CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2023-07-04077

Author: Cameo Kale, MA, Allison Theiler, Emily Peterson, PhD

Title of Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for General Administration Building Demo, 210 11th Avenue SW, Olympia, Washington

Date of Report: August 12, 2024

County(ies): Thurston Section: 23 Township: T 18 N Range: R 02 W

Quad: Tumwater, WA Acres: 3.75

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 #:

Cultural Resources Assessment Short Report

Submitted to
Walker Consultants

August 12, 2024

Revised Cultural Resource Assessment for General Administration Building Demo, 210 11th Avenue SW, Olympia,

REDACTED

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CULTURAL RESOURCES SHORT REPORT

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Proposed Project Activities and Elements:

The Department of Enterprise Services (DES) plans to demolish the General Administration (GA) Building located at 210 11th Avenue SW, Olympia, Washington on the Washington State Capitol campus (Figure 1) because the GA Building does not meet current safety standards (SRG 2012). The project will demolish the existing building and prepare the project area for future development including an expanded parking area, landscaping, pedestrian infrastructure, updated utilities, and hillside stabilization. This project is subject to SEPA review and Governor's Executive Order 21-02. Since the GA Building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places the project also includes development and implementation of a mitigation plan. This work is being completed by Northwest Vernacular for the project. This report details Perteet's assessment of other cultural resources in the project area and potential project impacts on archaeological resources. Site location information has been redacted from this version of the report. The confidential, unredacted report will be submitted to the DAHP for review.

2. Study Area Vertical and Horizontal Depth of Disturbance:

The project area covers 3.75 acres and includes the 283, 865 square-foot, six-story GA Building including a basement, a paved parking lot, and landscaped green spaces (Figure 2). Ground disturbance will include demolition of the GA Building, expansion of the current parking lot, and implementation of pedestrian infrastructure, landscaping, storm water infrastructure, and hillside stabilization. Hillside stabilization will require rehabilitation of an existing retaining wall and subgrade stabilization or deep soil mixing techniques west of the GA Building with ground disturbance to a depth of approximately 70 feet. Since the GA Building has a basement that extends roughly to an elevation of 60 feet (24-35 feet below surface), demolition will also require deep ground disturbance in the building footprint.

3. Project Background Key Information:

Location:	Section 23, Township 18 North, Range 02 West, Willamette Meridian
Size:	3.75 acres
Project Proponent:	Walker Consultants
Agency Name:	Washington State Department of Enterprise Services
Regulatory Setting:	GEO 21-02, SEPA
Survey Personnel:	Cameo Kale
Survey Date:	February 12-13 and March 28, 2024
Report Author:	Cameo Kale, Allison Theiler, and Emily Peterson
Report Date:	August 12, 2024
Other Individuals/ Organizations:	The Department of Enterprise Services has initiated Tribal Consultation with Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Nisqually Indian Tribe, and Squaxin Island Tribe pursuant to GEO 21-02.

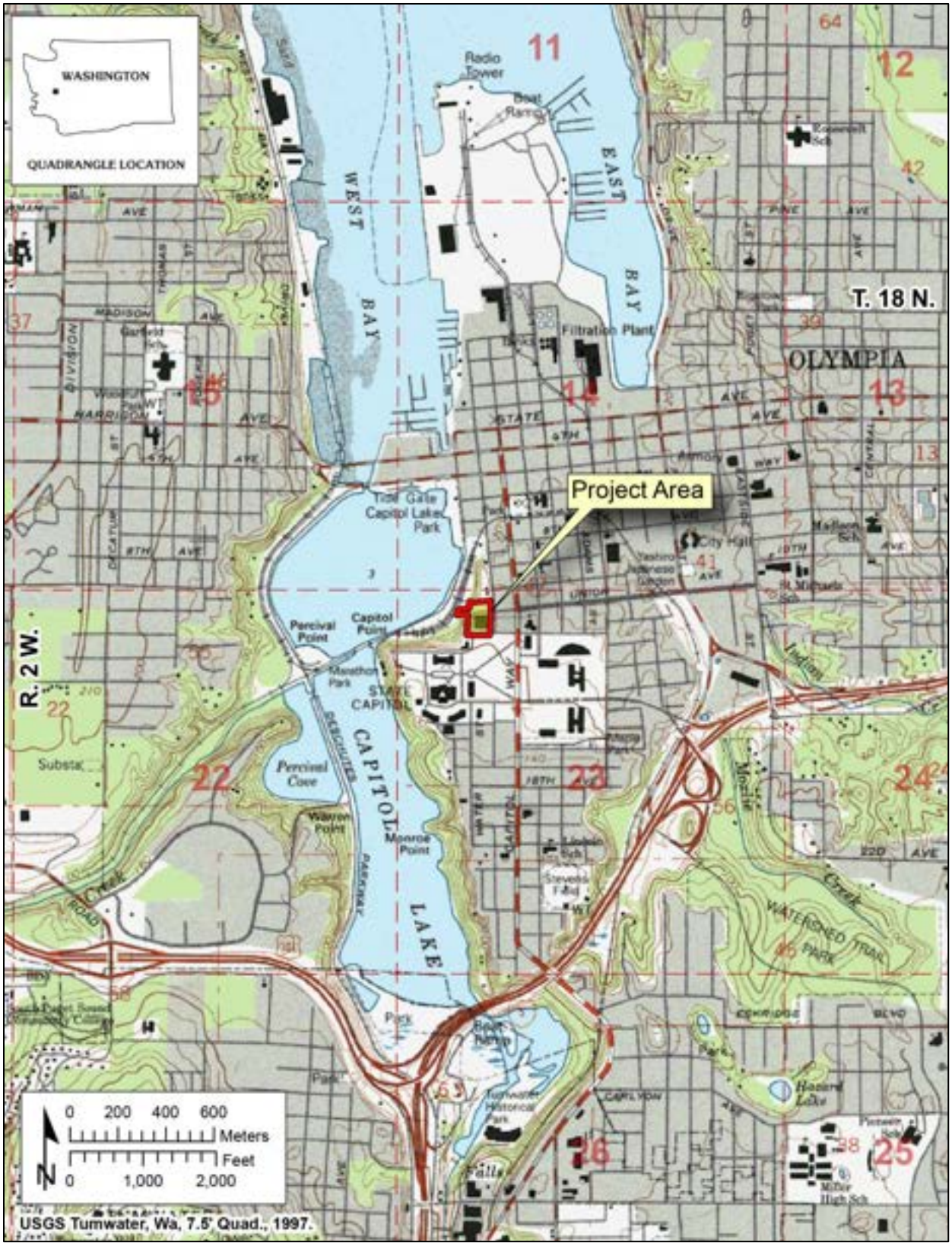

Figure 1. Project location.

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Figure 2. Air photo showing the project area.

B. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

1. Natural Setting:

Native American histories indicate that ancestral peoples have lived in the Pacific Northwest since time immemorial. Archaeological evidence supports the deep antiquity of Native peoples in the region by providing material evidence for the local presence of ancestral peoples prior to 12,000 years ago (Carlson 1990; Johnson 2018; Kopperl 2016; Meltzer and Dunnell 1987) and as early as roughly 16,000 years ago (Davis et al. 2019). Generally, the earliest known archaeological sites in the Pacific Northwest were occupied shortly after widespread regional deglaciation allowed much of the land to be habitable.

After initial human occupation of the region, several natural processes continued to reshape the regional landscape throughout the post-glacial Holocene, including climatic warming, global sea-level rise, isostatic rebound, river aggradation, and seismic and volcanic activity. Reshaping of the landscape due to these processes affected the distribution of biota, water, and landforms suitable for human occupation, travel, and resource acquisition. These processes have also been responsible for altering the physical character of the archaeological record itself by selectively preserving or destroying landforms that contain evidence of past lifeways. Understanding the effects of these processes within the project area is therefore essential to interpreting its modern potential to contain cultural resources that may be affected by planned project activities.

Geology and Geomorphology

The project area sits atop bluffs (Figure 3) overlooking the north basin of Capitol Lake near the south end of Budd Inlet, 0.96 miles (1.54 km) north of the Deschutes River delta. The project area elevation ranges from 84 to 96 feet above sea level (26 to 29 meters), whereas Capitol Lake sits at approximately 10 feet (3 meters) above sea level. The project area lies within the Puget Lowland, an elongated trough and structural depression oriented on a north-south axis and bordered by the Cascade Mountains in the east and the Olympic Mountains in the west. The overall topography and surficial geology of the Puget Lowland was primarily shaped by multiple southward advances of continental glaciations during the Pleistocene epoch (1.8 million to 10,000 years ago) (Booth et al. 2003; Easterbrook 1963; Porter and Swanson 1998). The most recent glacial cycle, the Vashon Stade of the Fraser glaciation, began about 25,000 years ago and ended abruptly at the close of the Pleistocene (Armstrong et al. 1965). The Puget Lobe of the Vashon ice sheet reached its maximum extent around 16,950 calibrated radiocarbon years before the present (BP), covering the modern Puget Lowland as far south as Tenino (Porter and Swanson 1998; ^{14}C ages recalibrated using Stuiver et al. 2020). At the height of this most recent glaciation, the Olympia vicinity and project area were buried by approximately 400 meters (1300 feet) of ice (Porter and Swanson 1998; DNR 2024a).

The Puget Lobe began to rapidly retreat northward shortly thereafter, and the Olympia vicinity was free of ice well before 14,000 BP, when Admiralty Inlet also became ice-free and glacial retreat accelerated (Dethier et al. 1995; Mosher and Hewitt 2004; Thorson 1989). Between initiation of glacial retreat and the time Admiralty Inlet became ice-free, proglacial and large recessional lakes such as Lake Russell and Lake Bretz formed along the front of the Puget Lobe, then drained along its western edge through an evolving series of spillways (Thorson 1989). The Olympia vicinity, including the project area, and lowlands throughout the lower reaches of the Deschutes River valley would have been submerged by these glacial lakes. The glacial lakes drained after Admiralty Inlet became ice-free at roughly 14,000 BP and the project vicinity would therefore have been free of both ice and meltwater and available for human occupation by this time (Dethier et al. 1995; Dragovich et al. 1994; Mosher and Hewitt 2004).

