

# Technical Memorandum

Date: Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Project: Farragut Stormwater Pump Station Project, Aberdeen, Washington

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Subject: Cultural Resources Desktop Review for the Farragut Stormwater Pump Station Project, Aberdeen, Washington  
DAHP Project No. 2022-06-04238

This technical memorandum describes the results of the cultural resources desktop review completed for the proposed Farragut Stormwater Pump Station Project in Aberdeen, Washington. The project requires a permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and is located within an area that is considered sensitive for cultural resources. As a result, HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR), was retained to conduct a desktop review to support the permit application. This review focused on cultural resources archival records pertaining to previously recorded archaeological sites and resources, traditional cultural properties (TCPs), and historic built environment resources, including those that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the Washington Heritage Register (WHR), that were found within 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) of the proposed area of potential effects (APE). The purpose of this review was to assess the potential for cultural resources to be present within the proposed APE and to provide recommendations regarding such cultural resources.

## Project Background

The City of Aberdeen (City) proposes to construct a new pump station at the site of an existing pump station on Farragut Street in Aberdeen, Washington (see Attachment A, Figure 1). The existing pump station, constructed in 1983, is settling and causing a displacement of sheet piling and existing bar screen, which has resulted in repeated clogging of the vertical pumps. Furthermore, lack of accessibility for the removal of pump-clogging debris has caused safety concerns for City staff. The construction of a new pump station will replace the structurally failing facilities and building, provide control updates, and replace the existing aging vertical turbine stormwater pumps.

The Farragut Stormwater Pump Station Project (Project) consists of the construction of a new pump station to collect and pump surface water from an unnamed tributary and convey it to an existing discharge outfall. Construction elements for the Project will include:

- Installation of vertical axial submersible pumps that collect and pump surface water from the unnamed tributary (ditch) into an existing outfall;

- Construction of an approximately 8-foot-wide by 8-foot-long wetwell with concrete cast in place;
- Replacement of existing sheet pile shoring with tie backs within the unnamed ditch; and
- Installation of a security perimeter fence with gated access to prevent vandalism.

The Project's proposed APE is located in Section 15 of Township 17 North, Range 9 West in the City of Aberdeen in Grays Harbor County, Washington. It is within three tax parcels (numbers 317091521001, 029100700101, and 029100700300) located north of East Harriman Street and south of Miller Junior High School.

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] § 800), the proposed APE encompasses the geographic area within which the project may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The proposed APE is within the three parcels noted above and is shown in Attachment A, Figure 2 through Figure 4.

## Cultural Resources Regulations

This project is within Waters of the United States jurisdiction and requires a Section 404 permit from the USACE. As such, compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA is required, which is discussed below.

The NHPA of 1966, as amended, requires federal agencies to identify and manage historic properties that are within their jurisdiction and encourages the preservation of those properties through the cooperation and consultation with state and local governments, private individuals, and Native American tribes. In addition to setting guidelines for the preservation of historic properties, taking into consideration the effects that certain activities may have on those properties, the NHPA outlines the roles of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Section 106 of the NHPA (54 U.S. Code [USC] §§ 300101–307108 and 36 CFR § 800) requires that the lead federal agency with jurisdiction over a federal undertaking (i.e., a task, activity, or program that is funded by a federal agency or that requires a federal permit, license, or approval) take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties (cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP) before that undertaking occurs. It requires federal agencies to consult with SHPO, federally recognized Indian tribes, applicants for federal assistance, local governments, and any other interested parties regarding the proposed undertaking and the process of considering effects on historic properties. The basic steps of Section 106 of the NHPA include identifying historic properties potentially affected by an undertaking, assessing the undertaking's effects on such properties, and seeking ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.

The NRHP (16 USC § 470a) was created by the NHPA and is maintained by the National Park Service (NPS) on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior (SOI). It is the federal list of historical, archaeological, and other cultural resources that have been deemed worthy of preservation. These resources include buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects that are considered significant to American history and prehistory including its architecture, archaeology,

engineering, and culture that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) administers the statewide NRHP program under the direction of SHPO, located in Olympia, Washington.

The NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR § 60.4) were developed by NPS to guide the evaluation of cultural resources that may be either listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. These criteria are described in *National Register Bulletin* (NRB) 15, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (NPS 1997). In order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, the property in consideration must meet one or more of the criteria listed below:

- Criterion A: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Criterion C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of these criteria, the property must have “integrity” in order to be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, meaning that it must possess sufficient physical characteristics that reflect its historic significance. The characteristics evaluated to determine integrity are the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. NRB 36, “Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties” (Little et al. 2000), provides additional guidance for evaluating archaeological resources.

## Environmental Setting

The proposed APE is located within the northwestern margin of the Willapa Hills region, which is part of the greater Coast Ranges physiographic province (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). It is situated atop a filled tidal flat landform east of Grays Harbor and south of the southern shore of the Chehalis River near its mouth. Grays Harbor is an estuary located at the mouth of the Chehalis River where it empties into the Pacific Ocean to the west. The estuary is bounded by the Olympic Mountains to the north, the Black Hills to the east, and the Willapa Hills to the south.

