



June 19, 2014
Project No. 3-915-17568-A

Grays Harbor County
100 W. Broadway, Suite 31
Montesano, Washington 98563

Attention: Kevin Varness

**Subject: Cultural Resource Assessment
Kersh-Wishkah Flood Wall Project**
Grays Harbor County, Washington
AMEC Environment & Infrastructure Short Report No. 58

Dear Mr. Varness:

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. (AMEC), recently conducted a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Kersh-Wishkah Flood Wall Project (Project) in Grays Harbor County, Washington. This survey was conducted because the project is expected to require a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 4 authorizations and therefore is subject to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and its implementing regulations found in 36 CFR 800. As part of the project, AMEC performed a record search, an archaeological survey, and tribal coordination. As a result of the research and field survey, AMEC did not find any archaeological sites and AMEC did not identify any historic buildings or structures eligible for listing in the NRHP. Based on these findings, AMEC finds that the Project will result in **No Historic Properties Subject to Effect**. If you have any questions or comments about the results presented within this report, please contact me at (425) 368-0953, or by email at jason.cooper@amec.com.

Sincerely,

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, Inc.

Jason B. Cooper, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Kersh-Wishkah Flood Wall Project

Grays Harbor County, Washington

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. (AMEC), conducted a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Kersh-Wishkah Flood Wall Project (Project), Grays Harbor, Washington (**Figure 1**). The Project is located directly north of Aberdeen, Washington, on the east side of a 0.5-mile stretch of Wishkah Road between mileposts (mp) 2.2 and 2.7. Grays Harbor County (GHC) plans to purchase two parcels east of Wishkah Road in order to mitigate the negative effects of flooding within the project area. It is anticipated that federal monies and/or permits will be necessary for the Project. Therefore, this Project is required to follow the regulations pertaining to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended. Section 106 directs federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The term “historic property” is defined in the NHPA as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register.” Historic properties include any artifacts, records, and remains that are related to such a district, site, building, structure, or object (16 USC 470 [5]). Results from cultural resource studies for the Project are subject to the review by USACE, DAHP, and any federally recognized Native American tribe that may have ancestral connections to the proposed project area.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Report Title: Cultural Resources Assessment of Kersh-Wishkah Flood Wall Project, Grays Harbor County, Washington

Authors: Micca A. Metz, M.A., and Jason B. Cooper, M.A., RPA

Report Date: June 19, 2014

LOCATION

City: Aberdeen

County: Grays Harbor

Table 1 Location

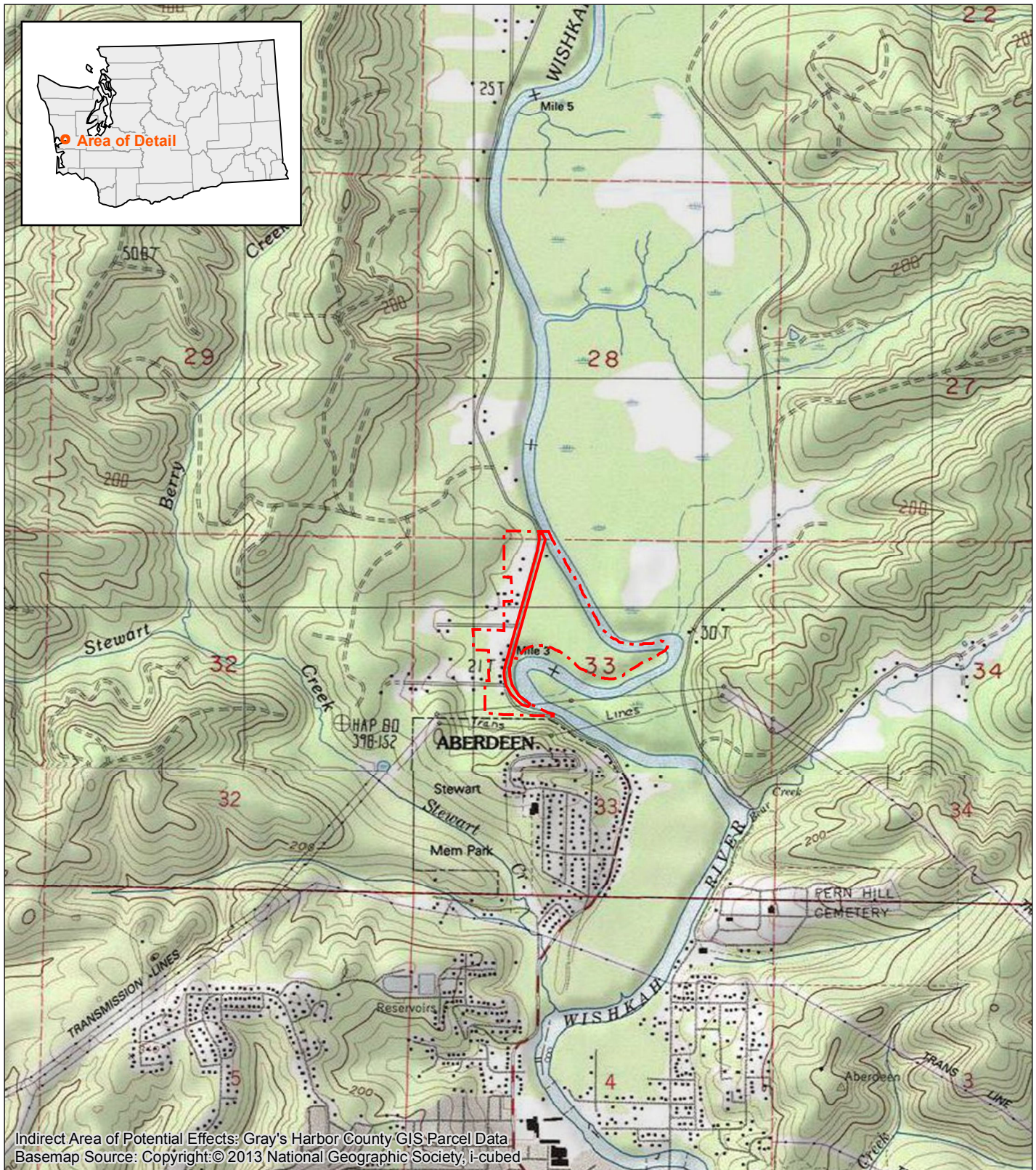
Section	Township	Range
33	18 North	9 West

USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle: Aberdeen Gardens (1990)

(435,857 5,208,818)

Coordinates for Map Corners

(440,353 5,208,818)

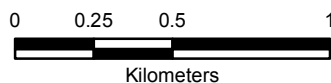


(435,857 5,203,713)

UTM Zone 10N NAD83

(440,353 5,203,713)

Map Date: May 15, 2014



- Direct Area of Potential Effects
- Indirect Area of Potential Effects



Figure 1

Project Vicinity

USGS 7.5' Topographic Map Series
Washington Quadrangle: Aberdeen Gardens (1990)
Section 33 of Township 18 N, Range 9 W, W.M.





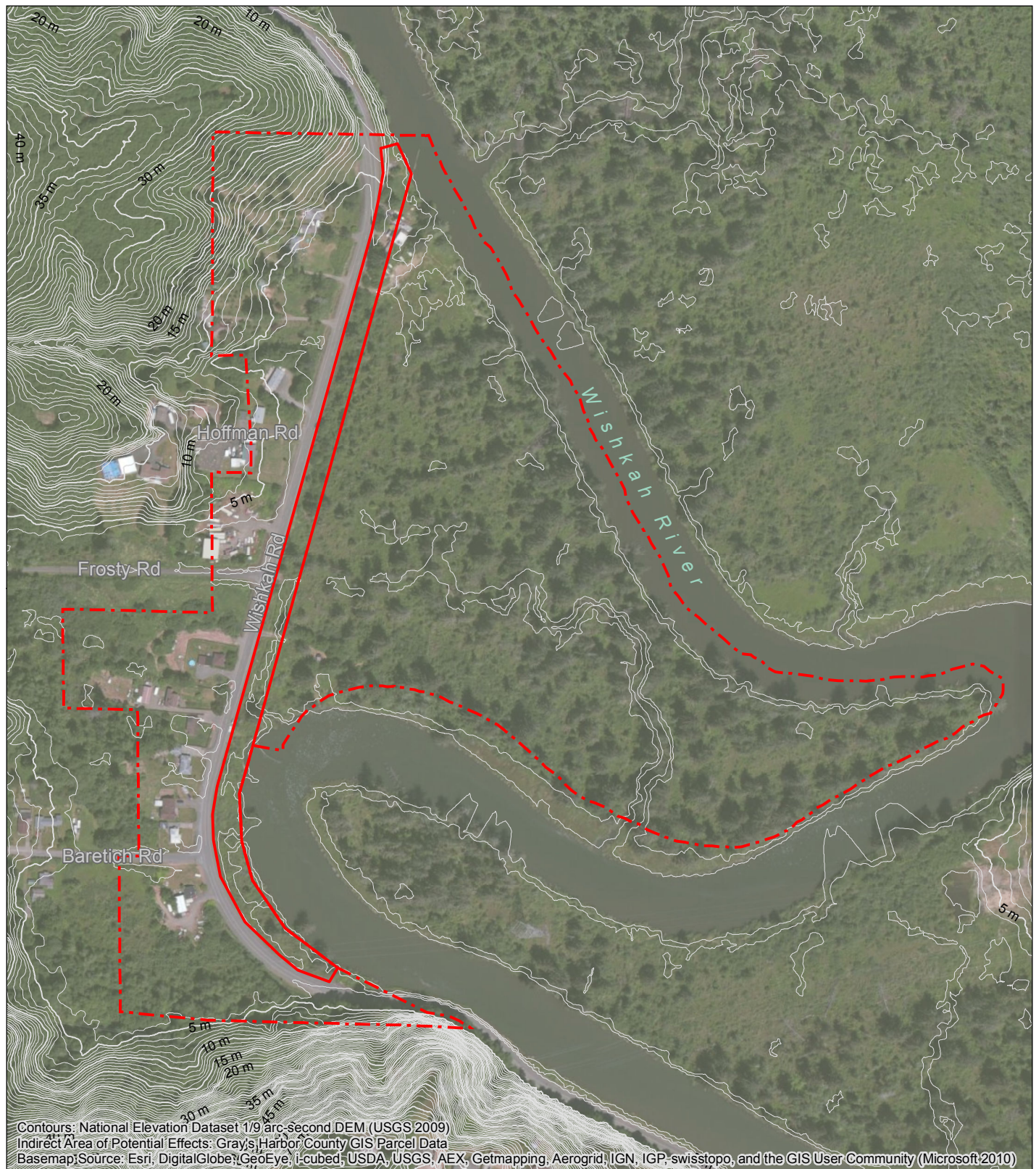
Photograph 1. Wishkah Road Project Area overview, facing north.

The proposed Kersh-Wishkah Flood Wall Project is located within Section 33 of Township 18 North, Range 9 West, in Grays Harbor County, Washington. The Area of Potential Impacts (APE) for the Project is located just north of Aberdeen and west of the Wishkah River. The archaeological survey is specifically focused along the east side of Wishkah Road from the bend near Baretich Road to the northwestern bend along Wishkah River (**Figure 2**).

