Cultural Resource Consultants

Technical Memo 2009F-1

DATE: April 15, 2021

TO: Jeff Massie
Otak, Inc.

FROM: Margaret Berger, Principal Investigator

RE: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Kitsap County North Road Maintenance Facility Project, Kitsap County, Washington

DAHP Project No. 2021-04-02002

The attached report contains our final cultural resources assessment for the Kitsap County North Road Maintenance Facility Project in Kitsap County, Washington. Background research conducted by Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC did not result in the identification of historic structures or archaeological sites at the project location. Field investigations identified one historic-era glass bottle surface scatter (45KP318) and several spring board notch tree stumps. The site is of low-density and located in a disturbed context. It is recommended not eligible for listing on historic registers. A determination of "no historic properties effect" is recommended. No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended at this time. An inadvertent discovery protocol is provided. Please contact our office if you have any questions about our findings and/or recommendations.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2021-04-02002

Author: Jessica Gardner

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Kitsap County North Road Maintenance Facility Project, Kitsap County, Washington

Date of Report: April 15, 2021

County(ies): Kitsap Section: 6 Township: 26 North Range: 02 East

Quad: Port Gamble, WA Acres: 16

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☒ Yes ☐ No

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # ☒ No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:
45KP318

- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Kitsap County North Road Maintenance Facility Project, Kitsap County, Washington

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

This report contains a cultural resources assessment for the Kitsap County North Road Maintenance Facility Project in Kitsap County, Washington. On behalf of Kitsap County, Otak, Inc. requested that a cultural resources assessment be completed ahead of undertaking design of a new road maintenance shop on 16 acres of recently purchased undeveloped property located south of NE Rova Road and east of State Route (SR) 307/Bond Road NE, in north Kitsap County (Parcel No. 062602-2-064-2007). This project is being completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and Washington's Governor's Executive Order 05-05 (EO 05-05). Background research conducted by Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC (CRC) did not result in the identification of historic structures or archaeological sites at or adjacent to the project location. Field investigations identified one previously unrecorded historic-era archaeological site (45KP318), a glass bottle surface scatter. The site was of low-density and located in a recent road cut. It is recommended not eligible for listing on historic registers. A determination of "no historic properties affected" is recommended. No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended at this time. If project activities result in the discovery of archaeological materials, project staff should follow the inadvertent discovery protocol provided.

1.0 Administrative Data

1.1 Project Information

Report Title: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Kitsap County North Road Maintenance Facility Project, Kitsap County, Washington

Author: Jessica Gardner

Report Date: April 15, 2021

Location: The proposed project is located southeast of NE Rova Rd/Bond Rd NE (SR307) intersection in Kitsap County, Washington.

Legal Description: The proposed project is located in the SW¼NW¼ of Section 6, Township 26 North, Range 2 East, W.M. It is located on Kitsap County Tax Parcel 062602-2-064-2007.

USGS 7.5' Topographic Map: Port Gamble, WA (Figure 1).

Total Area Involved: 16 acres.

Regulatory Nexus: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and Washington Governor's Executive Order 05-05 (EO 05-05).

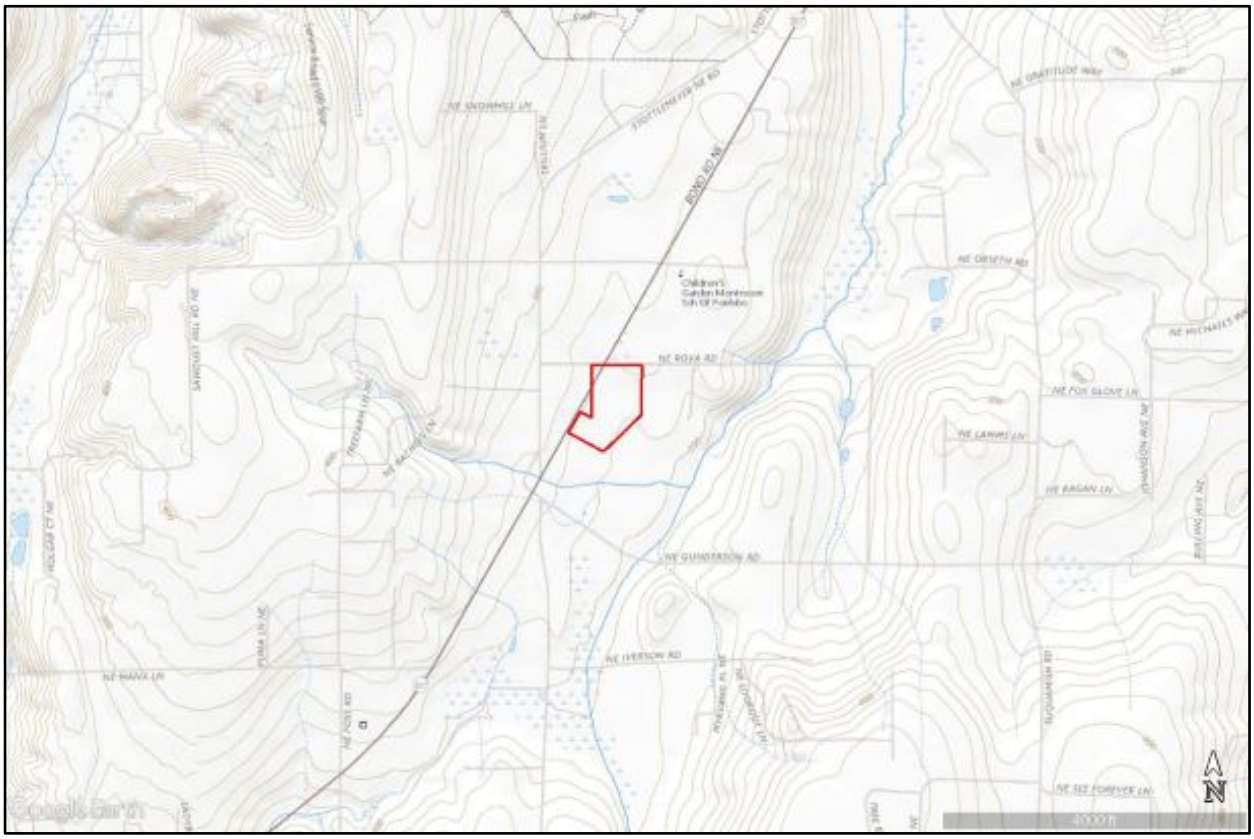

Figure 1. Portions of USGS Lofall and Port Gamble, Washington quadrangles annotated with project location in red.

1.2 Research Design

This cultural resources assessment was completed as a component of environmental review for the Kitsap County North Road Maintenance Facility Project. It sought to prevent adverse impacts to cultural resources during ground disturbing activities by evaluating whether archaeological sites or historic structures exist within the boundaries of the project. CRC's work was intended, in part, to assist in addressing state regulations pertaining to the identification and protection of cultural resources. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly disturbing archaeological sites without a permit from Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP); the Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly disturbing Native American or historic graves; and the Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves Act (RCW 68.60) calls for the protection and preservation of historic era cemeteries and graves. This assessment was also completed in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and EO 05-05.

Under Section 106, agencies involved in a federal undertaking must take into account the undertaking's potential effects to historic properties within the defined area of potential effects (APE) (36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)). Historic properties are typically defined as those 50 years or older. This process involves identifying and inventorying historic properties within the APE and evaluating those properties to determine if they are eligible for listing on the NRHP. If NRHP eligible historic properties are identified within the APE then potential adverse effects to the historic properties must be assessed, and a resolution of adverse effects recommended.

As a part of state agency biennial capital budget planning process, EO 05-05 requires all state agencies implementing or assisting capital projects using funds appropriated in the State's biennial Capital Budget to consider how future proposed projects may impact significant cultural and historic places. To do so, agencies are required to notify DAHP, the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA), and concerned tribes and afford them an opportunity to review and provide comments about potential project impacts. The goal behind the Order is to have the State be proactive in protecting our rich history for future generations and to use tax payer money wisely by avoiding unnecessary damage and loss of significant sites, structures, and buildings.

CRC's investigation consisted of (1) review of project information and correspondence provided by the project proponent; (2) examination of local archival, environmental, and archaeological datasets; and (3) field investigation to identify unrecorded archaeological sites and historic structures at the project location. On February 10, 2021, CRC contacted cultural resources staff at the Suquamish Tribe and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe on a technical staff to technical staff basis to inquire about project-related information or concerns (Appendix A). On February 12, 2020, a representative from the Suquamish responded that while the proposed project is within the adjudicated Usual & Accustomed fishing grounds and stations (U&A) of the Suquamish Tribe, the Tribe does not have any specific comments or concerns about the project at this time. Tribal correspondence was not intended to be or replace formal government-to-government consultation. This assessment considered the results of previous cultural resources studies completed in Kitsap County, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties at the project location, as well as other applicable laws, standards, and guidelines (per 36CFR800.4 (b)(1)) (DAHP 2020).

1.3 Project Description

Kitsap County is undertaking design of a new road maintenance shop on 16 acres of recently purchased undeveloped property located south of NE Rova Road and east of State Route (SR) 307/Bond Road NE, in north Kitsap County (Parcel No. 062602-2-064-2007). The new road maintenance shop will provide administrative offices for three supervisory personnel; crew dispatch, training, locker and washroom areas for 30 operation employees; vehicle maintenance bays; outdoor covered canopy parking for selected maintenance equipment and vehicles; uncovered parking for private vehicles; yard storage areas for maintenance materials; equipment and vehicle wash bay; and a vehicle and equipment fueling station. A Moderate Risk Waste Facility (MRWF) will also be located on the parcel. It is probable that additional office space for a Sheriff's Department employee will also be required. It is expected that, where feasible, use of common facilities will be considered.

For the purposes of this report, the APE for cultural resources (hereafter, "the project location") is understood to be the area described above and depicted in Figures 1 – 2.

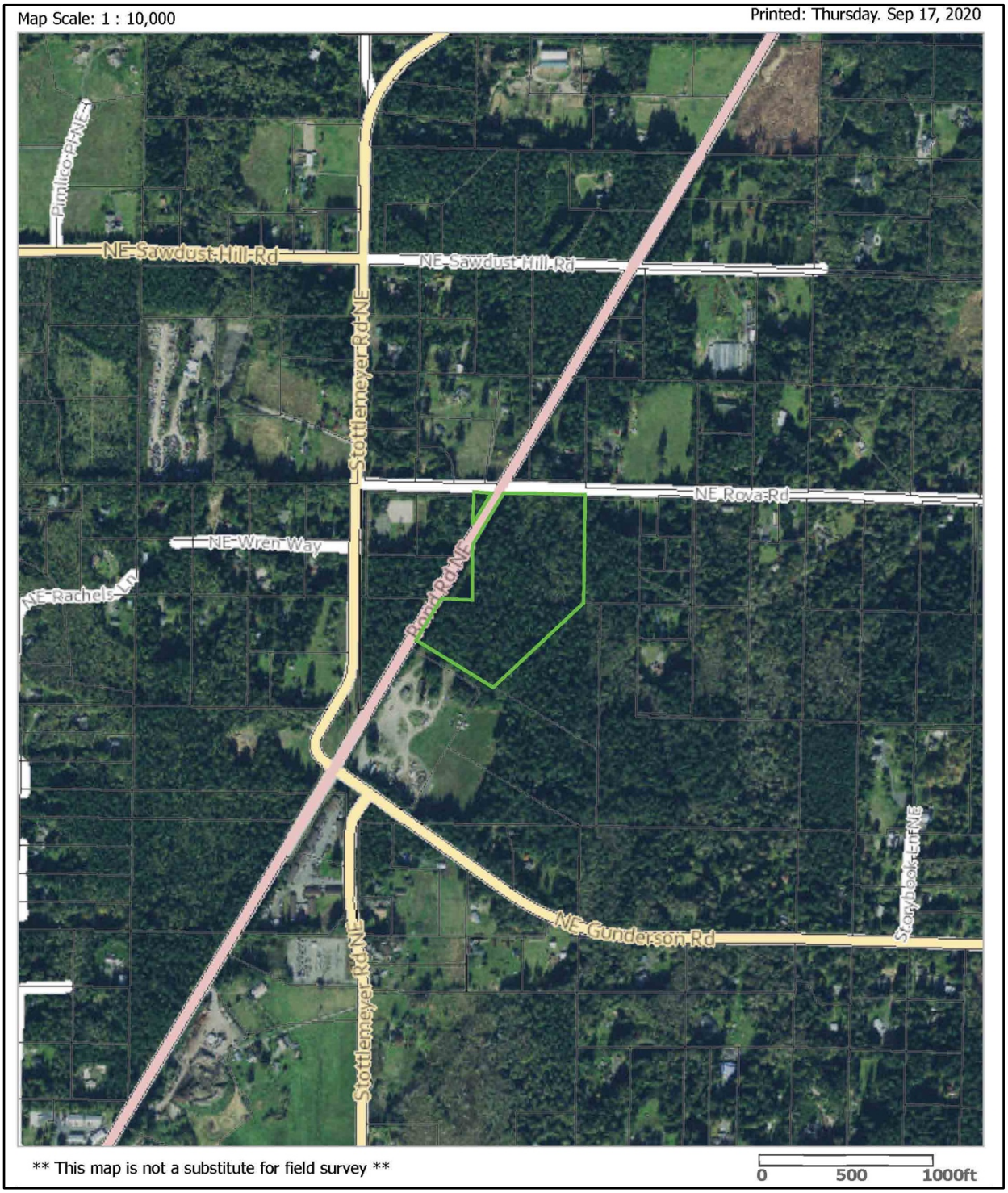

Figure 2. Satellite imagery and Kitsap County parcel map annotated with the project location in green.