During the Pleistocene epoch, the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet expanded across much of western Washington from the north. Periods of warming caused glacial melt and stream water to accumulate along the southern margin of the glacier and flow into the lower part of the developing Chehalis River. Rapid accumulation of meltwater during the latter part of the Pleistocene formed the Russell and Nisqually lakes near Olympia and Tacoma, which subsequently drained into the lower Chehalis River and deposited outwash sediments. The mouth of the river became inundated as sea levels rose, leading to sand accumulation along

bars that restricted water flow from the river to coastal embayments and formed the estuary at Gray Harbor (Alt and Hyndman 1995; Seliskar and Gallagher 1983).

The proposed APE is within the *Picea sitchensis* (Sitka spruce) forest zone, which encompasses the length of the Washington coastline and extends as far south as northern California and as far north as Alaska (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). This region is characterized by mild, wet, coastal climates with frequent fog during summer months and forests dominated by Sitka spruce, Western hemlock, and Western red cedar. The natural environment encompassing the APE is characterized by an estuarine ecosystem that is traditionally home to a variety of hydrophyllic native species of rushes, sedges, and grasses. The presence of edible roots such as camas, chocolate lily, tiger lily, and wild onions; wild berries including blueberries, huckleberries, thimbleberries, and elderberries; and other edible plant varieties have long supported human and wildlife populations in the area (Gunther 1945; Pojar and MacKinnon 1994).

The mild climate, fresh and salt waters, and abundance of vegetative resources around Grays Harbor provide an ideal habitat for a variety of faunal species. This includes ducks, geese, and several species of shorebirds such as plovers and sandpipers that take refuge in the estuary during their migratory patterns (Ames and Maschner 1999; USFWS 2021). The rivers that empty into the estuary contain a variety of salmon species including Chinook, coho, and chum, as well as steelhead and cutthroat trout, Pacific herring, starry flounder, eulachon, English sole, sturgeon, Northern anchovy, and Pacific lamprey (Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission 1996). Shellfish and invertebrates such as mussels, clams, oysters, and Dungeness crabs are abundant in the area, as well as a variety of small mammals such as river otter, squirrels, muskrat, and racoons. Larger terrestrial mammals such as deer, elk, and black bear are more commonly found in higher elevations in the hills surrounding the tidal estuary (Ames and Maschner 1999; USFWS 2021).

The proposed APE is situated atop a landform that is comprised largely of Holocene alluvium underlain by Eocene flow basalts, pillow basalts, and sedimentary rocks formed by ocean floor sediment accumulation (Alt and Hyndman 1994). The sediment profile within the proposed APE is comprised primarily of Ocosta silty clay loam, a clayey alluvium commonly found on flood plains and deltas (NRCS 2022).

## Archaeology

The earliest known occupations in western Washington are evidenced in archaeological sites that date to approximately 12,800 years before present (BP), termed Paleo-Indian. These occupations are characterized by the presence of large, fluted projectile points (Ames and Maschner 1999; Carlson 1990). Sites from this period are rare, as Paleo-Indian populations were small and highly mobile, and much of the land during this time was covered by glaciers. Paleo-Indians were also thought to be maritime-oriented and therefore occupied coastal reaches that are now submerged due to isostatic rebound following glacial retreat (Carlson 2003; Dixon 1993; Fedje and Christensen 1999; Fladmark 1979). Coastal sites that were not submerged have been found above the present shoreline due to various geologic processes (Fedje and Christensen 1999).

Sites from the Archaic period, which dates from 12,500 to 6,400 years BP, are also sparse within the archaeological record (Ames and Maschner 1999; Carlson 1990). Similar to the Paleo-Indians, populations during the Archaic period were small, highly mobile, and generally concentrated along the coast and major waterways. Sea level changes, erosion, and dense vegetation has obscured much of the evidence for coastal occupation during this time; however, as the climate continued to warm, glaciers retreated over larger areas and provided the opportunity for inland expansion (Ames and Maschner 1999). Archaic sites are identifiable by the presence of large, stemmed lanceolate projectile points and bifaces with the addition of microblades in Pacific Northwest Archaic tool assemblages (Ames and Maschner 1999).

The Pacific period dates from 6,400 to 250 years BP and ends with the introduction of smallpox to the region by Euro-American settlers (Ames and Maschner 1999). Early Pacific-period sites (6,400 to 3,800 years BP) show evidence of increased consumption of marine resources and a general diversification of subsistence strategies. The disappearance of microblade technology; increase in bone, antler, and groundstone tools (e.g., groundstone celts and adze blades); and a diversification of flaked stone tool forms and styles are characteristic of sites dating to this early period (Kirk and Daugherty 2007). Early Pacific-period sites also show a marked increase in trade and decorative objects, which appear in human burial sites and cemeteries (Kirk and Daugherty 2007). Sites dating to the Middle Pacific period (3,800 to 1,800/1,500 years BP) are identifiable by the appearance of plank houses, which indicated a shift towards more permanent seasonal settlements. Coupled with more permanent settlement is further diversification of stone tool styles and fishing technologies such as wooden fishing weirs and girdled/drilled net sinkers (Ames and Maschner 1999). Late Pacific-period sites (1,800/1,500 to 250 years BP) show an increase in the use of heavy-duty woodworking tools compared to flaked stone tools, as well as an increase in ritual burial activities (Ames and Maschner 1999). Middle and Late Pacific-period sites are the most visible in the coastal archaeological record due to sea level stabilization (Ames and Maschner 1999).

