parking Project, City of DuPont, Pierce County, Washington

Date of Report: June 3, 2020

County(ies): Pierce Section: 24 Township: 19N Range: 01E

Quad: Nisqually, WA Acres: 5.34

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 Survey for the NW Logistics Steilacoom School Site Parking Area



Prepared for:

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# **Cultural Resource Survey for the NW Logistics Steilacoom School Site Parking Area Project, DuPont, Pierce County, Washington**

## **Executive Summary**

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) has been contracted by Panattoni Development Company, Inc. to complete a cultural resources survey for the NW Logistics Steilacoom School Site Parking Area Project, located at International Place N. within the City of DuPont, Pierce County, Washington. The project proposes to level and construct parking on undeveloped Pierce County tax parcel no. 3000390282. The Area of Potential Impacts (API) encompasses 5.34 acres of previous leveled, cleared, and partially improved land currently overgrown with low shrubs.

The project requires permitting from the City of DuPont (City) and compliance with the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). SEPA requires that impacts to cultural resources be considered during the public environmental review process. The City of DuPont responded to the project applicant requesting completion of a cultural resource assessment, and cultural resource monitoring services during the proposed construction.

In accordance with SEPA, ATCRC completed a cultural resource assessment that included background research, field investigation, and preparation of this report. The project area has been designated as “low” to “moderately low” for pre-contact or historic archaeological resources, based on the DAHP statewide predictive model and due to the API’s distance to other archaeological sites or water sources, and previous regional soil disturbance.

Field investigations consisted of pedestrian survey and subsurface testing within the project API. Nineteen shovel probes (SP) were excavated and no cultural resources were identified during the surface and subsurface investigations. ATCRC recommends no further work, however will provide cultural resource monitoring services during construction in order to comply with the City of DuPont’s request for cultural resource monitoring. ATCRC also recommends preparation and compliance with an Inadvertent Discovery Plan for reference during any future construction activities on the parcel. An Inadvertent Discovery Plan is attached in Appendix B.

## **Regulatory Compliance**

This project was conducted, in part, to satisfy the regulatory requirements of the SEPA. SEPA requires that impacts to cultural resources be considered during the public environmental review process. Under SEPA, the Washington State DAHP is the sole agency with technical expertise in regards to cultural resources and provides formal opinions to local governments and other state agencies regarding a property’s significance and the impact of proposed projects upon such properties.

In addition, the State of Washington requires compliance with the cultural resources management laws and regulations under the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources, RCW 27.44 Indian Graves and Records, and RCW 68.50.645 Skeletal Human Remains—Duty to Notify. The latter regulation provides a strict process for notification of law enforcement and other interested parties in the event of the discovery of any human remains, regardless of inferred cultural affiliation.

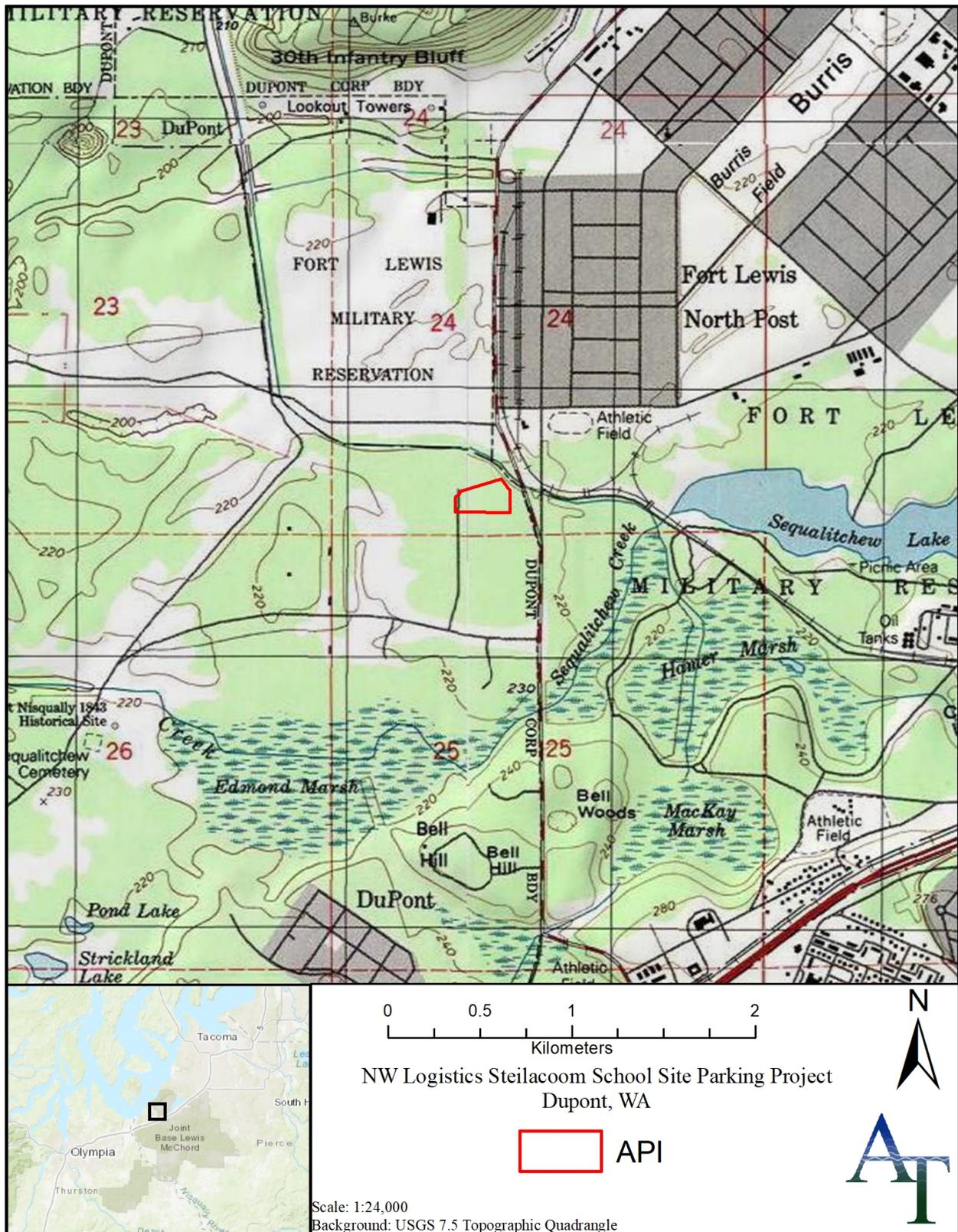


Figure 1. Steilacoom School Parking Project, USGS 7.5 min. Nisqually Quadrangle.