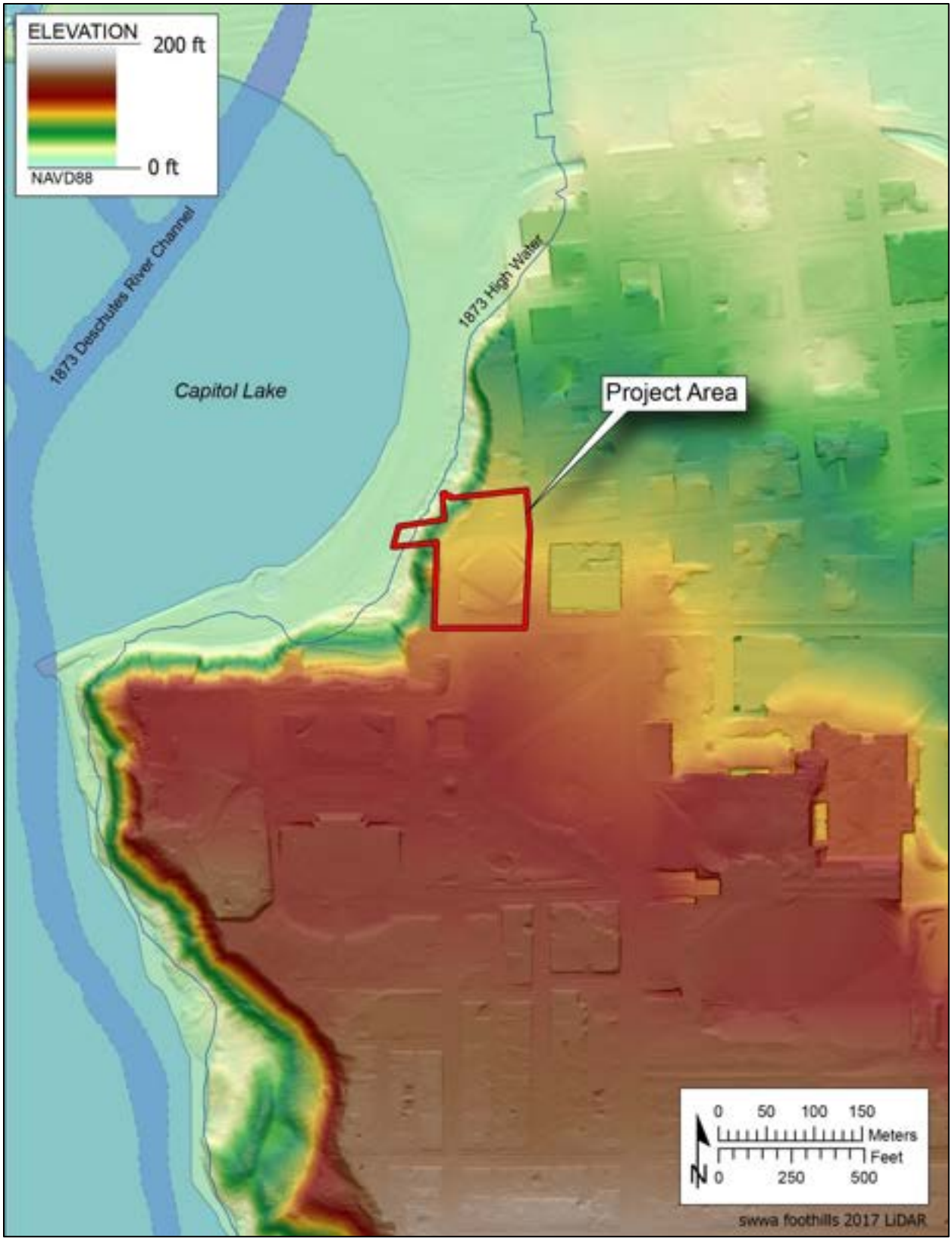

Figure 3. Elevation model showing the terrain in the project vicinity.

Once the Puget Lowland was freed from the weight of ice and meltwater, the land began to rise due to isostatic rebound (Booth et al. 2003). Global (eustatic) sea levels were also rising due to the massive influx of glacial meltwater. However, the rate of rebound was faster than global sea level rise in the Puget Sound, resulting in a local relative sea level decline between about 12,000 and 11,000 BP. As the landscape was drained and relative sea level declined, rivers established new courses and carved valleys and channels deep into the massive deposits of unconsolidated sediment that had been deposited by glacial retreat. By 9,000 years ago, local isostasy had abated and relative sea level was no longer in decline. The overall modern geomorphic character of Budd Inlet and the Deschutes River delta, including the project area and nearby Deschutes River flood plains were probably largely established by this time. Occasional volcanic events are likely to have periodically blanketed the vicinity in ashfall (Birdseye and Carson 1989), supported by soils mapped within the project area that are derived from volcanic ash parent material (USDA 2024).

Significant geomorphic changes in the project vicinity have occurred since the advent of Euroamerican settlers in the region, resulting from extensive land clearing, agricultural plowing, railroad construction, domestic construction, and more recently from major water modifications and state capitol building construction. In the late nineteenth century, the Northern Pacific Railroad filled the tidelands at the base of the cliffs adjacent to the project (Figure 4). In 1951 the installation of the Capitol Lake dam created Capitol Lake and submerged low-lying tide flats in the project vicinity (Deschutes Estuary Project 2024) significantly altering Budd Inlet and the Deschutes River delta. Within the project area, construction of roads, utilities, houses and other historical activities are likely to have caused substantial disturbance to surficial contexts, including the more recent construction of the extant GA Building between 1954 and 1956. Collectively, these changes are therefore likely to have dramatically altered the local environment by revising its terrain, hydrology, depositional regime, and biota.

In sum, the project vicinity has probably been subaerially exposed and available for human occupation for roughly 12,000 years. Cultural materials may have been deposited since this time and may remain well-preserved within local near-surface soil deposits in locations that were not subject to the destructive effects of historical anthropogenic disturbance. However, geotechnical exploration indicates that near-surface sediments throughout the project area largely consist of fill overlaying sterile glacial sediments (Baldwin 2007), indicating that if archaeological materials are preserved, they are likely to only represent post-contact settlement.

Sediments and Soils

Sediment within the project area is mapped as Pleistocene continental glacial drift including till and outwash (DNR 2024b). As previously mentioned, prior geotechnical testing within the project area indicates that local sediments include fill ranging to depths of about 8 feet (2.4 meters) sitting atop glacial sediments consisting of silt and sand (Baldwin 2007).

Soils west of the GA Building including the steep slopes west and northwest of the GA Building are mapped as Dystric Xerochrepts, 60 to 90 percent slopes, while soils in the rest of the project area are mapped as Skipopa silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes (USDA 2024). Dystric Xerochrepts develop in colluvium and glacial till along escarpments and consist of very gravelly sandy loam extending from 0 to 34 inches (0 to 0.86 meters) below the modern surface (bs). Skipopa silt loam develops in volcanic ash over glaciolacustrine deposits along terraces and consists of silt loam from 0-18 inches bs (0 to 0.46 meters) and clay from 18-60 inches bs (0.46 to 1.52 meters).

Flora and Fauna

The project vicinity is within the *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock) vegetation zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). The dominant species in this zone are western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Old growth forest understories are typically dense, consisting

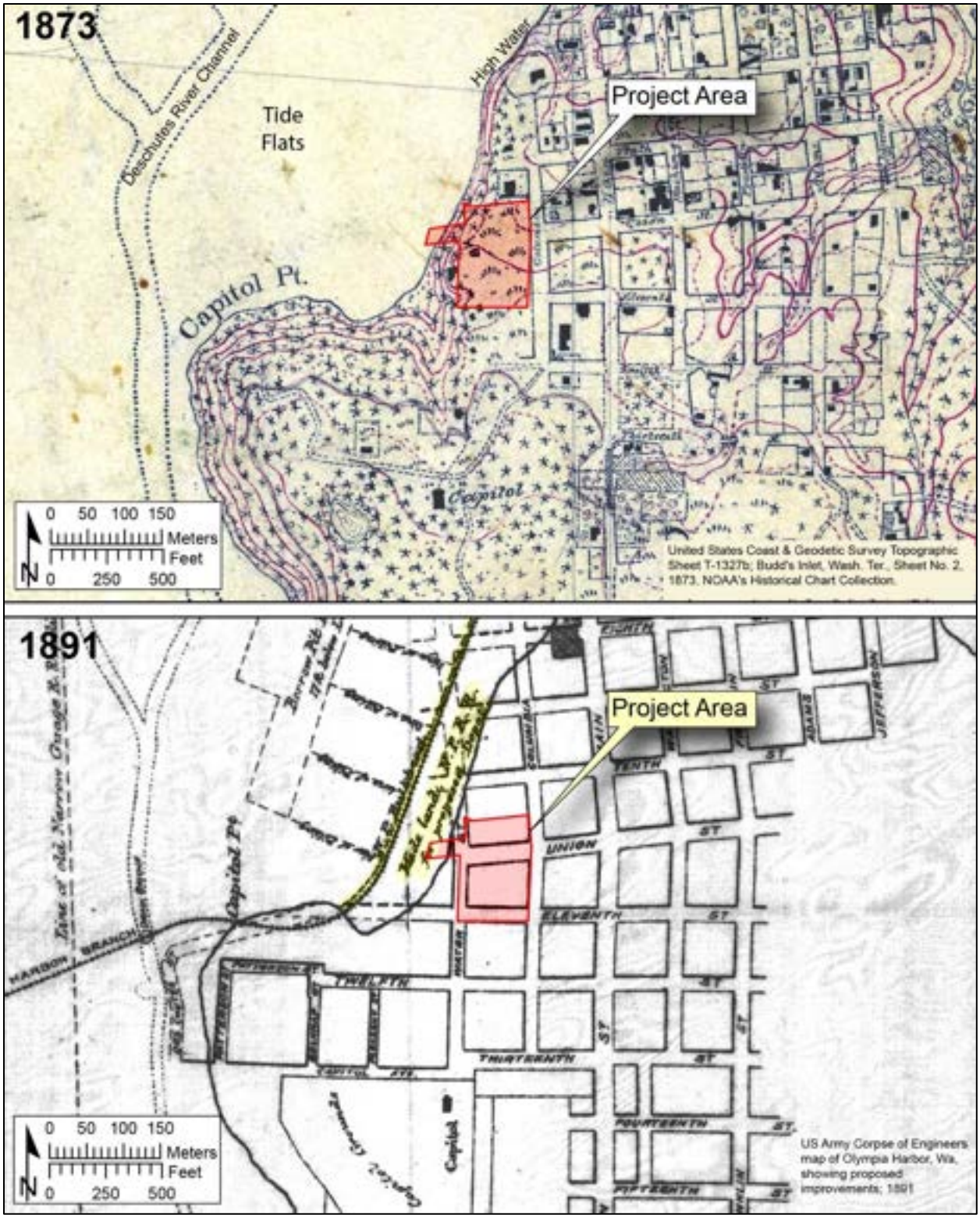

Figure 4. Historical maps showing land filling adjacent to the project.

of shrubs and herbaceous species dominated by sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia* spp.), oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), snowberry (*Symphoricapos albus*), native blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), and red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*). Big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) and red alder (*Alnus rubra*) are common in moist areas subject to disturbance; stream courses and floodplains are dominated by red alder (*A. rubra*), black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*), big-leaf maple (*A. macrophyllum*), and other riparian plants. Prior to the damming of Budd Inlet and the creation of Capitol Lake, a mud flat tidal estuary and salt marshes were present in the project vicinity where the Deschutes River originally emptied into Budd Inlet (Story Maps 2024). Temperate-zone salt marshes are among the world's most biologically productive environments. A variety of foods such as silverweed cinquefoil, clover, sea milkwort, wild carrot, and rice-root lily were commonly harvested from estuarine salt marshes by local Native Americans, who often deliberately altered the soil, hydrology, and/or biota of such areas to create gardens or otherwise increase productivity of edible flora (Deur 2006). Roots harvested from estuarine marshes were also vital components of ceremonial activities such as feasts, weddings, and winter dances. As managed by ancestral Native people, these areas would have provided abundant food, medicine, and raw materials for humans as well as food and cover for some of the game and waterfowl they hunted (Gunther 1945). South of the project area along the Deschutes River watershed, freshwater marshes and wetlands are common and were probably more extensive prior to early Euroamerican efforts to revise local hydrology. These environments generally host associations of culturally-important moisture-loving to semi-aquatic plants, including willow (*Salix* spp.), alder (*Alnus* spp.), cranberries (*Oxycoccus oxycoccos*), cattail (*Typha latifolia*), reeds (*Phragmites australis*), rushes (*Jurus* spp.), bulrushes (*Scirpus* spp.), sedges (*Carex* spp.), wapato (*Sagittaria latifolia*), nettles (*Urtica dioica*), and skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanum*) (Cooke and Azous 1997), many of which are culturally important to local Native peoples.