## Ethnography

The proposed APE is located within the traditional territory of the Lower Chehalis people. The lower Chehalis occupied primarily the south banks of the Chehalis River and Grays Harbor and, later in history, regions around Shoalwater (Willapa) Bay that were previously inhabited by the Chinook people prior to their southern migration to the Columbia River (Ruby et al. 2010). The Lower Chehalis people traditionally intermingled with several groups along the Lower Chehalis watershed and Grays Harbor region. These groups include the Satsop, Wynoochee, Copalis, and Humptulips Indian tribes. The Lower Chehalis were also closely associated with the Quinault people to the north and the Chinook people to the south (Ruby et al. 2010).

The peoples of Grays Harbor spoke dialects related to the Quinault and Lower Chehalis languages, which are both part of the larger Southwestern Coast Salish ethnolinguistic family (Hajda 1990; Kinkade 1991; Spier 1936). Intergroup ties through marriage was an important traditional pattern that created kinship networks that included people from other cultural areas. Marriage between people from different villages beyond one group's territory helped to develop trade networks and expand access to resources (Schneyder et al. 2010). Grays Harbor was an



important area for many groups of people because of the abundance of marine and terrestrial resources it provided as well as its geographic location. Grays Harbor's position at the confluence of multiple rivers and its vicinity to the ocean coast made it a stopping point along many aquatic travel routes and an ideal location to gather for trade and other activities (James 2007).

Subsistence strategies concentrated on the procurement of fish, especially the many species of salmon that inhabited the local rivers and tributaries (Hajda 1990; James 2007; Welsh 1942). Sturgeon was also important according to some ethnographic accounts, due largely to their size (Welsh 1942). Many techniques were applied for fish procurement, including the use of weirs, dip nets, basket traps, line and hooks, and harpoons (Ames and Maschner 1999; Hajda 1990). Marine resources such as shellfish, crab, and other invertebrates were also exploited. In addition, terrestrial mammals were seasonally hunted, and many species of plants were gathered for edible, medicinal, and utilitarian purposes (Pojar and MacKinnon 1994). Temporary dwellings were occupied in the warmer seasons as people travelled to hunt, trade, and gather resources. They returned to more permanent cedar longhouse villages in the winter in areas along the rivers where fish were abundant (Hajda 1990).

Non-native settlement of the area during the nineteenth century drastically affected Native populations and their traditions. Conflict between these two groups eventually led to the signing of treaties such as the 1855 Treaty of Olympia, which established the Quinault Reservation at the mouth of the Quinault River. This was not sufficient to support the number and diversity of Native people along the entire coastal region of Washington, and many Native groups refused to relocate to lands so far outside their traditional territories. The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation was later established, in 1864, for groups that were located within the southern Washington coastal region. Still, many groups including the Satsop, Humptulips, Wynoochee, and portions of the Lower Chehalis peoples reportedly refused to relocate (Ruby et al. 2010). These groups had no way of legally protecting their land claims until laws were enacted in the late nineteenth century that permitted Native people to homestead on lands within public domain (Hajda 1990; James 2007; Robbins 2021). Today, the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation are federally recognized and currently operate a casino and resort hotel, which have generated enough revenue for the construction of wellness centers that have greatly enhanced the quality of life on the reservation (The Chehalis Tribe 2020).

## Historical Context

The first documented non-native arrivals to the area were maritime explorers and fur traders during the late eighteenth century. Captain Robert Gray's fur trading expedition was among the first to enter the harbor at the mouth of the Chehalis River in 1792, which he named Bulfinch's Harbor after his ship's owner, Charles Bulfinch (Scofield 1993; VanSyckle 1982). Six months after Captain Gray's exploration of the region, the harbor was renamed Grays Harbor by Lieutenant Joseph Whidbey who was with Captain George Vancouver's expedition when they explored the area earlier that year (Hayes 1999; Van Syckle 1982). The next documented arrival was in 1824 when fur traders from the Hudson's Bay Company passed through Aberdeen and Hoquiam on their way to the Puget Sound (Schneyder et al 2010).

Early settlers first arrived in the region during the mid-nineteenth century and were primarily cattle and dairy farmers (General Land Office 1958). The gold rushes that occurred during this time across the west increased demand for cattle and dairy commodities and led to a boom in shipments from Grays Harbor to various mining communities and camps, especially those around the Fraser River in British Columbia (Schneyder et al 2010).

The abundant timber resources of the area were soon recognized as the area became more settled. The lumber industry began to develop with the establishment of the lumber-company town Cosmopolis, one of the first communities founded in the area during the early 1850s along the south shore of the Chehalis River less than 1 mile southeast of the proposed APE (Welsh 1942).

In 1858, the government surveyed the area at the mouth of the Hoquiam River, which soon after opened for settlement, leading to the establishment of the town of Hoquiam on the west bank of the river at its confluence with the Chehalis River (Welsh 1942). Hoquiam was largely settled by the mid-1860s and later incorporated in 1889 (Van Syckle 1982; Washington Secretary of State Office 1987).

Aberdeen was later established on the west side of the Wishkah River in 1883, named after the Aberdeen Packing Company that built a cannery at the mouth of the Wishkah in 1877. The owners of the packing company named their business after their home city in Aberdeen, Scotland (Schneyder et al. 2010).