2.0 Background Research

2.1 Overview

Background research was conducted in February and March 2021.

Recorded Cultural Resources Present: Yes [ ] No [x]
No previously recorded archaeological sites or historic structures have been recorded within or adjacent to the project location (DAHP 2021).

Context Overview: The following context overview summarizes environmental, historical, and archaeological information contained in local cultural resource reports; archaeological and historical data from DAHP and WISAARD; ethnographic resources; geological and soils surveys; historical maps and documents from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) United States Surveyor General Land Status & Cadastral Survey Records database; HistoryLink; Historic Map Works; HistoricAerials; University of Washington's Digital Collection; Washington State University's Early Washington Maps Collection; and CRC's library. This report's discussion of geology, archaeology, and history incorporates context information from CRC's previous work in northern Kitsap County (e.g. Berger 2014, Gardner et al. 2020, Kassa-Kleinschmidt 2018).

In this and subsequent sections, radiocarbon dates and age ranges based on those dates are presented in calibrated calendrical years ago (cal BP). This notation indicates that the radiocarbon date has been corrected using current methodologies. Other age estimates are given as years BP (before present).

2.2 Environmental Context

Overview: The project is within the *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western Hemlock) vegetation zone in the Willamette-Puget Lowland physiographic province characterized by the wide "trough" between the Coast and Cascade Ranges formed during the advance and retreat of Pleistocene epoch glaciers (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; McKee 1972). The project is located in the Central Puget Sound region, on the north end of the Kitsap Peninsula. It is situated in the uplands south of Port Gamble, being approximately 2.75 miles south southwest of the head of Port Gamble, 2.1 miles west-northwest of Miller Bay on Port Madison, 2.75 miles northeast of the head of Liberty Bay, and 3.87 miles southeast of the hood canal. A tributary for Gamble creek cuts a route approximately 450 ft south of the southern boundary of the project, flowing east to meet with Gamble Creek which flows north within 1,100 ft of the eastern boundary of the project. Gamble Creek then flows through several wetlands before emptying at the head of Port Gamble.

Locally, the project is within an unincorporated rural area of Kitsap County. It is located approximately 2.77 miles southeast of Breidablick, 3.37 miles northeast of Poulsbo, 3.86 miles northwest of Suquamish, and 5.12 miles west-southwest of Kingston. It is bounded to the north by NE Rova Rd and partially divided by Bond Road NE/SR 307 on the northwestern edge. Surface elevation within the project ranges from 219 to 245 ft above sea level with highest elevations located near the center of the west edge of the project, along the east edge of Bond

Road (Google 2021). The mapped terrain forms a shallow slope facing to the southeast (USGS 1997).

Geomorphology: The landscape of northwest Washington is a product of crustal deformation initiated by the Cascadia subduction zone; successive glacial scouring and deposition most recently during the Pleistocene; and landslides, erosion and deposition, and human activity during the Holocene (Troost and Booth 2008). During the Late Pleistocene or last glacial period (110,000 to 12,000 years BP), the Cordilleran ice sheet covered much of the American northwest and scoured the landscape during advance and retreat episodes initiated by localized climate fluctuations. The most recent glaciation was the Vashon Stade of the Fraser glaciation during which the Puget Lobe entered northwest Washington around 17,000 years BP (Thorson 1980). This final episode scoured the landscape producing moraine features and topographic lows prior to its recession.

The Puget Lobe reached the vicinity of present-day Seattle by about 14,500 years BP achieving its maximum extent near Olympia by 14,000 years BP (Booth et al. 2003). The onset of climatic warming caused the ice sheets to retreat to the north and began the transition into the Holocene. The Puget Lobe retreated past Seattle by 13,600 years BP (Booth et al. 2003). As the glacier receded during this more temperate period, meltwater became impounded behind the ice forming a series of proglacial lakes that eventually merged into Lake Russell, which extended roughly from the southern margin of present-day Whidbey Island to Olympia impounding low lying sections of the Puget Sound and adjacent river valleys (Bretz 1913; Waitt and Thorson 1983). Glacial Lake Russell merged with Lake Bretz (Minard and Booth 1988; Thorson 1981) before draining via the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The retreat of the glacier and draining of recessional meltwater resulted in the deposition of glacial till, outwash, glaciolacustrine, glaciomarine, and ice contact sediment in the Puget Lowland (Booth 1994; Booth et al. 2003). The uplands of the Puget Lowland are predominately compacted glacial drift interspersed by small lakes and peat bogs occupying surface depressions created during glacial retreat.

While sedimentation was widespread and voluminous during the Pleistocene, deposition during the Holocene has been more restricted occurring in river valleys and at the base of steep slopes (Booth et al. 2003). The uplands of the Puget Lowland are largely characterized by glacial till deposits that have been exposed since the end of the Pleistocene epoch. Deposition in these areas during the Holocene, has been minimal and generally limited to the built up of organic matter on the forest floor.

Mapped Surface Geologic Units: The project is within the mapped surface geologic unit of Qgd, Pleistocene continental glacial drift (WA DNR 2021). It is further defined by Yount et al (1993) as Qvt, Late Pleistocene Vashon Till. Vashon Till is described as a nonsorted, nonstratified mix of clay, silt, sand, and gravels up to boulder-size. The till tends to be very stiff and impermeable, leading to bogs in relatively flat areas. It is typically 1 to 2 meters (m) thick but can be up to 25 m thick locally.

Mapped Soil Units: Soils mapped in the project location consist of the following in descending order of mapped acreage: Poulsbo gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes, about 11 acres;

McKenna gravelly loam, about 3 acres; Sinclair very gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, about 2 acres; and Kitsap silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, less than one acre (USDA NRCS 2021). A band of Poulsbo gravelly sandy loam occupies the center of the project from the intersection of NE Rova Rd and Bond Rd NE to the southeast edge of the project location. The western third is mapped as two north-to-south oriented, parallel bands of Sinclair very gravelly sandy loam to the west and McKenna gravelly loam to the east. The northeast corner is mapped as overlapping units of Kitsap silt loam, McKenna gravelly loam, and Sinclair very gravelly sandy loam.

Poulsbo gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes, forms on terraces and moraines from a parent material of basal till with volcanic as in the upper part (USDA NRCS 2021). A typical soil profile is described as two strata of gravelly ashy sandy loam, 0 to 24 inches, above very gravelly sandy loam, 24 to 60 inches below the surface (bs). The unit is considered to drain moderately well with the water table approximately 12 to 30 inches bs. A layer of densic material approximately 20 to 40 inches bs creates a feature restrictive to hand excavation.

McKenna gravelly loam forms on depressions (USDA NRCS 2021). A typical soil profile is described as gravelly ashy loam, 0 to 6 inches; very gravelly loam, 6 to 24 inches; and very gravelly sandy loam, 28 to 41 inches bs. The unit is considered to drain poorly with the water table 0 to 6 inches bs. A layer of densic material approximately 20 to 39 inches bs creates a feature restrictive to hand excavation.

Sinclair very gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, forms on till plains from a parent material of basal till (USDA NRCS 2021). A typical soil profile is described as three strata of very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 60 inches bs. The unit is considered to drain moderately well with the water table approximately 18 to 29 inches bs. A layer of densic material approximately 20 to 30 inches bs creates a feature restrictive to hand excavation.

Kitsap silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, forms on terraces from a parent material of lacustrine deposits with volcanic ash in the upper part (USDA NRCS 2021). A typical soil profile is described as ashy silt loam, 0 to 5 inches; silty clay loam, 5 to 35 inches; and stratified silt to silty clay loam, 35 to 60 inches bs. The unit is considered to drain moderately well with the water table approximately 18 to 30 inches bs.

2.3 Paleoclimate and Vegetation

The paleoclimate of the Pacific Northwest during the late Pleistocene and Holocene is defined by four periods, which exhibit general trends based on variations in temperature and moisture (Kopperl et al. 2016:37-38).

- 17,000 to 13,000 cal BP: the region was much cooler and drier compared to the present.
- 13,000 to 7000 cal BP: the retreat of glacial ice and increased solar radiation led to higher temperatures, less precipitation, colder winters, and more severe summer droughts compared to the present.

- 7000 to 5000 cal BP: cooler, moister conditions returned to the region, with temperature ranges similar to the present. The current maritime climate regime of the Puget Sound region was fully established by the end of this period.
- 5000 cal BP to present: climatic conditions have undergone short-term fluctuations such as the Little Ice Age (500 to 100 cal BP) and the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (1100 to 700 cal BP).

Regional fluctuations in temperature and moisture have supported different plant communities through time. Following glacial recession and meltwater subsidence, landforms stabilized, and vegetation began to return. Newly exposed soils were first colonized by lodgepole pine, Sitka spruce, and western hemlock. As temperatures rose between 12,000 and 10,000 cal BP, trees advanced to higher elevations while lowland forests became dominated by Douglas fir, red alder, and bracken fern. These patterns continued into the early and middle Holocene. Present-day vegetation communities emerged after 6000 cal BP. Western red cedar and western hemlock became important components of mid-low elevation forests while Alaska cedar, mountain hemlock, and silver fir emerged at cooler, moister higher elevations.

Today, the project location is situated within the Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis)* vegetation zone, which stretches along the Washington and Oregon coasts. The zone's wet, mild climate supports diverse plant taxa and is responsible for some of the richest soils in the region. Vegetation communities consist of Sitka spruce, western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), with shore pine also present along the shorelines. In forest understories, dense growths of sword fern, redwood sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*), false lily of the valley (*Maianthemum dilatatum*), and Siberian miner's-lettuce (*Claytonia sibirica*) are common. Salal, Pacific rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*), and evergreen huckleberry dominate sand dunes and steep, ocean-facing slopes (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:59-60).

2.4 Archaeological Context

Overview: Thousands of years of human occupation of the Puget Sound have been summarized in a number of archaeological, ethnographic, and historical investigations over the past several decades that provide a regional context for evaluating the project (e.g., Greengo 1983; Kopperl 2016; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Morgan 1999; Nelson 1990). Archaeological evidence suggests the presence of nomadic hunter-gatherers not long after glaciers retreated, meltwaters subsided, and landforms stabilized during the late Pleistocene to early Holocene. Following deglaciation, subsequent changes to landforms, climate, and vegetation influenced the available resources and, consequently, the spatial distribution of human activities. Similar to elsewhere, human land use was generally structured around the value of natural resources available in local environments including fresh water, terrestrial and marine food resources, forests, and suitable terrain.

The Puget Lowlands have yielded little evidence of human presence on the landscape dating to the late Pleistocene-early Holocene. The culture during this period is often referred to as Paleoindian, associated more with the Clovis culture, or Paleoarchaic, associated more with the Western Stemmed Tradition along the Pacific Coast of North America (Ames et al. 2016). Information about these cultures has been compiled from relatively few archaeological sites

including 45KP139 representing an isolated Clovis Point near Yukon Harbor in southern Kitsap County (Stein et al. 2004). While early evidence of human occupation is relatively sparse, archaeological sites dating to the early to mid-Holocene are more commonly found. Recorded archaeological sites on the Kitsap Peninsula include 45KP9, which may potentially date as early as the Olcott Phase (Jermann 1983).