The Puget Lowland has historically supported populations of large and small mammals, fish, and birds. Large and medium-sized mammals include black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), and black bear (*Ursus americanus altifrontalis*). Fur-bearing and small mammals include fox (*Vulpes vulpes cascadensis*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*) mountain lion (*Felis concolor oregonensis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), and beaver (*Castor canadensis pacificus)* (Ingles 1965). Lakes, ponds, rivers, and marshes hosted migratory and resident waterfowl such as ducks (*Anas* spp.), geese (*Branta* spp.), and swans (*Cygnus* spp.) (Larrison and Sonnenberg 1968).

Littoral and near-shore environments in the project vicinity also contained culturally-important invertebrates such as bivalves, gastropods, crabs, and sea urchins (Kozloff 1983, 1996). Vertebrate species such as flatfish, sculpin, and surfperch could be found within eelgrass and kelp beds in the nearshore subtidal zone. Other fish taxa such as rockfish, dogfish, skate, and greenling also inhabited nearshore environments as well as nearby deeper waters. Culturally-important fish species such as salmon are seasonally abundant in local nearshore waters, and have long been heavily utilized by local Native inhabitants (Squaxin Island Museum 2024; Kopperl et al. 2019). Anadromous fish native to Deschutes River historically includes Summer and Winter Steelhead and Spring Chinook (Native Fish Society 2024), though current species also include naturalized Coho Salmon after the installation of a fish ladder at Tumwater Falls in 1952 (Squaxin Island Tribe 2016).

In short, a wide and rich array of flora and fauna have been locally-available in the project vicinity for millennia. The sheer abundance and diversity of these resources has long encouraged its use by human seeking these resources.

2. Cultural Setting:

Archaeological evidence suggests that humans lived in the northwestern portion of the modern United States by around 16,000 years ago (Davis et al. 2019) and that occupation of the Puget Lowland was well-established prior to around 12,000 years ago (Johnson 2018; Kopperl 2016; Meltzer and Dunnell 1987). Humans have continued to live in the region since this time, and descendants of the first humans to settle in the region remain alive and well today. Available archaeological evidence suggests that material culture, land use, and lifeways in the project area vicinity have changed throughout this long history. A brief review of these changes can help inform expectations for possible cultural resources within the modern project area.

Pre-Contact Culture History

A small number of isolated fluted projectile points characteristic of the Late Pleistocene and dating to between 12,000 and 11,000 BP have been found in western Washington (Carlson 1990; Meltzer and Dunnell 1987). Eight fluted projectile points have been recovered from undated contexts in the Puget Sound Region (Croes et al. 2008). These include points from the Black Hills area west of Olympia (Osborne 1956), the Chehalis River Valley (Osborne 1956), Whidbey Island (Wessen 1988), the Kitsap Peninsula (Stein et al 2004; LeTourneau 2010), and near Renton (Meltzer and Dunnell 1987). A distinctive artifact assemblage from the Bear Creek Site (45KI839), approximately 56 miles northeast of the project, confirms that Native American settlement of the wider area was established by the Late Pleistocene to Holocene transition (Kopperl et al. 2010, 2015).

Early to mid-Holocene assemblages (approximately 8,000 to 5,000 BP), named "Olcott" after the type site in Snohomish County near Arlington, are typically found in upland settings on glacial till or outwash surfaces and inland foothill valleys (Blukis Onat et al. 2001; Chatters et al. 2011; Kidd 1964; Mattson 1985). Olcott stone tool assemblages typically consist of large, leaf-shaped and stemmed points and cobble and flake tools manufactured from locally available materials. Sites with these assemblages are usually interpreted as evidence of an early highly mobile hunting and gathering adaptation and contain weathered volcanic cobble and flake tools (Carlson 1990; Nelson 1990). Olcott sites are more common in the northern Puget Sound, but an Olcott assemblage was recorded at the Zumwalt Site (45PI251) on a glacial bluff along Chambers Creek approximately [redacted]

Work in the western Cascades foothills region suggests that upland use of riverine resources (for example, fishing for seasonal runs of salmon) might have been important as early as 4,000 years ago or earlier. Generally, the cultural history of the region exhibits a sequence in which early occupations are characterized by Olcott components. Subsequent phases are characterized by semi-subterranean houses and small triangular arrow points. The excavations at Layser Cave in Lewis County, southeast of the project area, suggest that hunting and processing of large game animals in the Cascade foothills was common between roughly 7,000 and 4,000 years ago (Daugherty et al. 1987). Deer were the primary prey, and the high number of individuals represented among the zooarchaeological fauna recovered from the cave suggests multiple animals were sometimes captured in single events (Daugherty et al. 1987).

The Late Period, from about 2,500 BP until widespread Euroamerican contact in the early nineteenth century, is marked by trends such as full-scale development of marine-oriented cultures on the Pacific coast, the presence of a mixed marine and terrestrial economy along the shores of Puget Sound, and further development of an inland terrestrial mammal and riverine fishing tradition (Ames and Maschner 1999) that likely prevailed along the ancient Budd Inlet and Deschutes River. Favored areas for settlement and resource gathering were littoral, riverine, and estuarine locations where today sites may be deeply buried. An increasing diversity of tools to hunt, fish, process plants, and perform woodwork appears in the archaeological record throughout the period leading

up to Euroamerican contact (Ames and Maschner 1999; Matson and Coupland 1995; Nelson 1990). Archaeological sites from this period generally consist of three primary types: residential base camps, temporary camps, and special use sites. Residential base camps represent locations where large semisedentary populations occupied cedar plank houses at river mouths, confluences, and protected shorelines (Ames and Maschner 1999; Blukis Onat 1987; Fladmark 1982; Matson and Coupland 1995). Temporary camps represent the exploitation of specific plant and animal resources by small task groups seasonally deployed from the residential base camp. Special use sites include lithic and mineral quarries, peeled cedars, and spiritual sites.

*Qwu?*gwes (45TN240) is a well studied wet-site [redacted]E dating to the late period. Excavations at the site identified preserved basketry, nets, cordage, fish traps, stone, bone, and antler tools, shells, and vertebrate fauna including fish (predominantly salmon), mule deer, elk, smaller fur-bearing animals, and waterfowl.

Within the last few centuries, contact with Euroamerican newcomers led to drastic changes in Native American populations and community structures as a result of disease pandemics, forced displacement, geographic confinement, and the suppression of the expression and transmission of Native cultures and lifeways (Boyd 1999; Campbell 1989). By the time ethnographers began work in the nineteenth century, a century or more had passed since initial contact, and the Native cultures they described probably differed in significant ways from pre-contact cultures. However, ancestral knowledge and lifeways remain vibrant within local modern Native American communities, whose histories continue to inform our understanding of the project vicinity.

Ethnography and Ethnohistory

The *stəčas* (Steh-Chass) band of the Squaxin Island Tribe (People of the Water) are the original people of Budd Inlet (Squaxin Island Tribe 2024; Story Maps 2022). The project vicinity is also important to other Tribes whose ancestral communities lived along, traded to, and utilized the resources of the Puget Sound, nearby watersheds, and prairies. These Tribes include the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation (People of the Sands), the Cowlitz Indian Tribe (The Forever People), the Nisqually Indian Tribe (People of the River, People of the Grass), and the Puyallup Tribe of Indians (Generous and Welcoming to All People).

Lushootseed-speaking peoples of the project vicinity share a strong cultural affinity and are often considered to be part of a larger ethnolinguistic group termed "Coast Salish" by modern researchers. Coast Salish groups, including ancestral peoples of the above Tribes, generally followed a seasonal settlement pattern directly tied to resource availability. During the spring and summer people travelled in small groups and lived in temporary camps harvesting plants, fish, shellfish, and game (Carpenter 1986). Salmon and steelhead trout were caught using a variety of methods in the Puget Sound and along the banks of local rivers as they migrated to their spawning grounds. Between salmon harvests, families gathered plant resources and hunted game in local prairies, wetlands, and forests. Fall-run salmon were smoked or dried for the winter and provided the bulk of the food during that time (Gibbs et al. 1877; Lane 1973; Meeker 1905; Smith 1940). In winter, people lived in larger, more permanent villages that were often located near the confluences of major waterways, within protected bays or inlets, and at important salmon fisheries (Lane 1973). During this season, local residents typically joined their extended families within large longhouse structures and subsisted primarily on stored foods. Winter was also an important time for ceremonies and for establishing and maintaining social relationships through public events that marked changes in status like naming, puberty, marriage, or death (Miller 1999:20–21).

Local waterways and wetlands provided a wealth of resources for Native peoples and were focal points of procurement and trade. Fish were harvested from saltwater using trolling, spearing, and seine netting and from freshwater using weirs, dip nets, traps, and spears, then smoked or dried before being transported back to the

central village for storage (Lane 1975). Salmon were a particularly critical resource for local native peoples. Botanical resources served dietary, medicinal, and utilitarian needs and also played a primary role in the everyday lives of local residents, and wetland areas provided an abundance of such resources. Birds, including a variety of waterfowl species, were also captured with the aid of nets and spears. Terrestrial mammals such as elk, deer, bear, raccoon, and beaver were among the most economically important game animals. Hunting was conducted primarily in the late summer and fall and often in conjunction with berry picking (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930). In villages, extended families occupied cedar plank longhouses with shed or gabled roofs. Winter villages usually had two to four longhouses, each up to 100 feet long, and interiors were furnished with cedar mats and fire pits (Ballard 1951).

Because seasonal mobility was integral to lifeways, local Native groups traveled widely by canoe and along overland trails. For example, the Cowlitz Trail connected the Columbia River to Budd Inlet and the wider Puget Sound shoreline (Pacific Highway 2024). Other local trails connected to the Naches Pass Trail east of the project area, which led from the Nisqually Delta to Yakama territory (Meany 1910).

Nearby Lushootseed place names, closely associated with the Squaxin Island and Nisqually Indian Tribes, indicate the cultural importance of modern-day Budd Inlet. Four place names, including one village site, are recorded within a mile of the project area: *x̌ʷiqʷəqʷaʔkʷədup* meaning “white ground” or "white shells on the ground” (Waterman translation) refers to “a small promontory north of the mouth of Percival Creek” southwest of the project area; also southwest of the project area along Percival Creek lies *qaxibəd* meaning “lots of clawing.” *PE’tzlb* (Waterman orthography) refers to “a cove or inlet east of the business section of Olympia” northeast of the project area and *bəsčatxʷəd* meaning “frequented by black bears” refers to a village site also northeast of the project area (Waterman 2001). South of the project area, modern-day Tumwater falls within the Deschutes River is recorded as *SpEkwa’L* meaning “cascade” (Waterman orthography and translation) (Waterman 2001).

Additional place names were recorded along the east and west shores of Budd Inlet north of the project area. These include:

- *QwEla’iutsid* meaning “mouth of a creek where there is spray” (Waterman orthography and translation) referring to a small promontory;
- *SqwExlo’x* refers to a “creek on the western shore” of Budd Inlet (Waterman orthography);
- *wəwaʔ* meaning “cougar” referring to “a place on the shoreline on the south side of Butler’s Cove”;
- *bəsq̓axis* meaning “uncovered place” referring to “a place in Butler’s Cove”;
- *Ts!u’lyad* (Waterman orthography) referring to Priest Point;
- *ʔulalac* meaning “cattail plant” referring to “a tiny marsh in the side of this promontory”;
- *ƛ̓əpqs* meaning “deep promontory” referring to “a point north of Wepusec Inlet”;
- *wələx̌ʷ* meaning “strong” referring to a creek in the [Wepusec] inlet;
- *c̓aʔc̓aʔaltxʷ* meaning “dug house” referring to house pits at Dofflemyer Point (Waterman 2001).