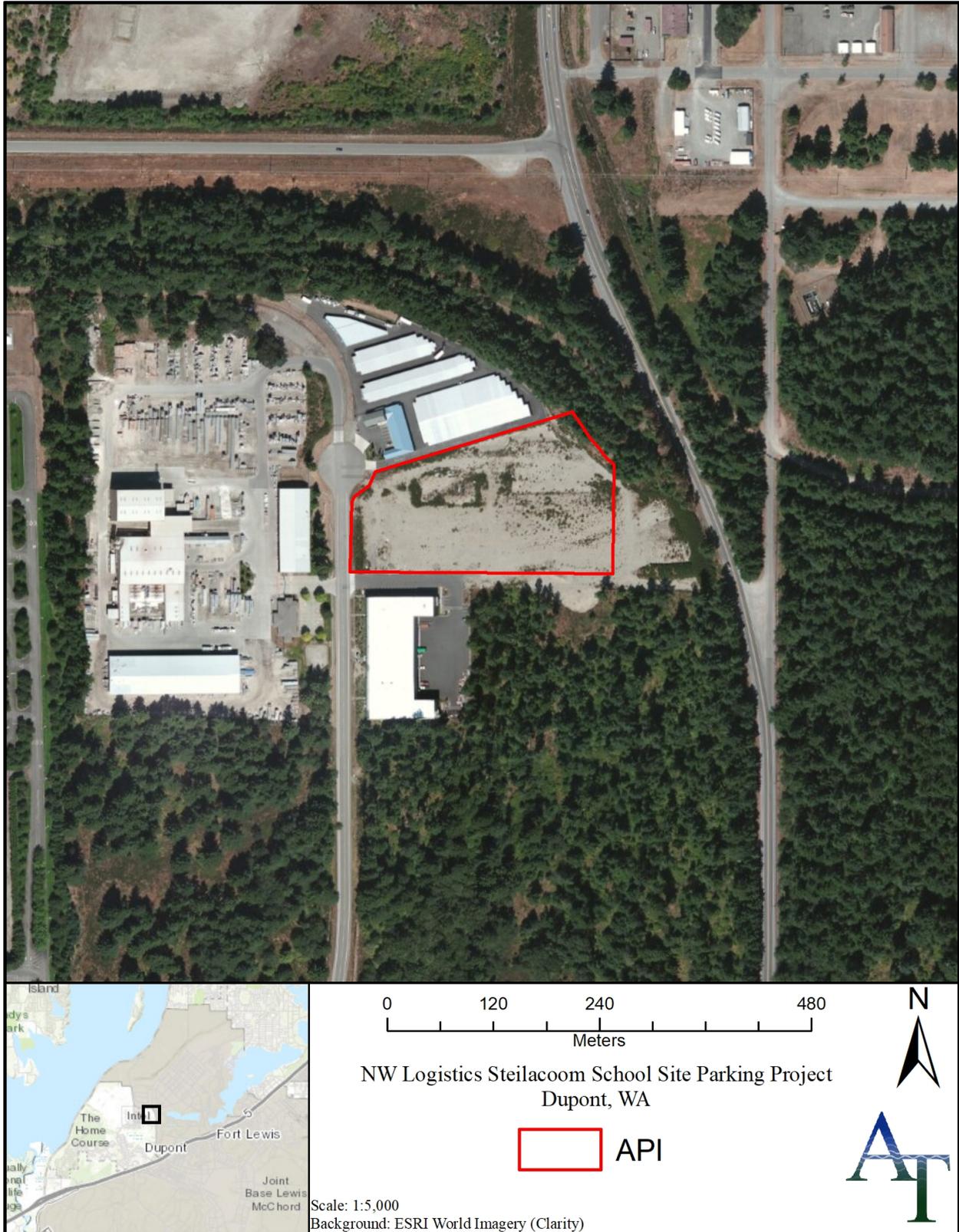


Figure 2. Aerial map of the Steilacoom School Parking Project.

## **Consultation**

As part of the SEPA process, affiliated tribes were contacted by the City of DuPont regarding the project. ATCRC also completed a technical notification on May 19, 2020, to the Nisqually Indian Tribe Historic Preservation Office to request information related to cultural resource concerns within the project API and provide notification of the field survey schedule.

## **Project Area and Description**

The Area of Potential Impacts (API) consists of approximately 5.34 acres of unimproved land covered with shrubs and previously cleared and partially leveled sometime before 2005 (USGS Satellite 2005) located in the city of DuPont, Washington, within Township 19, Range 01E, Section 24 (Figure 1).

The project proposes to develop the Steilacoom School vacant property into a parking lot that will serve the adjacent parcels Northwest Logistics industrial building complex. According to project plans, proposed ground disturbance includes underground electrical utilities 1 to 3-feet below ground surface, level grading of the surface, and paving. No other utilities or structures are being added to the property. Aerial maps from 1981 (USGS NHAP 1981) show that the parcel was undeveloped and covered in forest and remained so until 2005 (USGS 2005). By 2009 the property had been cleared of trees but has remained undeveloped (USGS 2009) (Figure 3).

The soils of the API are Spanaway gravelly sandy loam (Table 1), which is comprised of up to 60 inches of gravelly sandy loam or gravelly sand outwash over glacial deposits (USDA NRCS). Due to the previous land clearing and grading on the parcel, much of the original topsoil has been removed.

## **Background Research**

In May 2020, ATCRC conducted an electronic record search and literature review for the project area using the DAHP Washington State System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Database (WISAARD). This record search was completed to determine the presence or absence of previously documented architectural, archaeological, and historical period resources within or near the API, to establish the historical and cultural contexts for resource identification and to evaluate the significance and the NRHP eligibility of cultural resources that may be present. Archaeological site forms, cultural resource assessments, historic property inventory forms, General Land Office maps, and National Register of Historic Places nomination forms were reviewed. Additionally, historic area maps, tax parcel records, and other public records were consulted to develop a better understanding of the land-use patterns of the area.

