



EXHIBIT 39
RECEIVED

2501 Pacific Avenue SE, Olympia, WA 98501
360-943-6363

July 20, 2015

Mark Scheibmeier
Hearing Examiner
City of Olympia
Community Planning and Development
P.O. Box 1967
Olympia, WA 98507-1967

RE: Medela LLC Rezone Proposal
CP&D File No. 15-0010

Dear Hearing Examiner Scheibmeier:

I would like to add to the comments submitted by Michelle Sandlier in her "Review of Historical-Period Resources."

As Stephanie Kramer from Washington State Dept. of Archeology and Historic Preservation mentions "historic cemeteries are frequently larger than they appear, with unmarked graves often found outside of the cemetery boundaries" (March 3, 2014). Stephanie is speaking on a state-wide basis. In Thurston County, Union Cemetery had numerous pioneer-era burials outside their boundaries (please see attached 2008 report on Union Cemetery).

Ms. Sandlier only notes the historic burial locations within the cemetery. Please see the 1921 plat map of Forest Cemetery overlay of today's aerial view of the cemetery----almost 100 years ago, the entire cemetery was platted. Burials outside the boundaries of Forest would not have occurred along Pacific Ave. for 2 reasons: 1) Pacific Ave. (even as a two wheel track in 1857) ran through a portion of the cemetery, so no burials could take place outside that boundary. 2) Where the Fir Grove Business Park is currently located, this was an area of standing water (from road runoff) that local residents used to call "Ghost Lake".

Boulevard Road (previously Grand Boulevard) has always been a major North-South route. Forest Cemetery never extended to Grand Boulevard, but ran along a small country road (now Chambers) where burials outside the boundaries would be possible and where Medela LLC property and Forest Cemetery abut; both properties have parcels that were part of the JC Head Donation Land Claim. JC and Sarah Head donated a portion of their land claim for use as a



2501 Pacific Avenue SE, Olympia, WA 98501
360-943-6363

dedicated cemetery. The oldest photograph available of this area in our possession is from 1956, which shows that there is no fence structure along Chambers St. From 1857 when Forest Cemetery was dedicated until the mid 1940s, there was no county or state process for recording deaths.

Historically on the eastern side of Forest Cemetery and Medela LLCs property, Indian Creek ran freely and there is a “moderate to high probability for archeological resources according to DAHP’s archaeological predictive model” (Stephanie Kramer, March 3, 2014).

Ms. Sandlier noted that the modern part of the Forest Cemetery dated back to the late 1960s. To correct the record, those sections were from early 1950s forward; a search of Thurston County Auditor records will indicate recording of many deeds from that time period.

Sincerely,



Teresa Goen-Burgman

**Results of Burial Identification Investigations at the Union
Cemetery/Pioneer-Calvary Cemetery, Thurston County,
Washington**

by Jennifer Wilson

Principal Investigator: Stan Gough

**Submitted to City of Tumwater, Washington
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Permit No. 07-28**

**Short Report 976
Archaeological and Historical Services
Eastern Washington University**

September 2008

Short Report No.: 976
Page No.: 1
County: Thurston

**Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University
Cultural Resource Short Report Form**

Author(s): Jennifer Wilson

Date: September 2008

USGS Quadrangle(s): 7.5' Tumwater (1994)

Location (T, R): Section 34, T18N, R2W

PROJECT DATA

Agency/Sponsor: City of Tumwater

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Excavation Permit No.: 07-28

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Undertaking/Project Area: Plans for the City of Tumwater's Littlerock Road SW Improvement Project necessitate use of approximately 1,969 ft² of land currently within the limits of the Union Cemetery/Pioneer-Calvary Cemetery (site 45TN298) (Figures 1 and 2). Use of this land requires removal of dedication of cemetery property. This procedure involves identification of any burials within the project limits and potentially their removal and reburial. The Union Cemetery/Pioneer-Calvary Cemetery is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Washington Heritage Register (WHR). Burial location excavations for this project were conducted within the known boundaries of cemetery.

Cultural Resource Task(s): Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS) contracted with the City of Tumwater for three investigation phases: (1) burial location excavations within the proposed project area and the known boundary of the Union Cemetery/Pioneer-Calvary Cemetery; (2) relocation of graves discovered; and, (3) preparation of a final report of findings and recommendations. The Phase 1 investigations conducted in March 2008 resulted in the discovery of 16 previously unknown grave shafts (see Figure 2; Figure 3). As a result, the City of Tumwater has altered project plans to avoid this NRHP-listed site and the newly identified unmarked graves. Therefore, the proposed Phase 2 grave relocations for the Littlerock Road Improvement Project will not be conducted as originally planned and this report (based on the results of Phase 1 investigations) serves as a final report of findings (Phase 3).

LOCATION

Project/locational information: The Union Cemetery/Pioneer-Calvary Cemetery is located in Tumwater, Washington, at 5700 Littlerock Road SW (see Figure 1). The portion of the cemetery for which removal of dedication was sought is adjacent to Littlerock Road (see Figure 2). This triangular parcel is about 13 meters (43 feet) wide at the south end of the project and tapers to a point approximately 78 meters (255 feet) to the north (see Figures 2 and 3). No grave markers are visible within the cemetery dedication removal limits.

Landowner(s): City of Tumwater (Parcel Number 12703212100)

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Setting/Landform(s)/Vegetation: The project area is located within the limits of the City of Tumwater on a landform known historically as Bush Prairie. Present-day Littlerock Road SW is derived from a historic roadway that linked Tumwater and the small village of Littlerock located several miles to the south. Vegetation in the project area consists of lawn and moss.

Soils within the project area consist of Nisqually loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, which occur on undulating glacial outwash plains in close association with the Spanaway soils (Pringle 1990). Nisqually soils do not have any gravel and develop under grass and herbs. The average soil profile for Nisqually is a surface layer of decomposing organic matter (0 to 3.81 centimeters) underlain by black loamy sand that contains a high percentage of sooty organic matter (3.82 to 30 centimeters). Below the black loamy sand is a loamy sand layer ranging in color from very dark grayish brown to very dark gray (31 to 61 centimeters) underlain by an olive gray/dark gray sand that is slightly compact.

Ground Surface Conditions: Ground surface visibility within the proposed project area at the time of the field investigations was limited due to the density of short grasses and moss. Depressions on the ground surface were noted before mechanical excavations began within the project area.

ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The project area is located within the western range of the Southern Coast Salish bands, cultural groups who spoke the Northern Lushootseed, Southern Lushootseed, and Twana languages (Suttles and Lane 1990:486). A number of Southern Lushootseed speakers occupied southern Puget Sound in association with specific river drainages, but the Nisqually bands of the Puyallup-

Nisqually grouping are most closely linked to the geographical area surrounding the Nisqually River.

Waterman (1920:n.p.) describes the upper or southern portion of Puget Sound as the "so-called Nisqually and Squaxin areas," but he notes that these names are more accurately applied to specific villages than to territories. Smith's Puyallup-Nisqually "SALT WATER" village No. 23 is located on the "Budd Inlet at Tumwater, above Olympia" (Smith 1940:14). In the late nineteenth century, inhabitants of this village, as well as villages on Henderson, Totten, Eld, and Shelton inlets, all relocated to the Nisqually Reservation (Smith 140:14). It is noted that the present-day Squaxin Island Tribe also considers southern Puget Sound inlets and bays as traditional territory. Neighboring groups included the Twana peoples on Hood Canal and the Upper Chehalis to the immediate south in the Black River vicinity.

Fur traders traveled through the southern Puget Sound even before the establishment of Hudson's Bay Company's (HBC) Fort Vancouver (1825) and Fort Langley (1827), but the first permanent fur-trader presence was associated with Fort Nisqually (1833). The HBC fort, also known as Nisqually House, was located north of the Nisqually River and upstream from the mouth of Sequelitchew Creek. On the edge of a large plain, the post contained fortifications, a store for fur trading, and surrounding farm land (Gibson 1985:60-61). Administrators at Fort Nisqually generously supported incoming American settlers associated with the Simmons party in 1845.

These settlers included the families of Michael T. Simmons, James McAllister, David Kindred, Gabriel Jones, and George W. Bush, "a black man supposedly prevented from claiming land south of the Columbia [River] by racist Oregonians" (Ficken 2002:6). New Market, later known as Tumwater, on the Deschutes River was the pioneer settlement established by these intrepid newcomers. In cooperation with Fort Nisqually, Simmons constructed the first sawmill on the Deschutes River at one of the Tumwater Falls, while his neighbors initiated nearby land developments (Ficken 2002:7).