Aberdeen's timber industry burgeoned with the construction of its first sawmill in 1884, and eventually the town became an important center for the industry with the establishment of several more sawmills, forest product factories, canneries, and one cooperage by the beginning of the nineteenth century (Weinstein 1978).

As the local industry grew, Aberdeen and Hoquiam underwent significant physical development that involved the construction of raised sidewalks and planked roads above the tidewater that were then filled with sawdust. The two towns were linked by a planked roadway by the end of the nineteenth century (Schneyder et al 2010). The population grew rapidly, and the construction of theaters, banks, churches, libraries, and other community centers and small businesses boomed throughout the first few decades of the twentieth century (Lamb 1948; Schneyder et al. 2010).

The Northern Pacific Railroad constructed the first railroad to serve the Grays Harbor region. The Grays Harbor Branch was completed in 1892 and terminated in Ocosta. Lack of federal funding prevented construction of the line further into the region, so citizens of Aberdeen and Hoquiam soon took it upon themselves to construct a spur that extended from the Grays Harbor branch in the years that followed. This spur included a trestle that terminated in east Aberdeen that was completed on April 1, 1985 (Davidson 2001).

The demands of the East Coast and Asian markets along with steady supply shipments to California builders led to Grays Harbor becoming a primary exporter of timber and finished lumber throughout the first part of the twentieth century. Thriving industrial developments in Hoquiam and Aberdeen led to an influx of European immigrants, particularly Finnish and Swedish-born peoples, as well as a smaller number of people from Asian countries. Labor

strikes in the early nineteenth century created an opportunity for these immigrants to gain more of a foothold in the industry and the local community, particularly those of Finnish heritage (Lewarne 1975; Schneyder et al. 2010).

The Great Depression in the 1930s led to the closure of nine of the mills in Grays Harbor. Industry struggles were exasperated by large-scale union strikes across the region in 1935, which at one point led to 90 percent of the industry's capacity being shut down in the Northwest when more than 30,000 workers joined the strike (Ficken 1987). Some businesses continued to grow during this time, however, especially those supplying plywood and pulp and paper products (Van Syckle 1982).

Despite the continued development of the plywood and paper industries, the timber and lumber industries never fully revived after the Depression. Unchecked harvesting led to a devastation of the local old-growth rainforest in some areas. Reforestation and modern forest-management practices began to be implemented during the mid-1940s in an effort to stabilize the timber industry (Wilma 2006). However, the 1960s saw a shift in the industry towards international mills, particularly government-subsidized mills in Japan. This led to a steady decline in the forest products industries throughout the state throughout the latter half of the twentieth century, a trend that continues to the present day (Schneyder et al. 2010).

## Cultural Resources Review

HDR Cultural Resources Specialist Tamara Uldall completed a desktop review in June 2022 using the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database managed by the DAHP. The proposed APE is categorized as having very high risk for archaeological materials by the DAHP's predictive model.

Archival research focused on previously conducted cultural resources surveys, recorded archaeological resources (i.e., sites and isolates), TCPs, and historic built environment resources within 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) of the proposed APE, including properties listed or deemed eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or WHR.

To date, there have been three cultural resources studies previously completed within 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) of the proposed APE (Table 1). Two were for cultural resources surveys and one was for monitoring.

One of the previous surveys was completed in 1997 for the proposed construction of the Stafford Creek Corrections center by Historical Research Associates for Huckell/Weinman Associates, Inc., on behalf of the Washington State Department of Correction. The survey consisted of a pedestrian survey during which trowels were used to scrape away surface vegetation in areas where less than 50 percent of the ground surface was visible. In addition, eight shovel probes were excavated along the terraces above State Route (SR) 105 and Stafford Creek at proposed utilities crossings. One isolated precontact lithic flake and several historic springboard-notched stumps were noted but not recorded during the survey.

In 2021, the Washington State Department of Transportation conducted a cultural resources survey for the replacement of a traffic signal at the intersection of U.S. Highway 101 and SR



105. The survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and the excavation of one shovel probe within the area of potential deep construction impacts. No cultural resources were observed during the survey.

In 2022, Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants conducted cultural resources monitoring for the Stevens Elementary Pedestrian Improvements project, which included storm drainage and pedestrian access improvements along East Cushing Street and South Farragut Street. One historic bottle cache site (45GH565) was identified during the cultural resources monitoring. DAHP determined that the site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP on April 4, 2022, and that no further cultural resources work was needed for that project.

**Table 1: Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies completed within 1.0 Mile of the Proposed APE**

Year	Author(s)	Report Title	NADB #	Report Type	Proximity to APE
1997	Naoh Goetz	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Stafford Creek Corrections Center Facility, Grays Harbor County, Washington	1339579	Survey	0.71 mile NW
2021	Kiers	Cultural Resources Survey, US 101 / SR 105 Intersection – Relace Signal, Grays Harbor County, Washington	1696172	Survey	0.86 mile NW
2022	Viloudaki and Amell	Cultural Resource Monitoring Summary Memorandum for the Stevens Elementary Pedestrian Improvements Project, Aberdeen, Grays Harbor County, Washington	1696439	Monitoring	0.31 mile N

NADB = National Archaeological Database

There are no previously recorded archaeological resources within the proposed APE. Four previously recorded archaeological resources are within 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) of the proposed APE as documented in WISAARD (Table 2).