Longstanding Native lifeways rapidly changed after 1853, when Isaac Stevens, the first Governor of Washington Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was given a mandate to remove Native peoples from their lands as a means of making these lands available to non-Native settlement. He did so by signing treaties with several Tribes and placing them on reservations beginning with the Medicine Creek (*šxʷnanəm*) Treaty of December 1854, which included the Squaxin Island and Nisqually Tribes, followed by the Treaty of Point Elliott in 1855 (Marino 1990). An executive order in 1856 expanded the Nisqually Tribe’s reservation, though in 1917, the U.S.

Army forcibly took parts of Nisqually land and later transferred 3,353 acres of Nisqually land to expand the Fort Lewis base (Nisqually Indian Tribe 2024). Many nearby Native groups were forced to relocate at the time of the treaties and the Indian war of 1856-57 broke out as a result of the inadequate treaty terms (Squaxin Island Museum 2024).

For the most part, the peoples who were moved to the Squaxin Island and Nisqually reservations maintained friendly relations with local Euroamerican settlers after this time, often contributing labor, salmon, shellfish, baskets, and other resources to the local settler economies of nearby towns including Olympia (Squaxin Island Museum 2024). However, most vestiges of traditional Native lifeways were eventually eroded by diminishing access to lands, waters, and natural resources, shifts in settlement and intergroup relationships, forced attendance at boarding schools, and a U.S. government policy of deliberate, systematic suppression of Native language, teachings, and other cultural expressions. Nonetheless, it is clear that the project vicinity was utilized by Native Americans prior to the arrival of Euroamerican settlers given its proximity to documented settlements, travel corridors, and resource gathering areas. The vicinity also remains important to nearby Tribes, who maintain much of their historical knowledge of the project vicinity and continue to recognize the significance of the natural resources available nearby.

Post-contact History

Euroamerican settlement in western Washington began in 1833 when a small group of Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) fur traders camped near a Nisqually Indian village on the Puget Sound shoreline. Within a year the camp became Fort Nisqually, a fur trading post (Carpenter 1986). For several decades, Euroamerican settlement was generally focused on the shorelines of Puget Sound, where transportation was easiest and the economic potential of the land was high. Euroamerican settler economic activities initially focused on trading, logging, and small-scale agriculture.

Early Euroamerican settlers to the modern-day Olympia vicinity include Levi Lathrop Smith and Edmund Sylvester, both of whom arrived from New England in October of 1846 and filed a joint land claim (Wilma 2003; Figure 5). This early settlement was named Smithfield, but after Smith died two years later in a drowning accident, his property was inherited by Sylvester. In 1850, Sylvester used funds he acquired during the California Gold Rush of 1849 to establish a proper town and replaced the name of Smithfield with Olympia (Wilma 2003). Sawmills, a Custom House, and other businesses quickly began to emerge in the newly founded Olympia and the farming industry grew inland and along the bay. Enactment of the aforementioned treaties in the 1850s and the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862 accelerated Euroamerican settlement of the Puget Sound region, and Euroamerican settlers soon increasingly arrived in the project vicinity as a result.

Olympia was unofficially designated as the territorial capital in 1853, and the first legislative session was held in the Gold Bar Store run by town founder Sylvester (Wilma 2003). At this time the population was about 100 people. By 1854 it was officially designated as the capital. During the Indian War of 1855-56, Olympia became the military headquarters for the territory though the town was never involved in battle (Wilma 2003). In 1859, Olympia was officially incorporated as a city, and had grown to around 1000 people.

Early settlement focused on the bay as travel was conducted primarily by water (TCHC 1992). As industry grew in the region, Olympia hoped to become the terminus for the transcontinental Northern Pacific Railroad (NPRR). However, in 1873, NPRR chose Tacoma at Commencement Bay and routed tracks 15 miles away from Olympia (Wilma 2003). Olympia quickly began work on their own railroad and by 1878 had a connection to NPRR in Tenino south of the city (Wilma 2003). To increase access to travel and trade within the Puget Sound, the city built a long wharf in 1885 allowing ships to avoid tidal action closer to shore (Wilma 2003). In 1895, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dredged the harbor for the first time, rendering the wharf obsolete (Willingham 1992;

Figure 5. Early map, 1854, showing Edmound Sylvester's claim and early development around the town of Olympia.

Wilma 2003). By the time Washington become a state in 1889 and shortly after, public infrastructure like water mains, connections to mainline railroads, telephones, and hydroelectricity generated from the Tumwater falls had reached Olympia (Wilma 2003). During this time of city development, Olympia also focused on growing its capitol campus guided by the 1911 Wilder and White architectural plans (DES 2007b), a project that would continue well into the 1900s. Early 20th century dredging projects transformed former mudflats into 29 blocks of buildable land north of downtown Olympia and in 1922, the Port of Olympia was formed (TCHC 1992). Lumber mills and shipping were the main industries at this time (Wilma 2003).

Olympia saw hard times during the Great Depression and unemployment was high. Shantytowns popped up on the mudflats below the capitol grounds, referred to as Little Hollywood (Wilma 2003), whose name is credited to Olympia police captain Ray Hays who routinely patrolled the area (Shacklett 2009). According to Hays, Little Hollywood was populated by immigrant lumber and forest workers as well as the unemployed masses. Hays paints the settlement as an area riddled with crime (Shacklett 2009), and while prohibition-era bootlegging did take off in the area, most of the community was simply comprised of people affected by the Great Depression trying to survive. In 1938, the city of Olympia decided to get rid of Little Hollywood and proceeded to systematically condemn the structures built along the mudflats, evict the occupants, and finally burn down the structures once the residents were moved (Shacklett 2009). This process took two years to complete. The Great Depression ended with the onset of World War II (Wilma 2003).

In 1937, Washington State took its first official steps to create Capitol Lake as part of the ongoing plans to improve the Capitol grounds and in 1948 the state authorized construction (DES 2007b). In 1951, an earthen dam with an 80-foot concrete spillway and bridge was constructed along 5th Avenue blocking the tidal flow of Budd Inlet and transforming the Deschutes River estuary into the 260-acre Capitol Lake (DES 2007a). The 1911 plans for the Capitol campus created by Wilder and White are commonly cited as the impetus for the lake, but the Squaxin Island Tribe points out that research shows those plans only called for a reflecting pool and that it was a separate group of Olympia citizens who proposed a much larger body of water – a suggestion that was originally rejected by the State Capitol Commission (O'Connell 2011). The creation of the Capitol Lake destroyed the natural ecology of the former estuary and over the decades water quality has decreased while invasive plant and animal aquatic invasive species have increased (Squaxin Island Tribe 2016; DES 2024).

Thanks to research and activism led by the Squaxin Island Tribe and other advocacy groups, the Washington State Department of Enterprise Services received funding in 2016 to evaluate potential management solutions via an Environmental Impact Statement. In 2022, the Estuary Alternative option was selected, which will involve the removal of the 5th Avenue dam and reintroduce tidal flow in hopes of restoring the original estuary (Deschutes Estuary Project 2024).

In the late-1950s, the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) completed the I-5 and Highway 101 interchange (DES 2007b), improving access to the area. Even with the closure of large lumber mills in the 1960s, Olympia was a fast-growing city; the population between 1960 and 2000 quadrupled to over 200,000 (Wilma 2003). Much of the development was suburban commercial sprawl that transformed the city into its modern metropolitan character (Wilma 2003).

The project area land was claimed early on by Olympia founder Edmund Sylvester (Figure 5). The project area was situated at the south end of the original plat of Olympia city but not immediately cleared and developed. An 1873 map shows the presence of structures within and adjacent to the project area and the general development of the vicinity (Figure 4). By 1891 a Sanborn map for Olympia shows clear evidence of residential structures present within the project area, and the presence of St. Peter's Hospital south of the project area across 11th Street, which was built in 1887 (OHS 2024; Figure 6). This map also shows the modern roadways of 11th Street and

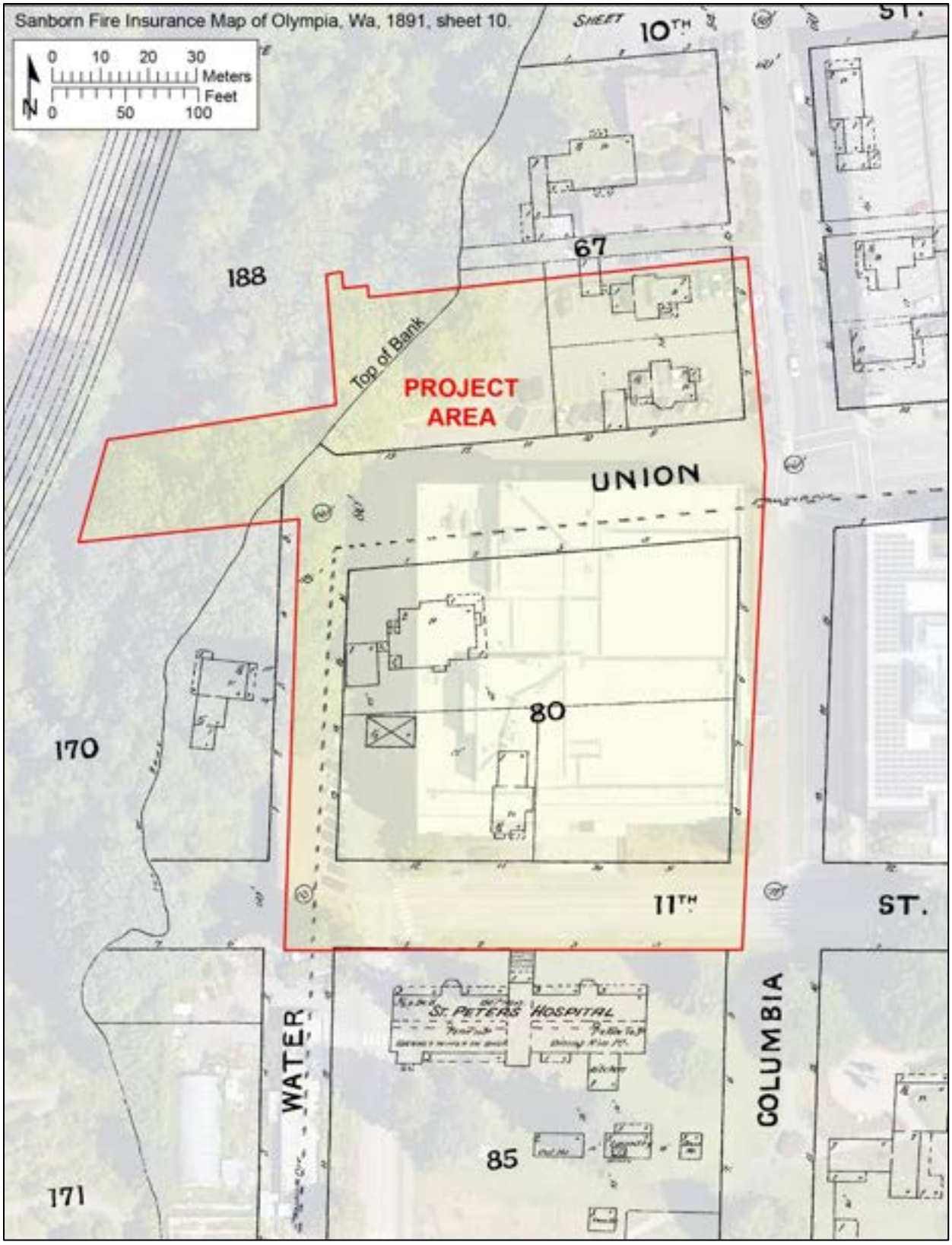

Figure 6. Sanborn Fire Insurance map for Olympia, 1891, showing residential structures within the project area.