## ***Environmental Setting***

The API is located on the uplands terrace, northeast of the Nisqually River delta. The topography and geology were formed during the Late Pleistocene, following the advance of several glaciations that originated from Canada and extended between the Cascade and Olympic mountain ranges into the Puget Lowlands (Kruckeberg 1991:12, Lasmanis 1991).

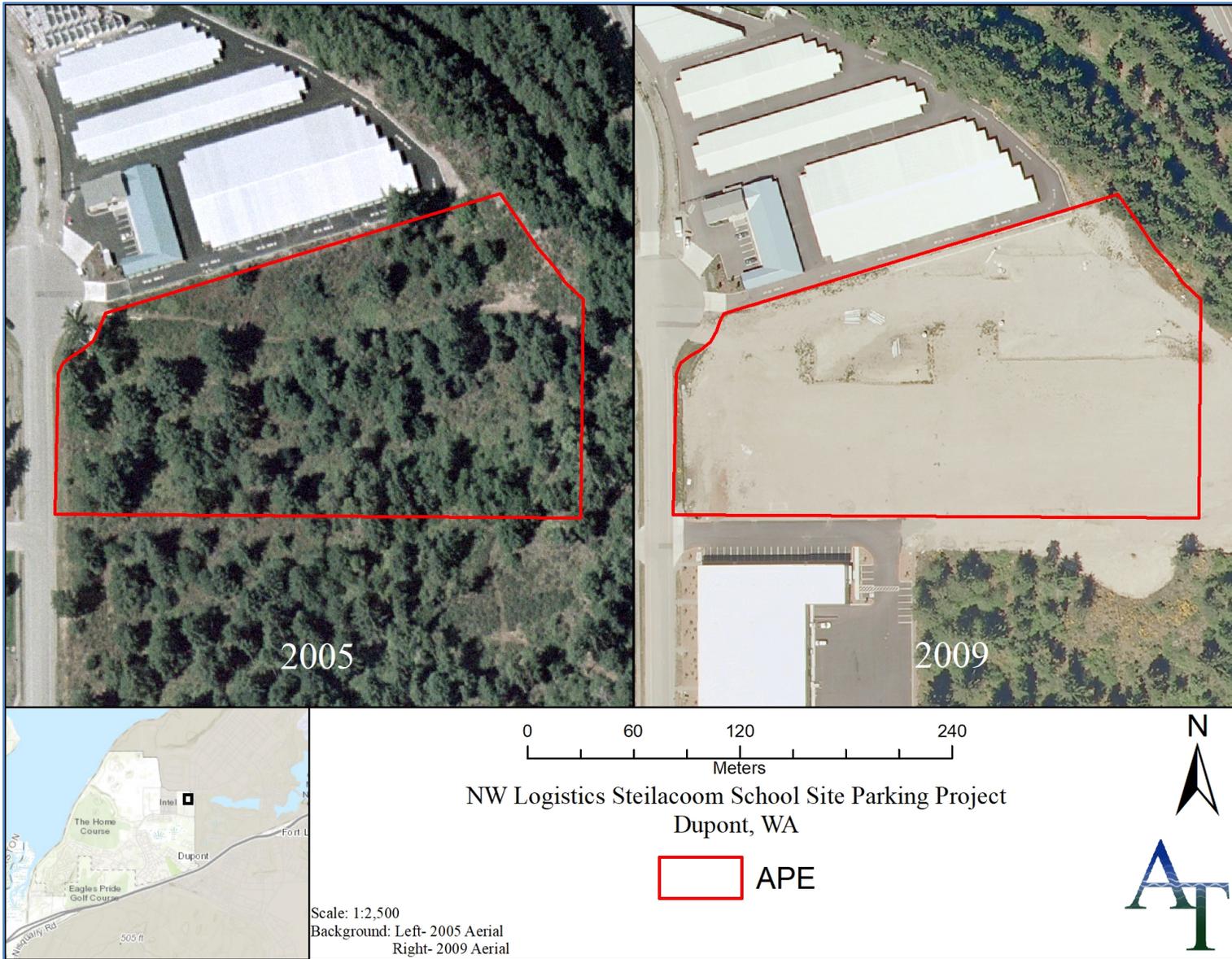


Figure 3. Development history of the API: 2005 and 2009.

**Table 1: Soil types and Surface Geology within the API.**

Name	Slope %	Typical Profile
Everett-Spanaway-Spana complex	0 to 30	Oi- 0 to 1 inch: slightly decomposed plant material A- 1 to 3 inches: very gravelly sandy loam Bw- 3 to 24 inches: very gravelly sandy loam C1- 24 to 35 inches: very gravelly loamy sand C2- 35 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly coarse sand
Semiahmoo muck	0 to 1	Oap 0 to 6 inches: muck Oa1 6 to 25 inches: muck Oa2 25 to 60 inches: muck
Spanaway gravelly sandy loam	0 to 3	H1 0 to 14 inches: gravelly medial sandy loam H2 14 to 18 inches: very gravelly medial sandy loam H3 18 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

The Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation began around 18,000 BP with an advance of the Cordilleran ice sheet into the lowlands (Porter and Swanson 1998). The Puget Lobe of the ice sheet flowed down into the Puget Lowland and reached its terminus just south of Olympia between 14,500 and 14,000 BP (Clague and James 2002). The Puget Lobe began to retreat shortly after reaching its terminus. Marine waters entered the lowlands that had been carved out by the glacier and filled Puget Sound. The remaining ice floated and wasted away rapidly. Glaciomarine drift deposits were released from the melting glacial ice and deposited on the seafloor across the northern and central Puget Lowland, causing the land to rebound and relative sea levels to fall and expose glacial outwash deposits (Clague and James 2002).

About 11,600 to 10,000 BP, the Cordilleran ice sheet advanced once again, leaving glacial till and outwash deposits in much of northwestern Washington (Easterbrook 2003). Following the rising temperatures, the glacier retreated rapidly to the north and left the regional landscape ice-free and suitable for inhabitants by approximately 11,000 years ago (Kruckeberg 1991:22).