(437,856 5,206,630)

Coordinates for Map Corners

(438,784 5,206,630)



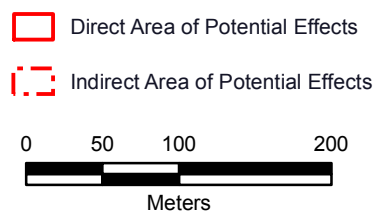
(437,856 5,205,577)

UTM Zone 10N NAD83

(438,784 5,205,577)

Map Date: May 15, 2014

Figure 2



Area of Potential Effects

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The need for this flood wall stems from annual flooding along this stretch of roadway that has increased in intensity over the last several years. Currently, Wishkah Road is frequently flooded, preventing emergency responders from travelling north of Baretich Road between 2 and 3 times each year. Residents have stated that the worst flooding occurred on the road in the last 5 years, with a maximum depth of about 2 to 3 feet on top of the road. Water depths are even greater in adjacent homes and yards, due to their lower elevations relative to the road, with water depths of up to 4 feet in some yards. As flooding starts, the water level encroaches onto the northbound travel land of Wishkah Road around the bend just south of the intersection with Baretich Road (**Figure 2**). As the water levels increases, it eventually covers both lanes of travel along limited portions of the road. Depending on the predicted height of flooding, GHC will typically close the road by the time the water depth in the lowest portions of the road reaches about 1 foot. The primary project objective is to reduced flooding on Wishkah Road to facilitate emergency response to the homes in the project area and beyond. A secondary benefit of the project will likely be to reduce the frequency of flooding experienced in homes and properties located west of the roadway. There are about 10 homes that flood in the project area, and about 60 whose access is affected by flooding on this portion of the road.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

☒ Section 106

Federal Agencies: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

☐ Governor's Executive Order 05-05

☒ *Other:* GHC

Area of Potential Effects

Total Project Area (Acres): 8.8

APE Description and Justification: The Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) is located directly north of Aberdeen, Washington, on the east side of a 0.5-mile stretch of Wishkah Road between mileposts (mp) 2.2 and 2.7. The APE is situated within a marsh environment bordered by the Wishkah River on the east and a residential paved road on the west. For archaeological resources, the APE includes the horizontal and vertical extent of the project development area. For historic resources, the APE includes any historic buildings or structures located within the project development area, or on adjacent tax parcels that share a boundary with the proposed project development area.

The planned depth of construction excavation associated with the Project is approximately 4 feet (1.2 meters). Assuming that the properties east of Wishkah Road are purchased by GHC, up to ~3 feet (1 meter) of fill around the homes and driveways will be removed. In addition, any existing

septic tanks will also be removed which may result in up to 6 feet (1.8 meters) of excavation. If fish habitat improvements can be created, those features could be excavated up to 6 feet (1.8 meters) in depth.

Table 2 presents the 23 Grays Harbor County Tax Parcels that the project area includes on either side of Wishkah Road (**Figure 2**).

Table 2 Tax Parcel Locations

East Side of Wishkah Road	West Side of Wishkah Road			
180933210010	180928330050	742500000600	742500000103	742000001104
180933240010	180928330030	742500000500	742500001101	742500001402
	180933210020	742500000300	742500001102	742000001300
	742500000900	742500000201	742500001103	180933240020
	742500000801	742500000101	742500001301	
	742500000700	742500000102	742500001401	

CONSULTATION WITH DAHP, TRIBES, AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES

Consultation with the affected Native American tribes is required for compliance with Section 106 of NHPA. The affected Native American tribes include the Quinault Indian Nation and the Chehalis Confederated Tribes. A copy of this technical report will be submitted to the Tribes for review and comments. Any information gathered during that review will be incorporated in the final version of this report.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Sources Consulted:

- ☒ DAHP GIS Database
- ☒ General Land Office Maps
- ☒ Metsker's Maps
- ☒ NRCS Soil Survey
- ☒ *Other:* Historic Aerial Photographs

AMEC cultural resource specialist Micca Metz conducted a record search and literature review for this project by consulting the DAHP Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) online database and by reviewing historic records, maps, and aerial photographs of the APE. The literature review and record search resulted in no previously recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or isolated finds documented within the immediate vicinity of

the APE. Five previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted in or near the APE (**Table 3**).

Previous Cultural Resources Surveys in or near the APE:

- ☐ None
☒ Listed Below (**Table 3**)

Five cultural resources investigations have been conducted within 2 miles of the Project's APE. The surveys are presented within **Table 3**.

In the 1980s, Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and the GHC Public Works requested cultural resources surveys along Wishkah Road to determine archaeological potential. Early work in 1981 and 1983 focused on project areas in close proximity to the Wishkah River (Robinson 1981, 1983, 1990). The survey conducted in 1981 was limited by ground surface visibility and resulted in the recommendation "that monitoring should be undertaken at several places along the route" following clearing and grubbing activities (Robinson 1981). In 1983, after surface vegetation was removed, another archaeological reconnaissance was conducted for a curve revision project (Robinson 1983). Additional work along Wishkah Road also occurred in 1989 (Robinson 1990). Robinson monitored the realignment and widening of Wishkah Road and the excavation of drainage ditches and vegetation removal. No cultural materials were observed during Robinson's surveys in 1981, 1983, or 1989.

In 2005, Western Shore Heritage Services, Inc. (WSHS), conducted a pedestrian and subsurface survey west of Wishkah River for a cellular tower (Chambers 2005). WSHS performed a pedestrian survey and excavated five shovel test probes (STP). They did not observe any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or isolates during the survey.

Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA), surveyed approximately 58 acres for 20 towers within a transmission line in 2010. Field work included pedestrian and subsurface survey. The transmission line is located east of the Project's APE and east of Wishkah River. No prehistoric or historic artifacts were observed during this survey. HRA recommended that the transmission line is potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a contributing element to the Bonneville Power Administration Transmission System (Ragsdale and Becker 2010).

Table 3 Previous Cultural Resources Surveys in or near the APE

Author	NADB Number	Date	Title	Distance from Current Project APE	Findings Relevant to the Current Project
Chambers, J.	1346770	2005	Archaeological Assessment for the Aberdeen-Wishkah Cellular Tower Project	<1 mile	None
Ragsdale, E. and A.Q. Becker	1354505	2010	Cultural Resource Investigations of the Satsop-Aberdeen No. 2 Critical Tower Replacement Project	<1 mile	None
Robinson, J.M.	1332810	1981	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Wishkah Curve Revision	<2 miles	None
Robinson, J.M.	1330223	1983	Further Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Wishkah Road Curve Revision Project (SA-0484)	<2 miles	None
Robinson, J.M.	1332882	1990	Archaeological Monitoring of Wishkah Road, Urban Boundary to Boretich Road	<1 mile	None

Recorded Archaeological Sites in or near the APE:

- ☒ None
☐ Listed Below

No previously recorded archaeological sites or isolates are documented within the Project's direct or indirect APE.

Recorded Historic Buildings or Structures in the APE:

- ☒ None
☐ Listed Below

No previously recorded historic buildings or structures eligible for inclusion within the NRHP are located within the Project's direct and indirect APE.

SOILS

Aberdeen, the nearest city to the Project, is located in the Olympic Peninsula physiographic province. The land formations in the area are the result of glacial activity (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). The soil composition in this province consists predominately of Ilwaco silt loam, which is a deep well drained soil obtained from sandstone. The nature of this soil allows it to support hardy and harvestable timber

and also creates a limitation to the lumber industry in that it maintains steep slopes that can be unstable for tracked vehicles or constant traffic on seasonal roadways (Pringle 1986). Soil Horizon A in the province is usually a forest floor duff mixture approximately 5 centimeters (2 inches) thick, consisting of needles, roots, and mosses (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). The surface soil of Horizon B is a dark brown silt loam with a high water capacity, and little runoff while Horizon C is a dark yellowish brown silt loam with a subsoil and root depth of approximately 1.5 meters (60 inches) or more (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). Soils along the Wishkah River itself are categorized as Rennie Series soils formed from alluvium (Pringle 1986). These soils are fine grained with less than 10 percent coarse fragments (Pringle 1986).

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT SUMMARY

GHC is located in southwestern Washington. It is 1,910 square miles in area and is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the west with over 55 miles of open beach and marine habitat. The Olympic National Park and the Quinault Rainforest are located to the northeast of the APE. Jefferson, Mason, Thurston, Lewis, and Pacific counties border GHC to the north, northeast, east, southeast and south respectively. The cities of Ocean Shores and Westport are located on separate peninsulas that form Grays Harbor Bay and Aberdeen is 2 miles of the APE.

Regulated by the Pacific Ocean, the climate of GHC is generally moderate with summer average temperatures in the 70 degrees Fahrenheit range and winters averages in the high 30s degree range (Grays Harbor County, Inc. n.d.). The average temperature for GHC is the same as the average temperature for the state of Washington, about 50.5 degrees Fahrenheit (Grays Harbor County Weather 2014). Additional annual averages for other climatic occurrences within the county are as follows: 101.16 inches of precipitation, 3.51 inches of snow, 80.97% humidity, and 16.56 miles per hour wind speed (Grays Harbor County Weather 2014).

PREHISTORY

The first human occupation of Washington State may date back about 14,000 years to the Manis Mastodon site at Sequim, where a possible bone point and the spirally fractured ones of a mastodon indicate possible human hunting and butchering (Gustafson et al. 1979). Artifacts of the Clovis culture, dated to between 13,000 and 13,500 years ago elsewhere in North America, have been found in isolated locales in western Washington, but no campsite of this culture has yet been found in the state. The Richey Roberts site is the sole *in situ* discovery of Clovis archaeology in Washington (Gramly 1991; Mehninger 1985). Presented in literature are several similar early sites in the region that are coeval in time and may predate Clovis (Huckleberry et al. 2003; Lenz 2006). This early culture is believed to have relied heavily on big game for subsistence, although there is evidence that they also relied on plants and smaller animals (Cannon and Meltzer 2004).

The post-Clovis prehistory of Western Washington is divided into three periods, designated Early, Middle, and Late. The Early Period, from approximately 12,000 to 7,000 years ago, includes the Proto-Western and Old Cordilleran traditions (Matson and Coupland 1995). Sites left by these traditions typically occur on high marine and river terraces, sometimes at significant distances from modern water courses. Finds consist of concentrations of: cobble cores; flakes; large, ovate knives; and broad-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points (Wessen 1990). These people are thought to have relied more on inland hunting than on fishing and shellfish procurement for subsistence, although finds along the British Columbia coast indicate aquatic resources were sometimes important (Blukis-Onat 1987).

The Middle Period, from 7,000 to 3,500 years ago, incorporates a continuation of the Old Cordilleran Tradition until around 4,500 years ago, but few sites are attributed to this time interval (Morgan 1999). Sites dated later than 4,500 years ago are more common, more technologically complex, and more diverse. They often include tools and ornaments of bone and antler, along with chipped stone. Based on theories from West Point, one of the few well-studied sites of this era, located along the Puget Sound the lifestyle was highly mobile and oriented to foraging for seasonally available foods, with little emphasis on mass harvesting or food storage (Larson and Lewarch 1995). The focus of subsistence activity seems to have changed from terrestrial to marine resources, as most sites appear along the coast or major river systems. The oldest shell midden sites in the region date to this period.

Human lifeways changed radically in the Later Period (3,500 to 150 years ago), as people focused even more strongly on aquatic resources (Minor 1986). The number and diversity of sites increased markedly during this period. People maintained permanent villages on the coast and along the lower reaches of inland rivers. They used these villages as home bases and storage warehouses for fish, shellfish, game, and plant foods systematically amassed during the warm seasons. Huge shell middens accumulated in saltwater settings. Cemeteries and petroglyph sites are often associated with villages, midden sites, and fishing camps; petroglyphs also occur occasionally in higher mountain settings. Blazed cedars, stripped of bark for basketry, or with planks removed from their living trunks, can still be found throughout the lowlands. Small, open camps—left by hunters, fishers, plant gatherers, and traders—have been found from the lowlands well into the subalpine zone of the mountains, but the camps usually remain close to larger, permanent sources of water. These camps are concentrated along trade routes that linked communities living east and west of the Cascades. People usually strayed from larger streams and lakes only in the larger prairies of the lowlands, such as those around Fort Lewis and Sequim (Morgan 1999), in the huckleberry fields of the uplands, and near outcroppings of favored tool stone. Open, temporary camps, manifested as lithic scatters, are common in these settings.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The indigenous groups of GHC include the Quinault, Humptulips, Wynochee, and the Chehalis Confederated Tribes. The Wynochee are part of the Chehalis Confederated Tribes while the Quinault Indian Nation consists of the Quinault, Queets, and the descendants of the Quileute, Hoh, Chehalis, Chinook, and Cowlitz (Quinault Indian Nation 2003).