Columbia Street and other vicinity roadways have been established. Sanborn maps from 1891 to 1924 show development changes within and around the project area, including expanded structures within the project area and the removal of St. Peter's Hospital, which was relocated to Sherman Street in 1923 (OHS 2024). Early bird's eye view air photos such as Figure 7 taken from the Capitol dome show the residential nature of the structures within the project area and the development of the Capitol grounds in the project vicinity. The residential nature of the project area remained until the existing GA Building and parking lots were built in 1956, requiring the demolition of the houses and remaining trees (Figure 8). The project area has not significantly changed since the construction of the current GA Building. The modern character of the project vicinity also remains largely unchanged as the Capitol campus grounds were established by this time.

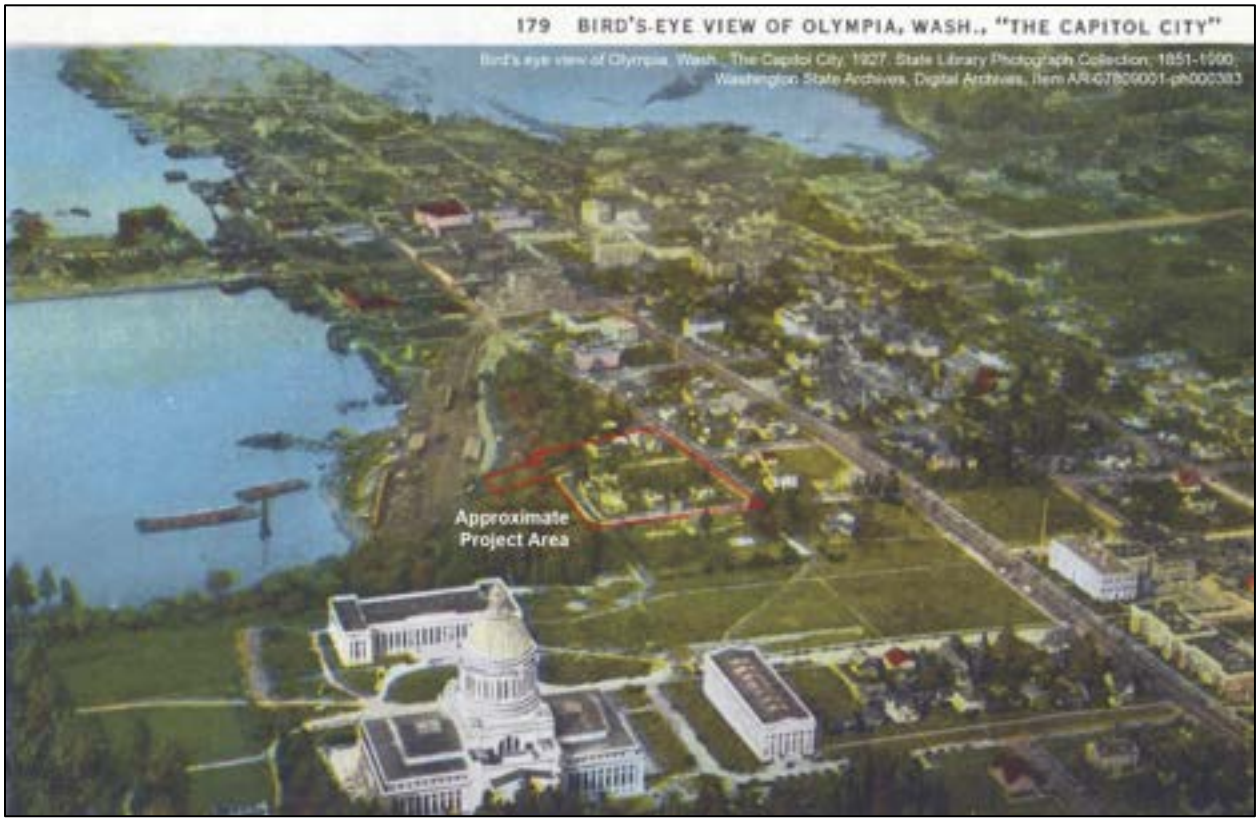

Figure 7. Bird's-eye view photo, 1927, showing residential development within the project area.

3. Previous Studies:

Forty-five cultural resource surveys have been conducted within 1 mile of the project area (Table 1). These include projects from both the east and west sides of Capitol Lake. Projects have included: wastewater facilities construction and updates (Berger 2007; Diedrich 2013; Dransfield 2000; Lewarch and Larson 2000; Murphy and Larson 2000a-c; Murphy and Larson 2002; Murphy and Larson 2003b; Murphy et. al. 2001a; Murphy et. al. 2001b; Robbins and Larson 1997; Robbins and Larson 1998); public park construction and updates (Hudson et. al. 2008; Kramer et. al. 2018; Larson and Iverson 2000; Parvey and Valentino 2011; Roedel et. al. 2001; Valentino et. al. 2008; Valentino et. al. 2009); private building development (Amell 2018; Amell and Chambers 2017; Huber and Amell 2020; Mathews 2020; Smith and Gall 2015; Viloudaki 2021); historic property/architectural surveys (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2008, Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2018; Peter Meijer

Figure 8. Site plan, 1953, showing conditions in the project area before the GA Building was constructed.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within Approximately 1 Mile of the Project Area.

Author	Date	Project	Relation to Project Area	Results*
Amell	2018	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Columbia Place Development Project, Thurston County, Washington	0.62 mi	[redacted]
Amell and Chambers	2017	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Views of 5th Development Project Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.34 mi	[redacted]
Artifacts Consulting, Inc.	2008	Wheeler Project Site Building History: Background Data on Previous Buildings	0.37 mi	[redacted]
Artifacts Consulting, Inc.	2018	Reconnaissance-Level Architectural History Survey of Downtown Olympia	45 ft	[redacted]
Baldwin	2007	Archaeological Monitoring for Geotechnical Testing at the Depart of General Administration's Heritage Center Project, Olympia, Washington	Encompasses most of project area	[redacted]
Beckner and Durkin	2019	FINAL – Cultural Resource Inventory for the Franklin St. and Legion Way SE Improvements, City of Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.22 mi	[redacted]
Berger	2007	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Percival Creek Pump Station Project, Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.39 mi	[redacted]
Chambers and Amell	2013	Cultural Resources Assessment for Intercity Transit's Olympia Center Expansion Project, Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.47 mi	[redacted]
Croes et. al.	2000b	Squaxin Island Tribe Site Assessment Report: Steh-Chass Site, Deschutes Parkway (45TN241/233)	0.49 mi	[redacted]
de Vry and Amell	2021	Cultural Resource Monitoring Summary Memorandum for the Harrison Avenue Stormwater Retrofit Project, Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.66 mi	[redacted]
Dellert	2015	Cultural Resources Inventory for the East Bay Drive NE Stormwater Retrofit Project, City of Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.97 mi	[redacted]
Diedrich	2013	Archaeological Monitoring for LOTT Alliance Primary Sedimentation Basins Project, Earthwork Phase I	0.67 mi	[redacted]
Diveley and Martin	2010	Archaeological Monitoring Report for Geotechnical and Environmental Testing at the Port of Olympia and Port of Tacoma, Washington	0.83 mi	[redacted]
Dransfield	2000	Letter Report: Capitol Lake Pump Station Pipe Extension	0.52 mi	[redacted]

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Author	Date	Project	Relation to Project Area	Results*
Holdener et. al.	2021	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Olympia Maintenance Center Wetland Restoration Project, Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.58 mi	[redacted]
Huber and Amell	2020	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Madrone Development Project, Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.41 mi	[redacted]
Hudson et. al.	2008	Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment for the Percival Landing Major Rehabilitation Project, Olympia, Washington	0.39 mi	[redacted]
Kramer et. al.	2018	A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Woodruff Park Sprayground Project Olympia, Washington	0.91 mi	[redacted]
Larson and Iverson	2000	Letter Report: Heritage Park Project, Olympia, Washington	435 ft	[redacted]
Lewarch and Larson	2000	Construction Excavation at the LOTT Capitol Lake Pump Station, Olympia, Washington, and Discovery of the Deschutes Parkway Beach Site (45TN241)	0.49 mi	[redacted]
Mathews	2020b	Archaeological Monitoring and Survey for the Market Flats Development, Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.53 mi	[redacted]
Murphy and Larson	2000a	LOTT Capitol Lake Pump Station Upgrade, Construction Monitoring and Results	0.52 mi	[redacted]
Murphy and Larson	2000b	Proposed LOTT Capitol Lake Pump Station Upgrade, Pipeline Auger Monitoring and Assessment of Four Additional City Blocks in Downtown Olympia	0.30 mi	[redacted]
Murphy and Larson	2000c	Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed LOTT Southern Connection Project Changes in Alignment, Thurston County, Washington	55 ft	[redacted]
Murphy and Larson	2002	LOTT Contract 4, Areas Recommended for Archaeological Monitoring	70 ft	[redacted]
Murphy and Larson	2003a	Final Deschutes Parkway Earthquake Repair Project Archaeological Resources Monitoring Thurston County, Washington	0.45 mi	[redacted]
Murphy and Larson	2003b	LOTT Southern Connection Contract 3 Project, Archaeological Resources Monitoring	0.40 mi	[redacted]
Murphy et. al.	2001a	LOTT Southern Connection Project, Contract 1, Archaeological Resources Monitoring, Thurston County, Washington	0.20 mi	[redacted]
Murphy et. al.	2001b	Summary Report of Findings, LOTT Capitol Lake Pump Station, Archaeological Resources Monitoring, Thurston County, Washington	0.52 mi	[redacted]
Parvey and Valentino	2011	Cultural Resources Assessment of West Bay Park Master Plan Project, Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.45 mi	[redacted]

Author	Date	Project	Relation to Project Area	Results*
Peter Meijer Architect, PC	2015	City of Olympia Mid-Century Residential Survey Report	0.79 mi	[redacted]
Pinyerd	2011	Letter Report: Adapt Engineering's Olympia #11537 Antenna Installation Project, Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.49 mi	[redacted]
Pinyerd	2012	Report for Adapt Engineering's Olympia #SE03XC301 Project	0.18 mi	[redacted]
Robbins and Larson	1997	Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed LOTT Capitol Lake Pump Station Upgrade Project, Thurston County, Washington	0.49 mi	[redacted]
Robbins and Larson	1998	Archaeological Field Reconnaissance for the LOTT Capitol Lake Pump Station Mitigation Project, Olympia, Thurston County	0.52 mi	[redacted]
Roedel et. al.	2001	Archaeological Resources Monitoring, Heritage Park Project, Olympia, Washington, Summary of Report Findings	420 ft	[redacted]
Smith and Gall	2015	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of the Grande Terrace Project Area, Thurston County, Washington	0.50 mi	[redacted]
Smits and Allen	2007	Archaeological Survey for the BNSF Olympia Abandonment Project, Olympia, Washington	0.45 mi	[redacted]
Steinkraus	2016	Archaeological Sampling of Spoils from Geotechnical Monitoring Wells HC-3, HC-4, and HC-5 for the 1063 Block Replacement Project, Thurston County, Washington	25 ft	[redacted]
Stevenson	2001	Historic Survey Report: City of Olympia High Density Corridors I and II, East and West Olympia	0.71 mi	[redacted]
Trautman and de Boer	2009	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Port of Olympia Intermodal Infrastructure Enhancement Project, Washington State Department of Transportation, Thurston County, Washington	0.78 mi	[redacted]
Valentino et. al.	2008	Cultural Resources Assessment of West Bay Park, Phase I, Thurston County, Washington	0.92 mi	[redacted]
Valentino et.al.	2009	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Percival Landing Major Rehabilitation Project, Section A, Olympia, Washington	0.39 mi	[redacted]
Van Galder and Huber	2013	Archaeological Monitoring for the Port of Olympia's Security and Surveillance Project, Olympia, Washington	0.83 mi	[redacted]

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Author	Date	Project	Relation to Project Area	Results*
Viloudaki et. al.	2021	Cultural Resource Assessment of the 515 Legion Way SE "Malt House" Development Project, Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	0.40 mi	[redacted]

*Newly recorded cultural material identified within 1 mile of project area.