Arrival of the New Market families preceded the formation of Oregon Territory in 1848. Other settlers joined the New Market community, many of whom took advantage of land ownership opportunities presented by the Oregon Donation Land Claim Act of 1850. George W. Bush's Donation Land Claim (DLC) of 640 acres was bisected by the historic Cowlitz trail (later, the road from Olympia to Cowlitz Landing) in the vicinity of the present-day Olympia Municipal Airport. New Marketer George W. Bush is the namesake of Bush's or Bush Prairie as "the first settler on the prairie" (Meany 1823:32). The family named applied also to the nearby Bush railway station and Bush Lake (Palmer and Stevenson 1992:10-11).

Survey by the General Land Office (GLO) in 1853 of T17N, R2W noted the rather poor quality of local soils due to their "gravelly nature" and the presence of but few settlers, although they were the "oldest in the country" (GLO 1853). In association with local settlement, a Bush Prairie burying ground was instituted in the apparent vicinity of the David Kindred farm. The Bush

Prairie cemetery was dedicated much later, in 1867, as the Union Cemetery but interments occurred there as early as 1855 and the site was considered well established (Stevenson 1998:3). Jesse Ferguson deeded the property to trustees of the Union Cemetery for \$10.00 in December of 1867 with lot prices set at \$6.00 (City of Tumwater 2005). Numerous individuals of note from the pre-territorial and statehood periods were ultimately interred therein, including early settler George W. Bush and various family members.

Adjacent to the Union Cemetery in 1873 the Catholic Pioneer Calvary Cemetery was established on 2.3 acres, bringing the combined total acreage of the two burial precincts to 3.95 acres (Stevenson 1998:3). Father A.M.A. Blanchet, Bishop of Nisqually, purchased the 2.3 acres of land from Jesse Ferguson for \$57.00 (paid in gold coins) (City of Tumwater 2005). Records indicate that the earliest burials date to 1853 in the newly acquired section.

According to Stevenson (1998), there are 207 markers located in both of the cemetery locations. These markers include a range of "very early signed marble headstones dating from the 1860's, obelisks, many bevel markers, small flush metal markers and a few family plot stele markers" (Stevenson 1998:2). She further comments that none of the marked graves in the Pioneer Calvary Section post date ca. 1900 and the majority of marked graves within the Union section date between the 1880s and 1890s.

Traditional Cultural Properties: No TCPs have been identified in or near the project area according to records on file at DAHP.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within/adjacent to the Project Area: The only previously recorded cultural resource within the project area is the Union Cemetery/Pioneer Calvary Cemetery (site 45TN298), which is listed in the NRHP (Luttrell 2007; Stevenson 1994, 1998) and the WHR (DAHP 2008).

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives: The objective of this study is to assist the City of Tumwater with determining the presence or absence of burials in the proposed project area (Phase 1 of the proposed investigation phases) in compliance with Washington State laws. The laws include protecting abandoned and historic cemeteries and graves (RCW 68.60), Indian graves (RCW 27.44.040), and archaeological sites and resources (RCW 27.53). Archaeological excavation permit 07-28 was obtained by AHS, on behalf of the City of Tumwater, in compliance with State of Washington law WAC 25-48.

Area surveyed: The entire project area was systematically tested for unmarked grave shafts along the eastern fenceline of the Union Cemetery/Pioneer-Cavalry Cemetery (site 45TN298).

Methods: Two AHS archaeologists monitored and directed systematic mechanical sediment stripping to expose grave shafts within the project area. Sediment was mechanically stripped by an excavator in shallow cuts that did not exceed 15 centimeters (6 inches) in thickness. Stripping was conducted using a smooth edged (not toothed) bucket that produced a clean-cut surface that was continuously inspected for color/texture/compaction contrast for grave shaft identification. In the narrow northern portion of the project area (north of the brick gate columns see Figure 2), sections of the cemetery measuring approximately 3 meters (10 feet) (N/S) by approximately 2.5 meters (8 feet) (E/W) were individually excavated. Each section was excavated down to 60 centimeters (2 feet) below the ground surface with deeper excavation (1.5 meters [5 feet]) in the middle of each section. After the deeper cut in the middle of each section was complete, the profile walls and trench floors were troweled by hand and inspected for grave shafts. Afterwards, a digital photograph was taken of the profile wall and mechanical excavation continued with the next adjoining section.

The southern portion of the project area (located south of the brick columns see Figure 2; Figure 3) was excavated in a different manner. One 3 meter (10 foot) section was excavated using the same methods as outlined above for the northern portion of the project area. But during the excavation of a second 3-meter (10 foot) section, a grave shaft was observed in the deeper (1.5 meter [5 feet]) trench excavated in the middle of the section. Because of the deeper depths of the overlying organic layer (compared to the northern portion of the project area) and modern disturbances (i.e., fence installation, krotovina, power pole installation) in the southern portion of the project area, each section was completely excavated down to approximately 1.5 meters (5 feet) across the entire 3-meter (10 foot) section or until the underlying lighter sediments were encountered. This change in methodology allowed for archaeologists to examine sediments and disturbances in the lighter, deeper stratum that underlies the darker, homogenous organic layer.

When grave shafts were observed, mechanical excavation was halted and the area was hand troweled and/or shovel skimmed to further examine the grave shaft area. Therefore, only portions of the grave shafts were exposed during mechanical excavations. Following Phase 1 objectives, as previously stated, no further excavation was warranted after a grave shaft had been identified. The grave shafts were then photographed, measured, and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates were collected using a Trimble GeoXM global positioning system (gps) receiver. After each grave shaft was documented, a sheet of visqueen plastic was placed over the exposed shaft and wooden stakes (varying 0.5 to 1 meter in length) were placed along the outside perimeter (all of the stakes were placed outside of the grave shaft). Afterwards, the entire section was immediately backfilled.

Color digital photographs of the project area, field notes, and other pertinent records generated during the study are on file at AHS in Cheney.

RESULTS

As a result of Phase 1 investigations for the Littlerock Road SW Improvement Project, 16 unmarked grave shafts (GS) were identified in the southern portion of the project area (see Figure 3; Figures 4 through 19). No grave shafts were noted during mechanical excavation north of the brick gate columns (see Figure 3). All but four of the 16 grave shafts were found within the cemetery along the fenceline. The other four grave shafts (GS 13, 14, 15, and 16) were discovered during excavation on the east side of the cemetery fence (toward Littlerock Road) near the southern brick column at the cemetery gate (see Figure 3).

The only artifacts encountered during excavations were machine cut nails found at GS 1, 2, 10, and 11 (see Figures 4, 5, 14, and 15). Small pieces of partially decomposed wood were noted around some of the nails, suggesting that these individuals were placed in wooden coffins that subsequently decayed. The names of each individual as well as the exact dates of their burials are unknown. However, given the decayed state of the wooden coffins and the presence of machine cut nails it is plausible that the burials, at least for GS 1, 2, 10, and 11, may have occurred as early as the mid-1850s and as late as the 1890s. Machine cut nails were commonly used from the late 1830s until the 1890s, when they were replaced by modern wire nails (Intermountain Antiquities Computer System [IMAC] User's Guide 1992). As noted above, the earliest dates for interments in the cemetery are from the 1850s and Stevenson (1998) notes the majority of marked graves within the cemetery date to between the 1880s and 1890s, which overlaps with the use of machine cut nails.

Project area stratigraphy consisted of dark brown organic loamy sand (Stratum 1) that ranged from 0.45 meters (1.5 feet) to approximately 1 meter (3 feet) in thickness underlain by yellow brown loamy sand (Stratum 2). Sediments in both strata were loose with minimal amounts of gravel, 0 to 5 percent. Most of the grave shafts (GS 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15) were observed in Stratum 1 as indicated by prominent mottles of yellow brown loamy sand (Stratum 2) with the dark brown organic loamy sand (Stratum 1). Grave Shafts 1, 2, 10, and 16 were discovered in Stratum 2 sediments and were not visible in the darker Stratum 1. These grave shafts were detected after either machine cut coffin nails were observed and/or when the dark brown loamy sand (Stratum 1) was noted to be mixed in the underlying Stratum 2 lighter yellow brown loamy sands. Grave Shafts 10 and 16 became visible only when heavily disturbed sediments (a mixture of Stratum 1 and 2 sediments resulting from the installation of the power pole and the brick columns, respectively) were removed. Grave Shafts 8, 9, and 11 were discovered a few centimeters below the transition of Stratum 1 into Stratum 2. These graves were noted when the dark brown loamy sand (Stratum 1) was noted to be mixed in underlying lighter yellow brown loamy sands (Stratum 2).