## Cultural Setting

### *Pre-contact Setting*

Pre-contact occupation of the Puget Sound lowland can be subdivided into three phases that include Early (end of the last ice age to 5,000 years before present (BP), Middle (5,000 to 1,000 BP), and Late stages of development (1,000 to 250 BP). The Early period is characterized by an emphasis on the use of flaked stone tools, including fluted projectile points, leaf-shaped points, and cobble-derived tools. Camps were frequently established along river terraces or outwash channels and exist today as near-surface scatters or shallowly buried sites. The Middle period coincides with a stabilization of the environment to something similar to today. The broad cultural patterns include a more extensive suite of tools, including smaller notched points and groundstone, and bone or antler implements used for working wood. Shell midden sites first appear during this period indicating a transition to a more maritime-based subsistence pattern. The Late period is dominated by settlement along the coastline, streams and rivers and far greater specialization of technology. Trade goods also appear, indicating extensive trade networks up and down the coast as well as with inland plateau neighbors. Salmon became a primary food source at this time as sea levels had risen, and riparian environments supported large runs of salmon and provided plentiful food.

## ***Ethnohistoric Setting***

The API is located in the traditional territory of the Nisqually Indian Tribe, which is documented as extending along both sides of the Nisqually River from its delta at the southern end of the Puget Sound to nearly 30-miles upstream (Ruby and Brown 1986:150; Suttles and Lane 1990:486). Coastal Salish groups typically maintained strong social ties to neighboring groups in the pre-contact period. Ethnographic and archaeological information indicates that local bands established permanent villages near the convergence of protective marine shoreline and freshwater drainage outlets, while temporary camps were established during the warmer months during seasonal food source gathering times. In the ethnographic period, the Nisqually occupied at least 40 villages on the Nisqually River, where resources were plentiful. There was a village located on McAllister Creek, one at Sequelitchew Creek, one at the south end of Nisqually Lake, one near Roy, and the villages at South Bay and Olympia were called “associated villages,” because of intermarriages between neighboring villages (Carpenter et al 2008). Temporary camps were also utilized while traveling for seasonal food sources, typically during the warmer summer months.

Reviewed ethnographic records (Hilbert et al. 2001; Smith 1940) do not indicate any Nisqually villages located in the immediate API. The nearest ethnographic village site appears to have been located west of the API on the mouth of the Nisqually River, “*ʷsqwE'le*”. A second village site is located east of the API and near the junction of the Sequelitchew Creek and the river, “*stgwáletcabe*” (Smith 1940).

## ***Historical Period Setting***

Non-native settlement of the Puget Sound region followed soon after the establishment of Hudson Bay Company (HBC) fur trading posts. The HBC capitalized on the high demand for beaver pelts and enlisted the services of local Native American trappers. Two HBC forts and one associated village were stationed on the Nisqually delta. Fort Nisqually was a pastoral and agricultural branch of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company (a subsidiary of the Hudson Bay Company) and shipped supplies to England and other fort establishments (Stilson 2003). Further regional non-native settlement was encouraged by the Treaty of Washington in 1846, the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850, and the creation of the Territory of Washington in 1853.

Non-native settlement in Puget Sound drastically affected Indian people and their traditions. In 1854, following negotiations between the Nisqually, Squaxin, and Puyallup, and the United States government during the Medicine Creek Treaty, three reservations were to be established. Chief Leschi and Quiemuth refused to sign the treaty after learning that the Nisqually reserve was to be established west of the delta, and not on the river where people could fish (Carpenter et al 2008). This initiated the Treaty War of 1855. During this time, internment camps were established on Fox Island and Squaxin Island. The war ended when territorial Governor Isaac Stevens agreed to establish reservation lands along the rivers of both the Nisqually and Puyallup and requested that Indian warriors return to the area, which resulted in the hanging of Chief Leschi and murder of Quiemuth. Soon after, a large portion of the reservation was condemned by Pierce County and transferred to the US Army for development of military installations (later to become Fort Lewis), and many displaced Nisqually were forced to relocate to foreign lands on the Quinault River and the Puyallup, Skokomish, and Chehalis reservations, as much of the reservation land remaining had already been divided and allotted into family units (Carpenter et al 2008).

The project API lies within land claims of the Hudson Bay Company (HBC) and the associated Puget Sound Agricultural Company (PSAC). These land claims were sold to the United States following the 1864 Treaty between the United States and Great Britain that effectively removed the HBC and the PSAC from the Washington Territory (United States 1864, Kennedy et al. 1983, and Kaehler 2008).

Review of historic General Land Office maps (GLO) indicate that the project API is in close proximity to Fort Nisqually (GLO 1854), and was the homestead of James Vergon in 1862 (GLO 1862); however, the only mapped structure located near the API was owned by H. Williamson and is located less than a quarter-mile to the south (GLO 1871). This structure has been recorded as site 45PI00454.

Few European Americans lived in the immediate area at the turn of the 20th Century. In 1906 the E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company purchased large tracts of land in the DuPont area and opened an explosives manufacturing facility called the DuPont Powder Works (Munyan 1972), on top of the site of a Nisqually Indian Tribe village site, “*Lach-ah-Lett’s*”, (Carpenter et al 2008:13). The City of DuPont was built around the DuPont Powder Works industry, and the City, as an example of a Pacific Northwest company town, is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

### ***Previous Cultural Resource Studies, Archaeological Sites and Historic Properties***

A review of the Washington State System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Database revealed that no cultural resource surveys, archaeological sites, or historic structures are located within the API. A total of 26 previous cultural resources studies have been completed within a 1-mile radius of the API. The majority of these studies were conducted for other residential or industrial-use development projects.

Within one mile of the API, there are a total of 25 recorded archaeological sites. These include pre-contact and historic refuse concentrations and scatters, domestic features, historic public works, and a historic railroad grade. There is also one recorded historic district, the DuPont Village Historic District, and one potentially eligible historic structure. None of these resources identified will be impacted by the proposed project.