Archaeological Chronologic Sequence: A synopsis of the cultural chronology identified in the Puget Sound region is provided by Berger (2014:4-5):

> Archaeologists have identified an early period of occupation dated to between 9000 – 5000 B.P. (before present) based on broad similarities in site and lithic assemblages. Many of the early sites are associated with the Olcott Complex in Western Washington, which are contemporaneous with similar Cascade Phase sites identified east of the Cascade Mountains. Olcott sites consist of lithic workshops and temporary hunting camps that contain leaf-shaped projectile points and tools and flakes made from locally available cobbles and are found on glacial outwash surfaces in inland riverine settings (Morgan et al. 1999). The Olcott complex is believed to be representative of highly mobile hunter-gatherers who typically did not utilize marine resources (Carlson 1990), and several Olcott sites have been documented and studied throughout Western Washington and the Olympic Peninsula.
>
> After 5000 B.P., archaeological evidence suggests a change in settlement patterns and subsistence economy in the region. From 5000 – 3000 B.P. an increasing number of tools were manufactured by grinding stone, and more antler and bone material was used for tool production. Living floors with evidence of hearths and structural supports suggesting more long-term site occupation are more common during this period in contrast to the Olcott Complex. On Puget Sound, evidence of task-specific, year-round, broad-based activities, including salmon and clam processing, woodworking, and basket and tool manufacture, date from approximately 4200 B.P. (Larson and Lewarch 1995).
>
> Characteristic of the ethnographic pattern in Puget Sound, seasonal residence and logistical mobility, occurred from about 3000 B.P. Organic materials, including basketry, wood and food stuffs, are more likely to be preserved in sites of this late pre-contact period, both in submerged, anaerobic sites and in sealed storage pits. Sites dating from this period represent specialized seasonal spring and summer fishing and root-gathering campsites and winter village locations. Sites of this type have been identified in the Puget Sound lowlands, typically located adjacent to, or near, rivers or marine transportation routes. Fish weirs and other permanent constructions are often associated with large occupation sites. Common artifact assemblages consist of a range of hunting, fishing and food processing tools, bone and shell implements and midden deposits.

2.5 Native Peoples

Traditional Territory: The project location is near the interface of the traditional territories of the Suquamish, S'Klallam, and Tuwa'duxq (Twana) peoples (Elmendorf and Kroeber 1992; Smith 1941; Snyder 1968; Spier 1936; Suttles and Lane 1990). These groups practiced a seasonal subsistence economy that included hunting, fishing, and plant food horticulture. The Tuwa'duxq are now known as the Skokomish Tribe, and locally, the S'Klallam are represented by the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe and the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.

The Suquamish Tribe is named for the village of "*Su'quab*" on Agate Pass, considered the largest of their winter village sites and the location of the famous "Old-Man" house, the largest known shed-roof house in the South Coast Salish region (Ruby et al. 2010:326; Schalk and Rhode 1985; Suttles and Lane 1990:491). The village was located approximately 4 miles southeast of the current project. The territory of the Suquamish covered much of Kitsap

Peninsula reaching from Case Inlet in the south to Admiralty Inlet in the north; from Hood Canal to the west and including Blake Island, Bainbridge Island, and parts of Whidbey Island to the east. As previously discussed by Chambers (2006) and others (e.g., Larson and Lewarch 1995), ethnohistoric economies of people in the Puget Sound area were structured upon a variable rotation of seasonally available resources. Permanent villages provided a central hub from which seasonal activities radiated. During the spring, summer and fall, temporary camps were utilized while traveling to obtain resources that included foodstuffs such as fish, shellfish, waterfowl, deer, roots and berries. Salmon was the single most important food source and was caught in weirs, traps, nets and other fashioned implements (Smith 1940). Local Indian people shared many broadly defined traditions with their inland Puget Sound neighbors, including subsistence emphasis on salmon and other fish, land game, and a wide variety of abundant vegetable foods, and household and village communities linked by family and exchange relations (Suttles and Lane 1990).

The S'Klallam and neighboring tribes utilized the resources afforded by the foothills and higher slopes of the Olympic Mountains, coastal resources of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the interspersed open prairie grasslands, streams, and wetlands for fishing, hunting, and gathering activities (Suttles 1990:456). The S'Klallam spent winters in villages, which were primarily at relatively sheltered locations on bays off of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Villages were composed of vertical-planked, gable-roofed houses. The rest of the year was spent gathering resources throughout the eastern Olympic Peninsula, Hood Canal, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. When away from the winter village, people lived in rectangular houses composed of a wooden frame covered by woven rush or grass mats (Gunther 1927).

The Tuwa'duxq occupied lands on both sides of Hood Canal (Gibbs in Spier 1936:32), including the shores and drainages of Hood Canal, from Port Ludlow in the north to the Skokomish River drainage in the south (Elmendorf and Kroeber 1992). The Tuwa'duxq followed a seasonal round, acquiring food resources in small work groups intensively in the spring, summer, and autumn, and spending winters in villages on protected bays near mouths of streams. There were nine Tuwa'duxq winter villages located on the shoreline of Hood Canal, a settlement and summer camp areas in the vicinity of Seabeck (Elmendorf and Kroeber 1992:54). The Tuwa'duxq and Suquamish engaged in trade, facilitated by a trail linking Hood Canal to the head of Dyes Inlet and Manette (Elmendorf and Kroeber 1992:292-293).

Place Names: Early ethnographers documented locations of villages and names of resource areas, water bodies, and other cultural or geographic landscape features from local informants (Smith 1941; Snyder 1968; Spier 1936; Waterman 2001). Knowledge of these features contributes to the broader archaeological context of the project location and the nature of the archaeology that may be encountered during this assessment. Named places and village sites tended to be located along major waterways, river confluences, and/or the mouths of streams and creeks. This is evidenced by John Adams, who indicated that the Suquamish "didn't have camps back in timber. Always had houses along the shore –just went back to hunt" (Snyder Field notes: John Adams, in James and Martino 1984:7-8).

No place names or references specific to the project are noted in these sources (Elmendorf and Kroeber 1192; Smith 1941; Snyder 1968; Spier 1936; Waterman 2001). The nearest village was *x̣ʷóyečd,* located at the head of Liberty Bay, approximately 2.9 miles southwest of the project location (Snyder 1968:133; Waterman 2001:51, 199). The permanent winter village was said to host several families in a shed-roofed house at the mouth of the creek. The area was rich in resources with several kinds of salmon in the creek, mushrooms along the banks, and deer found inland. Waterman (2001:51) described the mud flats as "extensive" and "bottomless." Several other villages, forts, and camping grounds were noted along the eastern shores of the peninsula, such as the village of *Su'quab, or daxʷklébeal*, on Agate Pass, and camping grounds *daxʷc̓kʷéb* at Miller Bay and *qáqax̣ʷac* at Appletree Cove (Snyder 1968). Of note is the village of *sdeu'wap*, meaning "noon, broad daylight" (Waterman 2001:190) located on the eastern side of the inlet of Port Gamble, into which Gamble Creek drains. In the post-contact period, the village was referred to as "Little Boston" and was inhabited by a largely Klallam population drawn in by work at the local sawmill in Port Gamble (Elmendorf Kroeber 1992). Informants for Elmendorf and Kroeber (1992) indicated the location was "aboriginally Twana" or "anciently … Suquamish" with the more recent population being Klallam, indicating the location had a long history of habitation.

Numerous place names have been recorded in north Kitsap County primarily on the shorelines of Liberty Bay to the south, Port Madison to the east, and the Hood Canal to the northwest (Elmendorf and Kroeber 1992:Map 2; Snyder 1968; Waterman 2001:206). The nearest were recorded as follows:

- A trail which travelled from "Old Man House" to the head of Port Gamble bay and likely passed within 1 to 1.5 miles east of the project location (Snyder 1968:134).
- *Stce'yûx*, meaning "bay" which was used in reference to Port Gamble harbor, approximately 2.75 miles north-northeast of the project location (Waterman 2001:190).
- *Tq³tu'sid* and *A'tsap* were located on Miller Bay approximately 2 miles east of the project location. *Tq³tu'sid,* meaning "where a creek empties into an estuary," was used to refer to the winding slough at the upper end of Miller Bay, with *A'tsap*, both referring to and defined as the "head of [Miller] bay" (Waterman 2001:191).
- A trail which led from "Old Man House" to a cranberry bog, approximately 2.7 miles south-southeast of the project (Snyder 1968:134).
- *słča'wks,* was used to refer to the eastern shoreline of the Hood Canal, between King Spit at Bangor and Port Gamble and meant "farthest down stretch" (Elmendorf and Kroeber 1992:54). The shoreline was used by Twana families for temporary summer camps while participating in late summer clam digging.

2.6 Nineteenth and Twentieth Century History

Spanish explorers first visited the Northwest Coast in 1774 followed by British Royal Navy Captain George Vancouver and Lieutenant Peter Puget, who first explored the Puget Sound area, in 1792 (Marino 1990). By 1833, the Hudson's Bay Company established a presence in the Puget Sound region and stimulated development and economic intrigue in the region. After the United States government gained full control of the Puget Sound region in 1846, many settlers claimed land under the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 which promoted homestead settlement in the Oregon Territory allowing individuals to claim 320 acres of land and married couples to

claim 640 acres with the provision that they would cultivate the land for four consecutive years. The Washington Territory was organized in 1853 with Isaac I. Stevens appointed as the governor and ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs (Marino 1990). By the mid-1850s, Euro-American settlement in the region had drastically affected Native American people and their traditions. The United States government and local Tribal groups entered into a series of treaties. These treaties stated that signatory Tribes would cede their traditional lands to the United States government and settle within designated reservations. Signatory Tribes would retain rights of resource gathering in their usual and accustomed territory. The relocation of Native American peoples to reservations opened wide swaths of land for Euro-American settlement throughout the region. This in conjunction with the enactment of the Homestead Act of 1862, which afforded United States citizens the opportunity to claim 160 acres of surveyed government land, helped hasten the settlement of the American west and the Puget Sound region.

The Port Madison Indian Reservation, established in 1855 with the Point Elliot Treaty and expanded in 1864, occupied the lands to the east and south of Miller Bay (Ruby et al 2010:327). Under the Treaty of Point No Point in 1854, the S'Klallam peoples were relegated to the Skokomish Reservation to the south, outside of their traditional territory. Those living at Point Julia on Port Gamble chose to remain there, working at the local mill and building their homes from the lumber produced there. The community came to be called Little Boston. In 1938 a 1,234 acre reservation was established for the Port Gamble Band of S'Klallam Indians, and the community was moved to the bluff above the spit (Beckwith et al. 2002; Wilma 2003).

The following synopsis is derived from information provided by LeWarne (2011), Ott (2007), and Wilma (2003, 2006). The first Euro-American settlers to arrive in Kitsap County were associated with the construction of mill sites at Port Gamble and Port Madison in 1853 and logging camps in Poulsbo in 1860. Travel during this era was most reliable by water, with privately owned steamers, rowboats, and canoes ferrying people and goods to ports around the sound. Cross-country travel was limited to shoreline trails and those cut to purpose, such as a trail from Liberty Bay to Port Gamble cut in 1884 in order to access the lumber mill at Port Gamble. Early logging operations tended to focus along the shoreline where access was easy, going inland as needed. As part of his logging operation, Ivar Moe and his sons cut approximately 30 miles of standard gauge railroad tracks so that inland logs could be brought to the shoreline of Liberty Bay. Regional transportation remained focused on shoreline destinations or long cross-country routes until the 1920s, when private lines offered limited automobile ferry service to the newly improved Port of Kingston public dock, and 1930s when an automobile ferry system was established by the Black Ball Line of the Puget Sound Navigation Company, allowing for greater cross-Sound interaction (Ott 2010). The Black Ball line and other private ferry systems were purchased by Washington State in 1951, regulating the ferry schedule and fees. The construction of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge in 1950 and the Hood Canal Floating Bridge in 1961 helped to further connect Kitsap County with the rest of the Puget Sound and Olympic Peninsula, opening it up for tourism and residential growth (Long 2004; Wilma 2006). A previous Kingston-Poulsbo Road, which relied on segment-developed roadways, was rerouted as Bond Road in the 1960s, before being added to the state highway system as SR 307 in 1992 (Kiers 2015; USGS 1937).

Large lumber mills would often have relatively high turnover, with early laborers working long enough to earn what was necessary to start their own claims. Port Gamble, operating as a mill and company town, fought this by enacting a six-month contract and providing meals and housing. As the mill grew, so did the available company-provided amenities, including a general store, dance hall, community hall, flour mill, and cookhouse. By the 1920s a service station was added due to the growing use of automobiles, which also signaled the increasing mobility of the population who could now afford to live further from the company town. The fortune of the company often fluctuated, effected by changes in technology, demand spurred by war, and price drops caused by surplus. The Port Gamble mill operated until 1995 when it was closed and dismantled. The town site has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is currently operated as a Rural Historic Town supported through tourism (Wilma 2003).

Poulsbo, with its more centralized location, became a commercial hub for the area with the addition of the post office and grocery in 1886. Land, once cleared of timber, became farms often run by the wife as the husband worked in the local lumber mills or other industries. As Poulsbo expanded, so did the economic opportunities, such as cod fishing and poultry. Today the town is mainly supported by the Bangor naval base and tourism (Ott 2007; Wilma 2006).