Disturbances, noted throughout the excavations, resulted from rodent activity (inferred from the presence of krotovina) and the installation of power poles, guy wires, fences, and the brick gate

columns. One notable disturbance observed near the north brick column consisted of an excavated pit (measuring approximately 40 centimeter wide) that contained trash (e.g., broken glass, wire nails, metal fragments, etc.) and the skeletal remains of an unidentified animal. This pit was excavated for the concrete footer supporting the black wire fence located along the eastern boundary of the cemetery. Other subsurface disturbances noted were south of the brick columns near the power pole and guy wire (also where GS 10 was found). When this area was exposed during mechanical excavation, numerous ground disturbances were noted that are presumed to be associated with installation of the power pole and guy wire. In this same area, a couple of tin cans and glass jars were observed and were photographed before being removed.

Appendix A provides descriptions of each grave shaft identified during mechanical excavation. Information for each grave shaft includes measurement of the area exposed during excavation; orientation of the long axis of the grave (if observed); depth of discovery below the ground surface; direction that the unexposed grave shaft extends in relation to the mechanical excavation trench; artifacts observed during the excavations (if applicable); UTM location; and, any additional comments about each grave shaft.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Phase 1 investigations for the City of Tumwater's Littlerock Road SW Improvement Project resulted in the discovery of 16 previously unknown grave shafts within the Union Cemetery/Pioneer-Calvary Cemetery (site 45TN298). After the Phase 1 investigations, project plans were altered to avoid excavation in the vicinity of this NRHP-listed and WHR-listed cemetery. Therefore, project activities will have no adverse affect on site 45TN298. Additional testing for unmarked graves is recommended in areas of future ground disturbing work within or adjacent to the Union/Pioneer Cemetery limits.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Sources consulted:

City of Tumwater

2005 *Union/Pioneer Calvary Cemeteries*. Electronic document, <http://www.ci.tumwater.wa.us/historicalunionpioneercemeteries.htm>, accessed May 20, 2008.

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)

2008 State and National Registry Properties search using Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD). On-line searchable database, <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/pages/wisaardIntro.htm>, accessed on April 6, 2008.

Ficken, Robert E.

2002 *Washington Territory*. Washington State University Press, Pullman.

General Land Office (GLO)

1853 Cadastral Survey Notes, T17N, R2W. Microfiche on file, Department of Natural Resources, Olympia.

Gibson, James R.

1985 *Farming the Frontier: The Agricultural Opening of the Oregon Country, 1786-1846*. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

Intermountain Antiquities Computer System User's Guide

1992 *Intermountain Antiquities Computer System User's Guide*. University of Utah, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service.

Luttrell, Charles T.

2007 *Cultural Resources Investigations for the City of Tumwater Littlerock Road SW Improvement Project, Thurston County, Washington*. Short Report 917. Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University, Cheney.

Meany, Edmond S.

1923 *Origin of Washington Geographic Names*. University of Washington, Seattle.

Palmer, Gayle, and Shanna Stevenson, editors

1992 *Thurston County Place Names: A Heritage Guide*. Thurston County Historic Commission, Olympia.

Pringle, Russell F.

1990 Soil Survey of Thurston County. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with Washington State Department of Natural Resources and Washington State University, Agriculture Research Center. Washington D.C.

Smith, Marian

1940 *The Puyallup-Nisqually*. Columbia University Press, New York.

Stevenson, Shanna

1994 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Union Cemetery/Pioneer Calvary Cemetery. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Short Report No.: 976
Page No.: 9
County: Thurston

Stevenson, Shanna

1998 Historic Property Inventory Report, Union/Pioneer Calvary Cemetery. On file,
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Suttles, Wayne, and Barbara Lane

1990 Southern Coast Salish. In *Northwest Coast*, edited by Wayne Suttles, pp. 485-502.
Handbook of the North American Indians, Volume 7, William C. Sturtevant, general
editor, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.

Waterman, Thomas T.

1920 [Puget Sound Geography]. Manuscript 1864, Smithsonian Office of Anthropology,
Bureau of American Ethnology Manuscript Collection. Microfilm on file, Washington
State Library, Olympia.

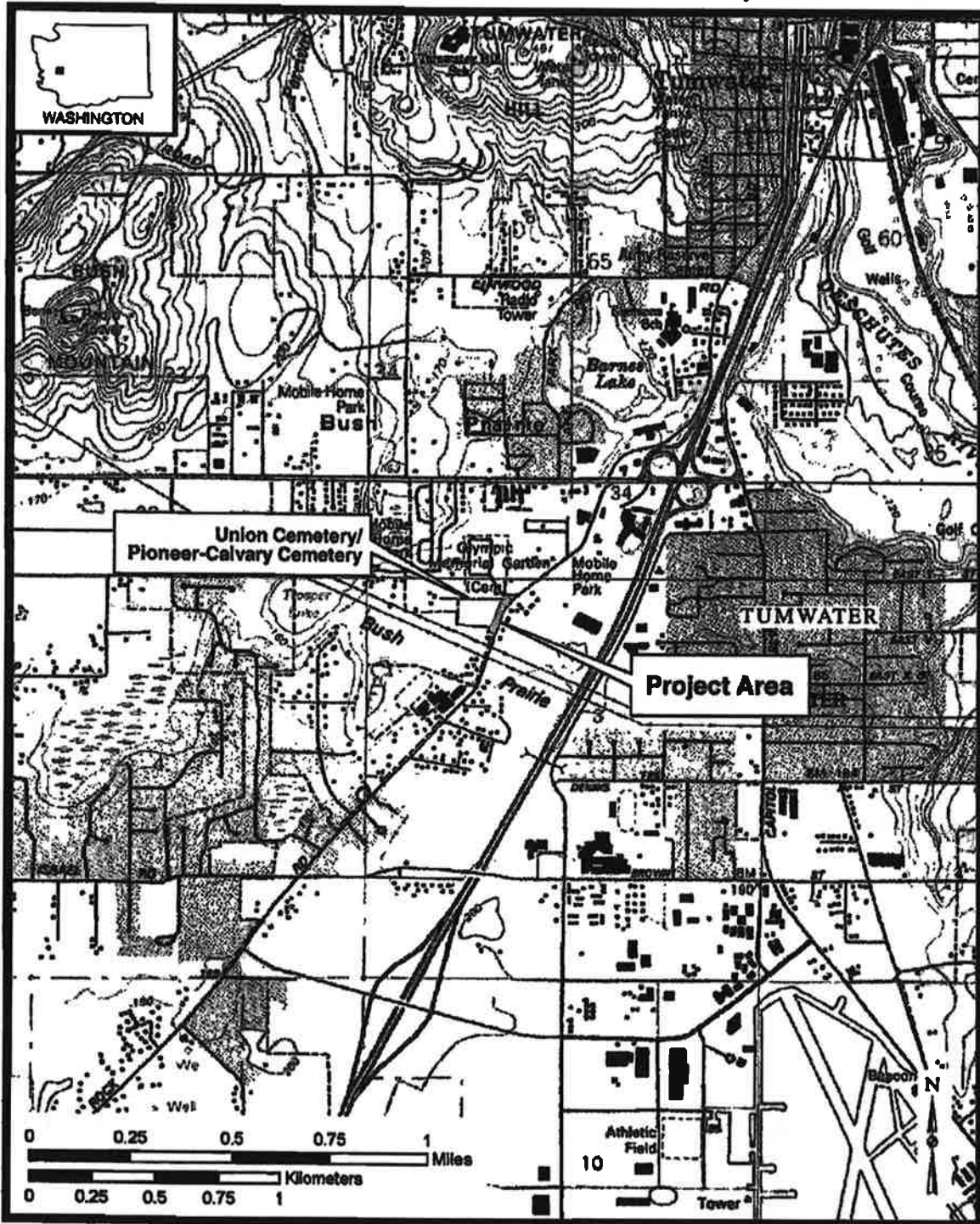


Figure 1. Map of the Littlerock Road SW Improvement Project area (adapted from Maytown (1990) and Tumwater (1994) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles).