Architect, PC 2015; Stevenson 2001); geotechnical testing (Baldwin 2007; Diveley and Martin 2010; Steinkraus 2016); road improvements/repairs (Beckner and Durkin 2019; Murphy and Larson 2003a); stormwater upgrades (de Vry and Amell 2021; Dellert 2015); wetland restoration (Holdner et. al. 2021); railroad lines (Smits and Allen 2007; Trautman and de Boer 2009); cellular antenna installation (Pinyerd 2011; Pinyerd 2012); Port of Olympia updates (Van Galder and Huber 2013); upgrades to the Olympia Transit Center (Chambers and Amell 2013); and a Squaxin Island Tribe archaeological site assessment report regarding sites 45TN241 and 45TN233 (Croes et. al. 2000). Of note, a significant number (10) of these surveys involve various stages of work concerning upgrades to the LOTT Capitol Lake pump station and associated pipelines between 1997 and 2003 (Lewarch and Larson 2000; Murphy and Larson 2000a-c; Murphy and Larson 2002; Murphy and Larson 2003b; Murphy et. al. 2001a; Murphy et. al. 2001b; Robbins and Larson 1997; Robbins and Larson 1998).

Also of note, seven surveys were done within less than 0.01 miles of the project area, including one survey done by Baldwin in 2007 that encompasses a majority of the project area (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2008; Baldwin 2007; Larson and Iverson 2000; Murphy and Larson 2000c; Murphy and Larson 2002; Roedel et. al. 2001; Steinkraus 2016). These surveys have resulted in recording archaeological sites and historic properties.

Within one mile of the project area there are 20 recorded archaeological sites (Table 2). The majority of these sites are ethnohistoric to historic in age, four are pre-contact, and four are multicomponent. The four pre-contact sites are all shell middens [redacted] (Free and Tarver 1963; Tasa and Vogel 2016a; Robbins 1998; Murphy 2002; Stevenson et. al. 2008).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Within Approximately 1 Mile of the Project Area.

Site No.	Compiler/Date	Age	Description	Relation to Project Area
45TN5	Free and Tarver 1963; Tasa and Vogel 2016a	Pre-contact	Shell midden and possible pit house feature	[redacted]
45TN201	Harvey and Stilson 1985	Post-contact	"Percival's Dump" site; historic debris scatter/dump with possible structural remains	[redacted]
45TN232	Robbins 1997	1878-1916	[redacted] historic railroad roadbed	[redacted]
45TN233	Robbins 1998	Pre-contact	[redacted] site; shell midden, including lithics	[redacted]
45TN238	Liddle 1999a	Pre-1920	Historic bridge structures; possible historic dock or wharf structures	[redacted]
45TN239	Liddle 1999b	ca. 1900	Historic domestic debris/refuse scatter	[redacted]

Site No.	Compiler/Date	Age	Description	Relation to Project Area
45TN241	Lewarch and Murphy 2000; Croes et. al. 2000a	200 years ago; 200-500 years ago	[redacted] redeposited lithics scatter and historic debris, possible historic period beach or historic fill episodes; "Steh-Chass/Squaxin Site", waterlogged beach front of shell midden habitation site 45TN233 with wood, fiber, and stone artifacts, trade route terminus	[redacted]
45TN242	Iversen and Roedel 2001; Steinkraus 2019	1905-1955	[redacted] site; historic bottle scatter/dump; 3 historic fill/dump deposits	[redacted]
45TN250	Cole 2002	ca. 1880s-1900	[redacted] site; historic dump/midden with shell and historic debris	[redacted]
45TN271	Murphy 2002	Pre-contact	[redacted] site; shell midden	[redacted]
45TN380	Stevenson et. al. 2008	Pre-contact	[redacted] site; shell midden	[redacted]
45TN381	Valentino and Matson 2008	1924+	"Tumwater Lumber Mill" site; structural remains from the Olympia Fir-Lumber Company/Tumwater Lumber Mill historic logging property	[redacted]
45TN440	Christopherson 2012	1939-ca. 1990s	"West Bay Log Booming" site; structural ruins of log booming operation; creosote wood dolphins and piles	[redacted]
45TN480	Tasa and Vogel 2016b	1840s-1860s	"Monroe Point Cemetery" site; historic cemetery	[redacted]
45TN511	Kelly 2019	ca. 1860-1900	[redacted] site; historic bottle dump	[redacted]
45TN519	Mathews 2020a	ca. 1840; ca. 1850-1910	[redacted] site; extensive multi-component site; peri-contact shell midden deposits, historic refuse dumps and scatters	[redacted]
45TN522	Morris 2021	ca. 1940s-1910s	Ethnohistoric to historic shell-midden deposits; shell midden deposits disturbed with scattered historics and historic features	[redacted]
45TN526	Chambers 2023a	ca. 1850s to 1900	[redacted] site; historically disturbed pre-contact shell midden mixed with historic debris/historic fill with re-deposited shell midden	[redacted]
45TN527	Chambers 2023b	1892-1933	[redacted] site; historic trolley line	[redacted]
45TN528	Golden 2023	1890-1950	Domestic refuse scatter with structural remnants	[redacted]

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Of the 12 post-contact sites within 1 mile of the project area, six are historic debris scatters/dumps (Cole 2002; Harvey and Stilson 1985; Liddle 1999; Iversen and Roedel 2001/Steinkraus 2019; Kelly 2019; Golden 2023), four are historic structural remains/ruins (Liddle 1999a; Valentino and Matson 2008; Chirstopherson2012; Chambers 2023b), one is the Roadbed of the Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad site, is a historic railroad roadbed (Robbins 1997), and one is the historic Monroe Point Cemetery (Tasa and Vogel 2016b). One additional cemetery, St. John's Columbarium, is also within one mile of the project area (DAHP nd). Among the multicomponent sites, 45TN519 is made up of two shell midden features, one of which contained historic debris, and at least two periods of historic dumps/debris scatters (Mathews 2020a). 45TN522, also a multicomponent site, contains historically disturbed shell midden deposits as well as intact ethnohistoric shell midden (Morris 2021). Similarly, 45TN526 and 45TN241 are also multicomponent sites consisting of either a historically disturbed shell midden or of historic fill containing re-deposited shell midden material (Chambers 2023a). Also of note, all but one site is greater than 0.39 miles away from the project area. The one other site, 45TN242, [redacted], a historic bottle scatter/dump consisting of three historic fill/dump deposits (Iversen and Roedel 2001; Steinkraus 2019).

Pre-contact age sites include, 45TN5, first identified in 1963 by Free and Tarver and then later updated in 2016 by Tasa and Vogel, which is one of the first sites identified in Thurston County and includes a possible pit house feature in addition to the shell midden. Shell midden site 45TN271, was identified during monitoring for an earthquake repair project. Although trenching disturbed a portion of the midden, which was buried below roughly 3 feet of fill, additional intact deposits were left *in situ* (Murphy 2002; Murphy and Larson 2003a). Site 45TN241 was initially considered either a historically disturbed shell midden or historic fill with re-deposited shell-midden material (Lewarch and Murphy 2000). However, in a site assessment report later submitted, the Squaxin Island Tribe identified the site as a waterlogged beach front of the shell midden habitation site 45TN233 with wood, fiber, and stone artifacts. Both parts of the site (previously designated 45TN241 and 45TN233) are part of a traditionally known pre-contact trade route terminus (Croes et. al. 2000a; Croes et. al. 2000b). Site 45TN380, another pre-contact shell midden identified below 5 to 6 feet of fill, had not been heavily disturbed when it was record in 2008 (Valentino et al. 2008).

Within 500 ft of the project area there are 24 historic buildings/properties recorded (Table 3). Almost all of these were constructed in the early- to mid-1900s, with the sole exception being the Anderson House/Congregational Manse, a two-story domestic building located at 110 SW 10th Ave which was built in 1891 (Howard et. al. 2017h ; Stevenson 1997c). Nine properties relate to Olympia's role as the Washington State Capitol (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011k; Chase and Johnson 2014; Durbin 2001; Houser 2001, 2004a, 2004b, 2019a, 2019b; Johnson 2014a, 2014b, 2014c; Stevenson 1997b, 2015), nine have commercial usage (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011a, 2011b, 2011c, 2011d, 2011f, 2011g; Garris 1994; Howard et. al. 2017a, 2017b, 2017d, 2017f, 2017g; Stevenson 1985a, 1985b, 1985c, 1985d), five are domestic structures (Artifacts Consulting, Inc., 2011e, 2011h, 2011i; Elenga 2024; Houser 2002; Howard et. al. 2017c, 2017e; Stevenson 1997a) , and one is a religious building for the United Churches of Olympia (Artifacts Consulting, Inc., 2011j; Ball 2023).

Two of these properties, the General Administration Building and the Thurston County Courthouse have been listed in both the National Register and the Washington Heritage Register, two have been determined eligible, four have been determined not eligible, and the remaining 16 have not been evaluated for eligibility.

Table 3. Historical Buildings Adjacent to the Project Area (within 500ft).