2.7 Historical Records Search

Review of historical maps and aerial imagery provided an understanding of the historic and modern land use, and ownership of the project. The General Land Office (GLO) conducted early cadastral surveys to define or re-establish the boundaries and subdivisions of Federal Lands of the United States so that land patents could be issued transferring the title of the land from the Federal government to individuals. These maps and land serial patent records provide information on land ownership in the 1800s. The GLO produced a map of Township 26 North, Range 2 East, including the project location, and neighboring Townships and Ranges in 1860 (Figure 3; USSG 1860a, b, c, d). The survey depicted the project vicinity as approximately 500 ft north of a tributary for a creek flowing north to Port Gamble and approximately 1,000 ft north of the head of a tributary creek flowing south into Dogfish (Liberty) Bay. A small northeast-facing slope was mapped to the immediate southwest of the project, with another slope illustrated approximately 0.5 miles to the northwest. A north to south tending "Trail from Port Madison to Port Gamble" was mapped to the east in the vicinity of Port Gamble Rd NE, and passed within approximately 0.96 mile of the project location. No other cultural markers such as homesteads or Indian villages were noted in the project vicinity (USSG 1860a, b, c, d). Land patents on file at the Bureau of Land Management (2021) identify the project as within lands patented to James E. Dunphey in 1891 (BLM Serial/Accession Nr. WASAA 079919; Authority: May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original [12 Stat. 392]; Total Acres: 160.30). In 1898, the project location was mapped within a landscape that was described as a "timbered area" (USGS 1898). By 1910 the area had been logged off and was considered "adapted to intensive farming, pasturage, and fruit growing" (USGS 1910).

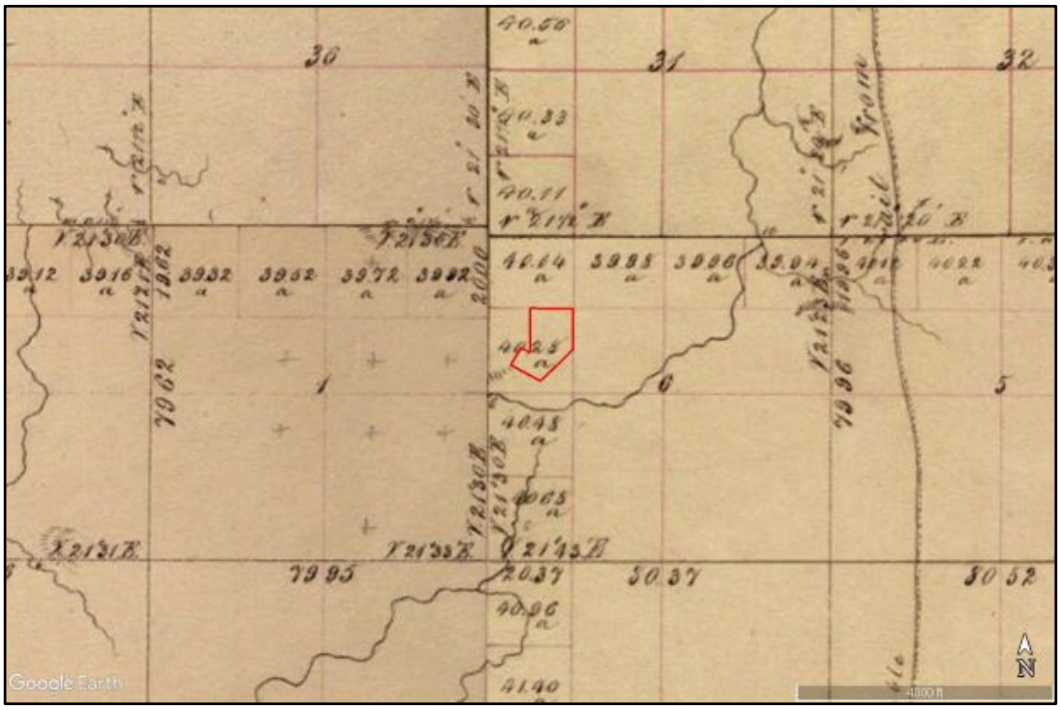

Figure 3. Portions of 1860 cadastral surveys of Townships 26 and 27 North, Ranges 1 and 2 East, annotated with project location.

County atlases and aerial imagery provide information regarding project location land ownership and use during the 1900s and 2000s. County atlases of the project location are available beginning in 1909 (Historic Mapworks 2021). Topographic maps of the area available beginning in 1937 (NGMDB 2021). An atlas from 1909 depicted the project location as within the southwest portion of approximately 320 acres owned by John Nelson (Anderson 1909). The closest roads were mapped along the north and west section lines, along modern-day Sawdust Hill Rd to the north and Stottlemeyer Rd to the west. A creek was mapped in a similar route to that of the 1860 cadastral survey of the area. While structures were present on the map, none were depicted within the project vicinity.

By 1926, Section 6 was heavily subdivided with the SW¼NW¼, including the project location, divided into six 5-acre lots and one 10-acre lot (Metsker 1926). The project location fell within three of the 5-acre lots, held individually by O. Akerberg, John Sagdahl, and Charles Stanley, and the 10-acre lot, held by the county. Boundaries and ownership continued to change within the project location, reflected in the development of the unlabeled Rova Rd and the mapping of structures to the northeast of the project by 1937 (Figure 4; Kroll 1940; USGS 1937). These records also defined modern-day Stottlemeyer Rd as part of the "Kingston-Poulsbo Road" or "BP No. 15" thoroughfare (Kroll 1940; USGS 1937). At this time, properties within the project location were also being consolidated, with ownership in the SW¼NW¼ quarter of Section 6 as follows: the county owned the west half and the southeast eighth; J. B. Travis owned the 20-acres lot in the northeast quarter; and Charles Stanley still owned a 5-acre lot in the west half of the southeast corner (Metsker 1940). By 1970 three quarters of the SW¼NW¼ of Section 6, including all of the project location, was owned by Arness Tree Farms Inc., who owned several semi-contiguous parcels throughout Section 6 (Metsker 1970). Few developmental changes were

noted in topographic maps until 1969 when maps were updated through photorevision (USGS 1953a). These maps depicted a new, unlabeled Bond Road cutting through the northwest corner of the project location and structures mapped to the southeast of the project.

Figure 4. Portion of 1937 USGS Port Gamble, Washington Quadrangle annotated with project location in red.

In addition, drainage systems within the project vicinity appeared to change by 1955 (1953b). The creek to the south of the project originally appeared to be the head of the local drainage of Gable Creek. However, by 1955, Gable Creek was depicted starting near Lincoln Rd over 1.5 miles to the south, and the local creek converged with it in a new perpendicular confluence to the southeast of the project location.

Historic aerial imagery of the project location is available beginning in 1951 (NETR 2021). Aerial imagery from 1951 depicted the project location as within a moderately wooded sixteenth-section with an approximately 5-acre lot cleared in the east half of the southwest-quarter. By 1969, Bond Rd was established cutting through the landscape, and the project location, and variations in vegetation were beginning to be visible. Shadows indicated the project location was likely forested predominantly with deciduous and/or younger trees while the 10-acre lot in the southeast corner of the sixteenth-section appeared to host more conifers and towering single-trunk trees. The previously cleared 5-acre lot had begun to grow trees within the project location while the remainder was being developed. Images from 1990 and 2006 showed an increase in conifers within the project location, causing a general blending of the area's forests. Slight indentations and lines of shadows were the only indications that the project location may have been divided by cut trails, pathways, or roads. Between 2006 and 2009 the small triangle formed between Bond Road and the project location was cleared. No major changes could be seen within the project location in these images.

2.8 Cultural Resources Database Review

A review of the WISAARD database identified cultural resource studies, precontact and postcontact archaeological sites, and historic properties in the vicinity of the project. This information provides details about the nature and likelihood of cultural resources at the project location (DAHP 2021). Two cultural resources, a cemetery and an historic shed, were recorded within one-mile of the project. No cultural resource surveys, register-listed properties, or archaeological sites were recorded within one-mile of the project.

One cemetery was recorded within one-mile of the project location. The Cherry Grove Memorial Park is located 0.8 mile southwest of the southwest corner of the project location (DAHP 2021). It was established in 1997 (Lewis Chapel 2021).

One historic inventory property was recorded within one mile of the project. The recorded shed was located near 4344 NE Gunderson Rd, approximately 0.5 mile southeast of the project location. It was described as a one-story wooden outbuilding with construction details suggesting a 1930s build date (Stevenson 2013). The shed was recommended not eligible for listing on an historic register by the field recorder, but has not had a formal determination made.

The closest cultural resource survey was recorded within 1.2 miles of the project location and was conducted along SR 307/Bond Rd in association with the placement of mile post markers along the state highway (Bundy 2007). The survey concluded through visual inspection that the limited work areas were previously disturbed and no subsurface investigations were required in the project vicinity. The closest subsurface investigations occurred 1.75 miles north of the project at the intersection of Port Gamble Road and SR 307/Bond Rd in association with a roadway improvement project (Kiers 2008). Improvements at the noted intersection included altered route interactions and a new street lamp. Two shovel probes were placed near the intersection in locations of limited prior disturbance. Shovel probe stratigraphy was described as developed silty loam soil horizons over a fine grained, silty sand, glacial outwash (Kiers 2008:7-8). No cultural resources were identified through this survey.

Recorded archaeological sites are concentrated along the shorelines of local bays and inlets with the closest recorded sites, 45KP32 and 45KP33, located on Miller Bay, 2.4 miles east-southeast of the project location (DAHP 2021). These were identified as precontact camps and described as dense and extensive shell middens with fire modified rocks, situated on the eroding banks of Miller Bay (Rhode 1984a, b). The sites were identified through surface inspections.

The closest register-listed historic property is the Frank Carlson Farm, located approximately 1.06 miles southwest of the project location at 22119 Foss Rd NE. The farm is described as a ca. 1925 barn with a 1953 home, the remains of a 1900 dwelling, and associated agricultural outbuildings (Smith and Smith 2015). The farm was added to the Washington Heritage Barn Register in 2015 for local significance (Houser 2017).

3.0 Archaeological Expectations

3.1 Archaeological Predictive Models

State Model: The DAHP statewide predictive model uses environmental data associated with documented archaeological sites to identify areas at which undocumented sites may be found (Kauhi and Markert 2009). Environmental categories included in the model are elevation, slope, aspect, distance to water, geology, soils, and landforms. The model contains five probability ranks: (1) low risk, (2) moderately low risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) high risk, and (5) very high risk. The model ranks the project as primarily moderate risk with small sections near the northwest corner and south boundary ranked as high risk in association with mapped wetland and intermittent stream routes.

Olympic Peninsula Model: According to Schalk's (1988) predictive model for the identification of precontact cultural resources on the Olympic Peninsula, which can be generalized for other areas around the Puget Sound, and summarized by Lewarch et al. (1993), the resources that most influence the spatial distribution of people on the landscape would be 1) anadromous fish runs, 2) shellfish beds, and 3) marine fish in tide flats and deep offshore waters. Consequently, the material record of precontact people on the landscape would be found along shorelines, slightly inland in protected flat areas, and near the mouths of freshwater rivers and creeks. Higher probability inland locations would include areas near lakes and marshes which offered freshwater and a more diverse array of plant and animal resources (Lewarch et al. 1993). Moderate probability areas would be relatively flat areas overlooking drainage systems that were used for hunting posts or trails. Lower probability areas were described as closed canopy evergreen forests that were less productive for plant and animal resources and may have been used for gathering cedar bark, overland travel, and/or hunting that would have resulted in a low-density material record likely obscured by widespread and periodic historic-era logging. According to the model, the project locations can be described as predominantly low-to-moderate probability due to the historic tree cover of the area with increasing probability in the vicinity of intermittent stream and wetland resources.

3.2 Archaeological Expectations

This assessment combines the above cultural resources database review and predictive modeling results with information about local geomorphology, settlement patterns, and post-depositional processes to evaluate the possibility that archaeological deposits will be encountered at the project location. The project is within an environment characterized by landforms and soils derived from Pleistocene era glacial action. Holocene era depositions are likely to be minimal with the exception of alluvial or lacustrine sediments deposited by creeks or wetlands. Historic era logging, clearing, and road development has likely turbated the majority of near-surface sediments within the project location. This disturbance would have diminished the probability for intact Holocene era sediment and, therefore, any intact archaeological deposits.