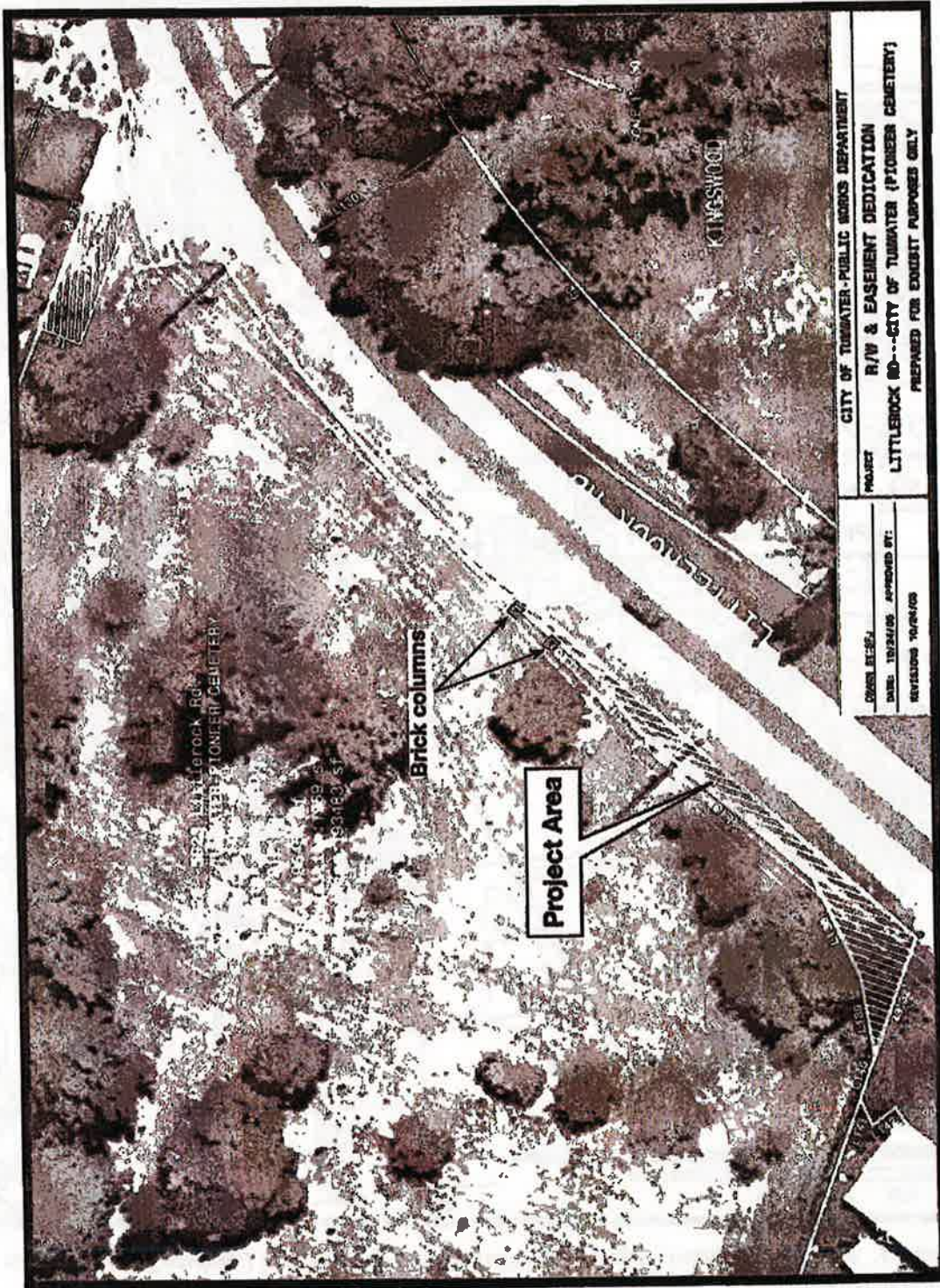


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing project area (adapted from City of Tumwater project maps).

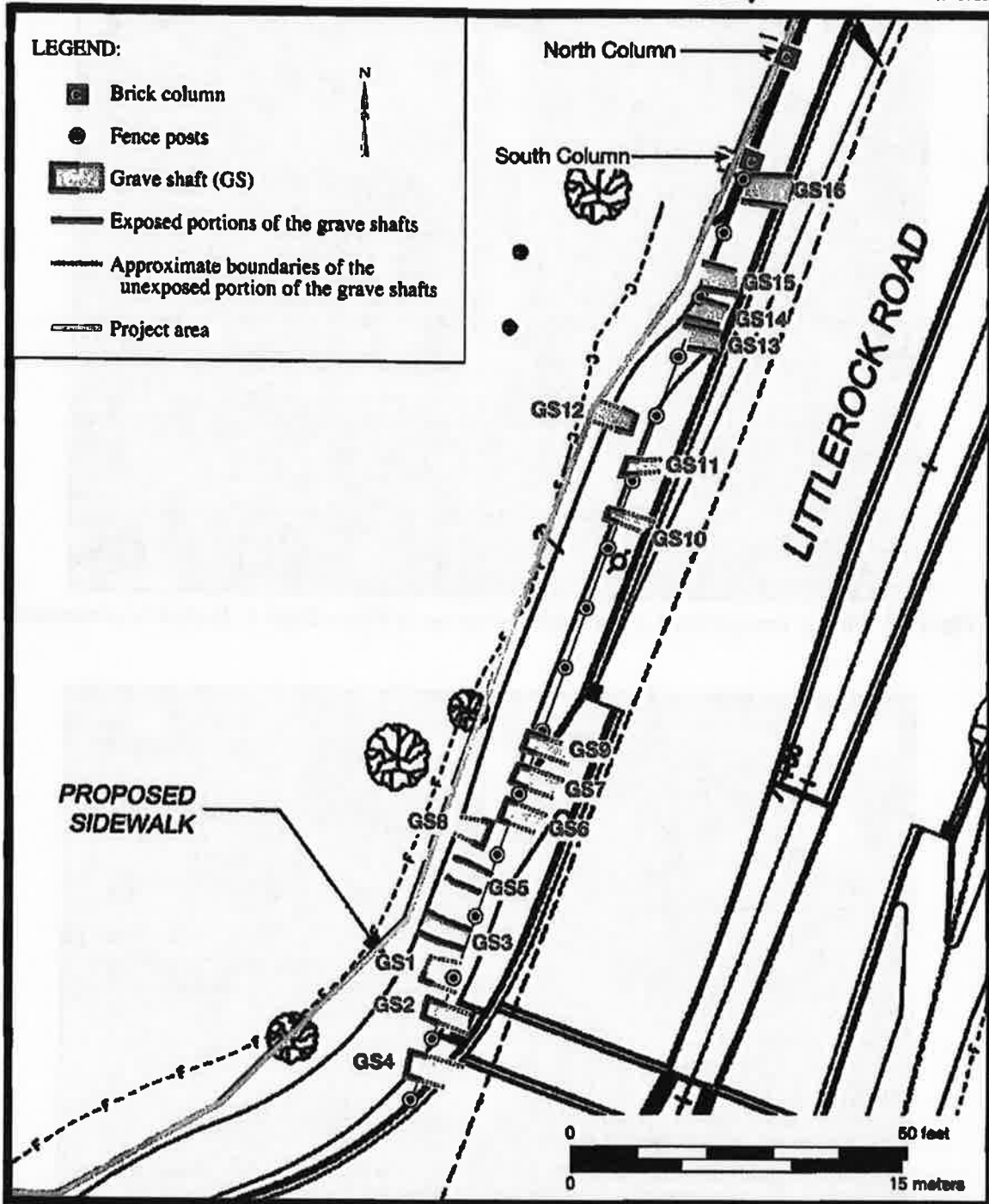


Figure 3. Project area showing the locations of the grave shafts. Grave Shafts (GS) 1 through 16, identified during Phase I investigations. Portions of the grave shaft exposed during mechanical excavations are denoted by a solid line. The dotted lines shown are the approximate boundary of the unexposed portions of the grave shafts. Adapted from City of Tumwater, Public Works Department, R/W & Easement Dedication map for the Littlerock Road SW Improvement Project.