**Table 2. Previous cultural resource investigations within one mile of the API.**

<b>NADB No.</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title (Date)</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Distance from API</b>
1693467	Amell, Sarah J.	Cultural Resources Survey for the DuPont-Steilacoom Road Improvement Project, DuPont, Pierce County, Washington (2020)	No further action required.	470 feet
1692193	Schultze, Carol	Cultural Resources Inventory, Phase II Development Northwest Logistics Center, City of DuPont, Pierce County, Washington (2015)	Monitoring recommended near 45PI1358	Adjacent to API
1691684	de Vry Nicholas	Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Intel Site Redevelopment Project, DuPont (2018)	No further action required.	0.20 miles
1687447	Taylor, Allie Rae	Assessment of Site 45PI01358 for the Northwest Logistics Building 2 Project, City of DuPont (2015)	No further action required.	0.25 miles
1686701	Wessen, Gary	Revised Cultural Resources Assessment for the Glacier Northwest North Sequatchew Creek SEIS Project, City of DuPont (2008)	No further action required.	0.87 miles
168446	Gilpin, Jennifer	Memo to Gretchen Kaehler RE: NRHP Evaluation of Site 2245-1, Historic Period Stormwater System (2014)	No further action required.	0.20 miles
1685283	Cooper, Jason	Archaeological Survey, Evaluation, and National Register Eligibility Testing at Joint Base Lewis-McChord (2013)	Recommended further assessment or that sites were not eligible.	1 mile
1682888	Sikes, Nancy	Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance Report for Creekside DuPont Partners, LLC/Creekside Village Development Project (2012)	No further action required.	0.90 miles
1682550	Falkner, Michael	Archaeological Site Verification of 55 Sites and Isolate on Fort Lewis (2012)	No further action required.	0.70 miles
1680626	Sikes, Nancy	Cultural Resources Assessment Creekside DuPont Partners, LLC/Creekside Village Development Project DuPont (2011)	No further action required.	0.90 miles
1353157	Thompson, Gail	Archaeological Monitoring at the Western Washington Sheet Metal Site, City of DuPont (2009)	No further action required.	1 mile

<b>NADB No.</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title (Date)</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Distance from API</b>
1352855	Dampf, Steven	An Archaeological Inventory Survey of 100 Acres at Fort Lewis (2008)	No further action required.	0.40 miles
1352607	Dampf, Steven	Archaeological Site Testing for National Register of Historic Places Eligibility of Five Archaeological Site at Fort Lewis, Fiscal Year 2006 (2006)	No further action required.	0.80 miles
1351410	Sadler, Dale	Fort Lewis Cultural Resources Office Assessment of Project Effects to Construct a POV (Personal Vehicle) RV Storage Lot and Fence Horse Stables, Fort Lewis Cantonment (2008)	No further action required.	1 mile
1351304	Thompson, Gail	Archaeological Resource Assessment of Community Park Site at the Centex Homes Bell Hill Development, City of DuPont (2008)	No further action required.	0.86 miles
1350484	Schumacher, James	Archaeological Monitoring for Basalite Office Facility, DuPont (2007)	No further action required.	
1349489	Sadler, Dale L.	Cultural Resources Survey for the New 110 <sup>th</sup> Chemical Battalion Complex at North Fort Lewis (2007)	No further action required.	0.64 miles
1348810	Bialas, Catherine M.	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Glacier Northwest North Sequelitchew Creek SEIS Project, City of DuPont (2005)	Recommended monitoring.	0.86 miles
1348341	Forrest, James	Memo Re: Archaeological Survey of the Recondo Site Training Facility (1995)	Recommended monitoring.	0.76 miles
1348081	Sadler, Dale L.	Survey of Cultural Resources for the 5-5 Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Barracks Complex and Vehicle Maintenance Shops Construction at North Fort Lewis (2006)	No further action required.	0.89 miles
1346852	Sadler, Dale L.	Cultural Resources for the Whole Barracks Renewal Project at Fort Lewis (2006)	No further action required.	0.91 miles
1340385	Solimano, Paul S.	Intel DuPont Campus Project Cultural Resource Assessment and Monitoring (1996)	No further action required.	0.53 miles

NADB No.	Author	Title (Date)	Findings	Distance from API
1340358	Larson, Lynn L.	To Mr. Mike Wright, re: Cultural resource assessment of a soil storage location in the southwest corner of the Intel DuPont Campus (1996)	No further action required.	0.53 miles
1340325	Daughtery, Richard D.	Archaeological and Historical Investigations, Divisions Six and Seven Northwest Landing, DuPont (2000)	No further action required.	0.94 miles
1340322	Madson, Michael J.	Cultural Resource (Archaeological Site) Inventory 1997-1998, Fort Lewis Military Reservation (2000)	No further action required.	1 mile

**Table 3. Archaeological sites within one mile of the API.**

Author	Smithsonian Number	Site Name (Date)	Findings	Eligibility	Distance from API
Cooper, Jason	45PI01316	Greene Park Landing (2015)	Historic military properties, concrete pedestrian bridge, foundations, depressions, roadway elements, water line, metal, glass, earthenware, pre-contact lithic material, historic component ca. 1917-1922.	Eligible.	0.98 miles
Taylor, Allie Rae	45PI01358	Historic Debris Scatter (2015)	Historic scatter metal, glass, porcelain, copper, ca. 1915-1960.	Eligible.	0.31 miles
Gebhardt, Jennifer	45PI01359	Historic-period street lamp (2014)	Historic- period street lamp isolate, ca. early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	Unknown	0.31 miles
Gebhardt, Jennifer	45PI01333	Historic public works (2014)	Historic public works, utility vaults, concrete pipe, ca. 1944.	Not Eligible	0.21 miles
Olander, Jennifer	45PI01242	HRA 1721-2H (2011)	In ruin historic railroad bed, ca. 1941.	Eligible.	700 feet
Arrington, C.	45PI01229	Isolate #3 (2010)	Milled lumber, ca. 1906-1920s.	Eligible.	0.94 miles
Falkner, Michael	45PI01169	O.H. White Homestead (2009)	Ca. 1850s-1910.	Eligible.	0.74 miles