Site 45GH100 is a historic artifact scatter and structural remains recorded in 1987 and is associated with the historic waterfront and main street of the town of Cosmopolis. The site was buried under 80 centimeters (31 inches) of fill. Materials collected included ceramic whiteware, earthenware, and porcelain fragments; clear, amethyst, green, aqua, cobalt blue, and amber glass fragments; a medicine bottle; milk glass canning jar liners; a 1915 penny; cut bone; and two glass buttons. The site is currently unevaluated for listing in the NRHP by SHPO.

Site 45GH101 is a precontact camp recorded in 1987 that consists of a thin layer of shell midden in mottled, dark brown silt 60 centimeters (24 inches) below several layers of historic fill of unknown depth. Material observed and not collected includes small bone and clamshell fragments at the base of the disturbed historic fill, which contained white earthenware fragments, square nails, cut bone, and charcoal fragments. The site is currently unevaluated for listing in the NRHP by SHPO.

Site 45GH102 is a historic artifact scatter and structural remains recorded in 1987 that are within a charcoal-stained disturbed historic fill matrix below slightly later historic fill that was dated from the 1930s to 1940s. The structural remains consist of wooden planks and sills with square and wire nails. Material collected includes a ceramic plate, saucer, and cup fragments (one with a 1912 trademark), along with window glass, metal gear part, oyster shell, and a porcelain fragment. The site is currently unevaluated for listing in the NRHP by SHPO.

The Farragut Street Bottle Cache (site 45GH565) was observed and recorded in 2021 during the archaeological monitoring of construction activities described above. It is a small historic bottle cache located approximately 40 centimeters (16 inches) below the surface that consists of eight bottles of various beverage types dated from the 1940s to 1980s. Artifacts were returned to the trench from which they were excavated and reburied. The site was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP by SHPO in April 2022.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within 1.0 Mile of the Proposed APE**

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (SHPO)	Recorded By	Proximity to APE
45GH100	Not listed	Historic object(s); historic debris scatter and structural remains	Unevaluated	Larson (1987)	0.91 mile SE
45GH101	Not listed	Precontact camp	Unevaluated	Larson (1987)	0.88 mile SE
45GH102	Not listed	Historic object(s); historic debris scatter and structural remains	Unevaluated	Larson (1987)	0.62 mile SE
45GH565	Farragut Street Bottle Cache	Historic debris scatter/concentration	Not eligible (4/4/2022)	Viloudaki (2021)	0.36 mile N

SHPO = State Historic Preservation Officer

There are 179 historic built environment resources located within 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) of the proposed APE. Two of these resources are listed in the WHR: the Chehalis River Bridge (45GH122, Property ID # 710266) and the Liberty Tavern (45GH121, Property ID # 16981). The Chehalis River Bridge was constructed in 1953 and was listed in the WHR on January 25, 2002. It is located 0.90 mile northwest of the proposed APE. SHPO also determined this resource as eligible for listing in the NRHP on May 21, 2020. The Liberty Tavern was constructed in 1915 and listed in the WHR on January 26, 2001. It is located 0.36 mile northeast of the proposed APE. It is currently unevaluated for listing in the NRHP by SHPO.

Of the 179 historic built environment resources, 30 are within 0.50 mile (0.80 kilometer) of the proposed APE, including the WHR-listed Liberty Tavern (Table 3). Of the 30 historic built environment resources, 5 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP and 25 are unevaluated. All of the resources with the exception of the Liberty Tavern are domestic buildings (residences) that date to the 1910s and 1920s. The nearest resource to the proposed APE is the Boone house (Property ID # 91670), located 602 feet to the southwest.

**Table 3. Historic Built Environment Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Proposed APE**

Property ID	Property Name	Property Type	Address	NRHP Eligibility (SHPO)	Recorded By	Date Built	Proximity to APE
16650	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	223 E Cushing, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1924	0.36 mile N
16651	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	301 E Cushing, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1915	0.36 mile N
16655	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	307 E Cushing, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	Not listed	Not listed	0.36 mile N
16678	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	802 S Evans, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1912-1916	0.19 mile W