At the time of this survey, no recorded precontact archaeological sites were identified within the immediate vicinity of the project, and ethnographically named places and camping grounds have been recorded nearby in association with inlets, bays, and resource rich bogs. Manifestations of the precontact and ethnohistoric record that may be present within the project locations could

include evidence of activities such as procurement and processing of plant, animal, and/or mineral resources, overland travel, or temporary camps, as well as ceremonial or religious activities that may be represented by an array of deposits or materials such as fire-modified rock, lithic or bone tools or implements, basketry, or lithic waste flake scatters that likely resulted from human activity around the periphery of more permanent settlements in the vicinity. Historic-period archaeological materials may be associated with historic-era logging, domestic activities, and/or transportation development and could consist of a variety of materials, most likely lost or discarded tools or debris, remains of domesticated animals, and/or sanitary cans or other food waste materials.

4.0 Field Investigations

Total Area Examined: The entire project (16 acres)

Areas not examined: None.

Date(s) of Survey:

Weather and Surface Visibility: Weather was clear and cool to warm. Mineral soil visibility was generally poor at approximately ten percent due to leaf litter and/or dense vegetation.

Fieldwork conducted by: Jessica Gardner and Breann Stoner. Notes are on file with CRC.

Field Methodology: Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian surface survey and subsurface investigations. Surface survey was conducted in route to probe locations, targeting areas of exposed surface sediments, tree roots and root balls, or potential surface or vegetation modifications. Subsurface investigations were completed through the excavation of shovel probes on an 80 meters (m) by 80 m survey grid. Probe locations were determined through pre-field mapping and located using a handheld GPS unit, with field alterations as appropriate. Probes were manually excavated to be approximately 40 centimeters (cm) wide and terminate up to 100 cm below the surface, or 20 cm into intact glacial sediments, whichever was shallower. Sediments were passed through a ¼-inch hardware mesh to screen for artifacts. Probes were backfilled following documentation.

5.0 Results and Recommendations

5.1 Investigation Results

Surface Investigations: Surface survey of the project was conducted to observe the conditions within the project and to gauge the nature and likelihood for the project to contain as-yet unrecorded cultural deposits. The project is an irregular polygon which encompasses an area of rolling forest terrain (Figure 5). The landscape can be described as three semi-parallel, shallow ridges running north to south, with the west ridge extending from SR 307/Bond Rd at the north edge of the project to the southwest corner; the central ridge extending from the near-center of the north edge of the project to the southern tip of the project; and the eastern ridge located along the eastern bounds of the project location. A shallow valley or depression is formed by the west and central ridges, being narrow and shallow near the north end and widening at the south edge

of the project. A wetland occupies the south half of the depression (Photo Point (PP) 1; Figure 6). The east and central ridges are separated by a creek which enters the project near the northeast corner and exits near the southeast corner, flowing south (PP 2; Figure 6). Vegetation within the project is largely composed of native species with an over story of second or third growth cedar, pine, hemlock, and some deciduous trees, and an understory of huckleberry, Oregon grape, salal, sword fern and trailing blackberry (PP 3; Figure 7). Some holly was noted at the northeast corner of the project location and may have spread from neighboring homes.

Figure 5. Satellite image of project location annotated with project boundary (red), and approximate locations of road cuts (yellow), creek and wetland (blue), springboard notch stumps (square icons), historic-era bottle scatter (hexagonal icon), and photo points (PP) (orange star).

Figure 6, PP 1. Representative image of wetland, as seen from southwest boundary. View to the east-northeast.

Figure 7, PP 2. Overview of creek flowing south near the eastern boundary of the project location. View to the northwest.

Figure 8, PP 3. Representative image of typical vegetation within the project location. View to the south-southwest.

Three road cuts are located within the project location. The first is located along the east side of SR 307/ Bond Rd and appears to be a recent disturbance. A water main is associated with the road as indicated by locate markers and associated infrastructure (PP 4; Figure 9). The second is located in the southwest corner of the project and extends from the southwest boundary toward the neighboring parcel at the center of the west edge (See Figure 5). A pedestrian survey of this cut identified a surface scatter of whole and broken historic-era bottles, as described below (see Section 5.2). The third road cut appears to be the oldest of the three with downed trees and mosses on the path (PP 5; Figure 10). It enters near the south tip of the project, travelling north toward the center. It splits just south of the center of the project location, with one leg veering directly east and the other winding a short way toward the west. The eastern leg continued to the eastern boundary, ending at the creek. Two percolation test pits were observed along the road cut, between the southern edge and the center of the project (PP 6; Figure 11). Exposed profiles can be described as topsoil above weathered and unweathered glacial sediments, matching the stratigraphy seen in the shovel probes (see Subsurface Investigations). The trenches were partially covered in mosses. The archaeologists also observed several large stumps with springboard notches within the project location (PP 7; Figure 12). These stumps were located on the central ridge (see Figure 5) with those located on the west side of the ridge showing mild to extensive post-felling fire damage.

Figure 9, PP 4. Overview of south end of Road cut 1. View to the south.

Figure 10, PP5. Representative image of Road cut 3. View to the southwest.

Figure 11, PP 6. Representative image of typical percolation test pit profile.

Figure 12, PP 7. Representative image of springboard notch stump. View to the northwest.

Subsurface Investigation: Subsurface survey was accomplished through the excavation of 12 shovel probes (Figure 13; Table 1). Rough terrain and tree cover limited the accuracy of the handheld GPS units to an average error of 10 m +/-, thus the grid was used as a guide to find appropriately spaced locations with placement based on the terrain and surface observations. Probe 2 was moved approximately 15 m west of the original location to avoid the flagged wetlands. Probe 12 was moved 10 m northeast to a narrow shelf on the steep slope to increase likelihood of encountering intact sediments. A typical profile can be described as topsoil (loam) above weathered glacial (gravelly, loamy or silty sand) above unweathered glacial (gravelly to slightly gravelly sand) (Figure 14). All probes were negative for archaeological deposits. No intact historic or precontact archaeological materials or buried anthropogenic surfaces were identified during the course of this survey.

Figure 13. Satellite image of project location annotated with project boundary (red) and approximate locations of road cuts (yellow), wetlands and creeks (blue), and shovel probes (circular icons).

Table 1. Probe locations and descriptions.

Probe #	Field #	Probe Location (WGS84 Zone 10, UTM coordinates, +/- 10 meters)	Stratigraphic Description (depths are centimeters below surface [cmbs])	Archaeological Materials Found
1	BS-2	529600 m E 5291330 m N	0-19 – **Topsoil** – Dark brown loam, 10% gravels, 10% roots 19-47 – **Weathered Glacial** – Yellowish brown fine grained sandy loam, 20-30% gravels 47-95 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Light brown fine grained sand, 20-30% small pebbles, subangular to rounded	None
2	JG-3	529665 m E 5291330 m N	0-4 – **Duff/leaf litter** 4-8 – **Topsoil** – Dark brown to black, organic-y, sandy loam, 30-40% roots, gradual boundary 8-17 – **Weathered Glacial** – Strong brown silty sand to loamy sand, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, subangular to rounded, firm, gradual boundary 17-55 – **Weathered Glacial** – Yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand with some silts, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, ~10% roots, slightly firm to firm, moist 55-90 – **Weathered Glacial** – Pale brown to yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand, ~20% pebbles to medium gravels, ~10% roots, moist 90-93 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Pale yellowish brown sandy loam, ~10% small gravels, subangular to rounded, very firm, moist Moved 15 m west of plotted location to avoid flagged wetland boundary. Terminated due to compaction/ in glacial. Water table at base.	None
3	BS-6	529680 m E 5291410 m N	0-6 – **Topsoil** – Dark brown silty loam, 10% gravels, 40% roots 6-51 – **Weathered Glacial** – Yellowish brown silty fine grained sand, 20-30% gravels, large cobble 51-80 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Light gray silty fine grained sand, 20-30% gravels, compact Water table at 78 cmbs.	None

Probe #	Field #	Probe Location (WGS84 Zone 10, UTM coordinates, +/- 10 meters)	Stratigraphic Description (depths are centimeters below surface [cmbs])	Archaeological Materials Found
4	JG-6	529680 m E 5291490 m N	0-5 – **Duff/leaf litter** 5-10 – **Topsoil** – Dark brown to black, organic-y, sandy loam, 30-40% roots and branches, gradual boundary 5-10 – **Weathered Glacial** – Strong brown silty sand to loamy sand, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, subangular to rounded, firm, gradual boundary 10-43 – **Weathered Glacial** – Yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand with some silts, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, ~10% roots, slightly firm to firm, moist 43-90 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Pale brown to yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand, ~20% pebbles to medium gravels, ~10% roots, becoming very firm Terminated due to compaction with narrowing caused by root obstruction at ~70 cmbs.	None
5	JG-2	529680 m E 5291570 m N	0-3 – **Duff/leaf litter** 3-10 – **Topsoil** – Dark brown to black, organic-rich, sandy loam, 10-20% roots, gradual boundary 10-25 – **Weathered Glacial** – Strong brown silty sand to loamy sand, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, subangular to rounded, ~10% roots, firm, gradual boundary 20-57 – **Weathered Glacial** – Yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand with some silts, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, few to no roots, slightly firm to firm 57-77 – **Weathered Glacial** – Pale brown to yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand, ~20% pebbles to medium gravels, few to no roots 77-90 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Pale yellowish brown sandy loam, ~10% small gravels, subangular to rounded, ~10% oxidation, very firm Terminated due to compaction, in glacial.	None
6	JG-1	529760 m E 5291570 m N	0-5 – **Duff/leaf litter** 5-10 – **Topsoil** – Dark brown to black, organic-rich, sandy loam, 30-40% roots and branches, gradual boundary 10-20 – **Weathered Glacial** – Strong brown silty sand to loamy sand, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, subangular to rounded, firm, gradual boundary 20-70 – **Weathered Glacial** – Yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand with some silts, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, ~10% roots, slightly firm to firm 70-100 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Pale brown to yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand, ~20% pebbles to medium gravels, ~10% roots Water table at base.	None

Probe #	Field #	Probe Location (WGS84 Zone 10, UTM coordinates, +/- 10 meters)	Stratigraphic Description (depths are centimeters below surface [cmbs])	Archaeological Materials Found
7	BS-5	529760 m E 5291490 m N	0-13 – **Topsoil** – Dark brown silty loam, 10% gravels, 40% roots 13-58 – **Weathered Glacial** – Yellowish brown silty fine grained sand, 20-30% gravels, large cobble 58-93 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Light gray silty fine grained sand, 20-30% gravels, compact	None
8	JG-4	529760 m E 5291410 m N	0-9 – **Duff/leaf litter** 9-22 – **Topsoil** – Dark brown to black, organic-y, sandy loam, 30-40% roots, gradual boundary 22~25 – **Weathered Glacial** – Strong brown silty sand to loamy sand, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, subangular to rounded, firm, gradual boundary ~25~50 – **Weathered Glacial** – Yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand with some silts, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, ~10% roots, slightly firm to firm ~50~90 – **Weathered Glacial** – Pale brown to yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand, ~20% pebbles to medium gravels, ~10% roots 90-97 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Pale yellowish brown to light gray fine grained sand, ~10-20% gravels, very firm	None
9	BS-3	529760 m E 5291330 m N	0-12 – **Topsoil** – Dark brown loam, 10% gravels, 20% fine roots 12-68 – **Weathered Glacial** – Yellowish brown fine grained sandy loam, 20-30% gravels 68-82 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Light gray fine grained sand, 20-30% gravels, compact	None
10	BS-4	529840 m E 5291410 m N	0-14 – **Topsoil** – Dark brown silty loam, 10% gravels, 40% roots 14-52 – **Weathered Glacial** – Yellowish brown silty fine grained sand, 20-30% gravels, large cobble 52-80 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Light gray silty fine grained sand, 20-30% gravels, compact	None
11	JG-5	529850 m E 5291490 m N	0-9 – **Duff/leaf litter** 9-17 – **Topsoil** – Dark brown to black, organic-y, sandy loam, 30-40% roots, large firm chunk of soil in matrix, gradual boundary 17-27 – **Weathered Glacial** – Strong brown silty sand to loamy sand, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, subangular to rounded, ~10% roots, firm, gradual boundary 27-51 – **Weathered Glacial** – Yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand with some silts, ~20% pebbles to small gravels, ~10% roots, slightly firm to firm 51-84 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Pale brown to yellowish brown fine to medium grained sand, ~20% pebbles to medium gravels, ~10% roots, moist - wet Terminated on unknown hard surface of either a rock or compaction.	None

Probe #	Field #	Probe Location (WGS84 Zone 10, UTM coordinates, +/- 10 meters)	Stratigraphic Description (depths are centimeters below surface [cmbs])	Archaeological Materials Found
12	BS -1	529847 m E 5291577 m N	0-12 – **Topsoil** – Very dark brown loam, 10% gravels, 30% roots 12-39 – **Weathered Glacial** – Brown fine grained sandy loam, 20% gravels 39-50 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Light yellowish brown fine grained sandy loam, 40% gravels, large roots Terminated due to large roots. Placed on terrace above creek. New unit (BS-1.5) shifted 1 m north to avoid roots and achieve greater depth.	None
12 (2)	BS-1.5	529847 m E 5291578 m N	0-26 – **Colluvium** – Brown fine grained sandy loam, 20% gravels, 20% roots 26-74 – **Weathered Glacial** – Light yellowish brown fine grained sandy loam, 30% gravels with few small cobbles 74-91 – **Unweathered Glacial** – Light yellowish brown fine grained loamy sand, few (10%) gravels	None

Figure 14. Representative image of typical soil profile. Image of Probe 2.