Chehalis Confederated Tribes

Cloquallum Creek roughly divides the lands belonging to the Lower Chehalis and the five bands of the Upper Chehalis people (Wilma 2005). The Upper Chehalis people are from the Southwestern Coast Salish region and their language belongs to the Salishan language group. In the early 19th Century, Southwestern Coast Salish territory spanned the Washington coast north from Willapa (formerly Shoalwater) Bay to where the Queets River drains into the Pacific Ocean (Hajda 1990). This territory encompasses many river drainages, including the Queets, Quinault, Chehalis, and Lower Cowlitz rivers.

The Upper Chehalis, composed of five main groups, resided in villages along the Chehalis River; other villages were located along the Satsop and Black rivers. These groups were organized in a confederation that would gather to resolve war and treaty issues (Taylor 1974).

People of the Upper Chehalis territory lived in a politically autonomous community but engaged extensively in intermarriage and trade with the Cowlitz Tribe (Taylor 1974). Winter villages were composed of gable-roofed, cedar-plank longhouses, where 2 to 4 nuclear families would typically reside together. Summer or seasonal dwellings would be constructed of pole frames clad in cedar-bark slabs covered with mats and/or boughs. Removable planks from the more permanent winter villages would often be transported to the seasonal villages for use in constructing temporary dwellings.

Subsistence for all Southwestern Coast Salish groups relied on fish. The exploitation of salmon runs created a surplus of food that could last the entire winter season. Following a catch, fish would be smoked to preserve it through the winter. Seasonal fishing camps were a vital component to exploiting such resources, so mobility was necessary for all of the native groups in the region. Other fish and marine life were harvested in a variety of places and ways: sturgeon fisheries were utilized in Willapa Bay and along the Columbia River (Hajda 1990); trout were trapped on many small streams; eulachon, a prized trade item when dried, was also boiled to obtain the oil; clams and geoducks were dug from Willapa Bay in the coastal zones.

In addition to harvesting fish and marine life, hunting land mammals, such as deer, elk, and bear, was a common means for fulfilling subsistence needs. Waterfowl were targeted in lagoons, bays, and inlets. Roots and shoots were gathered from swampy areas, while berries and roots such as camas were gathered along the prairies near the forests (Ray 1966).

Unlike some indigenous groups in the area, the Chehalis did not participate in the Indian Wars of 1855 and 1856, however, following the conflict in 1856, they did not agree to the treaty offered by Governor Isaac Stevens (Ott 2008; Goings 2008). Due to their rejection of the Chehalis River Treaty, the Chehalis were referred to as “non-treaty Indians,” meaning that they were not eligible for federally funded beef, blankets, or land (Goings 2008).

As a result of the treaty rejection, many of the Chehalis continued to maintain a symbiotic and peaceful relationship with the white settlers of the area until these settlers began to outnumber and claim lands illegally within what were the Chehalis’ ancestral lands. A compromise proposed and executed by Secretary of the Interior J.P. Usher created a 4,200 acre reservation for the Chehalis Confederated Tribes at the confluence of the Black and Chehalis rivers that included both prairie land and timberland (Ott 2008). The reservation is near Oakville, Washington, in Lewis County.

Quinault Indian Nation

The Quinault, Queets, and the descendents of the Quileute, Hoh, Chehalis, Chinook, and Cowlitz tribes combine to form the Quinault Indian Nation under the motto of “we are the Canoe People, the people of the cedar tree” (Quinault Indian Nation 2003; **Photograph 2**).



Photograph 2. Quinault woman standing on the beach in front of house on Quinault Reservation 1903.
 Courtesy of the Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries

Historically, several Pacific Northwest tribes hunted whale, but the Quinault were the southernmost people to participate in this practice (Hajda 1990). Obtaining most of their food and natural resources from the sea with specialized canoes, the Quinault were expert ocean hunters, preying on various water fowl, mammals such as seals, porpoises, sea lions, sea otters as well as ocean fish like the halibut, cod, surf smelt, and herring (Hajda 1990).

Traditional clothing of the Quinault included woven dog hair garments, woven plant fiber and cattail hats and capes, and shredded cedar bark items (Adamson 1926; Hajda 1990; Olson 1936). While the summer months required only a minimum amount of clothing (usually either naked for the men or a knee length skirt for the women), the Quinault men adorn themselves in sleeveless skin shirts and breeches and leggings with moccasins in the winter when mountain hunting (Hajda 1990).

HISTORY

At the close of the 17th Century, the Spanish arrived and explored the Northwest Coastal areas of North America. European explorers, under the leadership of Captain George Vancouver, arrived on the shores of the Pacific Northwest in June 1792 and claimed the land for Great Britain. Herbert K. Beals, in his paper *Chinese Coins in Six Northwestern Aboriginal Sites* (1980), traces Chinese immigration history along the Northwest Coast. Beals identified several late 18th Century voyages that

likely introduced the first Chinese immigrants into the region, including John Mears' voyage from Canton in 1793 (1980:60). Both William Douglas's and Robert Funter's fur trading voyages northward of Nookta Sound in 1789 had Chinese laborers aboard. James Colnett, captain of the Argonaut during her 1789 voyage to the Northwest Coast, listed 29 Chinese among the ship's manifest.

In 1805, the Lewis and Clark Expedition passed through the present boundaries of Washington State on their way towards the Pacific Ocean. These explorers were closely followed by entrepreneurs of the fur trade. The possibilities for economic advance spurred an influx of settlers, with missionaries arriving in the 1830s.

The first European and/or European-American contact in Grays Harbor occurred in 1792. Other Grays Harbor County explorers and settlers are listed within **Table 4**.

Table 4 European and American Contact in Grays Harbor County, Washington

Year	Name	Nationality	Purpose
May 1792	Cpt. Robert Gray	American	Western Exploration
October 1792	Cpt. George Vancouver	English	Western Exploration
1805	Lewis and Clark Expedition	American	Western Exploration
1824	Hudson's Bay Company	English	Trade Relations
1841	Charles Wilkes	American	Western Exploration
1848	William O'Leary	Irish	Settler
1862	Reuben Redman	American	Settler
1868	Samuel Benn	American	Settler
1870	Justin Scammon	American	Farmer
1895	Elizabeth McGregor	Scotland	Settler

Aberdeen City Death Register (1890-1907), Cooper (2010), Grays Harbor County (1870, 1871, 1885, 1892, 1894, 1910), Hunter (2010), Ott (2009), USDI:BLM (1870, 1895)

Some of the earliest settlers of Aberdeen were the Redman and the Benn families. Reuben Redman and his wife Margaret lived in Polk, Iowa before setting out for the Oregon Territory in 1852 (Ott 2010). During the journey westward Margaret died, leaving Reuben and his four children alone to settle at the mouth of the Wishkah and Chehalis Rivers in Grays Harbor (Ott 2010). Not long after their arrival, Reuben's eldest daughter, Martha, married New York City carpenter, fellow pioneer and settler, Samuel Benn, who at the time lived on a farm in Melbourne, Washington (Ott 2010). According to Benn's account, he saw possibility in the land occupied by his aging father-in-law where the Wishkah emptied into the Chehalis River, and Redman, having no desire for city building, was pleased to retire to a familiar farm life in Melbourne (Ott 2010). The symbiotic trade suited both parties, and Benn began executing plans to build a city supported by the natural and marketable resources of the area.

Land Patent information provided by the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records offers additional information on Aberdeen's first land owners, including those who purchased property within this Project's APE. **Table 4** lists local settlers such as Justin Scammon, an American farmer born in Maine and Elizabeth McGregor a Scottish immigrant (Aberdeen City Death Register 1890-1907, USDI:BLM 1870, 1895). Mr. Scammon purchased the first property within the Project's APE in tracts 1 and 4 (**Figure 3**).

Treaties and Relocation

In 1845, Americans coined a term that meant the end of nomadic life for the indigenous peoples of the west. Americans meant to share the "blessing of Anglo Saxon civilization with the inferior races to the west" and in so doing forever altered the way of life for thousands of tribal people across the continent—they called it "Manifest Destiny" (Calloway 2013). The resounding issue with the expansion of one culture across any landscape is the resulting obliteration of the culture that already exists there.

The earliest European settlers to Grays Harbor also introduced disease to the Quinault people, and just as the Chehalis tribes were affected, the Quinault populations likewise plummeted (**Table 5**). According to the 1857 Indian agent of the western half of the Washington Territory, Sidney Ford, and the Quinault Indian Agency in 1870 the indigenous population suffered extreme losses between 1846 and 1878.

Table 5 Western Territory Indigenous and Specifically Quinault Nation Populations

Year	Population
1846	4,000 ^a
1857	1,200 ^a
1870	532 ^b
1878	309 ^c

a: American Indian Populations of the Western District

b: Quinault Indian Agency: 130 Quinault, 234 Quileute, 73 Hoh, 95 Queet

c: Quinault Indian Agency

Storm et al. (1990)

As early as 1850 the local senior official of Hudson Bay Company, James Douglas, was assigned with negotiating the purchase of land from the natives of Vancouver Island. In 4 years Douglas had negotiated 14 treaties, transferring all designated property to "white people forever." Payment for these lands was predominately in blankets (Foster and Grove 2008).

Confrontations between settlers and Pacific Northwest tribes were described in 1852 by Brevet Brigadier General Ethan Allen Hitchcock, U.S. Army Commander of the Pacific division:

“The whites go in upon Indian lands, provoke the Indians, bring on collisions, and then call for protection, and complain if it is not furnished, while the practical effect of the presences of the troops can be little else than a countenance and give security to them in their aggressions; the Indians, meanwhile, looking upon the military as their friends, and imploring their protection.”
(Costo and Henry 1977)

Between December 1854 and January of 1856, Washington Territorial Governor Stevens negotiated 10 treaties with Pacific Northwest tribes. These treaties opened up 70 million acres of land for American settlement and railroad construction (Calloway 2013). Like the Douglas Treaties, these were also considered inadequate by the tribes.

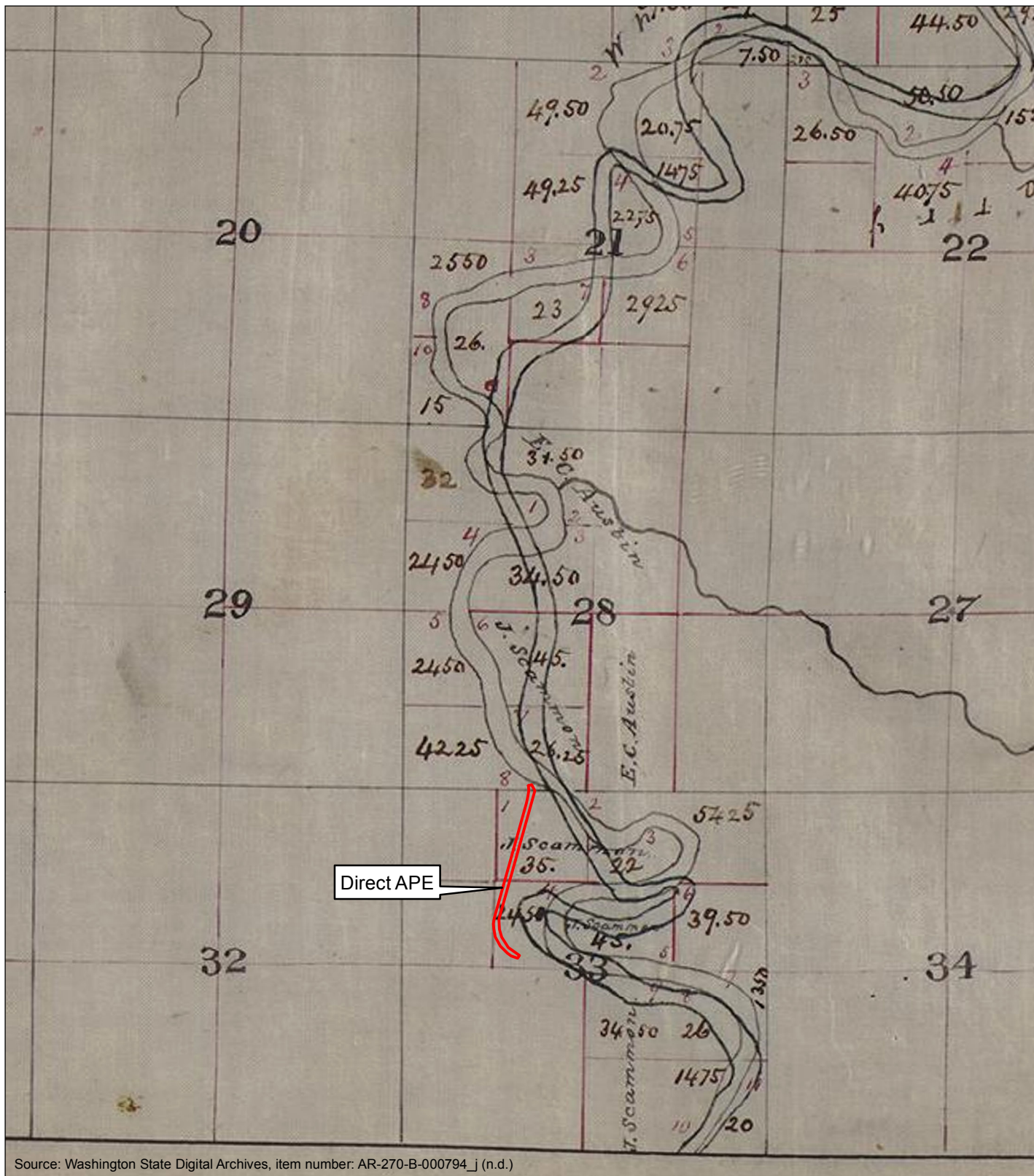
Following the Indian Wars, Governor Stevens created many treaties that dealt with the indigenous peoples of Washington Territory. Overall, the treaties left the tribes unsatisfied and relocated off of their ancestral lands. In February 1855, Stevens met with the Quinault, Queets, Lower Chehalis, Upper Chehalis, Shoalwater Bay, Chinook, and Cowlitz tribes at the Chehalis River Treaty Council, at present day Cosmopolis. This treaty was rejected by the tribes (Ott 2009). In 1856, the Quinault and the Queets would agree to a different treaty with Stevens, the Treaty of Olympia, which resulted in their relocation to the Quinault reservation located in northwest GHC and southwest Jefferson County (Goings 2008; Ott 2009).