Property ID	Property Name	Property Type	Address	NRHP Eligibility (SHPO)	Recorded By	Date Built	Proximity to APE
16679	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	1503 S Evans Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	Not listed	0.43 mile SW
16680	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	1512 S Evans, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	Not listed	Not listed	0.42 mile SW
16681	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	1616 S Evans, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	Not listed	0.50 mile SW
16702	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	300 W Harriman, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1911	0.28 mile W
16742	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	504 W Huntley, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	Not listed	Not listed	0.50 mile SW
16743	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	215 W Huntley, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	Not listed	Not listed	0.36 mile SW
16793	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	126 W MacFarlane, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	Not listed	Not listed	0.34 mile NW
16802	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	107 E Marion, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1923	0.44 mile NW
16803	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	103 W Marion, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1914	0.45 mile NW
16946	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	301 E Perry, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	Not listed	0.32 mile N
16947	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	308 E Perry, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1927	0.32 mile N
16948	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	329 E Perry, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1920	0.30 mile NE
16949	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	412 E Perry, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1918	0.37 mile NE
16950	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	402 E Perry, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	Not listed	0.37 mile NE
16981	Liberty Tavern	Commerce/Trade -- Specialty Store	500 East Schley, Aberdeen	Unevaluated <sup>a</sup>	D.W.H. (1987)	1915	0.36 mile NE
17083	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	115 South West Blvd, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1927	0.40 mile N
17084	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	315 South West Blvd, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	Not listed	Not listed	0.30 mile NE
17085	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	323 South West Blvd, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1917	0.30 mile NE
17086	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	523 South West Blvd, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	Not listed	Not listed	0.28 mile NE
17087	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	605 South West Blvd, Aberdeen	Unevaluated	D.W.H. (1987)	1911	0.28 mile NE
91670	Boone House	Building -- Domestic	112 E Lovett St., Aberdeen	Not eligible (2009)	Not listed (2009)	Not listed	602 feet SW
666022	Yara Chavez	Building -- Domestic	103 South West Blvd, Aberdeen	Not eligible (2012)	Volz (2012)	1923	0.41 mile N
667537	Mandy Mitchell	Building -- Domestic	621 Polk, Aberdeen	Not eligible (2012)	Volz (2012)	1917	0.35 mile
677037	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	415 Farrell, Aberdeen	Not eligible (2015)	Volz (2015)	1927	NE 0.44 mile SW

Property ID	Property Name	Property Type	Address	NRHP Eligibility (SHPO)	Recorded By	Date Built	Proximity to APE
708796	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	505 W Huntley St, Aberdeen, Washington	Not eligible (2017)	Griffith (2017)	Not listed	0.50 mile SW
723114	Not listed	Building -- Domestic	707 South West Blvd, Aberdeen	Not eligible (2020)	Volz (2020)	Not listed	0.30 mile NE

<sup>a</sup> WHR Listed (1/26/2001)

There is one historic cemetery within 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) of the proposed APE. Forest Hill Cemetery, also known as Cosmopolis Cemetery (45GH138), was first platted in 1889; however, its earliest known burial dates to 1877. The cemetery is located 0.83 mile southeast of the proposed APE and is currently owned and maintained by the City of Cosmopolis.

HDR is not aware of any previously recorded TCPs located within a mile of the proposed APE.

## Archaeological Significance and Recommendations

The proposed APE is within an area considered very high risk for containing archaeological materials according to the DAHP's predictive model. This is due to the extensive use of the Chehalis River and Grays Harbor by indigenous peoples prior to non-native settlement of the area and later historic lumber industries and communities that once thrived throughout the region. However, there are no previously recorded cultural resources within the proposed APE, and the closest resource is a historic residence more than 600 feet away. The proposed APE is within an area that has been significantly disturbed by previous developments including a school, a residential neighborhood, and construction of the existing pump station.

HDR recommends that no further cultural resources investigations take place within the proposed APE; however, the development of an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) is recommended for implementation ground-disturbing construction activities. HDR recommends that the IDP outline the necessary steps to be taken by the City and their contractors in the event of an inadvertent discovery during construction. These steps would serve to avoid or minimize impacts to inadvertently discovered cultural materials, which may include historic or precontact materials that are deeply buried and mixed with fill (e.g., glass bottles, sanitary cans, remnants of historic features, chipped-stone tools, shell, faunal remains, ground stone, human remains, funerary objects, and objects of cultural patrimony).

Steps included in the IDP should outline the cultural history of the area and include examples of cultural material that may be encountered during construction activities. It should list applicable federal laws and regulations and stop-work protocols and guidelines for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological material and/or human remains. It should provide a contact list that includes information for contacting the responding SOI-qualified archaeologist and the local, state, federal, and tribal authorities.