Address	Recorder/Date	Property ID	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Description
1001 Capitol Way S	Stevenson 1985a; Howard et. al. 2017a	19559	1909	Not determined	"Brown Derby"; single-story commercial restaurant connected to older bungalow-style home
1007 Capitol Way S	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011a; Howard et. al. 2017b	489282	1957	Not determined	"Wagner's European Bakery & Café"; single story, brick and concrete, commercial, restaurant
*1017 S Capitol Way	Stevenson 1997a; Howard et. al. 2017c	19752	1918	Not determined	"Gibbons House"; two and a half story domestic, multiple family house
1023 S Capitol Way	Stevenson 1985b; Howard et. al. 2017d	19561	1936	Not determined	"LeMay's Meat Market"; single story, concrete and stucco, commercial
*1050 Capitol Way S	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011b	488711	1949	Not determined	"Dairy Queen"; single story, commercial
1051 Capitol Way S	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011c	489392	1955	Not determined	Three story, concrete, commercial
1063 S Capitol Way	Stevenson 1985c; Artifacts Consulting, Inc., 2011d	19562	1930	Determined not eligible 2013	"Capitol Park Building"; two story, concrete and stucco, commercial
*1110 Capitol Way S	Stevenson 1997b Chase and Johnson 2014	19743	1930	Listed: National Register, 1981 and Washington Heritage Register, 1981	"Thurston County Courthouse"; H-shaped, government building
*909 Capitol Way S	Houser 2002 Artifacts Consulting, Inc., 2011e; Howard et. al. 2017e Elenga 2024	1321	1958	Determined eligible 2007; determined not eligible 2024	"Golden Gavel Motel"; two story, domestic hotel
*915 Capitol Way S	Garris 1994 Stevenson 1985d; Howard et. al. 2017f	19558	1929	Not determined	"Weidner Auto Court"; two story, L-shaped with courtyard, commercial
919 S Capitol Way S	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011f; Howard et. al. 2017g	488648	1931	Not determined	"Dry Cleaners"; single story, commercial
*825 Columbia St SW	Artifacts Consulting, Inc., 2011g	489287	1923	Not determined	"Swing Wine Bar"; single story, commercial, restaurant
1003 Columbia St SW	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011h	489193	1939	Not determined	Two story multiple family, domestic
1009 Columbia St SW	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011i	488500	1939	Not determined	Two story, multiple family, domestic

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Address	Recorder/Date	Property ID	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Description
124 Union Ave SW	Houser 2004a; Stevenson 2015	28317	1958; 1972	Determined eligible 2013	"State Parking Garages"; "Union Ave Parking Garages"; two three-story structures, transportation
*110 SW 10th Ave	Stevenson 1997c; Howard et. al. 2017h	19696	1891	Determined not eligible 2007	"Anderson House /Congregational Manse"; two story, single family, domestic
*110 11th Ave SE	Artifacts Consulting, Inc., 2011j; Ball 2023	488728	1951	Determined not eligible 2023	"United Churches of Olympia"; two story, religious building
*210 11th Ave SW	Durbin 2001 Houser 2004b; Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011k	26044; 488923	1956	Determined eligible 2001 and 2023; Listed: National Register, 2007 and Washington Heritage Register, 2007	"General Administration Building"; four story, concrete, government building
*Capitol Conservatory 12th Ave SW	Houser 2001	26043	1939	Determined eligible 2017	"Washington State Capitol Campus – Capitol Conservatory"; greenhouse /conservatory, public building
Capitol Grounds Capitol Way S	Johnson 2014a	675444	1931	Not determined	"Capitol Grounds"; "West Capitol Campus landscape"; plaza/park, lawns and landscaping around the capitol; part of WA state Capitol Historic District
DAR – George Washington Elm Tree Marker Capitol Campus	Houser 2019a	718368	1932; 2007	Not determined	"DAR – George Washington Elm Tree Marker"; white elm tree with later monument/marker
DAR – Home of the First Territorial Governor Marker Capitol Campus	Houser 2019b	718367	1924	Not determined	"DAR – Home of the First Territorial Governor Marker"; monument/marker
Sunken Garden Cherry Ln SW	Johnson, 2014b	675717	1931	Not determined	"Sunken Garden"; plaza/park/garden, part of WA state Capitol Historic District
Temple of Justice State Capitol Campus	Johnson 2014c	26050	1920	Not determined	"Washington State Capitol Campus – Temple of Justice"; government /courthouse, part of WA state Capitol Historic District

*Building listed in DAHP data based on Assessor's data, not formally recorded.

C. EXPECTATIONS

The preceding review has demonstrated that the project vicinity has been accessible for human use for several thousand years, the project area lies in close proximity to environments, resources, and named places that were and continue to be valued by local indigenous peoples, and that these peoples have long had an active presence nearby. Euroamerican settlers also valued the vicinity for its location on the shores of the Puget Sound and nearby natural resources. The modern town of Olympia, including the project area, had been established by 1850 and quickly grew, first as the territorial capital and later as the Washington State capital. Additionally, the DAHP statewide predictive model classifies the project area and its vicinity as very high risk for archaeological remains, a classification supported by the 20 previously identified archaeological sites within one mile of the project area.

However, relatively recent post-contact human activities may have reduced the potential for the project area to contain pre-contact archaeological materials that could be disturbed by proposed construction activities. Given its glacial depositional setting along the bluffs of Budd Inlet, pre-contact archaeology, if present, would have been contained within near-surface sediments of the project area prior to modern development. Today these sites may be more deeply buried below historic and modern fill but would not extend very far into glacial deposits. In areas were significant grading preceded emplacement of historic or modern fill, previously existing sites may have been removed. Pre-contact sites are most likely to be encountered near the interface between fill and native deposits of post glacial age and are unlikely to extend far into underlying glacial deposits. Post-contact sites could also be encountered at the interface between fill and underlying native deposits or within historical fill deposits.

D. METHODS

Perteet conducted a check of records through DAHP's WISAARD database for information on previous projects and identify any known archaeological sites or historical buildings located on or adjacent to the project area. Other background information was collected from available ethnographic and historic accounts, and historical maps and photographs. Background research helped determine the potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits and guided field survey, analysis, interpretation, and reporting.

Archaeological field study consisted of two components: geotechnical borehole monitoring and field survey. Field survey included pedestrian survey, photo documentation, and the excavation of three shovel probes (SP) (Figure 9). The SPs were placed in accessible locations free of impervious surfaces, steep slopes, and recent anthropogenic disturbance. The majority of the project area is occupied by the GA Building and the westernmost part of the project area, closest to the Lake, lies on a very steep slope, limiting areas accessible for shovel probing. SPs measured 40 centimeters (1.3 feet) in diameter and were excavated to a depth of roughly one meter (3.3 feet) below the modern surface. Spoils from the SPs were screened through ¼-inch wire mesh to identify cultural materials.

Notes about content and sediments encountered during subsurface testing were kept on standard forms and are detailed below (Table 5) and notes about subsurface sediments observed during monitoring are detailed in Table 4. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of each SP location were recorded with a Trimble hand-held global positioning system (GPS) unit.

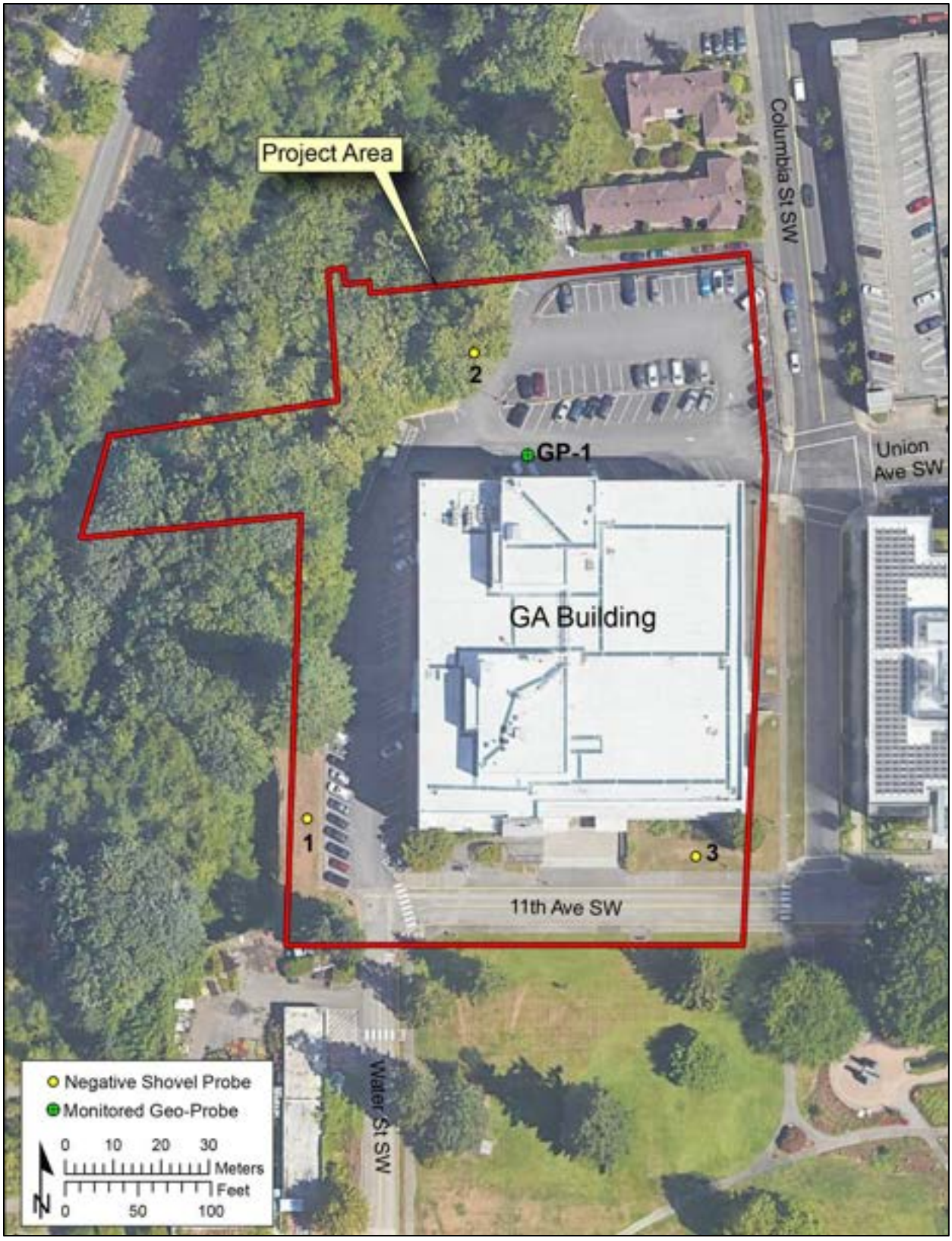

Figure 9. Air photo showing the locations of shovel probes and monitored geo-probe.

E. RESULTS

1. Date(s) of All Field Work Noting the Weather Conditions:

Geotechnical borehole drilling was monitored by Perteet Archaeologist Cameo Kale on Monday February 12th. Kale reported to the project area on Tuesday February 13th as well, but due to equipment malfunction, no more monitoring was required. Archaeological field survey was also conducted by Kale on Thursday, March 28th. Weather conditions during both monitoring and field survey were cloudy with rain showers, and temperatures were in the 40s to 50s (Fahrenheit).

2. Field Conditions:

The 3.75-acre project area is roughly rectangular-shaped and is bounded by Columbia Street SW to the east, the south sidewalk of 11th Avenue SE to the south, residential apartments to the north, and a steep generally west-facing slope to the west (Figure 9). The majority of the project area is taken up by the footprint of the extant 283,865 square-foot GA Building and impervious surfaces, which include paved parking lots north and west of the building, concrete sidewalks surrounding the building, and the 11th Ave SE corridor (Figure 10). Narrow strips of cut grass lawn are present along the southern half of the western edge of the project area and immediately south of the GA Building. A large fir tree is located near the southeast corner of the GA Building within the aforementioned strip of grass and a shallowly buried irrigation line runs east/west centered along the length of this grass strip (Figure 11). Shrub landscaping is present west of the GA Building main entrance near the southwest corner of the building. The northern half of the western edge of the project area extending to the northwest corner is dominated by dense brush, ivy, and many deciduous trees that continue down the generally west-facing slope. A large sequoia is present at the north end of the grass strip found along the western edge of the project area; this area is about 1 meter above the surrounding parking lot grade, which was cut and graded to level (Figure 12).