5.2 Cultural Resources Identified

5.2.1 Physical Description

Pedestrian surface survey identified a surface scatter of historic-era container glass and container glass shards in a road cut in the southwest corner of the project location. This was recorded as archaeological site 45KP318 (Attachment B).

Archaeological Site 45KP318: The scatter extended approximately 2 m north to south and 0.5 m east to west and was observed in the eastern tire rut of a road cut (Figure 15). Materials observed include an amethyst glass bottle neck with a crown finish; a small, clear glass bottle neck with external continuous thread; a clear bottle glass base; several amethyst tinted glass shards; three small aqua glass shards; and several clear glass container shards of multiple thicknesses (Figure 16). One aqua glass and one clear glass shard each have embossed lettering but do not have enough lettering present for identification. Variation in material and manufacture indicate a minimum of 5 containers were represented. Materials and closures indicate the containers can be loosely dated to ca. 1890s to 1910s (Lindsey 2020).

Figure 15. Overview of historic scatter annotated with approximate scatter boundary in yellow. View to the east.

Figure 16. Image of items observed in historic scatter (45KP318).

5.2.2 Evaluation of Significance

Eligibility Criteria: These structures were evaluated for their significance based on criteria for listing on the NRHP and the Washington Heritage Register (WHR). According to NRHP assessment criteria developed by the National Park Service (NPS), historical significance is conveyed by properties:

> A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
> B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
> C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
> D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [NPS 2002:2].

According to the NRHP guidelines, the "essential physical features" of a property must be intact for it to convey its significance, and the resource must retain its integrity, or "the ability of a property to convey its significance" (NPS 2002:44). The seven aspects of integrity are:

- Location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred);
- Design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property);
- Setting (the physical environment of a historic property);

- Materials (the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property);
- Workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory);
- Feeling (a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time); and
- Association (the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property) [NPS 2002:44].

Criteria used for assessment of potential eligibility for the Washington Heritage Register (WHR) are similar to NRHP criteria. Criteria to qualify include:

- A building, site, structure or object must be at least 50 years old. If newer, the resource should have documented exceptional significance.
- The resource should have a high to medium level of integrity, i.e. it should retain important character defining features from its historic period of construction.
- The resource should have documented historical significance at the local, state or federal level. [DAHP 2020:1]

Archaeological Site 45KP318: This low-density scatter can be dated to ca. 1890s to 1910s. As a bottle dump it has no known association with a person or event. It is recommended not eligible under Criteria A or B. The materials are few and deposit lacks distinctive characteristics of content or composition. The site is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The bottle scatter has not yielded as yet unknown information important to pre-history or history and is unlikely to do so. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

The site is a low-density scatter in a disturbed context. It lacks integrity of association, materials, setting, or location. It is recommended not eligible for listing on NRHP or WHR.

5.3 Conclusions, Findings, and Recommendations

This assessment was conducted to determine potential effects of this project on cultural resources. Investigations included pedestrian survey and excavation of 12 shovel probes. A ca. 1890s to 1910s glass bottle scatter (45KP318) was identified in a road cut in the southwest corner of the project location. The surface scatter was of low density and in a disturbed context. It is recommended not eligible for listing on historic registers. No other cultural resources were identified within the project location. No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended at this time. A determination of "no historic properties affected" is recommended.

If project activities result in the discovery of archaeological materials, project staff should halt work in the immediate area and contact the technical staff at DAHP and representatives of identified area Tribes, as outlined in the inadvertent discovery protocol described below (Attachment C). Work should be stopped until further investigation and appropriate consultation have concluded. In the event that human remains are inadvertently revealed, project staff should immediately stop work, cover, and secure the remains against further disturbance, and contact law enforcement personnel, consistent with the provisions set forth in RCW 27.44.055 and RCW 68.60.055.

6.0 Limitations of this Assessment

No cultural resources study can assess with complete certainty whether archaeological sites, historic properties, or traditional cultural properties exist at a project location. The information presented in this report is based on professional opinions derived from CRC's analysis and interpretation of available documents, records, literature, and information identified in this report and on field investigation and observations. The conclusions and recommendations presented apply to current and reasonably foreseeable project conditions. The data, conclusions, and interpretations in this report should not be construed as a warranty of subsurface conditions. They do not apply to site changes of which CRC is not aware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

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Appendix A. Correspondence with Tribes.

Cultural Resource Consultants

Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
Stormy Purser
31912 Little Boston Rd NE
Kingston, WA 98346

February 10, 2021

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Kitsap Co N Road Maintenance Facility Project, Kitsap County, Washington

Dear Stormy:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

The project is located in Section 6, Township 26 North, Range 02 East Willamette Meridian at southeast of NE Rova Rd/Bond Rd NE (SR307) intersection in Kitsap County, Washington. Kitsap County is undertaking design of a new road maintenance shop on 16 acres of recently purchased undeveloped property located south of NE Rova Road, and east of State Route 307/Bond Road NE, in north Kitsap County (Parcel No. 062602-2-064-2007). The new road maintenance shop will provide administrative offices for three (3) supervisory personnel; crew dispatch, training, locker and washroom areas for thirty (30) operation employees; vehicle maintenance bays; outdoor covered canopy parking for selected maintenance equipment and vehicles; uncovered parking for private vehicles; yard storage areas for maintenance materials; equipment and vehicle wash bay; and a vehicle and equipment fueling station. A Moderate Risk Waste Facility (MRWF) will also be located on the parcel. It is probable that additional office space for a Sheriff's Department employee will also be required. It is expected that, where feasible, use of common facilities will be considered.

We are in the process of reviewing available information. Background research will include a site files search at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, review of previously recorded cultural resource reports, and review of pertinent published literature and ethnographies. Results of our investigations will be presented in a technical memo.

We are aware that not all information is contained within published sources. Should the Tribe have additional information to support our assessment, we would very much like to include it in our study. Please contact me at sonja@crcwa.com or 360-395-8879 should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Sonja Kleinschmidt, Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. PO BOX 4159, SEATTLE, WA 98194
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com

Cultural Resource Consultants

Suquamish Tribe
Stephanie Trudel
PO Box 498
Suquamish, WA 98392-0498

February 10, 2021

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Kitsap Co N Road Maintenance Facility Project, Kitsap County, Washington

Dear Stephanie:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

The project is located in Section 6, Township 26 North, Range 02 East Willamette Meridian at southeast of NE Rova Rd/Bond Rd NE (SR307) intersection in Kitsap County, Washington. Kitsap County is undertaking design of a new road maintenance shop on 16 acres of recently purchased undeveloped property located south of NE Rova Road, and east of State Route 307/Bond Road NE, in north Kitsap County (Parcel No. 062602-2-064-2007). The new road maintenance shop will provide administrative offices for three (3) supervisory personnel; crew dispatch, training, locker and washroom areas for thirty (30) operation employees; vehicle maintenance bays; outdoor covered canopy parking for selected maintenance equipment and vehicles; uncovered parking for private vehicles; yard storage areas for maintenance materials; equipment and vehicle wash bay; and a vehicle and equipment fueling station. A Moderate Risk Waste Facility (MRWF) will also be located on the parcel. It is probable that additional office space for a Sheriff's Department employee will also be required. It is expected that, where feasible, use of common facilities will be considered.

We are in the process of reviewing available information. Background research will include a site files search at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, review of previously recorded cultural resource reports, and review of pertinent published literature and ethnographies. Results of our investigations will be presented in a technical memo.

We are aware that not all information is contained within published sources. Should the Tribe have additional information to support our assessment, we would very much like to include it in our study. Please contact me at sonja@crcwa.com or 360-395-8879 should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Sonja Kleinschmidt, Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. PO BOX 4159, SEATTLE, WA 98194
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com

Tribal Archaeologist
Archaeology and Historic Preservation Department
Treaty Protection and Natural Resources Division
THE SUQUAMISH TRIBE
Post Office Box 498
Suquamish, WA 98392-0498
Phone (360) 394-8533
Fax (360) 598-4666

February 12, 2021

Sonja Kleinschmidt
Cultural Resource Consultants
P.O. Box 4159
Seattle, WA 98194

RE: Kitsap Co N Road Maintenance Facility Project, Kitsap County, Washington
Request for Traditional Cultural Property Information Suquamish Tribe Reference: 21-2-12-2

Dear Sonja:

Thank you for consulting with the Suquamish Tribe regarding CRC's cultural resources assessment for the Kitsap Co N Road Maintenance Facility Project in Kitsap County, Washington. While the proposed project is within the adjudicated Usual & Accustomed fishing grounds and stations (U&A) of the Suquamish Tribe, the Tribe does not have any specific comments or concerns about the project at this time. Please contact me at 360-394-8533 or via e-mail at strudel@suquamish.nsn.us as additional project information becomes available, and please send us a copy of the finalized report for our records.

Sincerely,

Stephanie E. Trudel

Stephanie E. Trudel
Archaeologist

Appendix B. Archaeological Site Form

STATE OF WASHINGTON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Smithsonian Number: 45KP00318
County: Kitsap

Date: 4/5/2021 **Human Remains?** ☐ **DAHP Case No.:**

Compiled By: Jessica Gardner Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC

Archaeological Sites are exempt from public disclosure per RCW 42.56.300

SITE DESIGNATION

Site Name:

Field/Temporary ID:

Site Type: Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this request for determination of eligibility meet the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the site
☐ meets ☑ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

Criteria

Statement of Significance

This low-density scatter can be dated to ca. 1890s to 1910s. As a bottle dump it lacks any known association with a person or event. It is recommended not eligible under Criteria A and B. The materials are few and deposit lacks distinctive characteristics of content or composition. The site is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The bottle scatter has not yielded any information important to pre-history or history and is unlikely to do so. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

Integrity

The site is a low-density scatter in a disturbed context. It lacks integrity of association, feeling, setting, and location.

SHPO Determination

Eligibility Potentially Eligible **Determined On** 4/15/2021

Determined By

SHPO Comments

SITE LOCATION

USGS Quad Map Name(s): PORT GAMBLE

T: 26 **R:** 02 **E/W:** E **Section:** 06

UTM: Zone: 10 **Easting:** 529643 **Northing:** 5291329

Latitude: 47.7746 **Longitude:** -122.6043 **Elevation (ft/m):**

Drainage, Major: Hood Canal **Drainage, Minor:** Port Gamble-Frontal Hood Canal **River Mile** 3

Aspect **Slope**

Location Description (General to Specific):

Site is located in the central Puget Sound, on the northern uplands of the Kitsap Peninsula. It is located within the Gable Creek drainage basin, approximately 3 miles south-southwest of the mouth of the creek. The site is located approximately 1,000 ft northwest of a tributary for Gable Creek. Locally it is 150 ft southeast of SR 307/Bond Rd, and 1,060 ft northeast of the Stottlemeyer Rd/Bond Rd intersection. It is located within a local forest road cut.

Directions (For Relocation Purposes):

From Poulsbo, head northeast on SR 307/ Bond Rd. From the Stottlemeyer Rd/Bond Rd intersection, continue approximately 1,140 ft to the small gravel turn-out at the south end of the eastern guard rail. From the turn-out walk approximately 70 ft northeast to the corner of the property, turning southeast at the corner and continuing approximately 40 ft to the road cut. Follow the road cut approximately 186 ft south to the site. As the crow flies, the site is approximately 170 ft south-southeast of the SR 307/Bond Rd turn-out.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Narrative Description (Overall Site Observations)**:**

The site is defined as a historic debris/scatter observed in the eastern tire rut of a road cut which provided access between Kitsap County Parcels 062602-3-033-2003 (to the south) and 062602-2-049-2007 (to the north). The site is located approximatley 150 ft southeast of SR 207/Bond Rd and was observed through pedestrian survey. The site extends approximately 2 m north to south and 0.5 m east to west. It is composed of glass bottle fragments dated to the 1890s through 1910s (Lindsey 2020).