Author	Smithsonian Number	Site Name (Date)	Findings	Eligibility	Distance from API
Baumgartner, Joey	45PI00922	Historic scatter (2008)	Historic scatter, glass, ceramic, ca. early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century.	Eligible.	0.40 miles
Thompson, Gail	45PI00969	Isolate 1456-1 (2008)	Historic glass druggist bottle isolate, ca. 1900.	Unknown.	0.33 miles
Dampf, Steven	45PI00791	1378-ISO-02 (2008)	Historic isolate, amber glass, ca. 1939-1937	Not eligible.	0.76 miles
Daughtery, Richard D.	45PI00454	Henry Williamson Homestead (1998)	Homestead, mid to late 1800's.	Eligible.	0.33 miles
Dampf, Steven	45PI00516	FLI-LAAS-8 (1998)	Possible historic homestead site with orchard & historic debris scatter.	Not eligible.	0.82 miles
Solimano, Paul S.	45PI00441	(1995)	Unimproved dirt road, road bed completed in 1852 with help of laborers lent by Hudson Bay Co.	Eligible.	0.71 miles
Solimano, Paul S.	45PI00440	Intel Railroad Dump No. 1 (1995)	---	Eligible.	0.66 miles
Welch, Jeanne	45PI00074	(1977)	Reported site of historic Indian camp or lodges outside Fort Nisqually.	Eligible.	0.84 miles
Welch, Jeanne	45PI00057	Old Town Men's Borading House Site (1993)	---	Not Eligible	0.91 miles
Welch, Jeanne	45PI00058	Brickyard Dump (1989)	---	Not Eligible	0.84 miles
Welch, Jeanne	45PI00060	Edmond Marsh Dump (1989)	---	Not Eligible	0.92 miles
Welch, Jeanne	45PI00061	Railroad Dump #1 (1989)	---	Not Eligible	0.82 miles

Author	Smithsonian Number	Site Name (Date)	Findings	Eligibility	Distance from API
Welch, Jeanne	45PI00062	(1989)	---	Not Eligible	0.88 miles
Welch, Jeanne	45PI00065	(1989)	---	Not Eligible	0.87 miles
Welch, Jeanne	45PI00069	(1989)	---	Not Eligible	0.97 miles
Welch, Jeanne	45PI00070	(1989)	---	Not Eligible	0.85 miles

**Table 4. Potential and listed historic properties within one mile of the API.**

Property ID	Name	Address	Building Type	Build Date	Eligibility
719218	Rail bridge RRoND, JBLM	Intersection of Plant Road and Lake Sequalitchew, JBLM, 98433	Bridge	1941	Not assessed
45DT00151	Dupont Village Historic District	Roughly bounded by Santa Cruz, Brandywine, Dupont and Penniman, DuPont, WA.	Historic District	1906-1915	NRHP

## Cultural Resources Expectations

Based on ATCRC’s background review of environmental and cultural contexts, and previously recorded cultural resources studies and sites, the project area is considered to be located in an area of moderately low to low probability for archaeological sites as indicated in the DAHP WISAARD site predictive model. Review of aerial photographs indicate that the API has been previously cleared of trees and graded (USGS NHAP 1981, USGS 2005, USGS 2009). However, due to the fact that that the API was part of former PSAC lands, there is potential for archaeological sites and features related to this historic use of the area. If any pre-contact or historical archaeological sites, features, or cultural deposits are present in the project area they are likely to exist in subsurface contexts and would be identified during archaeological survey.

### *Field Investigations*

Field investigations were conducted on May 20, 2020, by Andrew Viloudaki (Project Archaeologist) and Colin Higashi (Cultural Resource Technician) during partly cloudy weather conditions.

The field investigations consisted of a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. Pedestrian survey consisted of walking 10-meter transects across the API and photographing existing conditions including tree clearing, utilities, earthworks, and grading (Photo 1 and Figure 4). Subsurface testing consisted of excavating 19 SPs (Figure 4). SPs were strategically placed on transects with intervals based on environmental and modern cultural features identified during the pedestrian survey.

The pedestrian survey identified many of the landscape modifications identified in the background research that occurred between 2005 and 2009. These include earthworks, utility infrastructure, and construction and clearance debris (Figure 4). The earthwork areas identified on Figure 4 include areas of man-made burms, drainage pond, and a paved roundabout. The utility locations identified on Figure 4 include multiple water/sewer manholes, storm drain outlets, and natural gas pipeline markers.

Each SP measured approximately 40-centimeters (cm) in diameter and was excavated to a minimum 40 cm below the ground surface or impasse. Sediments were screened through ¼-inch mesh and backfilled upon completion. Photo 2 provides an example of the subsurface conditions encountered during the survey. Soils found across the API were representative of graded and redeposited glacial soils overlying glacial till. Based on aerial and satellite photos, the API was cleared between 2005 and 2009, which resulted in the removal of all topsoils. No cultural resources were observed. The soil strata encountered during excavations are presented in Appendix A.