3. Archaeological Monitoring:

Archaeological monitoring was performed during the excavation of one geo-probe (GP-1) within the project area. Cone penetrometer testing (CPT) was concurrently taking place, but CPT techniques do not produce any sub-surface sediments to monitor. Geo-probe samples were collected using a mobile rig employing a direct push method. 5-foot (1.5 meters) sample tubes were used to collect sediments, though frequently less than 5 ft of sediment were brought to the surface due to gravel obstructions. GP-1 was located within parking stall #44 along the north side of the GA Building (Figure 13). The first 5 samples representing 0 to 20 feet below surface (0 to 6 meters) were observed on site.

Directly under the parking lot asphalt, fill was observed to a depth of approximately 8 feet 3 inches (2.5 meters) below surface (Figure 14). One modern plastic fragment was observed near the lower boundary of the fill. Below the fill were layers of sterile post-glacial outwash sediments down to at least 20 feet below the modern surface. GP-1 was probed to a final depth of 37 feet below surface (11.3 meters) before the mobile rig broke down beyond repair. Because GP-1 was well into sterile sediments by 20 ft below surface, and there were no indications of buried soils or culturally-significant materials present, probing was not monitored between 20 to 37 feet below surface. However, the geotechnical engineer on site reported that these sediments continued to be recessional outwash. A second planned geoprobe was cancelled due to equipment problems. No potentially-significant cultural materials were identified during monitoring and no sediments with a high likelihood to contain such materials were observed. Table 4 details sediment observations within GP-1.

Figure 10. Overview along west side of GA Building, view N.

Figure 11. Overview along south side of GA Building at Shovel Probe 3, note blue utility marking for buried irrigation; view W.

Figure 12. Overview of Sequoia above cut parking lot grade, view WNW.

Figure 13. Overview of GP-1 location in north parking lot, view N.

Figure 14. Third core sample from GP-1 showing transition from fill to post glacial sediments between 8 and 11 fbs, depth increases left to right.

Table 4. Geo-Probe (GP-1) Sediment Observations.

Core Sample #	UTM (Zone 10N, NAD 83) Northing	Easting	Depth (ftbs)	Stratigraphic Description	Cultural Material
1	5209491.40	507379.86	0'-5'	Modern asphalt over light brownish-grey gravelly silty sand. Medium to coarse sand. Small to medium pebbles visible. Common reddish-brown mottles. Massive structure. C horizon. Fill.	N/A
2			5'-8'	Modern asphalt over light brownish-grey gravelly silty sand. Medium to coarse sand. Small to medium pebbles visible. Common reddish-brown mottles. Massive structure. C horizon. Fill.	N/A
3			8'-8'3"	Modern asphalt over light brownish-grey gravelly silty sand. Medium to coarse sand. Small to medium pebbles visible. Common reddish-brown mottles. Massive structure. C horizon. Fill.	Plastic fragment, n=1
			8'3"-9'7"	Light brown sandy silt. Fine sand. Massive structure. Saturated. C horizon. Post glacial outwash.	N/A

Core Sample #	UTM (Zone 10N, NAD 83) Northing	Easting	Depth (ftbs)	Stratigraphic Description	Cultural Material
			9'7"-11'	Greyish-brown sand. Fine to medium sand. Massive structure. C horizon. Recessional outwash.	
4			11'-11'7"	Brownish-grey gravelly sand. Medium sand. Massive structure. C horizon. Post glacial outwash.	N/A
			11'7"-15'	Light greyish=brown sandy silt. Fine sand. Massive structure. Saturated. C horizon. Post glacial outwash.	N/A
			15'-15'3"	Light brownish-grey silty clay. C horizon. Recessional outwash.	N/A
5			15'3"-20'	Sandy silt. Fine sand. Massive structure. C horizon. Recessional outwash.	N/A

4. Archaeological Survey:

Comprehensive pedestrian survey was performed within accessible areas across the project area. Anthropogenic disturbance related to the construction of the extant building and impervious surfaces were observed, but no potentially-significant cultural materials were identified during pedestrian survey.

Sub-surface conditions within the project area were assessed through three shovel probes located in accessible areas (Figure 9) A fourth shovel probe attempt was made but could not be excavated due to an extensive network of near-surface roots near the large sequoia tree west of the GA Building. SP 1 was located in the grass strip along the west side of the project area, SP 2 was located among ivy and brush at the top of the steep west-facing bluff slope in the northwest corner of the project area; and SP 3 was located in the grass strip south of the GA Building near its southeastern corner (Figure 11). SPs 1 and 3 both reached roughly one meter (ft), but SP 2 was terminated at 75 cmbs (29.5 inches) due to a root obstruction.

All three SPs were comprised of an A horizon developed in fill ranging to depths between 21 and 43 cmbs (8 and 17 inches) directly overlying various layers of fill (Table 5). SP 2 also included an O horizon above the A horizon, largely consisting of ivy cover leaf litter and forest duff. The A horizon across the SPs consisted of dark brown to dark greyish-brown gravelly sandy silt. Fill layers varied across the project area, but generally consisted of light greyish-brown gravelly sandy silt, yellowish-grey gravelly sand, and brownish-grey, light brownish-grey, or yellowish-brown gravelly sandy clayey silt (Figure 15). Not all fill layers contained cultural materials, but non-diagnostic cultural materials were observed within the deepest layer of fill in each SP. Observed cultural materials across the SPs included red brick and concrete fragments, clear and amber bottle glass fragments, two nails, plastic sod mesh, one glazed terra cotta fragment, and in SP 3, one *in situ* metal wire (Figure 16). Additionally, one modern respirator mask with a metal nose band was observed in SP 1 between 60 and 70 cmbs (24 and 28 inches). All cultural materials were either modern or non-diagnostic in nature and most materials appeared to be related to construction activities.

No potentially-significant cultural materials, features, or buried soils were observed during subsurface testing. Furthermore, native near-surface sediments with the potential to contain archaeological materials appear to have been removed within the project area and replaced with fill indicating a low likelihood that former ground surfaces suitable for human occupation are preserved within the study area.

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Figure 15. West profile of Shovel Probe 3 showing typical sediments observed in the project area.

Figure 16. Brick fragments observed in Shovel Probe 1, 43-99 cm below surface.

Table 5. Shovel Probe Data.

SP No	UTM (Zone 10N, NAD 83) Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphic Description	Cultural Material
1	507333.72	5209415.47	0-43	Dark brown gravelly sandy silt. Fine sand. Few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebble to large pebble clasts. Massive structure. Stable. Many roots >10 mm diameter. Abrupt, smooth lower boundary. A horizon. Fill.	Plastic sod mesh at 10cmbs; 0-20cmbs: clear glass fragments, n=2
			43-60	Yellowish-grey gravelly sand. Coarse sand. Many sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebble to small cobble clasts. Massive structure. Compact. Very few roots up to 1 mm diameter. Abrupt, smooth lower boundary. C horizon. Fill.	Red brick fragments throughout, n>10
			60-70	Brownish-grey gravelly sandy clayey silt. Medium sand. Common sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebble to large pebble clasts. Common oxidized mottles up to 3 cm diameter. Massive structure. Compact. Abrupt, smooth lower boundary. C horizon. Fill.	Red brick fragments throughout, n>10; modern face mask with metal nose band, n=1
			70-81	Yellowish-grey gravelly sand. Coarse sand. Many sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebble to small cobble clasts. Massive structure. Compact. Abrupt, smooth lower boundary. C horizon. Fill.	Red brick fragments throughout, n>10
			81-99	Yellowish-brown gravelly sandy clayey silt. Medium sand. Few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebble to small cobble clasts. Massive structure. Compact. Very few roots up to 1 mm diameter. C horizon. Fill. Broken lens of dark brown silty sand from 87-90 cmbs. Terminated due to reaching maximum depth.	Red brick fragments, n>10; clear glass fragment, n=1; building material fragments, n>10; concrete layer 90-94 cmbs
2	507368.65	5209512.78	0-9	Dark brown gravelly silty sand. Fine sand. Few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebble to large pebble clasts. Massive structure. Loose. Many roots up to 5 mm diameter. Abrupt, smooth lower boundary. Fill. Duff; ivy cover.	N/A
			9-23	Dark greyish-brown gravelly sandy silt. Fine to medium sand. Few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebble to large cobble clasts. Massive structure. Stable. Common roots up to 5 mm diameter. Clear, smooth lower boundary. A horizon. Fill.	N/A

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SP No	UTM (Zone 10N, NAD 83) Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphic Description	Cultural Material
			23-75	Light greyish-brown gravelly sandy silt. Medium sand. Few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebble to small cobble clasts. Massive structure. Stable. Common roots >10 mm diameter. Clear, smooth lower boundary. C horizon. Fill. 3-4 cm diameter root at 62 cmbs. Terminated due to root obstruction.	Amber glass fragments, n=2; glazed terra cotta fragment, n=1
3	507415.01	5209407.58	0-21	Dark brown gravelly sandy silt. Fine to medium sand. Very few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebble to large pebble clasts. Massive structure. Stable. Common roots up to 1 mm diameter. Clear, smooth lower boundary. A horizon. Fill.	N/A
			21-35	Yellowish-grey gravelly sand. Coarse sand. Many sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebble to very large pebble clasts. Massive structure. Compact. C horizon. Fill.	Amber glass fragment, n=1; nail fragment, n=1
			35-98	Light brownish-grey gravelly sandy clayey silt. Fine to medium sand. Few sub-angular to sub-rounded small pebble to very large pebble clasts. Common oxidized mottles up to 5 cm diameter. Massive structure. Compact. C horizon. Fill. Terminated due to reaching maximum depth.	Nail, n=1; 1/4-inch metal wire sticking out of north wall at 40 cmbs

F. RECOMMENDATIONS

The project vicinity has a rich, deep history of human activity tied to ancestral Native American communities and their descendants, as well as to the development of modern Olympia and the Washington State Capitol campus grounds. However, monitoring of geotechnical probing and archaeological survey throughout the project area, including comprehensive pedestrian survey and subsurface testing within limited accessible areas, encountered fill deposits up to about 8 feet thick across the project area. Geotechnical probing indicated that fill directly overlies glacial outwash with no evidence of soil formation, suggesting that the area may have been graded prior to fill emplacement, removing any Holocene deposits that were present and truncating the glacial deposit. Post-contact age artifacts and sites (if present) are therefore likely to have been disturbed by development on the property.

However, the existing building and extensive impervious surfaces limited subsurface sampling during survey, and it remains unknown whether the extant depts of fill and glacial outwash described above are consistent across the property. If Holocene-age sediments or soils remain intact elsewhere in the project area, pre-contact sites could potentially remain buried below fill deposits. Therefore, Perteet recommends archaeological monitoring for ground disturbance during construction with the potential to affect native deposits until it can be established that post-glacial native deposits are absent throughout the area of ground disturbance. Monitoring methods and Inadvertent Discovery Protocols should be established in advance of construction through preparation of a project specific Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan (MIDP).Finally, Perteet recommends that

representatives of affected Tribes be notified prior to project ground-disturbing activities, and that these representatives also be invited to attend such ground-disturbing activities.

G. CORRESPONDENCE

1. Consultation with Concerned Native American Tribes, SHPO, Local Preservation Personnel, and/or Other Government Agencies:

The Department of Enterprise Services has initiated Tribal Consultation with Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Nisqually Indian Tribe, and Squaxin Island Tribe pursuant to GEO 21-02. This report was revised to incorporate comments on a previous version, provided by the Squaxin Island Tribe.

H. ATTACHMENTS

1. Appropriate Forms Attached for Each Site:	[ ] Not Applicable
2. Maps Attached?	[X] Yes 1-5, 7-8
3. Photographs Attached?	[X] Yes 6, 9-15
4. Other Attachments:	[ ] No

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