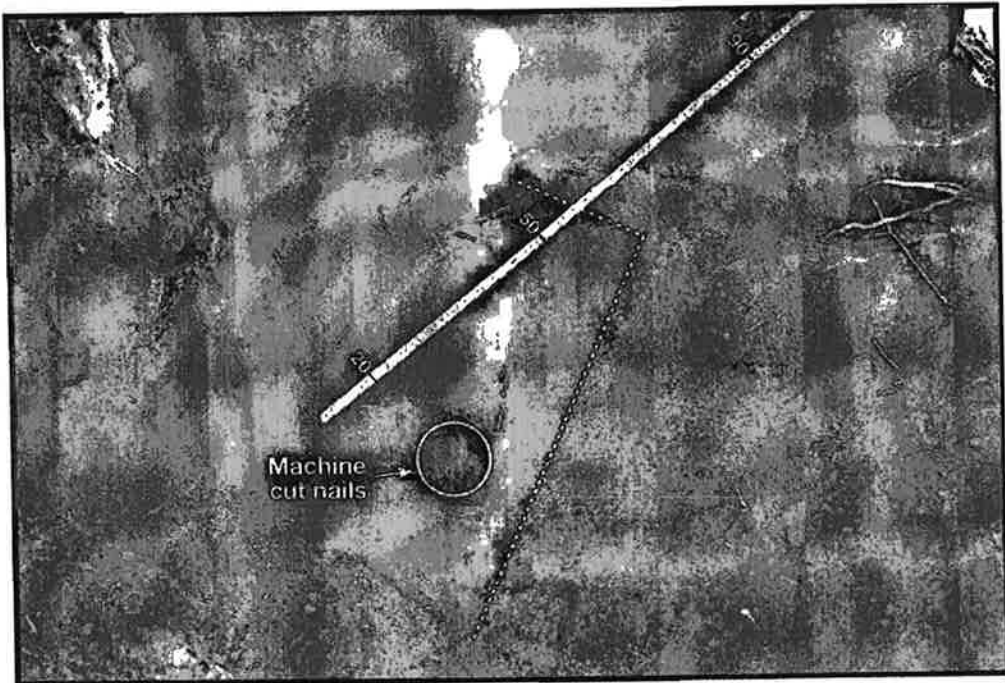


Figure 4. View to the southeast of the southwest corner of Grave Shaft 1. Scale is in centimeters.

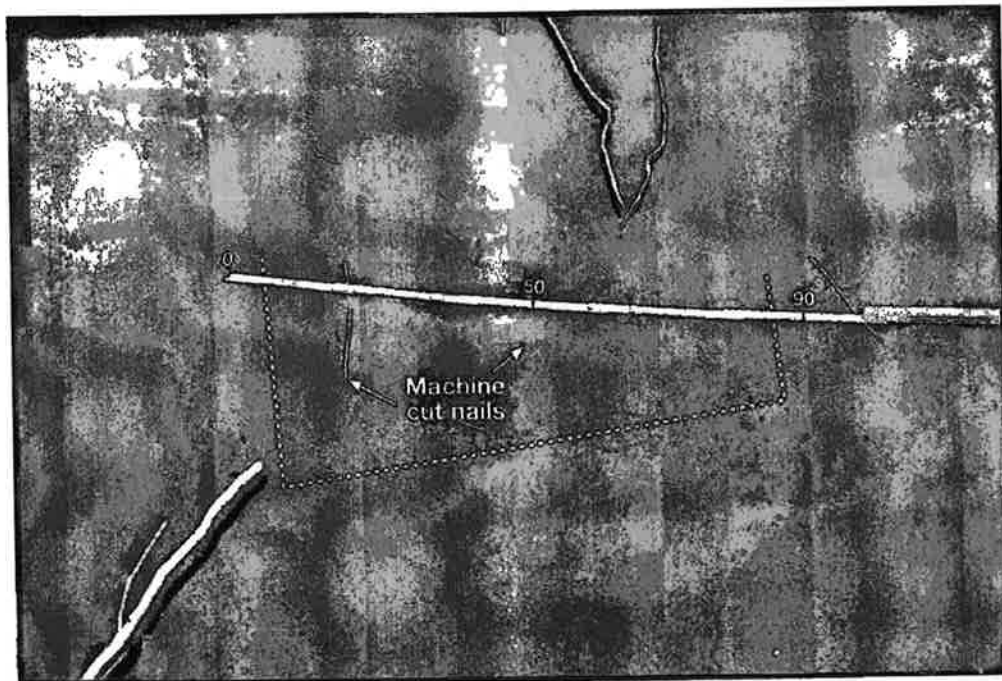


Figure 5. View to the east of the western corners of Grave Shaft 2. Scale is in centimeters.

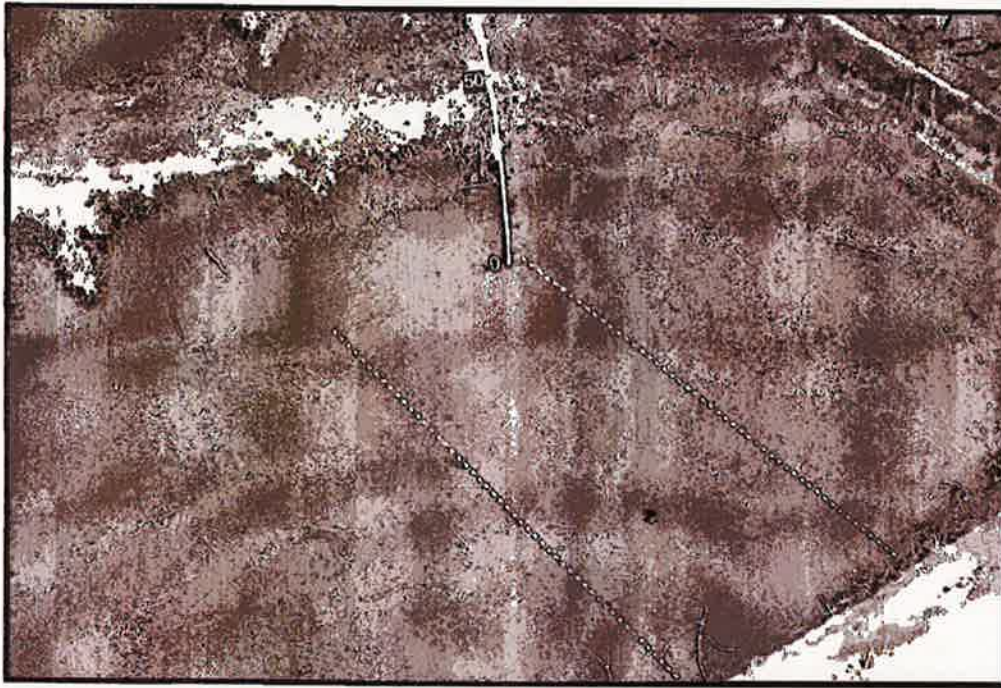


Figure 6. View to the southeast of Grave Shaft 3. Scale is in centimeters.

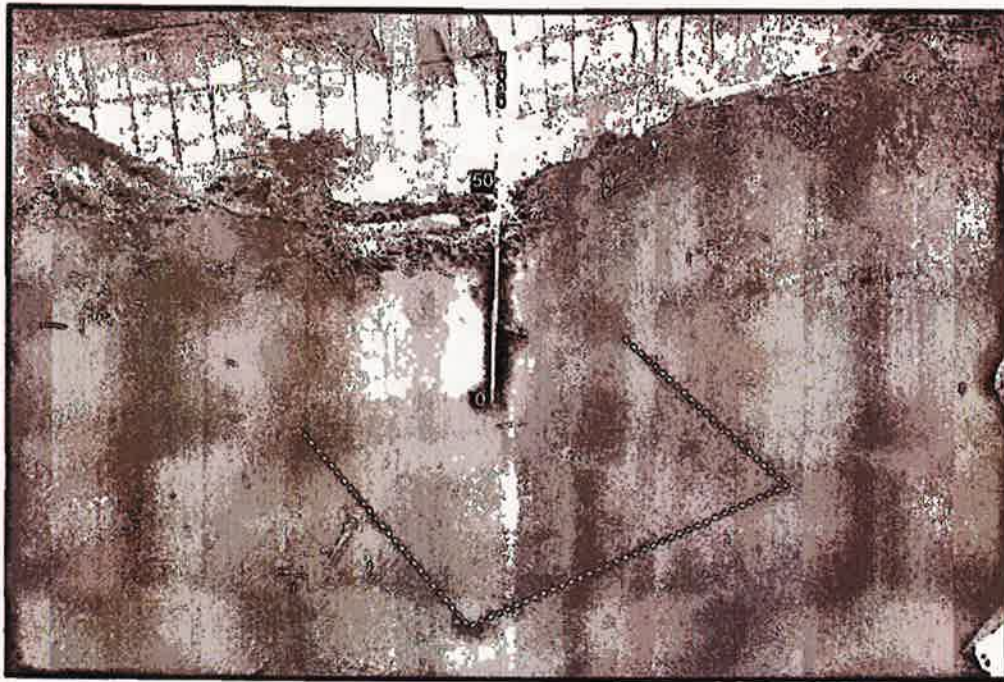


Figure 7. View to the southeast of the western corners of Grave Shaft 4. Scale is in centimeters. Note cemetery fence behind scale.