These treaties satisfied no party, Native American or Euro-American however, even with the conclusion of the American Civil War, some political officials believed that the nation was not yet fully united. Cattle herders from Texas drove their product north to meet with railroad hubs that would ship their cattle east to feed the healing nation as it rebuilt the south. The lands that these railroads occupied were, by definition, Indian Territory and their attendance was seen to impede the nation's recovery process. Western historian Elliot West wrote that, “giving freedom to the slaves was taking it away from the Indians” (Calloway 2013). Finally an ultimatum was made public by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nathaniel G. Taylor, who stated that, “we have reached a point in our national history [where] there are but two alternatives left to us as to what shall be the future of the Indian, namely swift extermination by the sword, and famine, or preservation by gradual concentration on territorial reserves, and civilization” (Calloway 2013). No other options were made available.

(435,917 5,209,897)

Coordinates for Map Corners

(440,413 5,209,897)



Source: Washington State Digital Archives, item number: AR-270-B-000794_j (n.d.)

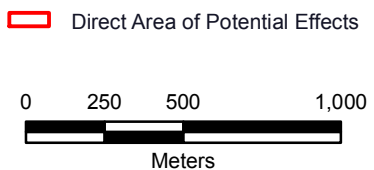
(435,917 5,204,792)

UTM Zone 10N NAD83

(440,413 5,204,792)

Map Date: May 15, 2014

Figure 3



Historic Land Ownership Map

The Idea of Aberdeen

In 1868, Samuel Benn continued to trade property with business men who would sow the infrastructure for his city. Samuel Benn decided to name this new community Aberdeen in honor of Aberdeen, Scotland, which also resides at the mouth of two rivers (Ott 2010). In 1876, George W. Hume of Oregon traded for land with Benn to create a fish cannery, and later in 1884, Mr. A.J. West of Michigan traded for land to log and manufacture lumber (Ott 2010). During the next decade Aberdeen's population doubled and included several new industries (**Table 6**).

Table 6 Aberdeen Population and Industry

1890		1900	
2,000	Population	4,000	Population
2	Sash and door factories	6	Sawmills
1	Shipyard	2	Shingle mills
3	Salmon canneries	1	Stave factory
2	Banks	2	Shipyards
		3	Canneries
		2	Hospitals
		3	Schools
		2	Theaters

Ott 2009

Aberdeen's population growth was due in part to the introduction of the NP Railway. NP offered to extend a line to Aberdeen, connecting it to other cities in the Puget Sound region as well as to Portland, Oregon. In exchange, NP requested that local effort would be responsible for the line's construction. Aberdeen citizens donated time, land, and materials for the construction of the NP line. Donations included "every able-bodied man donated 10 days or \$2 per day, and Benn gave lots to those who provided labor," A.J. West supplied the lumber ties, and Charles Wilson and J. M. Weatherwax offered salvaged rails from a shipwreck off shore (Ott 2009). In 1895, three years after the NP had abandoned plans of a rail line into southern GHC, the line running out of Aberdeen was completed.

Following the completion of the NP line, construction began on Grays Harbor Port. Grays Harbor Port was constructed between Aberdeen and the city of Hoquiam in 1922 (Ott 2011). With a port dominated by the lumber trade, Grays Harbor Pier 1 featured a 2,000 by 300 foot dock with slip and was the only deep water coastal port north of San Francisco which shortened Asian trade routes by half to one and a half days (Ott 2011). Lumber exports continued to fuel the Aberdeen economy with the greatest boom in production occurring after the Tokyo earthquake of 1922. Grays Harbor provided

the lumber for Japan's reconstruction following the earthquake, and in 1924 the port celebrated the shipment of their billionth foot (Ott 2011).

In 1924, the Wishkah River Bridge was constructed over the Wishkah River as heralded as the "Gateway to the Olympic National Park" (Ott 2009). The Wishkah River Bridge was constructed at the former site of Samuel and Martha Benn's home. The Wishkah River Bridge was engineered by Joseph Strauss, whom also engineered the George Washington Memorial Bridge in New York City and the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco (Long 2005; **Photograph 3**). The bridge is an iconic example of a Strauss' "heel-trunnion" bascule bridge and is eligible for listing within the NRHP. The Wishkah River Bridge (Bridge No. 12/12N) is listed within WSDOT's State Historic Highway Bridges.



Photograph 3. Wishkah Street Bridge 1930s (Ott 2009)

The Decline of Aberdeen

Tragedy struck Aberdeen in its early years when a fire destroyed 200 acres of downtown real-estate along with 140 buildings and 3 human lives (Ott 2009). The fire, while tragic to those who lost their homes and loved ones, was overcome and Aberdeen rebuilt herself. However, the next event to disrupt Aberdeen exports was national news, as the Great Depression halted lumber production in

many cities throughout the US and Aberdeen never fully recovered. Five years later in 1935 the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union went on strike demanding better wages and shorter work weeks with little to show for their efforts other than decreasing lumber production (Ott 2009).

It was, however, the very nature of lumber production that initiated the decline in Aberdeen's greatest export. The lack of environmental sustainability in the timber business was realized at the Grays Harbor Forestry Conference in 1939 when statistics suggested that the available timber would be exhausted in 8 years if the rates of deforestation from 1933 to 1937 were continued (Ott 2009). The Director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station reported at this conference that in GHC 56% of the timberlands had been cut and over half of these had not been reseeded (Ott 2009).

Other environmental concerns came into reality throughout the latter half of the 20th Century, including distress over the possible extinction over the Northern Spotted Owl (Ott 2009). The owl was listed as a threatened species in 1990 due to the abated "old growth habitat" and the lack of regulations to terminate this decline (Washington Forest Protection Association *n.d.*). Former President Bill Clinton implemented the Northwest Forest Plan as a strategy to aid in the population recovery of the Northern Spotted Owl, but without its full implementation, the plan and the owl have suffered constant setbacks (Washington Forest Protection Association *n.d.*).

FIELDWORK

Dates of Survey: April 28 – 29, 2014

Field Personnel: Micca Metz, M.A., and Tyler McWilliams

Weather and Surface Visibility: Sunny to partly cloudy, warmer temperatures in the afternoon. Poor surface visibility due to the thick marsh grasses and other plants that covered the site.

Methods: Pedestrian survey, subsurface survey, and GPS and photo documentation

Subsurface Tests:

☐ None

☒ Described Below (**Table 7**)

From April 28 to April 29, 2014, AMEC archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey and subsurface exploration for archaeological resources (**Figure 4**). The pedestrian survey consisted of a systematic walk over the Project's APE at less than 30-meter (100 foot) interval transects. AMEC archaeologists covered all areas of the APE with a pedestrian survey and any encountered cultural materials were

recorded with the use of hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units. No cultural materials were observed during the pedestrian survey.

In addition to the surface survey, AMEC archaeologists conducted a subsurface investigation within the footprint of the flood wall. The subsurface investigation consisted of the excavation of shovel test probes (STP) located along the east side of Wishkah Road within the proposed location of the flood wall. STPs had a surface diameter of 30 to 40 centimeters (11 to 15 inches) and were excavated to a maximum depth of 1 meter (3 feet). All STPs were recorded on AMEC Auger/Shovel Probe Forms.

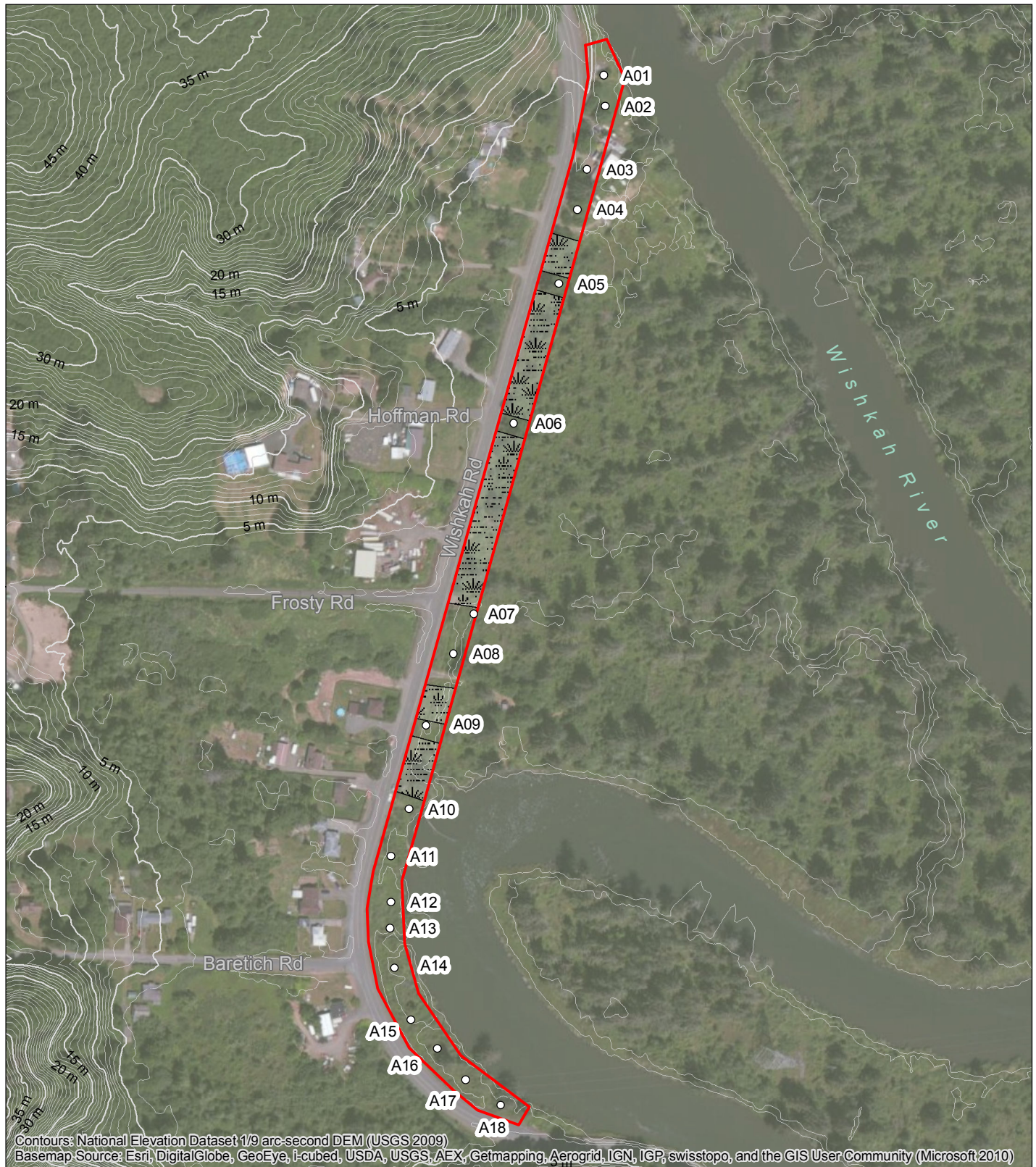
AMEC excavated a total of 18 STPs within the Project's APE. The STPs ranged in depth between 15 to 80 centimeters below ground (cmbg). The locations of the STPs are presented within **Figure 4**. The results of the subsurface excavation are presented within **Table 7**. No cultural materials were observed.