**Photo 1. View of weathered and reworked glacial till on the surface of API facing North.**



**Photo 2. View of SP1. Lighter soils at the bottom are representative of glacial soils across the API.**

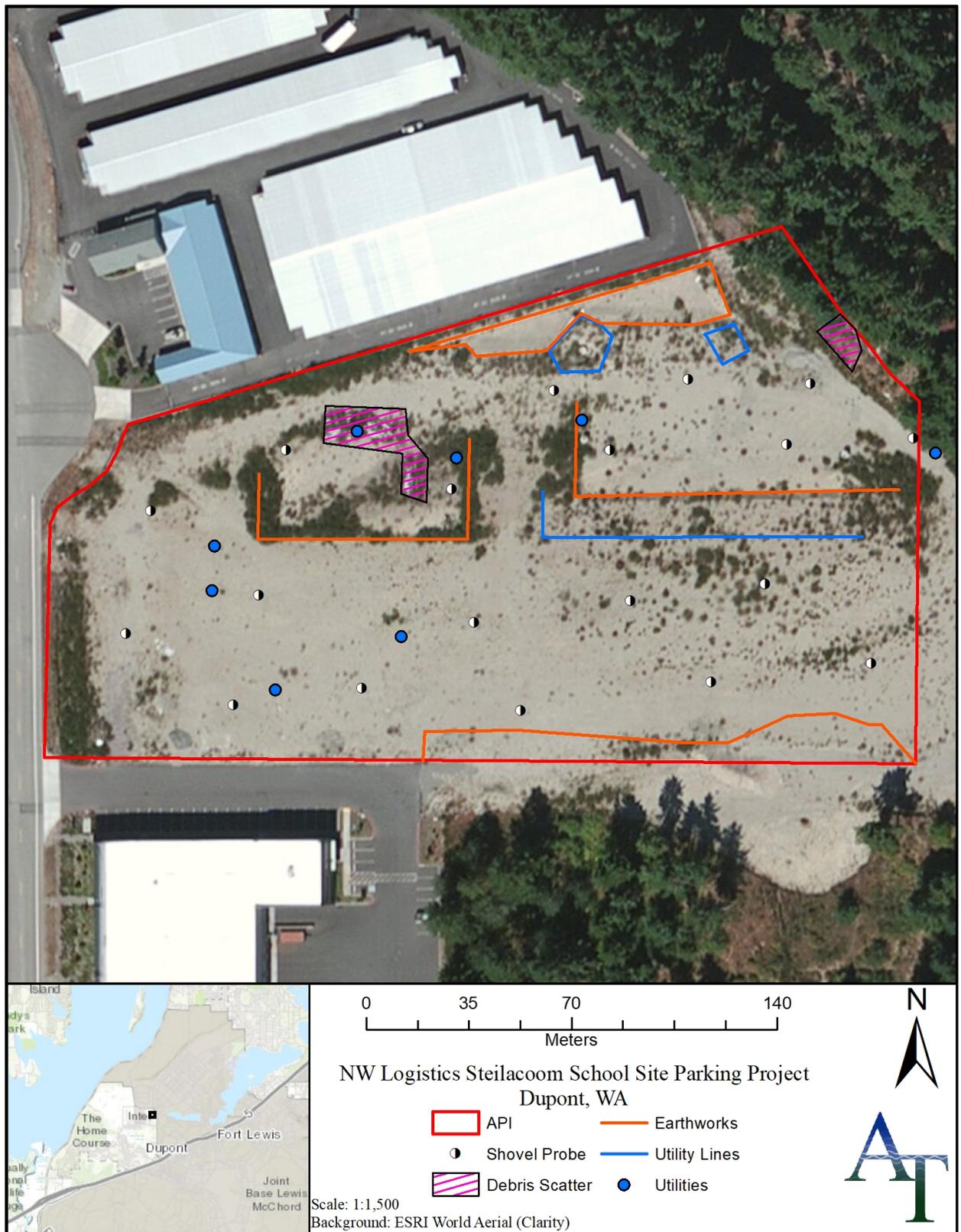


Figure 4. Results of the cultural resources survey.

## Results and Recommendations

ATCRC's cultural resources assessment for the Steilacoom School Parking Project included background research, field investigation, and preparation of this report. Background review determined that the project area is located in an area considered to have a "low" to "moderately low" probability for cultural resources.

Field investigations consisted of pedestrian survey and subsurface testing within the project API. Nineteen shovel probes (SP) were excavated and no cultural resources were identified during the surface and subsurface investigations. The API is comprised of highly disturbed soils overlying glacial sediments. ATCRC recommends no further work, however will provide cultural resource monitoring services during construction in order to comply with the City of DuPont's request for cultural resource monitoring. ATCRC also recommends preparation and compliance with an Inadvertent Discovery Plan for reference during any future construction activities on the parcel. An Inadvertent Discovery Plan is attached in Appendix B.

*No cultural resources study can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for prehistoric sites, historic properties, or TCPs associated with a project. The information presented in this report is based on professional opinions derived from our analysis and interpretation of available documents, records, literature, and information identified in this report, and on our reconnaissance-level field investigation and observations as described herein. Conclusions and recommendations presented apply to project conditions existing at the time of our study and those reasonably foreseeable. The data, conclusions, and interpretations in this report should not be construed as a warranty of subsurface conditions described in this report. They cannot necessarily apply to site changes of which ATCRC is not aware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.*

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## Appendix A: Shovel Probe Log

SP	Strata #	To depth (cm)	Basal Transition	Description	Cultural Materials	Notes
C1	1	2	Clear	100% Gravel and cobbles	None	Artificial resurfacing
	2	8	Gradual	Dark brown sandy gravelly loam	None	
	3	20		Buff compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:			Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer		
C2	1	2	Clear	100% Gravel and cobbles	None	Artificial resurfacing
	2	40		Orange-brown compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:			Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer		
C3	1	34	Mixed	Black silty loam with moderate gravel	None	Disturbed surface
	2	37		Dark buff compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:			Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer		
C4	1	20	Gradual	Dark brown sandy loam with abundant gravel	None	
	2	32		Dark buff compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:			Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer		
C5	1	16	Clear	Loose buff sand	None	Artificial resurfacing
	2	26		Light beige compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Glacial till
	Termination:			Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer		
C6	1	2	Clear	100% Gravel and cobbles	None	Artificial resurfacing
	2	18	Clear	Buff compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	3	40		Gray-buff compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:			Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer		
C7	1	10	Gradual	Loose dark brown sandy loam with abundant unsorted gravel	None	
	2	30	Clear	Loose light brown sandy silt with abundant gravel	None	

SP	Strata #	To depth (cm)	Basal Transition	Description	Cultural Materials	Notes
	3	34		Buff compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer			
C8	1	2	Clear	100% Gravel and cobbles	None	Artificial resurfacing
	2	30	Gradual	Dark beige compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	3	48		Orange-gray compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer			
C9	1	8	Gradual	Gray sandy loam with abundant gravel	None	
	2	25	Clear	Orange-brown compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	3	29		Dark brown compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer			
C10	1	2	Clear	100% Gravel and cobbles	None	Artificial resurfacing
	2	30	Indistinct	Dark beige compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Possibly reworked?
	3	38		Dark gray compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer			
A1	1	20	Clear	Olive Grey sand with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Glacial till
	2	30		Gray-buff compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer				
A2	1	30		Olive Grey compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Glacial till
Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer				
A3	1	15	Clear	Olive Grey compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Glacial till
	2	20		Orange-brown compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer				

SP	Strata #	To depth (cm)	Basal Transition	Description	Cultural Materials	Notes
A4	1	25	Gradual	Light beige compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Glacial till
	2	30		Orange-brown compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer			
A5	1	35	Gradual	Light beige compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Glacial till
	2	40		Dark brown compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer			
A6	1	5	Clear	Brown Sandy gravel with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Artificial resurfacing
	2	20		Orange-brown compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer			
A7	1	5	Clear	Light Brown sandy gravel with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Artificial resurfacing
	2	30		Reddish-brown compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel, cobbles	None	Glacial till
	Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer			
A8	1	5	Clear	Light Brown sandy gravel with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Artificial resurfacing
	2	30		Light beige compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Glacial till
	Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer			
A9	1	5	Clear	Light Brown sandy gravel with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Artificial resurfacing
	2	30		Light beige compact sand with abundant unsorted gravel	None	Glacial till
	Termination:		Termination in glacial till at inhibitive cobble layer			

## **Appendix B: Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP)**

# Plans and Procedures for the Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources and Human Skeletal Remains

## 1. Introduction

The following Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) outlines procedures to follow, in accordance with state and federal laws, if archaeological materials or human remains are discovered.