Site Dimensions (Overall Site Dimensions)**:**

Length: 2 meters **Direction:** N-S **Width:** .5 meters **Direction:** E-W

Method of Horizontal Measurement: tape

Depth: unknown **Method of Vertical Measurement:** subsurface not observed

Vegetation (On Site)**:**

Local: Local vegetation is composed of second or third growth timbers and native shrubs (salal, huckleberry, trailing blackberry).

Regional: The project is within the Tsuga heterophylla (Western Hemlock) vegetation zone.

Landforms (On Site)**:**

Local: The site is located on a moderate slope of a shallow ridge.

Regional: The site is located within the glacial uplands of northern Kitsap County.

Water Resources (Type)**:** The site is within 170 ft of a local wetland, approximately 700 ft west of a local drainage creek for the Gable Creek system, and approximately 1,000 ft northwest of mapped tributary of Gable Creek.

Distance: 700 ft

Permanence:

CULTURAL MATERIALS AND FEATURES

Narrative Description (Specific Inventory Details)**:**

Materials observed include an amethyst glass bottle neck with a crown finish; a small, clear glass bottle neck with external continuous thread; a clear bottle glass base; several amethyst tinted glass shards; three small aqua glass shards; and several clear glass container shards of multiple thicknesses. One aqua glass and one clear glass shard each have embossed

lettering but do not have enough lettering present for identification. Variation in material and manufacture indicate a minimum of 5 containers were represented. Materials and closures indicate the containers can be loosely dated to ca. 1890s to 1910s (Lindsey 2020).

Method of Collection:

Materials were observed through surface survey and left in field following documentation.

Location of Artifacts (Temporary/Permanent)**:**

In situ

SITE AGE

Component Type	Historic
Dates	ca. 1890-1910s
Dating Method	bottle material and closure analysis
Phase	
Basis for Phase Designation	

SITE RECORDERS

Observed By	**Address**
Jessica Gardner	PO Box 4159, Seattle, WA 98194

Date Recorded: 4/5/2021

Recorded by (Professional Archaeologist)**:** Jessica Gardner

Organization:	Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC	**Phone Number:**	360-572-4871
Address:	PO Box 4159, Seattle, WA 98194	**Email:**	Jessica.n.gardner@gmail.com

SITE HISTORY

Previous Archaeological Work:

N/A

LAND OWNERSHIP

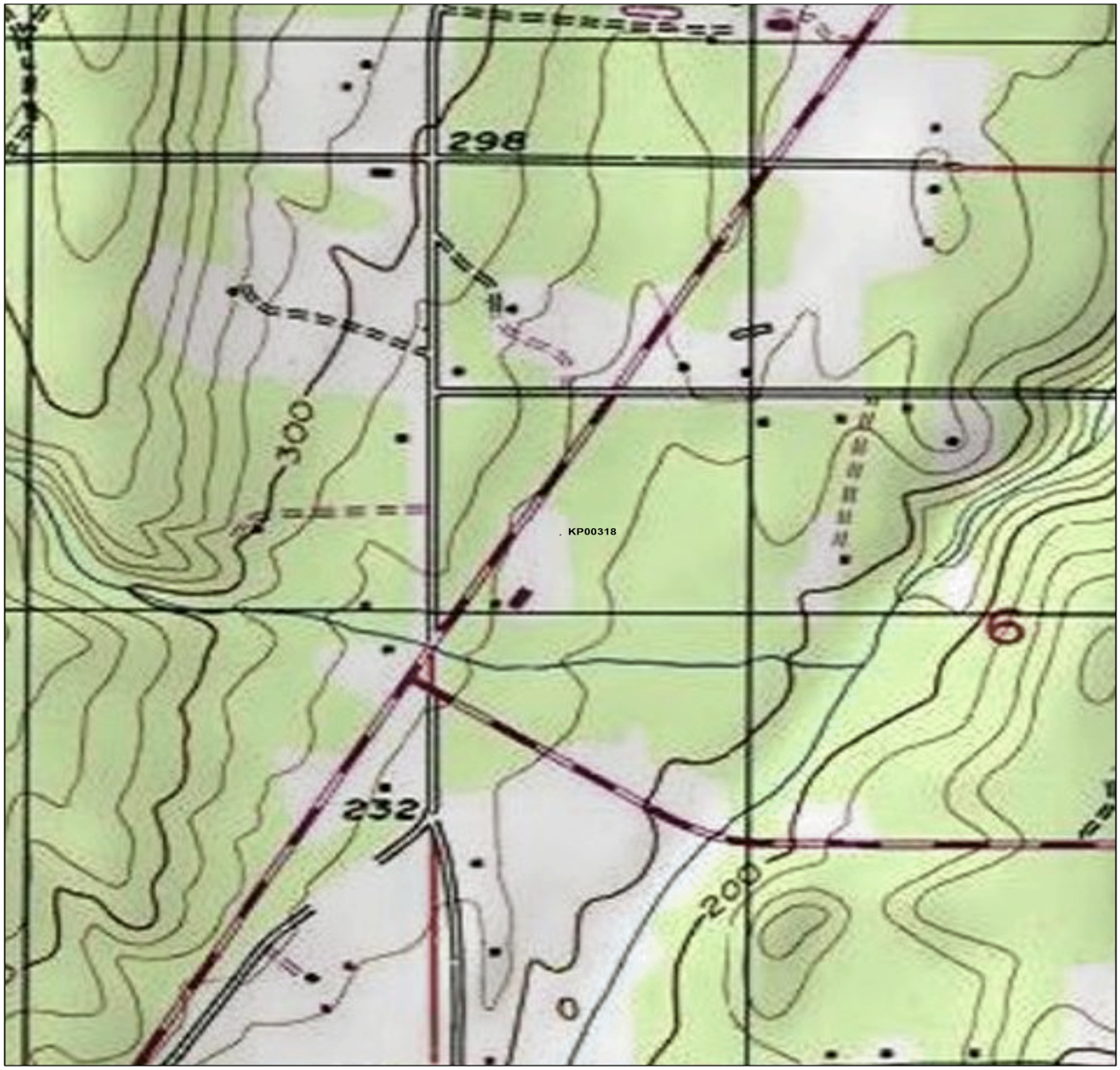
Owner	**Address**	**Parcel**
Kitsap County	614 DIVISION ST MS 26, PORT ORCHARD, WA 98366	062602-2-064-2007

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Items/Documents Used in Research:

Lindsey, B.
2021 Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website. Electronic resource, https://sha.org/bottle/index.htm, accessed April 5, 2021.

USGS MAP



April 15, 2021

1:8,235

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

SKETCH MAPS

Source Information Google Earth 2020

Photographs, Tables and Additional Information

Photo ID	519317
Title	Overview of site area
Year Taken	2021
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	annotated with scatter boundary in yellow
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	view to the east
Source	4/5/2021 Inventory - Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC
Copyright	☐

Photo ID	519314
Title	Image of items observed in field
Year Taken	2021
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	4/5/2021 Inventory - Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC
Copyright	☐

Appendix C. Inadvertent Discovery Plan

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

PLAN AND PROCEDURES FOR THE DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

To request ADA accommodation, including materials in a format for the visually impaired, call Ecology at 360-407-6000 or visit https://ecology.wa.gov/accessibility. People with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. People with a speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.

Site Name(s): Kitsap County North Road Maintenance Facility Location: NE Rova Rd/Bond Rd NE (SR307) (T26N, R2E, Sec. 6)

Project Lead/Organization: Jacques Dean/Kitsap County County: Kitsap

If this Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) is for multiple (batched) projects, ensure the location information covers all project areas.

1. INTRODUCTION

The IDP outlines procedures to perform in the event of a discovery of archaeological materials or human remains, in accordance with applicable state and federal laws. An IDP is required, as part of Agency Terms and Conditions for all grants and loans, for any project that creates disturbance above or below the ground. An IDP is not a substitute for a formal cultural resource review (Executive 05-05 or Section 106).

Once completed, **the IDP should always be kept at the project site** during all project activities. All staff, contractors, and volunteers should be familiar with its contents and know where to find it.

2. CULTURAL RESOURCE DISCOVERIES

A cultural resource discovery could be prehistoric or historic. Examples include (see images for further examples):

- An accumulation of shell, burned rocks, or other food related materials.
- Bones, intact or in small pieces.
- An area of charcoal or very dark stained soil with artifacts.
- Stone tools or waste flakes (for example, an arrowhead or stone chips).
- Modified or stripped trees, often cedar or aspen, or other modified natural features, such as rock drawings.
- Agricultural or logging materials that appear older than 50 years. These could include equipment, fencing, canals, spillways, chutes, derelict sawmills, tools, and many other items.
- Clusters of tin cans or bottles, or other debris that appear older than 50 years.
- Old munitions casings. ***Always assume these are live and never touch or move.***
- Buried railroad tracks, decking, foundations, or other industrial materials.
- Remnants of homesteading. These could include bricks, nails, household items, toys, food containers, and other items associated with homes or farming sites.

The above list does not cover every possible cultural resource. When in doubt, assume the material is a cultural resource.

3. ON-SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

If any employee, contractor, or subcontractor believes that they have uncovered cultural resources or human remains at any point in the project, take the following steps to ***Stop-Protect-Notify***. **If you suspect that the discovery includes human remains, also follow Sections 5 and 6.**

STEP A: Stop Work.

All work must stop immediately in the vicinity of the discovery.

STEP B: Protect the Discovery.

Leave the discovery and the surrounding area untouched and create a clear, identifiable, and wide boundary (30 feet or larger) with temporary fencing, flagging, stakes, or other clear markings. Provide protection and ensure integrity of the discovery until cleared by the Department of Archaeological and Historical Preservation (DAHP) or a licensed, professional archaeologist.

Do not permit vehicles, equipment, or unauthorized personnel to traverse the discovery site. Do not allow work to resume within the boundary until the requirements of this IDP are met.

STEP C: Notify Project Archaeologist (if applicable).

If the project has an archaeologist, notify that person. If there is a monitoring plan in place, the archaeologist will follow the outlined procedure.

STEP D: Notify Project and Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) contacts.

Project Lead Contacts

Primary Contact		Alternate Contact	
Name:	Jacques Dean	Name:	
Phone:	360-509-1583	Phone:	
Email:	Jdean@co.kitsap.wa.us	Email:	

Ecology Contacts (completed by Ecology Project Manager)

Ecology Project Manager		Alternate or Cultural Resource Contact	
Name:		Name:	Liz Ellis
Program:		Program:	Water Quality Grants & Loans
Phone:		Phone:	360-407-6429
Email:		Email:	liz.ellis@ecy.wa.gov

STEP E: Ecology will notify DAHP.

Once notified, the Ecology Cultural Resource Contact or the Ecology Project Manager will contact DAHP to report and confirm the discovery. To avoid delay, the Project Lead/Organization will contact DAHP if they are not able to reach Ecology.

DAHP will provide the steps to assist with identification. DAHP, Ecology, and Tribal representatives may coordinate a site visit following any necessary safety protocols. DAHP may also inform the Project Lead/Organization and Ecology of additional steps to further protect the site.

Do not continue work until DAHP has issued an approval for work to proceed in the area of, or near, the discovery.

DAHP Contacts:

Name: Rob Whitlam, PhD
Title: State Archaeologist
Cell: 360-890-2615
Email: Rob.Whitlam@dahp.wa.gov
Main Office: 360-586-3065

Human Remains/Bones:

Name: Guy Tasa, PhD
Title: State Anthropologist
Cell: 360-790-1633 (24/7)
Email: Guy.Tasa@dahp.wa.gov

4. TRIBAL CONTACTS

In the event cultural resources are discovered, the following tribes will be contacted. See Section 10 for Additional Resources.

Tribe:	Suquamish Tribe	Tribe:	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
Name:	Dennis Lewarch	Name:	Stormy Purser
Title:	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Title:	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Phone:	360-394-8529	Phone:	360-297-6358
Email:	dlewarch@suquamish.nsn.us	Email:	thpo@pgst.nsn.us
Tribe:		Tribe:	
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Phone:		Phone:	
Email:		Email:	

Please provide contact information for additional tribes within your project area, if needed, in Section 11.

5. FURTHER CONTACTS (if applicable)

If the discovery is confirmed by DAHP as a cultural or archaeological resource, or as human remains, and there is a partnering federal or state agency, Ecology or the Project Lead/Organization will ensure the partnering agency is immediately notified.

Federal Agency:		State Agency:	
Agency:		Agency	
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Phone:		Phone:	
Email:		Email:	

6. 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. Follow the steps under ***Stop-Protect-Notify.*** For specific instructions on how to handle a human remains discovery, see: *RCW 68.50.645: Skeletal human remains—Duty to notify—Ground disturbing activities—Coroner determination—Definitions*.