For these 18 probes Horizon A consisted of a 10YR3/4 to 4/4 silty clay loam with heavy gravel content. While some STPs did contain a Horizon B, consisting of a slightly darker silty clay loam with less gravels and more moisture, all excavated STPs ended in clay and/or water, depending on the water table of the Wishkah River at that time in the day. The clay that was encountered was a 10YR4/1 or 4/2 in color and contained some decomposing organic materials.

(437,791 5,206,530)

Coordinates for Map Corners

(438,506 5,206,530)



(437,791 5,205,717)

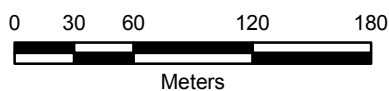
UTM Zone 10N NAD83

(438,506 5,205,717)

Map Date: May 15, 2014

Figure 4

Subsurface Testing



- Negative Shovel Test Probe
- Direct Area of Potential Effects
- ▨ Inundated



Wishkah Road
3915-17568-A



Table 7 Results for the Shovel Test Probes

ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbg)	Findings	Comments
A01	438,208	5,206,481	65	0 to 13 cmbg: fill, 60% round to sub-round gravels, 10YR3/4 silty 13 to 54 cmbg: 10YR4/4, silt loam with silt stone chunks water table at 54 cmbg	Negative, STP nearest to the Regulator Station and across Wishkah Road from Kersh property
A02	438,209	5,206,459	80	0 to 45 cmbg: 10YR4/4, silty clay loam with 20% gravelly fill 45 to 80 cmbg: 10YR4/2 silty clay loam with 10% small pebbles	Negative, water table at 60 cmbg
A03	438,196	5,206,415	65	0 to 40 cmbg: 10YR4/4, silty clay loam, 40 to 45 cmbg: 10YR4/1 clay 20% sub-round gravels 40 to 65 cmbg: 10YR4/2 silty loam, 10% sub-round gravels	Negative, water table at 45 cmbg
A04	438,190	5,206,387	63	0 to 52 cmbg: 10YR4/4, silty with lots of modern debris water table at 52 cmbg	Negative, modern debris: concrete, vehicle parts, bottle glass (clear and brown), STP near dilapidated outbuilding
A05	438,176	5,206,335	30	0 to 30 cmbg: 10YR3/2 silt	Negative, water table at 10 cmbg, inundated between A04 and A05, wetland plants present
A06	438,145	5,206,238	35	0 to 30 cmbg: 10YR4/4, silty clay loam with asphalt and road gravels 30 to 35 cmbg: 10YR4/1 silty clay loam	Negative, water table at 25 cmbg below surface, construction fill
A07	438,117	5,206,105	45	0 to 40 cmbg: 10YR4/4, silty 40 to 45 cmbg: 10YR4/1 clay	Negative, near major culvert, across Wishkah road from Frosty Way
A08	438,103	5,206,077	35	0 to 30 cmbg: 10YR4/3, silty clay loam 30 to 35 cmbg: 10YR4/2 clay-peat odor	Negative, water table at 30 cmbg
A09	438,084	5,206,027	15	0 to 15 cmbg: 10YR4/4, silty / water	Negative, across Wishkah Road from house number 3021
A10	438,072	5,205,969	70	0 to 8 cmbg: 10YR3/4 silty clay loam 8 to 65 cmbg: 10YR4/4 silty clay loam water at 65 cmbg	Negative, across from house number 3015
A11	438,059	5,205,935	35	0 to 25 cmbg: 10YR3/3 silty clay loam 25 to 35 cmbg: 10YR4/1 silty clay loam	Negative, water table at 30 cmbg

Table 7 Results for the Shovel Test Probes

ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbg)	Findings	Comments
A12	438,059	5,205,904	45	0 to 25 cmbg: 10YR3/3 silty clay loam 25 to 45 cmbg: 10YR3/1, silty clay loam	Negative, water table at 25 cmbg
A13	438,059	5,205,885	48	0 to 13 cmbg: 10YR4/3 and 10YR5/1 root matter, silty clay loam 13 to 48 cmbg: 10YR4/6 clay loam	Negative, across Wishkah Road from house number 3001, this STP was excavated at the Wishkah River's low tide
A14	438,062	5,205,857	60	0 to 10 cmbg: 10YR4/4 silty clay loam 10 to 50 cmbg: 10YR4/3 and 10YR5/1 clay loam 50 to 60 cmbg: 10YR4/1 clay	Negative, water table at 50 cmbg
A15	438,073	5,205,821	70	0 to 10 cmbg: 10YR3/3, silty clay loam 10 to 60: 10YR4/4 and 10YR5/2 cmbg silty clay loam 60 to 70 cmbg: 10YR4/1 clay	Negative, water table at 60 cmbg
A16	438,092	5,205,801	45	0 to 35 cmbg: 10YR3/3 and 10YR5/2 silty clay loam 35 to 45 cmbg: 10YR4/1 clay	Negative, water table at 45 cmbg
A17	438,112	5,205,780	60	0 to 15 cmbg: 10YR3/3 silty clay loam 15 to 50 cmbg: 10YR4/3 and 10YR5/2 clay loam 50 to 60 cmbg: 10YR4/1 clay	Negative, water table at 55 cmbg
A18	438,136	5,205,762	60	0 to 10 cmbg: 10YR3/2 silty clay loam 10 to 50 cmbg: 10YR4/4 and 10YR5/2 silty clay loam 50 to 60 cmbg: 10YR4/2 clay	Negative, water table at 50 cmbg

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

Archaeological Resources:

☒ None

No cultural resources were observed during the pedestrian or subsurface investigation for the Kersh-Wishkah Flood Wall Project.

BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES

☒ Listed Below (**Table 8**)

On April 29, 2014, AMEC cultural resource specialists conducted an inventory of buildings located directly adjacent to the proposed Project. Only tax parcels which contained buildings constructed in or prior to 1964 were evaluated during the inventory. After searching the GHC Tax Assessors website, AMEC revealed that of the 23 tax parcels in and adjacent to the APE, 11 of parcels contained buildings constructed in or prior to 1964 (**Table 2, Table 8**). Using inventory forms designed by AMEC, a hand-held GPS, digital photography and face to face consultations with some of the property owners, AMEC documented these structures from the curb and submitted Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms to DAHP for review.

None of these 11 tax parcels contained buildings that were found to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (**Table 8, Figure 5**). Descriptions and photographs of each historic building are included with the HPI forms in the **Appendix A** of this report.

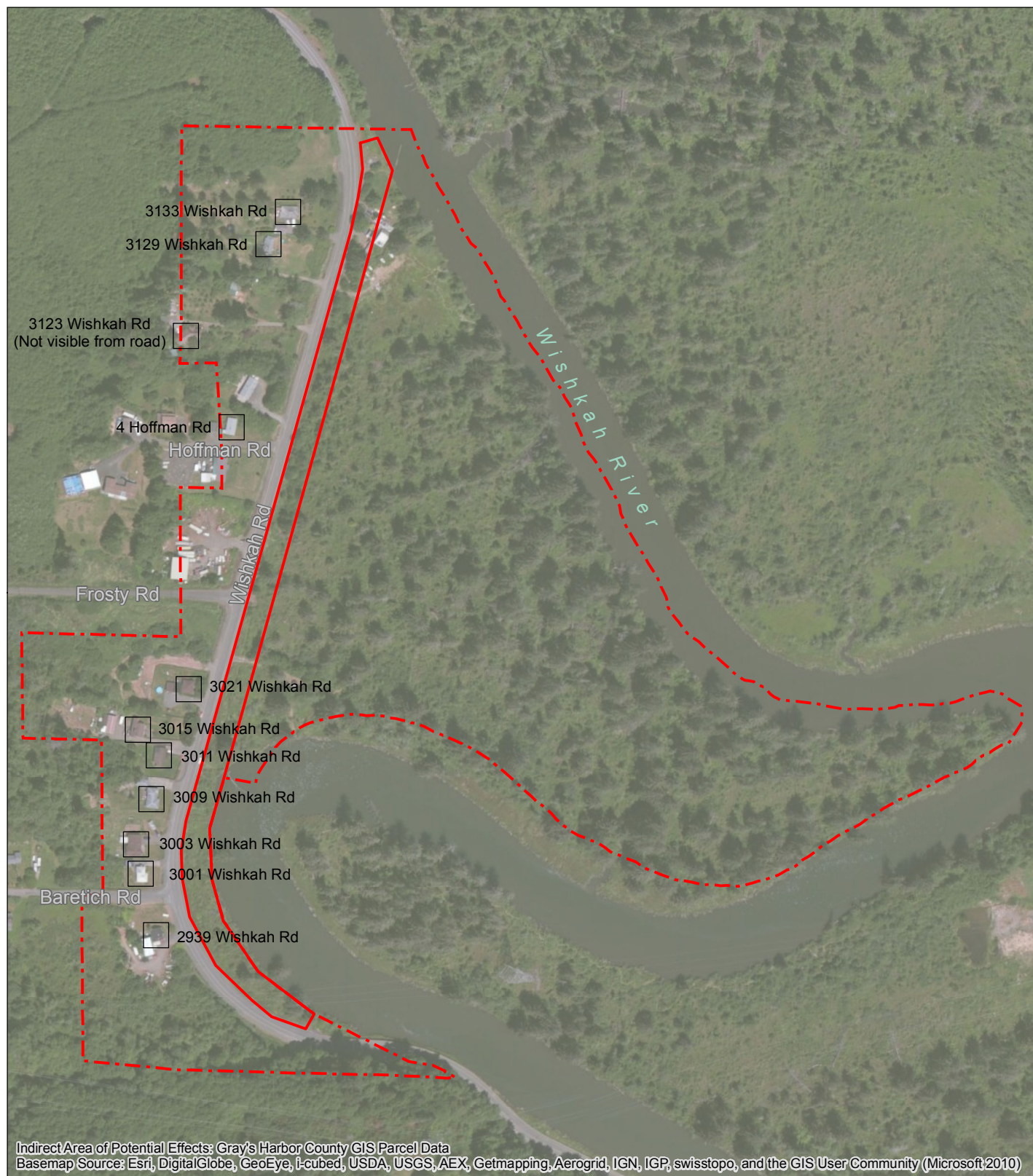
Table 8 Historic Buildings Identified

Parcel Number	Address	Date Built	Description	NRHP Eligibility
742000001300	2939 Wishkah Road	1930	Residential/Vernacular	Not Eligible
742000001104	3001 Wishkah Road	1942	Residential/Vernacular	Not Eligible
742000001103	3003 Wishkah Road	1929	Residential/Vernacular	Not Eligible
742000001102	3009 Wishkah Road	1950	Residential/Vernacular	Not Eligible
742000001101	3011 Wishkah Road	1918	Residential/Vernacular	Not Eligible
742000000903	3015 Wishkah Road	1919	Residential/Vernacular	Not Eligible
742500001102	3021 Wishkah Road	1920	Residential/Vernacular	Not Eligible
742500000300	4 Hoffman Road	1959	Residential/Vernacular	Not Eligible
742500000500	3123 Wishkah Road	1929	Residential/Vernacular Not visible from Wishkah Rd	Not Evaluated
742500000700	3129 Wishkah Road	1920	Residential/Vernacular	Not Eligible
742500000801	3133 Wishkah Road	1949	Residential/Vernacular	Not Eligible

(437,895 5,206,617)

Coordinates for Map Corners

(438,772 5,206,617)



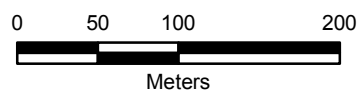
(437,895 5,205,621)




UTM Zone 10N NAD83

(438,772 5,205,621)

Map Date: May 15, 2014

Figure 5



-  Historic Building Location
-  Direct Area of Potential Effects
-  Indirect Area of Potential Effects



Historic Building Survey

2939 Wishkah Road

The building located at 2939 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1930. It is a 1.5-story vernacular-style residence with an irregular plan (**Photograph 4**). It has a medium-pitched side gabled roof with asphalt shingles and an internal brick chimney positioned on the ridgeline. The building is clad with wood clapboard with end-boards. The main window style is a two-panel sliding window with vinyl sashes and veneer shutters. Picture windows with vinyl sashes and veneer shutters are also present. The front entry is located on the eastern elevation under a small gable that protrudes from the building above the door. A large garage was later constructed, attached to the rear of the building. It has a low-pitched side gabled corrugated metal roof and is clad with corrugated metal siding. It has a sliding vehicle door on the east elevation.