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## Attachment A: Figures

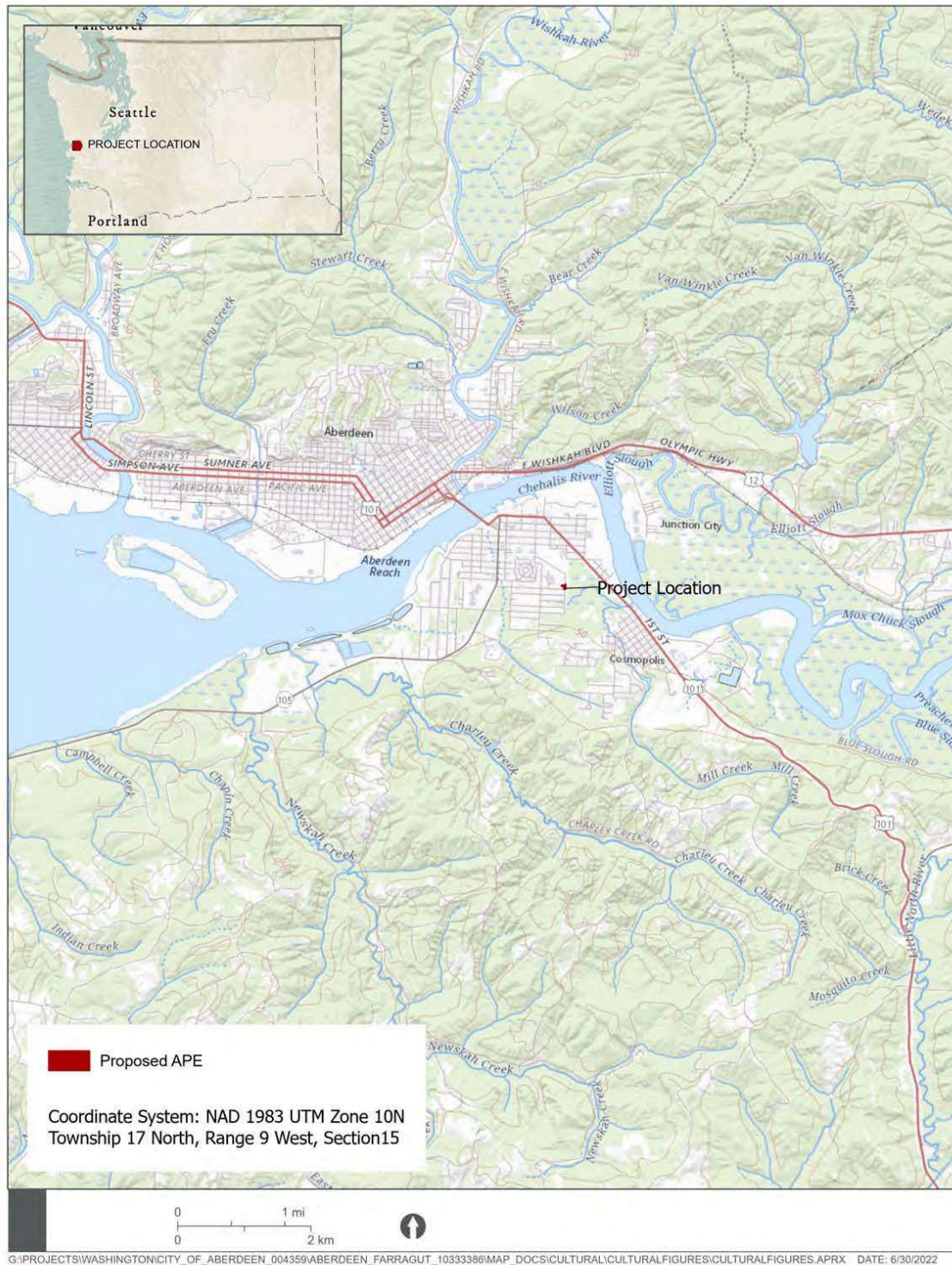


Figure 1. Project Location



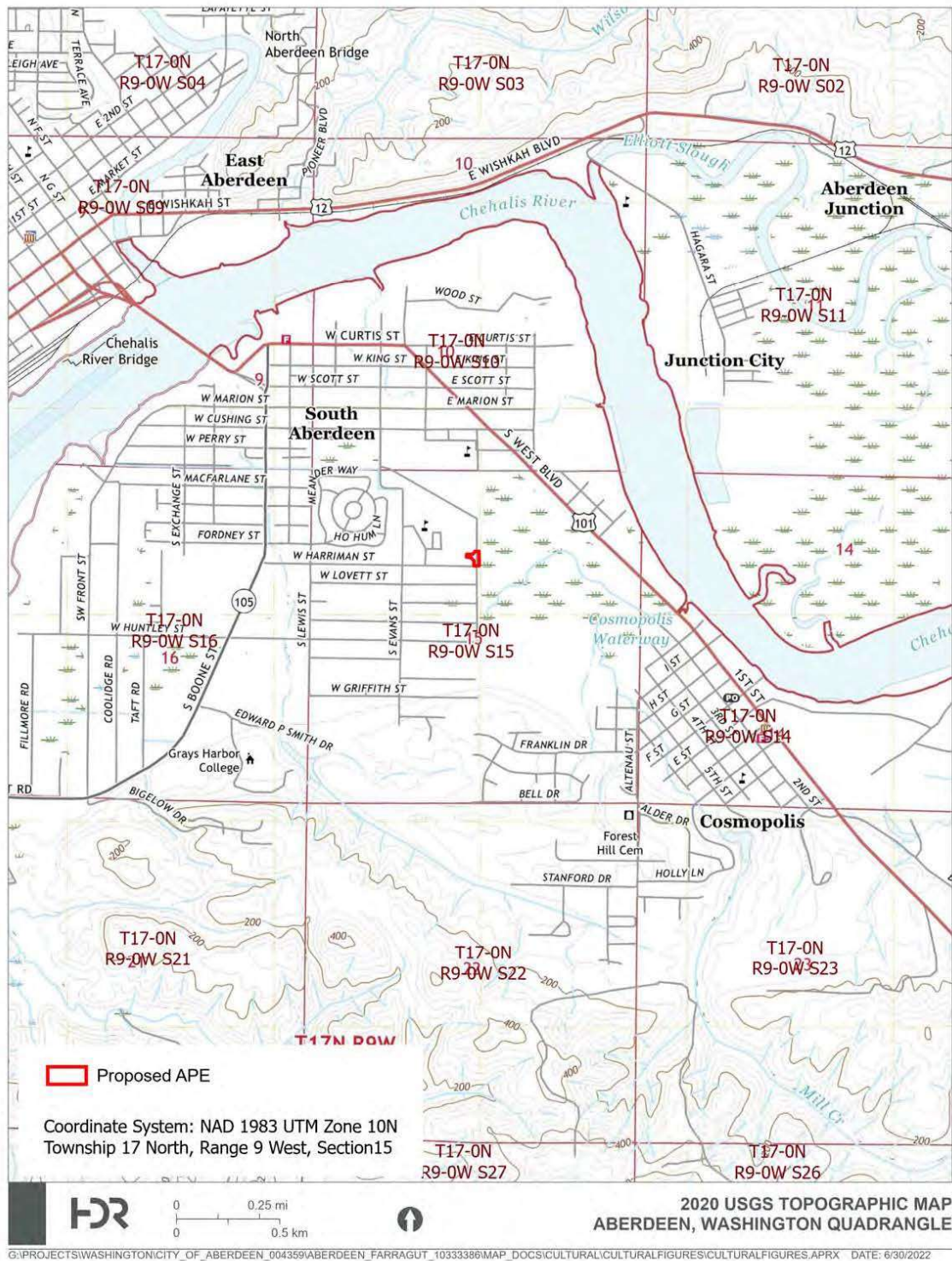


Figure 2. Proposed APE shown on 2020 USGS Topographic Map, Aberdeen, Washington Quadrangle.