Suggestion: If you are unsure whether the discovery is human bone or not, contact Guy Tasa with DAHP, for identification and next steps. Do not pick up the discovery.

Guy Tasa, PhD State Physical Anthropologist
Guy.Tasa@dahp.wa.gov
(360) 790-1633 (Cell/Office)

For discoveries that are confirmed or suspected human remains, follow these steps:

1. Notify law enforcement and the Medical Examiner/Coroner using the contacts below. **Do not call 911** unless it is the only number available to you.

   Enter contact information below (required):
   - Local Medical Examiner or Coroner name and phone: Jeff Wallis, Kitsap County Coroner, 360-337-7077
   - Local Law Enforcement main name and phone: Gary Simpson, Kitsap County Sheriff, 360-337-7101
   - Local Non-Emergency phone number (911 if without a non-emergency number): 360-337-7101
2. The Medical Examiner/Coroner (with assistance of law enforcement personnel) will determine if the remains are human or if the discovery site constitutes a crime scene and will notify DAHP.
3. **DO NOT speak with the media, allow photography or disturbance of the remains, or release any information about the discovery on social media.**
4. If the remains are determined to be non-forensic, Cover the remains with a tarp or other materials (not soil or rocks) for temporary protection and to shield them from being photographed by others or disturbed.

Further activities:

- Per RCW 27.44.055, RCW 68.50, and RCW 68.60, DAHP will have jurisdiction over non-forensic human remains. Ecology staff will participate in consultation. Organizations may also participate in consultation.
- 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, work in the discovery area may resume as described in Section 8.

If the project occurs on federal lands (such as a national forest or park or a military reservation) the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) apply and the responsible federal agency will follow its provisions. Note that state highways that cross federal lands are on an easement and are not owned by the state.

If the project occurs on non-federal lands, the Project Lead/Organization will comply with applicable state and federal laws, and the above protocol.

7. DOCUMENTATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Archaeological resources discovered during construction are protected by state law RCW 27.56 and assumed eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D until a formal Determination of Eligibility is made.

The Project Lead/Organization must ensure that proper documentation and field assessment are made of all discovered cultural resources in cooperation with all parties: the federal agencies (if any), DAHP, Ecology, affected tribes, and the archaeologist.

The archaeologist will record all prehistoric and historic cultural material discovered during project construction on a standard DAHP archaeological site or isolate inventory form. They will photograph site overviews, features, and artifacts and prepare stratigraphic profiles and soil/sediment descriptions for minimal subsurface exposures. They will document discovery locations on scaled site plans and site location maps.

Cultural features, horizons, and artifacts detected in buried sediments may require the archaeologist to conduct further evaluation using hand-dug test units. They will excavate units in a controlled fashion to expose features, collect samples from undisturbed contexts, or to interpret complex stratigraphy. They may also use a test unit or trench excavation to determine if an intact occupation surface is present. They will only use test units when necessary to gather information on the nature, extent, and integrity of subsurface cultural deposits to evaluate the site's significance. They will conduct excavations using standard archaeological techniques to precisely document the location of cultural deposits, artifacts, and features.

The archaeologist will record spatial information, depth of excavation levels, natural and cultural stratigraphy, presence or absence of cultural material, and depth to sterile soil, regolith, or bedrock for each unit on a standard form. They will complete test excavation unit level forms, which will include plan maps for each excavation level and artifact counts and material types, number, and vertical provenience (depth below

surface and stratum association where applicable) for all recovered artifacts. They will draw a stratigraphic profile for at least one wall of each test excavation unit.

The archaeologist will screen sediments excavated for purposes of cultural resources investigation through 1/8-inch mesh, unless soil conditions warrant 1/4-inch mesh.

The archaeologist will analyze, catalogue, and temporarily curate all prehistoric and historic artifacts collected from the surface and from probes and excavation units. The ultimate disposition of cultural materials will be determined in consultation with the federal agencies (if any), DAHP, Ecology, and the affected tribe(s).

Within 90 days of concluding fieldwork, the archaeologist will provide a technical report describing any and all monitoring and resultant archaeological excavations to the Project Lead/Organization, who will forward the report to Ecology, the federal agencies (if any), DAHP, and the affected tribe(s) for review and comment.

If assessment activities expose human remains (burials, isolated teeth, or bones), the archaeologist and Project Lead/Organization will follow the process described in **Section 6**.

8. PROCEEDING WITH WORK

The Project Lead/Organization shall work with the archaeologist, DAHP, and affected tribe(s) to determine the appropriate discovery boundary and where work can continue.

Work may continue at the discovery location only after the process outlined in this plan is followed and the Project Lead/Organization, DAHP, any affected tribe(s), Ecology, and the federal agencies (if any) determine that compliance with state and federal laws is complete.

9. ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBILITY

The Project Lead/Organization is responsible for ensuring:

- This IDP has complete and accurate information.
- This IDP is immediately available to all field staff at the sites and available by request to any party.
- This IDP is implemented to address any discovery at the site.
- That all field staff, contractors, and volunteers are instructed on how to implement this IDP.

10. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Informative Video

Ecology recommends that all project staff, contractors, and volunteers view this informative video explaining the value of IDP protocol and what to do in the event of a discovery. The target audience is anyone working on the project who could unexpectedly find cultural resources or human remains while excavating or digging. The video is also posted on DAHP's inadvertent discovery language website.

Ecology's IDP Video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ioX-4cXfbDY)

Informational Resources

DAHP (https://dahp.wa.gov)

Washington State Archeology (DAHP 2003)
(https://dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/Field%20Guide%20to%20WA%20Arch_0.pdf)

Association of Washington Archaeologists (https://www.archaeologyinwashington.com)

Potentially Interested Tribes

Interactive Map of Tribes by Area
(https://dahp.wa.gov/archaeology/tribal-consultation-information)

WSDOT Tribal Contact Website
(https://wsdot.wa.gov/tribal/TribalContacts.htm)

11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please add any additional contact information or other information needed within this IDP.

Implement the IDP if you see…

Chipped stone artifacts.

Examples are:

- Glass-like material.
- Angular material.
- “Unusual” material or shape for the area.
- Regularity of flaking.
- Variability of size.

Stone artifacts from Oregon.

Stone artifacts from Washington.

Biface-knife, scraper, or pre-form found in NE Washington. Thought to be a well knapped object of great antiquity. Courtesy of Methow Salmon Rec. Foundation.

Implement the IDP if you see…

Ground stone artifacts.

Examples are:

- Unusual or unnatural shapes or unusual stone.
- Striations or scratching.
- Etching, perforations, or pecking.
- Regularity in modifications.
- Variability of size, function, or complexity.

Above: Fishing Weight - credit CRITFC Treaty Fishing Rights website.

Artifacts from unknown locations (left and right images).

Implement the IDP if you see…

Bone or shell artifacts, tools, or beads.

Examples are:

- Smooth or carved materials.
- Unusual shape.
- Pointed as if used as a tool.
- Wedge shaped like a “shoehorn”.
- Variability of size.
- Beads from shell (dentalium) or tusk.

Upper Left:*Bone Awls from Oregon.*

Upper Center: *Bone Wedge from California.*

Upper Right: *Plateau dentalium choker and bracelet, from Nez Perce National Historical Park, 19th century, made using Antalis pretiosa shells Credit: Nez Perce - Nez Perce National Historical Park, NEPE 8762, Public Domain.*

Above: *Tooth Pendants. Right: Bone Pendants. Both from Oregon and Washington.*

Implement the IDP if you see…

Culturally modified trees, fiber, or wood artifacts.

Examples are:

- Trees with bark stripped or peeled, carvings, axe cuts, de-limbing, wood removal, and other human modifications.
- Fiber or wood artifacts in a wet environment.
- Variability of size, function, and complexity.

Left and Below: *Culturally modified tree and an old carving on an aspen (Courtesy of DAHP).*

Right, Top to Bottom: *Artifacts from Mud Bay, Olympia: Toy war club, two strand cedar rope, wet basketry*.

Implement the IDP if you see…

Strange, different, or interesting looking dirt, rocks, or shells.

Human activities leave traces in the ground that may or may not have artifacts associated with them. Examples are:

- "Unusual" accumulations of rock (especially fire-cracked rock).
- "Unusual" shaped accumulations of rock (such as a shape similar to a fire ring).
- Charcoal or charcoal-stained soils, burnt-looking soils, or soil that has a "layer cake" appearance.
- Accumulations of shell, bones, or artifacts. Shells may be crushed.
- Look for the "unusual" or out of place (for example, rock piles in areas with otherwise few rocks).

Shell Midden pocket in modern fill discovered in sewer trench.

Underground oven. Courtesy of DAHP.

Shell midden with fire cracked rock.

Hearth excavated near Hamilton, WA.

Implement the IDP if you see…

Historic period artifacts (historic archaeology considered older than 50 years).

Examples are:

- Agricultural or logging equipment. May include equipment, fencing, canals, spillways, chutes, derelict sawmills, tools, etc.
- Domestic items including square or wire nails, amethyst colored glass, or painted stoneware.

Left: Top to Bottom: *Willow pattern serving bowl and slip joint pocket knife discovered during Seattle Smith Cove shantytown (45-KI-1200) excavation.*

Right: *Collections of historic artifacts discovered during excavations in eastern Washington cities.*

Implement the IDP if you see…

Historic period artifacts (historic archaeology considered older than 50 years).

Examples are:

- Railway tokens, coins, and buttons.
- Spectacles, toys, clothing, and personal items.
- Items helping to understand a culture or identity.
- Food containers and dishware.

Main Image: *Dishes, bottles, workboot found at the North Shore Japanese bath house (ofuro) site, Courtesy Bob Muckle, Archaeologist, Capilano University, B.C. This is an example of an above ground resource.*

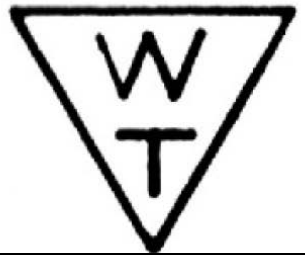
Right, from Top to Bottom: *Coins, token, spectacles and Montgomery Ward pitchfork toy discovered during Seattle Smith Cove shantytown (45-KI-1200) excavation.*

Implement the IDP if you see…

- Old munition casings – if you see ammunition of any type – ***always assume they are live and never touch or move!***
- Tin cans or glass bottles with an older manufacturer's technique – maker's mark, distinct colors such as turquoise, or an older method of opening the container.

Far Left: .303 British cartridge found by a WCC planting crew on Skagit River. Don't ever touch something like this!
Left: Maker's mark on bottom of old bottle.

Right: *Old beer can found in Oregon. ACME was owned by Olympia Brewery. Courtesy of Heather Simmons.*



Logo employed by Whithall Tatum & Co. between 1924 to 1938 (Lockhart et al. 2016).

Can opening dates, courtesy of W.M. Schroeder.

Implement the IDP if you see…

You see historic foundations or buried structures.

Examples are:

- Foundations.
- Railroad and trolley tracks.
- Remnants of structures.

Counter Clockwise, Left to Right: *Historic structure 45KI924, in WSDOT right of way for SR99 tunnel. Remnants of Smith Cove shantytown (45-KI-1200) discovered during Ecology CSO excavation, City of Spokane historic trolley tracks uncovered during stormwater project, intact foundation of historic home that survived the Great Ellensburg Fire of July 4, 1889, uncovered beneath parking lot in Ellensburg.*

Implement the IDP if you see...

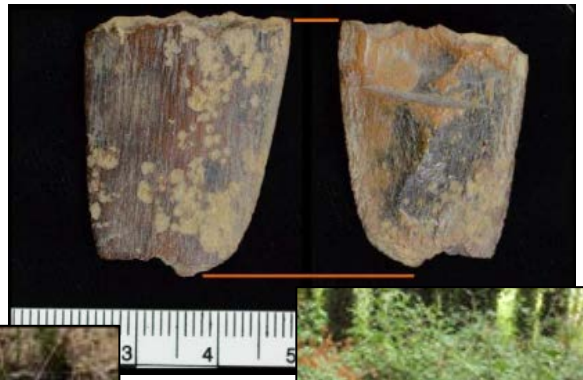
Potential human remains.

Examples are:

- Grave headstones that appear to be older than 50 years.
- Bones or bone tools--intact or in small pieces. It can be difficult to differentiate animal from human so they must be identified by an expert.
- These are all examples of animal bones and are not human.

Center: *Bone wedge tool, courtesy of Smith Cove Shantytown excavation (45KI1200).*

Other images (Top Right, Bottom Left, and Bottom) Center: Courtesy of DAHP.



Directly Above: This is a real discovery at an Ecology sewer project site.

What would you do if you found these items at a site? Who would be the first person you would call?

Hint: *Read the plan!*