Figure 8. View to the east of the central portion of Grave Shaft 5. Scale is one meter.

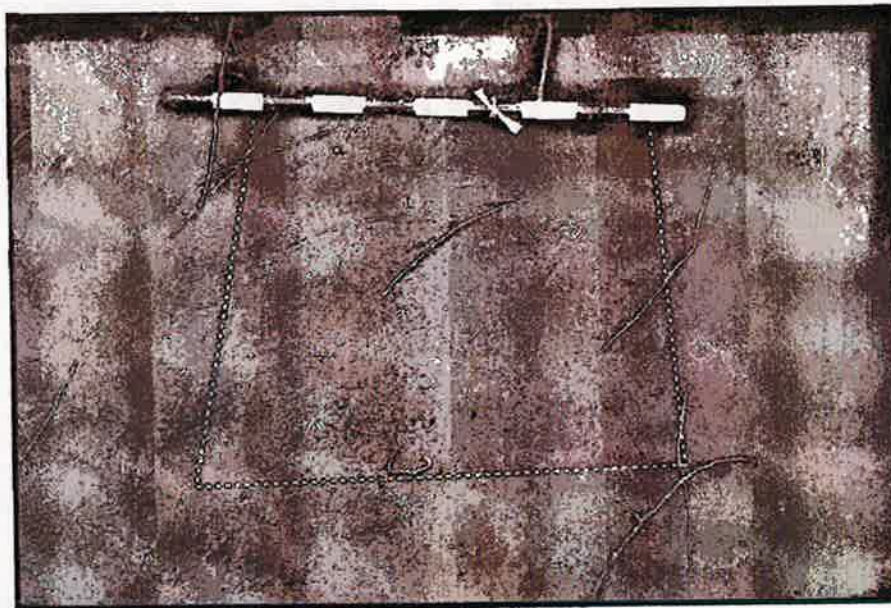


Figure 9. View to the east of the western corners of Grave Shaft 6. Scale is one meter.

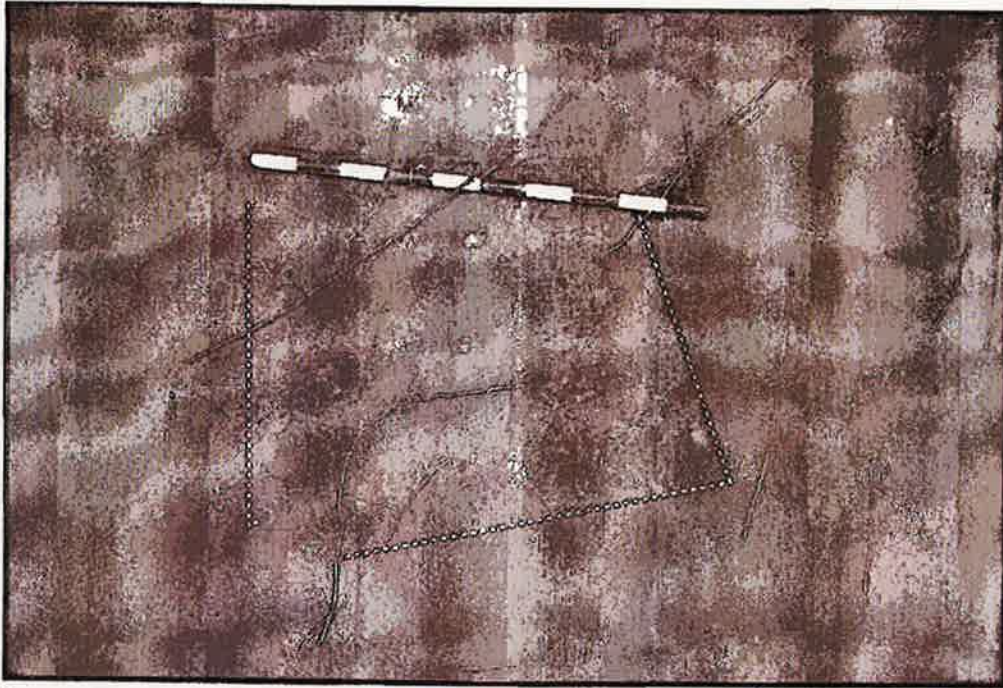


Figure 10. View to the east of the western corners of Grave Shaft 7. Scale is one meter.

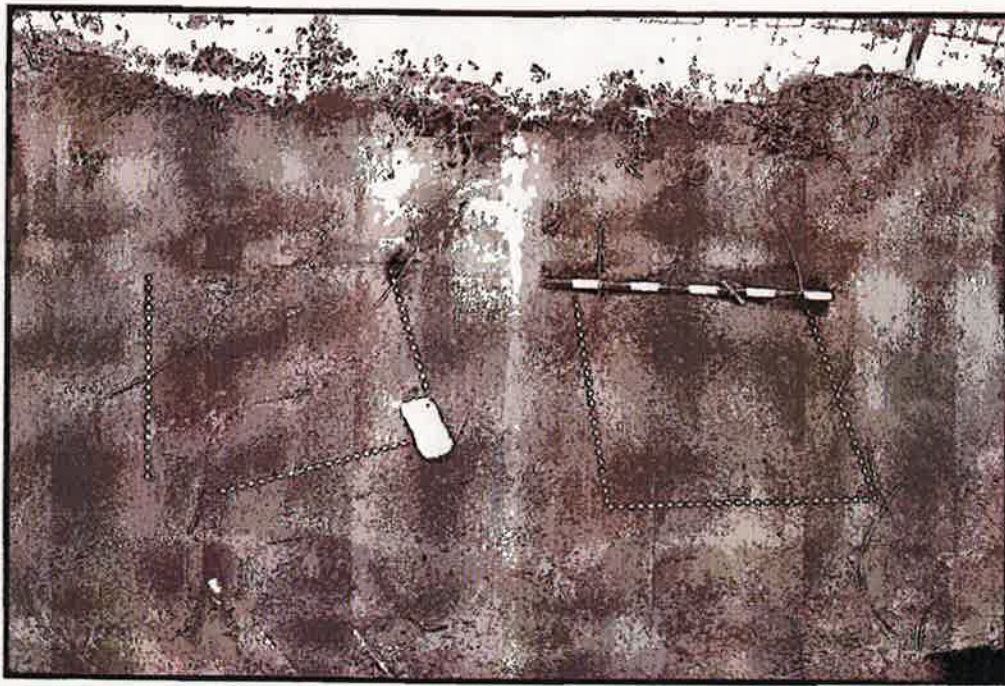


Figure 11. View to the east of Grave Shafts 6 (right) and 7 (left). Scale is one meter.

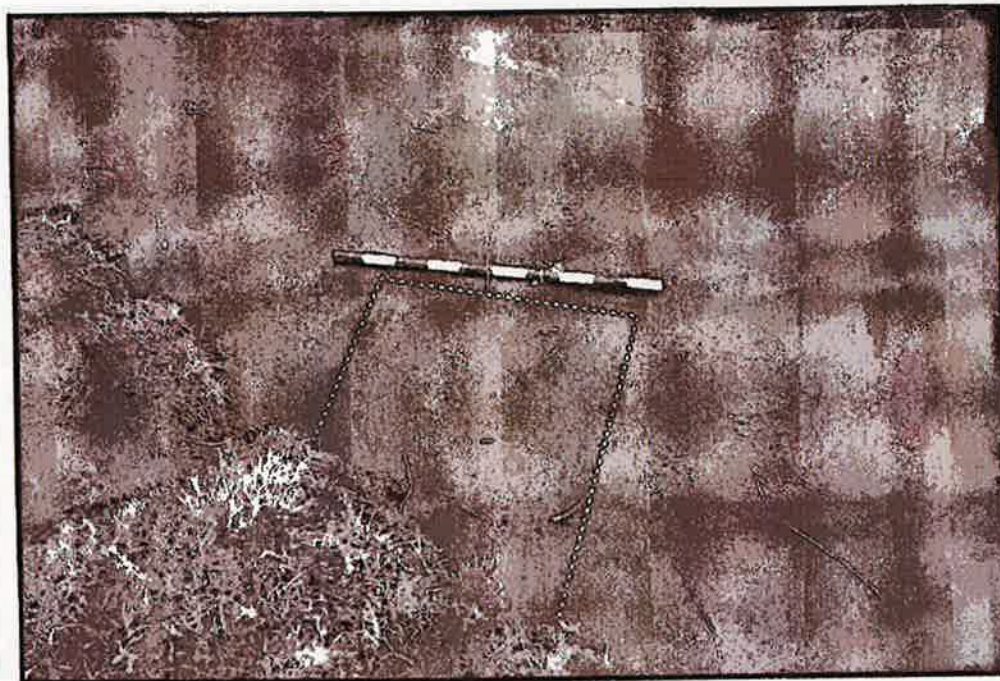


Figure 12. View to the east of the eastern corners of Grave Shaft 8. Scale is one meter.