The building sits on a 2.97-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.



Photograph 4. North and east elevations of the building at 2939 Wishkah Rd.

3001 Wishkah Road

The building located at 3001 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1942. It is a vernacular-style one-story house with an L-shaped plan (**Photograph 5**). It has a medium-pitched hipped roof with metal shingles and an internal brick chimney. The main window style features two panel sliding windows with metal or vinyl sashes. Picture windows with metal sashes are also present. The house is clad in a mixture of wood and aluminum clapboard. The front entry is located on the north elevation with a plain wood door over a concrete stoop. The only outbuilding on the parcel is a detached garage with a flat roof but otherwise similar construction as the house.

The building sits on a 0.34-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. Aside from integrity of materials, the property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.



Photograph 5. East elevation of the building at 3001 Wishkah Rd.

3003 Wishkah Road

The building located at 3003 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1929. It is a one and a half-story vernacular-style residence with a rectangular plan (**Photograph 6**). It has a side gabled medium-pitched roof with asphalt shingles, a gabled dormer, and a centrally located internal brick chimney on the eastern elevation. The building is clad with wood shingles and has a concrete block foundation. The main window style features picture windows with wood sashes; other windows include two-panel sliding windows with metal sashes. The front entry of the structure is on the eastern elevation in an enclosed porch.

The building sits on a 0.65-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The building maintains most of the seven aspects of integrity, with the exception of design. An addition which makes up nearly half of the building's current square footage was constructed north of the chimney, altering its massing. Additionally, the building lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.



Photograph 6. East elevation of the building at 3003 Wishkah Rd.

3009 Wishkah Road

The building located at 3009 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1950. It is a one-story vernacular-style residence with an irregular plan (**Photograph 7**). It has a low-pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingles. It is constructed on a concrete block foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The main window style features double-hung windows with metal sashes. Other windows include picture windows with metal sashes and glass block windows. The front entry is located on the east elevation facing north. There is one outbuilding on the property, a detached garage constructed with the same materials and in the same style as the house.

The building sits on a 0.49-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.



Photograph 7. North and east elevations of the building at 3009 Wishkah Rd.

3011 Wishkah Road

The building located at 3011 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1918. It is a one-story vernacular-style residence with an irregular plan (**Photograph 8**). It has a low pitched side gabled roof with asphalt shingles. It is clad in wood shingles and sits on a poured concrete foundation. The main window style features fixed windows with metal sashes. Other windows include two panel sliding windows with metal sashes. The front entry is a wood door with one light and is located on the eastern elevation. The front entry is a wood door with one light and is located on the eastern elevation.

The building sits on a 0.49-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The building maintains most of the seven aspects of integrity, with the exception of design. An addition in the rear of the building has altered its massing. Additionally, the building lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.



Photograph 8. East elevation of the building at 3001 Wishkah Rd.

3015 Wishkah Road

The building located at 3015 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1919. It is a one-story vernacular-style residence with an irregular plan (**Photograph 9**). It has a medium-pitched side gabled roof with asphalt shingles. It is clad with wood clapboard siding. The main window style features a fixed window with two flanking sliding windows with vinyl sashes. Other windows include two-panel sliding windows with vinyl sashes. The front entry is located on the eastern elevation featuring a wood door with one fixed light.

The building sits on a 0.94-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The building maintains most of the seven aspects of integrity, with the exception of design. An addition in the rear of the building has altered its massing. Additionally, the building lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.



Photograph 9. East elevation of the building at 3015 Wishkah Rd.

3021 Wishkah Road

The building located at 3021 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1920. It is a one-story vernacular style house with a rectangular plan (**Photograph 10**). It has a medium-pitched gablet roof with asphalt shingles. The building is clad in wood clapboard siding with end-boards. The main window style features picture windows with metal sashes. Other windows include two panel sliding windows with metal sashes and double-hung windows with metal sashes. The front entry is a plain wood door on the eastern elevation under an open porch. A garage was added-on to the rear of the building. It has a flat roof but the same cladding as the original building.

The building sits on a 0.75-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The building maintains most of the seven aspects of integrity, with the exception of design. An addition in the rear of the building has altered its massing. Additionally, the building lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.



Photograph 10. South and East elevations of the building at 3021 Wishkah Rd.

4 Hoffman Road

The building located at 4 Hoffman Road was constructed in 1959. It is a one-story vernacular-style residence with a rectangular plan (**Photograph 11**). It has a low-pitched side gabled roof with asphalt shingles and an internal brick chimney west of the ridgeline. It is clad in wood clapboard siding. The main window style features picture windows with wood sashes. Other windows include fixed windows with two flanking casement windows with wood sashes and double-hung windows with wood sashes. The front entry is a wood door with three lights on the eastern elevation of the building. There is one outbuilding on the property, a detached garage. It is constructed in the same style with similar materials as the house.

The building sits on a 1.21-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.



Photograph 11. South and East elevations of the building at 4 Hoffman Rd.

3123 Wishkah Road

Although the building at 3123 Wishkah Road is on a parcel adjacent to the Project, trees in the front yard of this property form a visual barrier between the building and Wishkah Road (**Photograph 12**). This visual barrier prevents the Project from affecting the building's viewshed, making the building's NRHP eligibility status irrelevant to the Project.



Photograph 12. Visual barrier obscuring the building at 3123 Wishkah Rd.

3129 Wishkah Road

The building located at 3129 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1920. It is a one-story vernacular-style residence with an irregular plan (**Photograph 13**). It has a side gabled medium-pitched roof with asphalt shingles. It is clad in wood shiplap siding. The main window style features double-hung windows with wood sashes. Other windows include fixed windows with wood sashes which are sometimes grouped with the double-hung windows. The front entry is a wood door with one fixed light on the eastern elevation. There is a relatively small addition on the north elevation of the building. It has a hipped roof, but is otherwise constructed of the same materials and style as the rest of the house.

There is one outbuilding on the property. It is a small rectangular-plan building with wood clapboard and a front-gabled corrugated-metal roof. The condition of this building hints that it may have been constructed around the same time as the house.

The building sits on a 0.99-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.



Photograph 13. East elevation of the building at 3129 Wishkah Rd.

3133 Wishkah Road

The building located at 3133 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1949. It is a one-story vernacular style house with an irregular plan (**Photograph 14**). It has a medium-pitched hipped shake roof with an internal brick chimney. It is clad in wood shingles and stretcher-bond brick. The main window style features picture windows with vinyl sashes. The front entry is a wood door with four fixed lights and one side light located on the east elevation at the top of a brick stoop.

There are two outbuildings on the property. One is a carport with a front-gabled shake roof. It is constructed of the same materials and similar style as the house. The other is a modern shed with a gambrel roof and plywood cladding.

The building sits on a 1.1-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.



Photograph 14. East elevation of the building at 3133 Wishkah Rd.

CONCLUSIONS

The following are: ☐ Determinations ☒ Recommendations

- ☒ No Historic Properties Affected
- ☐ No Adverse Effects to Historic Properties
- ☐ Adverse Effects to Historic Properties

Other Conclusions and Recommendations

AMEC conducted a record search of documents on file at the DAHP and completed a reconnaissance-level pedestrian survey and subsurface investigation of the entire Project's APE. No archaeological resources were discovered during AMEC's archaeological investigations. No historic buildings or structures eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were documented within or adjacent to the project. As a result, AMEC finds **No Historic Properties Subject to Effect** within the areas that have been investigated at this time.

If cultural resources are discovered during construction excavation, all construction activity in the immediate area must stop so that a qualified archaeologist can accurately assess the context and integrity of the find. If significant cultural resources are discovered (e.g. human skeletal remains), the contractor should contact the Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office and the DAHP. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Quinault Indian Nation or the Chehalis Confederated Tribes, should also be contacted. RCW 27.44.055, 68.60.645 requires any individual discovering human remains to report them to the coroner and local law enforcement officials. An Inadvertent Discovery Plan is provided within **Appendix B**.

STATEMENT OF LIMITATION

The conclusions and recommendations described herein are the professional opinion of AMEC staff based on the circumstances and the site conditions at the time of this study. These professional opinions have been developed in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill normally exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practiced under similar conditions in the area and in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in our signed task assignment. These findings are considered preliminary until local, state, and federal jurisdictions concur with our findings. This report is exempt from public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act and the Washington Privacy Act. In addition, archaeological site information, sites, is exempt from disclosure under RCW 42.56.300 in order to avoid the looting or depredation of such sites.

ATTACHMENTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location Map | <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Inventory Form(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APE Map | <input type="checkbox"/> EZ-1 or EZ-2 Form(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shovel Test/Transect Map | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Property Inventory Form(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Inadvertent Discovery Plan |

CERTIFICATION

We certify that:

- We are AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., Cultural Resources Specialists meeting all applicable state and federal professional qualification standards;
- We have reviewed, evaluated, and documented the methods and observations prepared here; and
- This report is accurate to the best of our knowledge.

Name: Micca A. Metz, MA and Jason B. Cooper, MA and RPA

Signatures:

Date: June 19, 2014

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APPENDIX A

Historic Building Inventory



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: Clark Residence

Property Address: 2939 Wishkah Rd, Aberdeen, WA 98520

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 742000001300

Plat/Block/Lot GARDEN HOME TRS TR 13 E 60 OF TR 14

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T18R09W	33			Grays Harbor	ABERDEEN GARDENS

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 813503

Northing: 626245

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: Wishkah Rd Date Recorded: 04/29/2014

Field Recorder: Tyler McWilliams

Owner's Name: Dan Clark

Owner Address: 1319 N B St

City: Aberdeen

State: WA

Zip: 98520

Classification: Building

Resource Status:

Comments:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments:



Historic Inventory Report

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House	Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House		
Plan: Irregular	Stories: 1.5		
Changes to Plan: Extensive	Structural System: Braced Frame		
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact	Changes to Interior: Unknown		
Changes to Other:	Changes to Windows: Slight		
Other (specify):			
Style:	Cladding:	Roof Type:	Roof Material:
Vernacular	Wood - Clapboard	Gable - Side Gable	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
	Metal - Corrugated		
Foundation:	Form/Type:		
Unknown	Single Family - Side Gable		

Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Date of Construction:	1930 Built Date
	Builder:
	Engineer:
	Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Statement of Significance: The building sits on a 2.97-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.

Description of Physical Appearance: The building located at 2939 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1930. It is a one and a half story vernacular -style residence with an irregular plan. It has a medium-pitched side gabled roof with asphalt shingles and an internal brick chimney positioned on the ridge-line. The building is clad with wood clapboard with end-boards. The main window style is a two-panel sliding window with vinyl sashes and veneer shutters. Picture windows with vinyl sashes and veneer shutters are also present. The front entry is located on the eastern elevation under a small gable that protrudes from the building above the door. A large garage was later constructed, attached to the rear of the building. It has a low-pitched side gabled corrugated metal roof and is clad with corrugated metal siding. It has a sliding vehicle door on the east elevation.