## 2. Recognizing Cultural Resources

A cultural resource discovery could be prehistoric or historic. Examples include:

- An accumulation of shell, burned rocks, or other food-related materials;
- Bones or small pieces of bone,
- An area of charcoal or very dark stained soil with artifacts,
- Stone tools or waste flakes (i.e. an arrowhead, or stone chips),
- Clusters of tin cans or bottles, logging or agricultural equipment that appears to be older than 50 years,
- Buried railroad tracks, decking, or other industrial materials. When in doubt, assume the material is a cultural resource.

## 3. On-Site Responsibilities

STEP 1: STOP WORK. If any employee, contractor, or subcontractor believes that he or she has uncovered a cultural resource at any point in the project, all work in the immediate area of the discovery must stop (typically a 10-foot radius but depends on site conditions). The discovery location should be secured at all times.

STEP 2: NOTIFY MONITOR. If there is an archaeological monitor for the project, notify that person. If there is a monitoring plan in place, the monitor will follow its provisions.

STEP 3: NOTIFY PROJECT MANAGEMENT. Contact the Project Manager. If you cannot reach the Project Manager, contact the project's alternate point of contact. The Project Manager or the designated Alternate Contact will make all other calls and notifications.

<b>Project Manager</b> Bjorn Brynstad, DM 234-444-8478 <a href="mailto:bjorn@panattoni.com">bjorn@panattoni.com</a>	<b>Alternate Contact</b> Sarah Amell 360-359-6701 <a href="mailto:Sarah@AquaTerraCRC.com">Sarah@AquaTerraCRC.com</a>
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If human remains are encountered, treat them with dignity and respect at all times. Cover the remains with a tarp or other materials (not soil or rocks) for temporary protection in place and to shield them from being photographed. Do not call or speak with the media about the remains specifically.

## 4. Further Contacts and Consultation

### A. Project Manager’s Responsibilities

- Protect Find: The Project Manager is responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect the discovery site. All work will stop in an area adequate to provide for the total security, protection, and integrity of the resource. 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 following provisions for treating archaeological/cultural material as set forth in this document.
- Direct Construction Elsewhere On-site: The Project Manager may direct construction away from cultural resources to work in other areas prior to contacting the concerned parties.
- Identify Find: The Project Manager will ensure that a qualified professional archaeologist examines the find to determine if it is archaeological. This will either be an archaeological consultant hired by the Project or staff from DAHP.
- If the discovery is determined not archaeological, work may proceed with no further delay.
- If the discovery is determined to be archaeological, the Project Manager will continue with notification.
- If the discovery is human remains or funerary objects, the Project Manager will ensure that the DAHP State Physical Anthropologist examines the find. If the discovery is determined to be human remains, the procedure described in Section 5 will be followed.
- Notify DAHP if DAHP has not yet been contacted, the Project Manager will do so. The Project Manager will also contact the involved agencies (if any) and interested and affected Tribes.

### B. Further Activities

- Archaeological discoveries will be documented as described in Section 6.
- Construction in the discovery area may resume as described in Section 7.

### C. Contacts

<i>Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation</i>	
Lance Wollwage, Ph.D. Assistant State Archaeologist, DAHP (360) 586-3536	Rob Whitlam, Ph.D. State Archaeologist, DAHP (360) 586-3080
<i>Tribes</i>	
Nisqually Indian Tribe Annette Bullchild Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (360) 456-5221 ext. 1106	

## 5. Special Procedures for the Discovery of Human Skeletal Material

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. 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. DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

Thomas B. Clark, Coroner Pierce County Medical Examiner's Office 3619 Pacific Ave. Tacoma, WA 98418 (253) 798-6494	DuPont City Police Department (253) 964-7060
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## 6. Documentation of Archaeological Materials

Archaeological deposits discovered during construction will be assumed eligible for the Washington Heritage until a formal Determination of Eligibility is made. Contact the Project Manager or DAHP regarding the possible need for an Emergency Excavation Permit per RCW27.53. DAHP will make all decisions regarding procedures for evaluation of features and eligibility determinations.

All prehistoric and historic cultural material discovered during project construction will be recorded by a professional archaeologist on State of Washington cultural resource site or isolate form using standard techniques. Site overviews, features, and artifacts will be photographed; stratigraphic profiles and soil/sediment descriptions will be prepared for subsurface exposures. Discovery locations will be documented on scaled site plans and site location maps.

If assessment activity exposes human remains (burials, isolated teeth, or bones), the process described in Section 5 above will be followed.

## 7. Proceeding with Construction

Project construction outside the discovery location may continue while documentation and assessment of the cultural resources proceed. A Cultural Resources Specialist (either from DAHP, a consulting Tribe, or a professional consultant) must determine the boundaries of the discovery location. In consultation with DAHP and affected tribes, the Project Manager will determine the appropriate level of documentation and treatment of the resource. If federal agencies are involved, the agencies will make the final determinations about treatment and documentation.

Construction may continue at the discovery location only after the process outlined in this plan is followed and DAHP determines that compliance with state and federal laws is complete.

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>State Archaeologist</u> <b>Rob Whitlam, Ph.D.</b> <a href="mailto:Rob.Whitlam@dahp.wa.gov">Rob.Whitlam@dahp.wa.gov</a> (360) 586-3080 (360) 890-2615 – Cell</p>
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The DAHP will review the eligibility criteria above, make a recommendation to the artifact or deposits potential eligibility, and will proceed with agency and tribal notification as necessary (so long as the artifact or deposit is determined eligible).