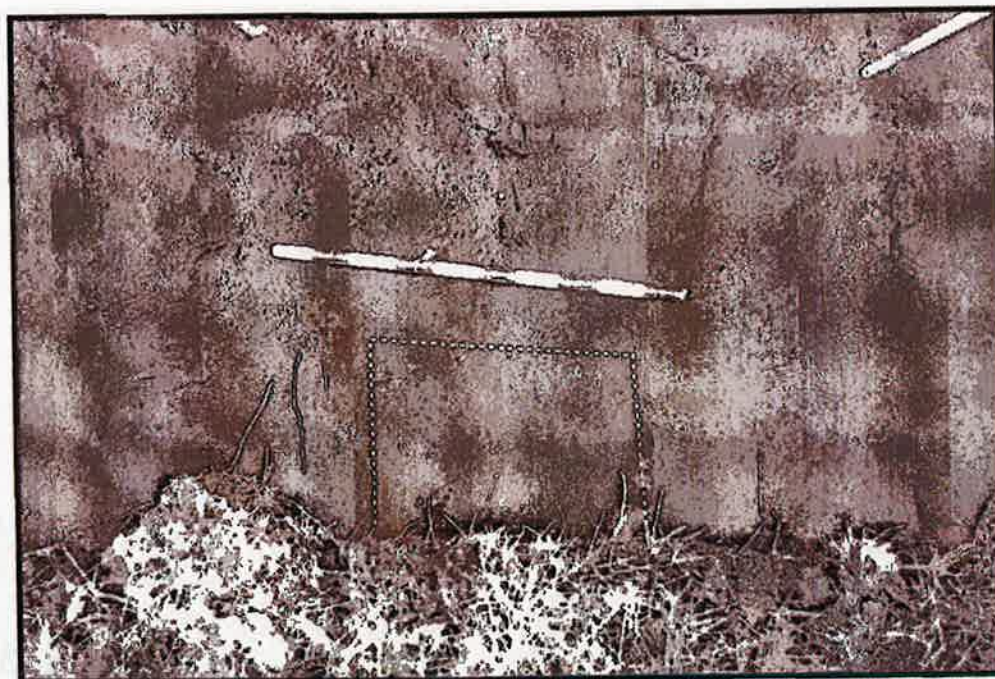


Figure 13. View to the west of the western corners of Grave Shaft 9. Scale is one meter.



Figure 14. View to the east of the western corners of Grave Shaft 10. Scale is one meter.

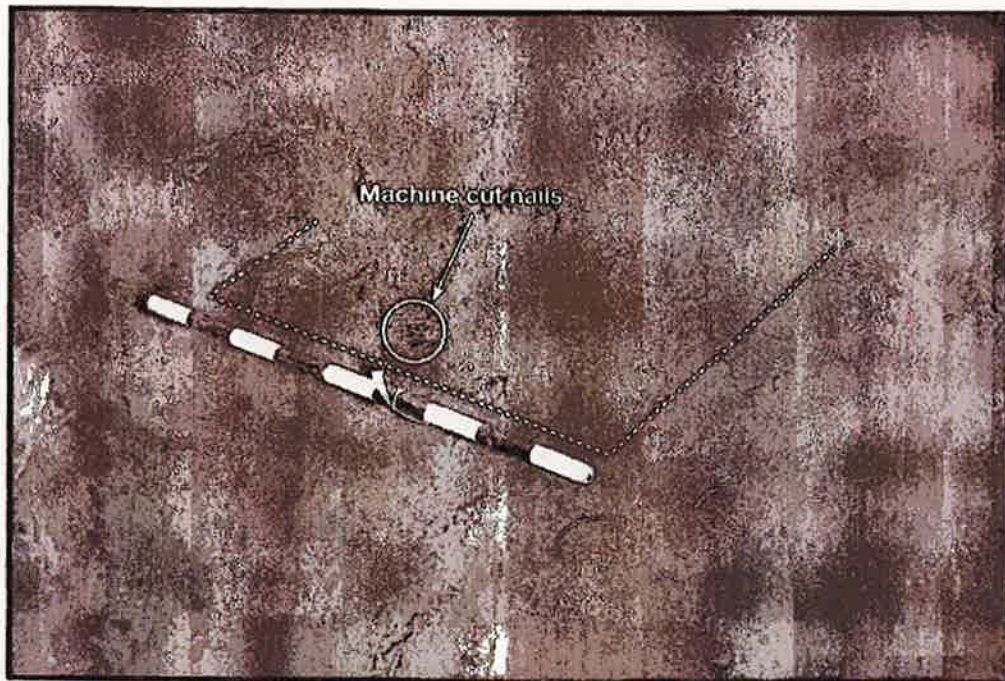


Figure 15. View to the northeast of the western corners of Grave Shaft 11. Scale is one meter.

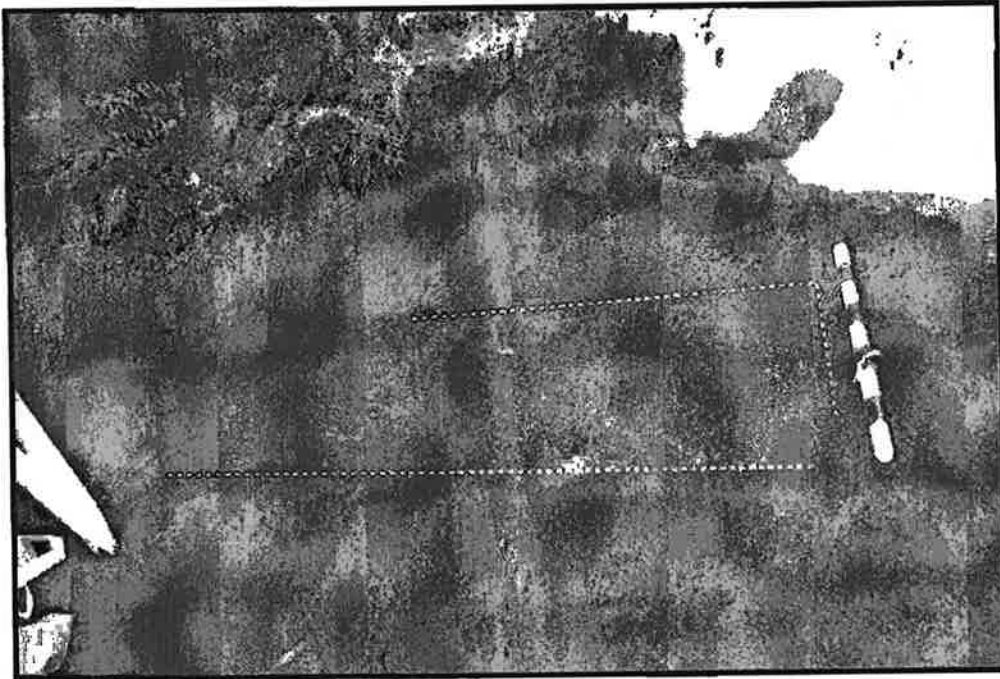


Figure 16. View to the northwest of the eastern corners of Grave Shaft 12. Scale is one meter.



Figure 17. View to the west of the central portions of Grave Shafts 13 (left) and 14 (right).