Major Bibliographic References:

Photos



East and North elevations
2014



featuring attached garage in rear
East elevation
2014



original home on left, attached garage on right
North elevation
2014



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: Bergstrom Residence

Property Address: 3001 Wishkah Rd, Aberdeen, WA 98520

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 742000001104

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T18R09W	33			Grays Harbor	ABERDEEN GARDENS

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 813498

Northing: 626455

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: Wishkah Rd

Date Recorded: 04/29/2014

Field Recorder: Tyler McWilliams

Owner's Name: Kim A. Bergstrom

Owner Address: 109 Fairway Dr

City: Aberdeen

State: WA

Zip: 98520

Classification: Building

Resource Status:

Comments:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments:



Historic Inventory Report

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House	Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House		
Plan: L-Shape	Stories: 1		
Changes to Plan: Unknown	Structural System: Braced Frame		
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact	Changes to Interior: Unknown		
Changes to Other:	Changes to Windows: Slight		
Other (specify):			
Style:	Cladding:	Roof Type:	Roof Material:
Vernacular	Wood - Clapboard	Hip	Metal
	Metal - Aluminum Siding		
Foundation:	Form/Type:		
Unknown	Single Family		

Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Date of Construction:	1942 Built Date
	Builder:
	Engineer:
	Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Statement of Significance: The building sits on a 0.34-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. Aside from integrity of materials, the property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.

Description of Physical Appearance: The building located at 3001 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1942. It is a vernacular-style one story house with an L-shaped plan. It has a medium-pitched hipped roof with metal shingles and an internal brick chimney. The main window style features two panel sliding windows with metal or vinyl sashes. Picture windows with metal sashes are also present. The house is clad in a mixture of wood and aluminum clapboard. The front entry is located on the north elevation with a plain wood door over a concrete stoop. The only outbuilding on the parcel is a detached garage with a flat roof but otherwise similar construction as the house.

Major Bibliographic References:

Photos



South elevation
2014



detached garage on right
East elevation
2014



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. _____ DAHP No. _____

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: Zawislak Residence

Property Address: 3003 Wishkah Rd, Aberdeen, WA 98520

Comments: _____

Tax No./Parcel No. 742000001103

Plat/Block/Lot _____

Acreage _____

Supplemental Map(s) _____

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T18R09W	33			Grays Harbor	ABERDEEN GARDENS

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 813492

Northing: 626549

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: Wishkah Rd

Date Recorded: 04/29/2014

Field Recorder: Tyler McWilliams

Owner's Name: Michael Jr. & Phyllis J. Zawislak

Owner Address: 3003 Wishkah Rd

City: Aberdeen

State: WA

Zip: 98520

Classification: Building

Resource Status: _____

Comments: _____

Survey/Inventory _____

Within a District? No

Contributing? _____

National Register: _____

Local District: _____

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: _____

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments: _____



Historic Inventory Report

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House	Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House		
Plan: L-Shape	Stories: 1.5		
Changes to Plan: Extensive	Structural System: Braced Frame		
Changes to Original Cladding: Unknown	Changes to Interior: Unknown		
Changes to Other:	Changes to Windows: Intact		
Other (specify):			
Style:	Cladding:	Roof Type:	Roof Material:
Vernacular	Shingle	Gable - Cross Gable	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
Foundation:	Form/Type:		
Concrete - Block	Single Family - Cross Gable		

Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Date of Construction:	1929 Built Date
	Builder:
	Engineer:
	Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Statement of Significance: The building sits on a 0.65-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The building maintains most of the seven aspects of integrity, with the exception of design. An addition which makes up nearly half of the building's current square footage was constructed north of the chimney, altering its massing. Additionally, the building lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.

Description of Physical Appearance: The building located at 3003 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1929. It is a one and a half story vernacular -style residence with a rectangular plan. It has a side gabled medium-pitched roof with asphalt shingles, a gabled dormer, and a centrally located internal brick chimney on the eastern elevation. The building is clad with wood shingles and has a concrete block foundation. The main window style features picture windows with wood sashes; other windows include two panel sliding windows with metal sashes. The front entry of the structure is on the eastern elevation in an enclosed porch.

Major Bibliographic References:

Photos



East elevation
2014



East and North elevations
2014



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. _____ DAHP No. _____

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: Peterson Residence

Property Address: 3009 Wishkah Rd, Aberdeen, WA 98520

Comments: _____

Tax No./Parcel No. 742000001102

Plat/Block/Lot _____

Acreage _____

Supplemental Map(s) _____

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T18R09W	33			Grays Harbor	ABERDEEN GARDENS

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 813532

Northing: 626668

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: Wishkah Rd

Date Recorded: 04/29/2014

Field Recorder: Tyler McWilliams

Owner's Name: Betty R. Peterson

Owner Address: unlisted

City: Aberdeen

State: WA

Zip: 98520

Classification: Building

Resource Status: _____

Comments: _____

Survey/Inventory _____

Within a District? No

Contributing? _____

National Register: _____

Local District: _____

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: _____

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments: _____



Historic Inventory Report

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House	Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House		
Plan: L-Shape	Stories: 1		
Changes to Plan: Intact	Structural System: Braced Frame		
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact	Changes to Interior: Unknown		
Changes to Other:	Changes to Windows: Slight		
Other (specify):			
Style:	Cladding:	Roof Type:	Roof Material:
Vernacular	Shingle	Hip	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
Foundation:	Form/Type:		
Concrete - Block	Single Family		

Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Date of Construction:	1950 Built Date
	Builder:
	Engineer:
	Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Statement of Significance: The building sits on a 0.49-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.

Description of Physical Appearance: The building located at 3009 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1950. It is a one story vernacular-style residence with an irregular plan. It has a low-pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingles. It is constructed on a concrete block foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The main window style features double-hung windows with metal sashes. Other windows include picture windows with metal sashes and glass block windows. The front entry is located on the east elevation facing north. There is one outbuilding on the property, a detached garage constructed with the same materials and in the same style as the house.

Major Bibliographic References:

Photos



detached garage on right
North and East elevations
2014



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: Wright Residence

Property Address: 3011 Wishkah Rd, Aberdeen, WA 98520

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 742000001101

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T18R09W	33			Grays Harbor	ABERDEEN GARDENS

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 813561

Northing: 626784

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: Wishkah Rd

Date Recorded: 04/29/2014

Field Recorder: Tyler McWilliams

Owner's Name: John T. Wright

Owner Address: 3011 Wishkah Rd

City: Aberdeen

State: WA

Zip: 98520

Classification: Building

Resource Status:

Comments:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments:



Historic Inventory Report

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House	Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House		
Plan: Irregular	Stories: 1		
Changes to Plan: Slight	Structural System: Braced Frame		
Changes to Original Cladding: Unknown	Changes to Interior: Unknown		
Changes to Other: Extensive	Changes to Windows: Slight		
Other (specify): House has been elevated, apparently new foundation			
Style: Vernacular	Cladding: Shingle	Roof Type: Gable - Side Gable	Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
Foundation: Concrete - Poured	Form/Type: Single Family		

Narrative

Study Unit

Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Date of Construction:	1918 Built Date	Builder:
		Engineer:
		Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Statement of Significance: The building sits on a 0.49-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The building maintains most of the seven aspects of integrity, with the exception of design. An addition in the rear of the building has altered its massing. Additionally, the building lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.

Description of Physical Appearance: The building located at 3011 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1918. It is a one story vernacular-style residence with an irregular plan. It has a low pitched side gabled roof with asphalt shingles. It is clad in wood shingles and sits on a poured concrete foundation. The main window style features fixed windows with metal sashes. Other windows include two panel sliding windows with metal sashes. The front entry is a wood door with one light and is located on the eastern elevation.

Major Bibliographic References:

Photos



East and North elevations
2014



East and South elevations
2014



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: Residence at 3015 Wishkah Rd

Property Address: 3015 Wishkah Rd, Aberdeen, WA 98520

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 742000000903

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T18R09W	33			Grays Harbor	ABERDEEN GARDENS

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 813509

Northing: 626865

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: Wishkah Rd

Date Recorded: 04/29/2014

Field Recorder: Tyler McWilliams

Owner's Name: Nationstar Mortgage LLC

Owner Address: 350 Highland Dr

City: Lewisville

State: TX

Zip: 75067

Classification: Building

Resource Status:

Comments:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments:



Historic Inventory Report

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House	Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House		
Plan: Irregular	Stories: 1.5		
Changes to Plan: Moderate	Structural System: Braced Frame		
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact	Changes to Interior: Unknown		
Changes to Other:	Changes to Windows: Slight		
Other (specify):			
Style:	Cladding:	Roof Type:	Roof Material:
Vernacular	Wood - Clapboard	Gable - Side Gable	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
Foundation:	Form/Type:		
Unknown	Single Family		

Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Date of Construction:	1919 Built Date
	Builder:
	Engineer:
	Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Statement of Significance: The building sits on a 0.94-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The building maintains most of the seven aspects of integrity, with the exception of design. An addition in the rear of the building has altered its massing. Additionally, the building lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.

Description of Physical Appearance: The building located at 3015 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1919. It is a one story vernacular-style residence with an irregular plan. It has a medium-pitched side gabled roof with asphalt shingles. It is clad with wood clapboard siding. The main window style features a fixed window with two flanking sliding windows with vinyl sashes. Other windows include two panel sliding windows with vinyl sashes. The front entry is located on the eastern elevation featuring a wood door with one fixed light.

Major Bibliographic References:

Photos



East elevation
2014



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: Woods Residence

Property Address: 3021 Wishkah Rd, Aberdeen, WA 98520

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 742500001102

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T18R09W	33			Grays Harbor	ABERDEEN GARDENS

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 813620

Northing: 626962

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: Wishkah Rd

Date Recorded: 04/29/2014

Field Recorder: Tyler McWilliams

Owner's Name: Shawn M. Woods

Owner Address: 3021 Wishkah Rd

City: Aberdeen

State: WA

Zip: 98520

Classification: Building

Resource Status:

Comments:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments:



Historic Inventory Report

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House	Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House		
Plan: Irregular	Stories: 1		
Changes to Plan: Moderate	Structural System: Braced Frame		
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact	Changes to Interior: Unknown		
Changes to Other:	Changes to Windows: Slight		
Other (specify):			
Style:	Cladding:	Roof Type:	Roof Material:
Vernacular	Wood - Clapboard	Gable - Gable-on-Hip Flat with Eaves	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
Foundation:	Form/Type:		
Unknown	Single Family		

Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Date of Construction:	1920 Built Date
	Builder:
	Engineer:
	Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Statement of Significance: The building sits on a 0.75-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The building maintains most of the seven aspects of integrity, with the exception of design. An addition in the rear of the building has altered its massing. Additionally, the building lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.

Description of Physical Appearance: The building located at 3021 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1920. It is a one story vernacular style house with a rectangular plan. It has a medium-pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building is clad in wood clapboard siding with end-boards. The main window style features picture windows with metal sashes. Other windows include two panel sliding windows with metal sashes and double-hung windows with metal sashes. The front entry is a plain wood door on the eastern elevation under an open porch. A garage was added-on to the rear of the building. It has a flat roof but the same cladding as the original building.

Major Bibliographic References:

Photos



South and East elevations
2014



North and East elevations
2014



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: Mondy Residence

Property Address: 4 Hoffman Rd, Aberdeen, WA 98520

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 742500000300

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T18R09W	33			Grays Harbor	ABERDEEN GARDENS

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 813716

Northing: 627682

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: Wishkah Rd Date Recorded: 04/29/2014

Field Recorder: Tyler McWilliams

Owner's Name: Charles I. Mondy Jr. et al.

Owner Address: 4 Hoffman Rd

City: Aberdeen State: WA Zip: 98520

Classification: Building

Resource Status: Comments:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments:



Historic Inventory Report

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House	Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House		
Plan: Rectangle	Stories: 1		
Changes to Plan: Intact	Structural System: Braced Frame		
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact	Changes to Interior: Unknown		
Changes to Other:	Changes to Windows: Intact		
Other (specify):			
Style:	Cladding:	Roof Type:	Roof Material:
Vernacular	Wood - Clapboard	Gable - Side Gable	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
Foundation:	Form/Type:		
Unknown	Single Family		

Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Date of Construction:	1959 Built Date
	Builder:
	Engineer:
	Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Statement of Significance: The building sits on a 1.21-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.