Figure 3. Proposed APE with Project Design Alternatives shown on Aerial Image.



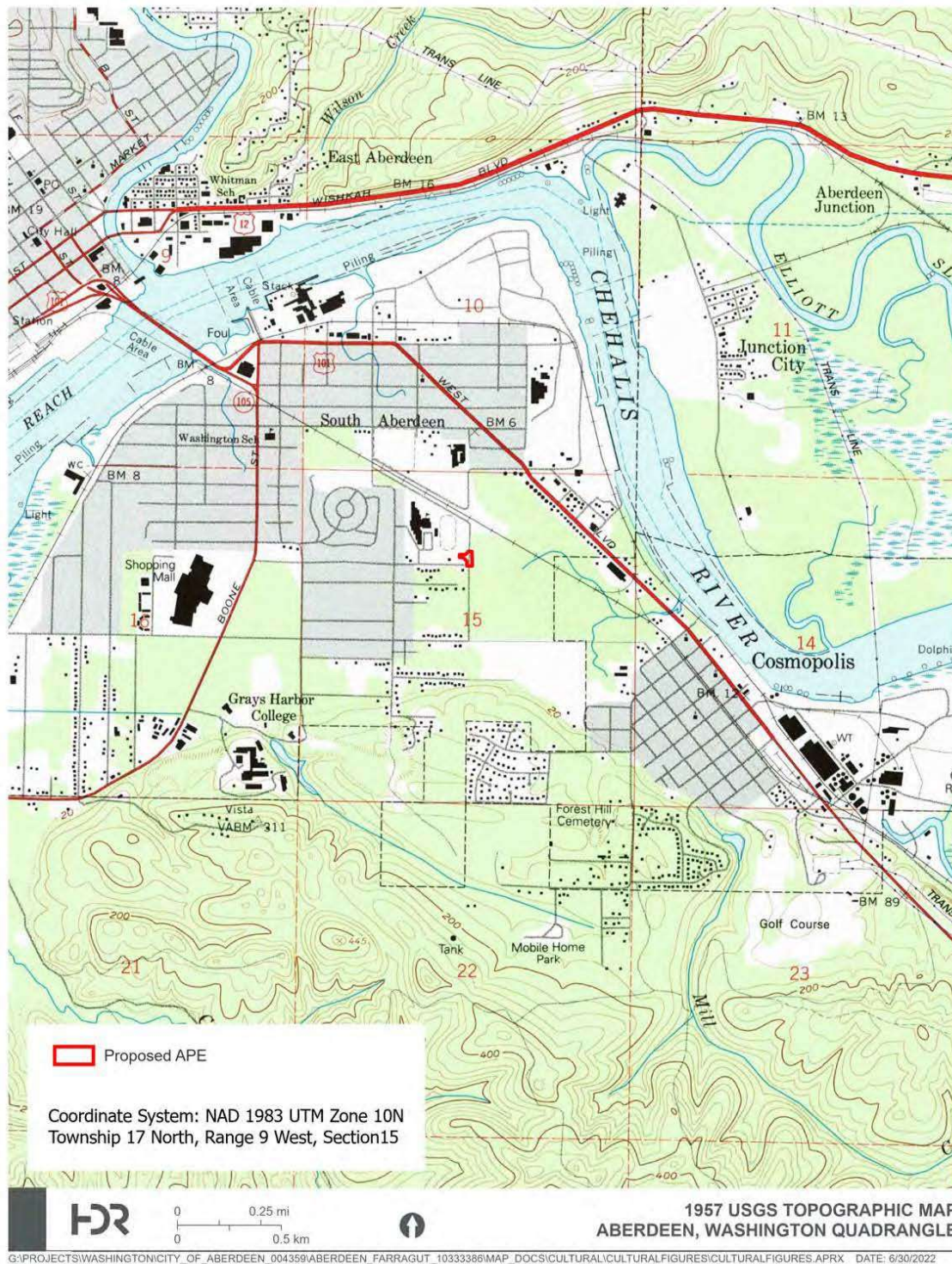


Figure 4. Proposed APE shown on Historic 1957 USGS Topographic Map Aberdeen, Washington Quadrangle