Description of Physical Appearance: The building located at 4 Hoffman Road was constructed in 1959. It is a one story vernacular-style residence with a rectangular plan. It has a low-pitched side gabled roof with asphalt shingles and an internal brick chimney west of the ridge line. It is clad in wood clapboard siding. The main window style features picture windows with wood sashes. Other windows include fixed windows with two flanking casement windows with wood sashes and double-hung windows with wood sashes. The front entry is a wood door with three lights on the eastern elevation of the building. There is one outbuilding on the property, a detached garage. It is constructed in the same style with similar materials as the house.

Major Bibliographic References:

Photos



South and East elevations
2014



detached garage on left
South and West elevations
2014



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: Foshaug Residence

Property Address: 3129 Wishkah Rd, Aberdeen, WA 98520

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 742500000700

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T18R09W	33			Grays Harbor	ABERDEEN GARDENS

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 813897

Northing: 628211

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: Wishkah Rd

Date Recorded: 04/29/2014

Field Recorder: Tyler McWilliams

Owner's Name: Martin Foshaug et al.

Owner Address: 3129 Wishkah Rd

City: Aberdeen

State: WA

Zip: 98520

Classification: Building

Resource Status:

Comments:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments:



Historic Inventory Report

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House	Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House		
Plan: Rectangle	Stories: 1		
Changes to Plan: Slight	Structural System: Braced Frame		
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact	Changes to Interior: Unknown		
Changes to Other:	Changes to Windows: Intact		
Other (specify):			
Style:	Cladding:	Roof Type:	Roof Material:
Vernacular	Wood - Shiplap	Hip - Hip-on-Gable Gable - Side Gable	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
Foundation:	Form/Type:		
Unknown	Single Family		

Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Date of Construction:	1920 Built Date
	Builder:
	Engineer:
	Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Statement of Significance: The building sits on a 0.99-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.

Description of Physical Appearance: The building located at 3129 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1920. It is a one story vernacular-style residence with an irregular plan. It has a side gabled medium-pitched roof with asphalt shingles. It is clad in wood shiplap siding. The main window style features double-hung windows with wood sashes. Other windows include fixed windows with wood sashes which are sometimes grouped with the double-hung windows. The front entry is a wood door with one fixed light on the eastern elevation. There is a relatively small addition on the north elevation of the building. It has a hipped roof, but is otherwise constructed of the same materials and style as the rest of the house.

There is one outbuilding on the property. It is a small rectangular-plan building with wood clapboard and a front-gabled corrugated-metal roof. The condition of this building hints that it may have been constructed around the same time as the house.



Historic Inventory Report

Major
Bibliographic
References:

Photos



East elevation
2014



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: Kersh Residence

Property Address: 3133 Wishkah Rd, Aberdeen, WA 98520

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 742500000801

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T18R09W	33			Grays Harbor	ABERDEEN GARDENS

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 813965

Northing: 628285

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: Wishkah Rd

Date Recorded: 04/29/2014

Field Recorder: Tyler McWilliams

Owner's Name: Frank R. & Diane L. Kersh

Owner Address: 3133 Wishkah Rd

City: Aberdeen

State: WA

Zip: 98520

Classification: Building

Resource Status:

Comments:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments:



Historic Inventory Report

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House	Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House		
Plan: Irregular	Stories: 1		
Changes to Plan: Intact	Structural System: Braced Frame		
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact	Changes to Interior: Unknown		
Changes to Other:	Changes to Windows: Slight		
Other (specify):			
Style:	Cladding:	Roof Type:	Roof Material:
Vernacular	Shingle	Hip	Wood - Shake
	Brick - Stretcher Bond		
Foundation:	Form/Type:		
Unknown	Single Family		

Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Date of Construction:	1949 Built Date
	Builder:
	Engineer:
	Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Statement of Significance: The building sits on a 1.1-acre parcel located in a rural residential neighborhood along the Wishkah River on the outskirts of Aberdeen. The property retains the seven aspects of integrity; however, it lacks distinction and does not embody the significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. AMEC recommends this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion C.

Description of Physical Appearance: The building located at 3133 Wishkah Road was constructed in 1949. It is a one story vernacular style house with an irregular plan. It has a medium-pitched hipped shake roof with an internal brick chimney. It is clad in wood shingles and stretcher-bond brick. The main window style features picture windows with vinyl sashes. The front entry is a wood door with four fixed lights and one side light located on the east elevation at the top of a brick stoop.

There are two outbuildings on the property. One is a carport with a front-gabled shake roof. It is constructed of the same materials and similar style as the house. The other is a modern shed with a gambrel roof and plywood cladding.



Historic Inventory Report

Major
Bibliographic
References:

Photos



East elevation
2014



carport on left, house on right
east elevation
2014

APPENDIX B

Inadvertent Discovery Plan

APPENDIX B
Inadvertent Discovery Plan
Kersh-Wishkah Flood Wall Project
In Grays Harbor County, Washington

INTRODUCTION

Grays Harbor County is proposing to drive a sheet pile flood wall directly into the ground on the east side of the Wishkah Road between milepost 2.2 and 2.7 north of Aberdeen, Washington to protect the road and the local residents opposite the flood wall from the Wishkah River. The follow Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) outlines procedures to follow, in accordance with state and federal laws, if archaeological materials or human remains are discovered.

RECOGNIZING CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

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

When in doubt, assume the material is a cultural resource.

ON-SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

STEP 1: STOP WORK. If any on-site construction personnel, contractor or subcontractor believes that he or she has uncovered a cultural resource at any point in the project, all work adjacent to the discovery must stop. The discovery location should be secured at all times.

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

STEP 3: NOTIFY GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY PROJECT MANAGEMENT. Contact the Grays Harbor County Project Manager

Grays Harbor County
Kevin Varness, Director of Utilities & Development
Work: 1.360.249.4222
Mobile: 360-581-5093

If you can't reach the PM, contact your project's assigned Cultural Resources Specialist or an alternate:

Assigned CR Specialist:
Jason B. Cooper
AMEC E&I
425.368.0953
Jason.Cooper@amec.com

The Project Manager will make all other calls and notifications.

If human remains are encountered, treat them with dignity and respect at all times. Cover the remains with a tarp or other materials (not soil or rocks) for temporary protection in place and to shield them from being photographed. Do not call 911 or speak with the media.

FURTHER CONTACTS AND CONSULTATION

A. Archaeological Monitor's Responsibilities:

- **Protect Find:** The AMEC archaeological Monitor is responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect the discovery site. All work will stop in an area adequate to provide for the total security, protection, and integrity of the resource. Vehicles, equipment, and unauthorized personnel will not be permitted to traverse the discovery site. Work in the immediate area will not resume until treatment of the discovery has been completed following provisions for treating archaeological/cultural material as set forth in this document.
- **Direct Construction Elsewhere On-site:** The AMEC archaeological monitor may direct construction away from cultural resources to work in other areas prior to contacting the concerned parties.
- **Contact AMEC's Principal Investigator:** If the Principal Investigator has not yet been contacted, the archaeological monitor will do so.

B. AMEC Principal Investigator's Responsibilities:

- **Identify Find:** AMEC's Principal Investigator will ensure that a qualified professional archaeologist examines the find to determine if it is archaeological.
- If it is determined not archaeological, work may proceed with no further delay.
- If it is determined to be archaeological, the Principal Investigator will continue with notification.

- If the find may be human remains or funerary objects, the Principal Investigator will ensure that a qualified physical anthropologist examines the find. If it is determined to be human remains, the procedure described below will be followed.
- Notify DAHP: The Principal Investigator will contact the involved federal agencies (if any) and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).
- Notify Tribes: If the discovery may relate to Native American interests, the Principal Investigator will also contact the project's Tribal Liaison, or, if the project is not assigned a Liaison, the Executive Tribal Liaison.

C. Further Activities

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

SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN SKELETAL MATERIAL

Any human skeletal remains, regardless of antiquity or ethnic origin, will at all times be treated with dignity and respect.

The project occurs on non-federal lands, as such, the City will comply with applicable state and federal laws, and the following procedure:

A. Notify Law Enforcement Agency or Medical Examiner's Office:

In addition to the actions described above, the Principal Investigator will immediately notify the local law enforcement agency or medical examiner's office.

The medical examiner (with assistance of law enforcement personnel) will determine if the remains are human, whether the discovery site constitutes a crime scene, and will notify DAHP.

B. Participate in Consultation:

Per RCW 27.44.055, RCW 68.50, and RCW 68.60, DAHP will have jurisdiction over non-forensic human remains. AMEC personnel will participate in coordination.

C. Further Activities:

- Documentation of human skeletal remains and funerary objects will be agreed upon through the consultation process described in RCW 27.44.055, RCW 68.50, and RCW 68.60.
- When consultation and documentation activities are complete, construction in the discovery area may resume as described in Section 7.

DOCUMENTATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Archaeological deposits discovered during construction will be assumed eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D until a formal Determination of Eligibility is made.

AMEC will ensure the proper documentation and assessment of any discovered cultural resources in cooperation with the federal agencies (if any), DAHP, and affected tribes.

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

Cultural features, horizons and artifacts detected in buried sediments may require further evaluation using hand-dug test units. Units may be dug in controlled fashion to expose features, collect samples from undisturbed contexts, or interpret complex stratigraphy. A test excavation unit or small trench might also be used to determine if an intact occupation surface is present. Test units will be used only when necessary to gather information on the nature, extent, and integrity of subsurface cultural deposits to evaluate the site's significance. Excavations will be conducted using state-of-the-art techniques for controlling provenience.

Spatial information, depth of excavation levels, natural and cultural stratigraphy, presence or absence of cultural material, and depth to sterile soil, regolith, or bedrock will be recorded for each probe on a standard form. Test excavation units will be recorded on unit-level forms, which include plan maps for each excavated level, and material type, number, and vertical provenience (depth below surface and stratum association where applicable) for all artifacts recovered from the level. A stratigraphic profile will be drawn for at least one wall of each test excavation unit.

Sediments excavated for purposes of cultural resources investigation will be screened through 1/8-inch mesh, unless soil conditions warrant 1/4-inch mesh.

All prehistoric and historic artifacts collected from the surface and from probes and excavation units will be analyzed, catalogued, and temporarily curated. Ultimate disposition of cultural

materials will be determined in consultation with the federal agencies (if any), DAHP, and the affected tribes.

Within 90 days of concluding fieldwork, a technical report describing any and all monitoring and resultant archaeological excavations will be provided to the City, who will forward the report to DAHP and the affected Native American tribes for review.

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

PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION

Project construction outside the discovery location may continue while documentation and assessment of the cultural resources proceed. An AMEC archaeological monitor must determine the boundaries of the discovery location. In consultation with DAHP and affected tribes, AMEC staff will determine the appropriate level of documentation and treatment of the resource. If federal agencies are involved, the agencies will make the final determinations about treatment and documentation.

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

CONTACT INFORMATION

1. Primary Contacts

Grays Harbor County

Kevin Varness, Director of Utilities &
Development Division

1.360.249.4222

Project Manager

Ryan Bartelheimer, Senior Engineer-
Environmental Division

1.425.368.2980

2. Cultural Resource Contacts

AMEC Principal Investigator

Jason B. Cooper, M.A., RPA

425.368.0953

DAHP State Physical Anthropologist

Dr. Guy Tasa

360.586.3534

DAHP Local Government Archaeologist

Gretchen Kaehler

360.586.3088

State Historic Preservation Officer:

Allyson Brooks

360.586.3066

3. Other Agency Contacts

Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office

Sheriff Rick Scott

360.249.3711

Grays Harbor County Chief Medical Examiner

Dan Burns, Coroner

360.537.6139

4. Tribal Contacts

Chehalis Contact:

Richard Bellon, Acting THPO

360.273.5911

Quinault Contacts:

Justine James, Cultural Resources

360.276.8215