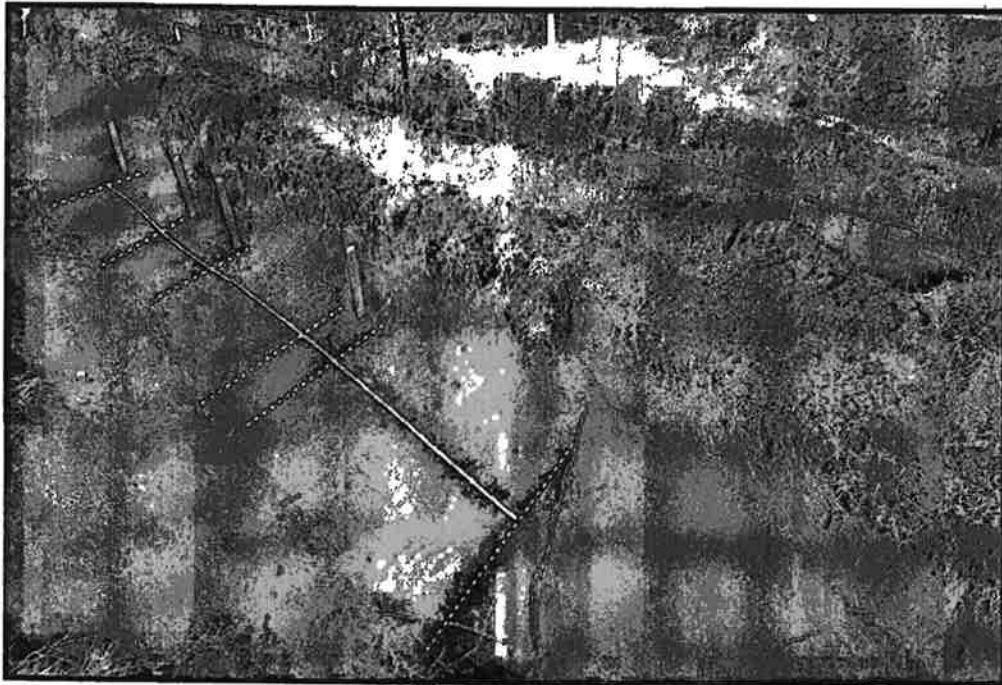


Figure 18. View to the southwest of the central portions of Grave Shafts 13 (left), 14 (middle), and 15 (right). Scale is four meters long.

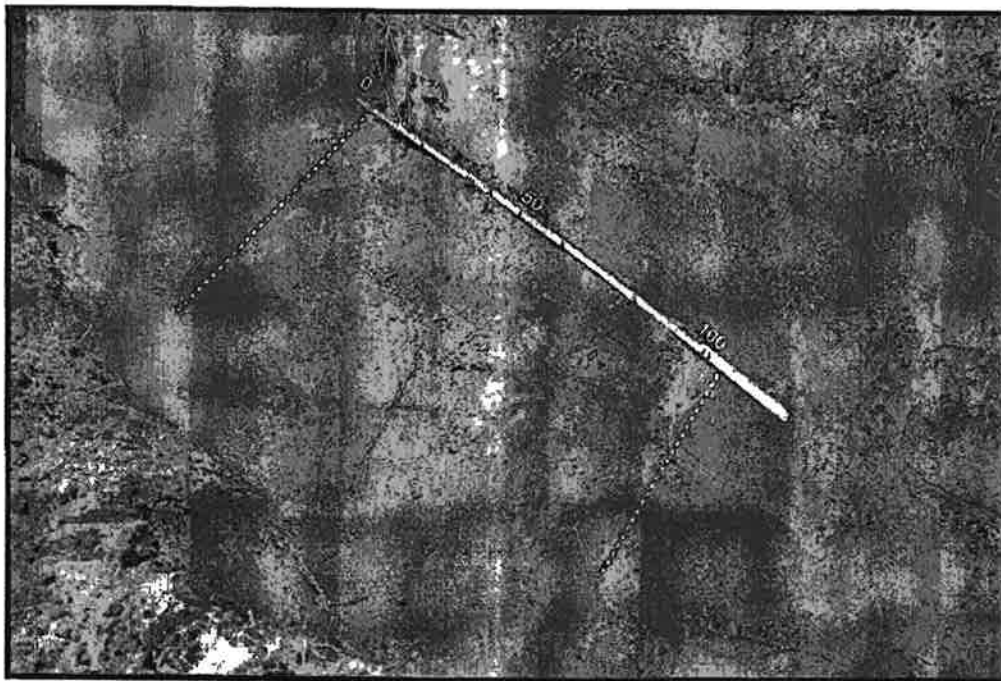


Figure 19. View to the southwest of the central portion of Grave Shaft 16. Scale is in centimeters.

Appendix A

Grave Shaft Excavation Data

Table A.1. Unmarked Grave Shaft Descriptions^a, Union/Pioneer Calvary Cemetery (Site 45TN298).

Grave Shaft No.	Area exposed, dimensions	Depth of discovery below ground surface	Associated artifacts	UTM location ^b	Comments
1	SW corner, 40 cm (E/W) by 60 cm (N/S)	1.2 m	machine cut nails	E 506023 N 5204374	grave shaft identified in lighter yellow brown loamy sand (Stratum 2) below dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1); Given the presence of coffin nails, it is assumed that the individual lies just below the depth of discovery.
2	SW and NW corners, 20 cm (E/W) by 75 cm (N/S)	1.0 m	machine cut nails	E 506023 N 5204372	grave shaft identified in lighter yellow brown loamy sand (Stratum 2) below dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1); GS 2 was discovered during excavation of test trench that revealed GS 1. This grave shaft was discovered after observation of cut nails and bone fragments (skull parietal). Due to presence of bone, all sediment excavated from this trench was screened using 1/8" mesh to recover any additional bone fragments, but none were found. All cut nails and bone fragments were placed back into grave shaft prior to backfilling.
3	central portion, 130 cm (E/W) by 65 cm (N/S)	0.6 m	N/A	E 506024 N 5204376	grave shaft indicated in dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1) by mottled sediments (mix of Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 sediments); depth of burial unknown
4	SW and NW corners, 40 cm (E/W) by 60 cm (N/S)	0.7 m	N/A	E 506022 N 5204370	grave shaft indicated in dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1) by mottled sediments (mix of Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 sediments); depth of burial unknown
5	central portion, 130 cm (E/W) by 70 cm (N/S)	0.6 m	N/A	E 506025 N 5204378	grave shaft indicated in dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1) by mottled sediments (mix of Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 sediments); depth of burial unknown
6	SW and NW corners, 78 cm (E/W) by 90 cm (N/S)	1.0 m	N/A	E 506027 N 5204382	grave shaft indicated in dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1) by mottled sediments (mix of Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 sediments); depth of burial unknown
7	SW and NW corners, 82 cm (E/W) by 95 cm (N/S)	0.6 m	N/A	E 506027 N 5204383	grave shaft indicated in dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1) by mottled sediments (mix of Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 sediments); depth of burial unknown
8	SE and NE corners, 81 cm (E/W) by 115 cm (N/S)	1.2 m	N/A	E 506025 N 5204380	grave shaft identified just below transition between the lighter yellow brown loamy sand (Stratum 2) and the overlying dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1); Stratum 1 sediments noted within grave shaft feature in Stratum 2; depth of burial unknown
9	SW and NW corners, 74 cm (E/W) by 80 cm (N/S)	1.2 m	N/A	E 506028 N 5204385	grave shaft identified just below transition between the lighter yellow brown loamy sand (Stratum 2) and the overlying dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1); Stratum 1 sediments noted within grave shaft feature in Stratum 2; depth of burial unknown

Table A.1. continued.

Grave Shaft No.	Area exposed, dimensions	Depth of discovery below ground surface	Associated artifacts	UTM location ^b	Comments
10	SW and NW corners, 65 cm (E/W) by 86 cm (N/S)	1.3 m	machine cut nails	E 506031 N 5204395	grave shaft identified in the lighter yellow brown loamy sand (Stratum 2) after overlying disturbed sediments were removed; this area heavily disturbed during previous utility line installations. Given the presence of coffin nails, it is assumed that the individual lies just below the depth of discovery.
11	NW and SW corners, 120 cm (E/W) by 85 (N/S)	1.2 m	N/A	E 506032 N 5204397	grave shaft identified just below transition between the lighter yellow brown loamy sand (Stratum 2) and the overlying dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1); Stratum 1 sediments noted within grave shaft feature in Stratum 2; depth of burial unknown
12	NE and SE corners, 122 cm (E/W) by 61 cm (N/S)	0.6 m	N/A	E 506032 N 5204399	grave shaft indicated in dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1) by mottled sediments (mix of Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 sediments); depth of burial unknown
13	central portion, 130 (E/W) by 95 cm (N/S)	0.6 m	N/A	E 506035 N 5204403	grave shaft indicated in dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1) by mottled sediments (mix of Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 sediments); depth of burial unknown
14	central portion, 130 (E/W) by 90 cm (N/S)	0.6 m	N/A	E 506035 N 5204404	grave shaft indicated in dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1) by mottled sediments (mix of Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 sediments); depth of burial unknown
15	central portion, 130 (E/W) by 95 cm (N/S)	0.6 m	N/A	E 506036 N 5204406	grave shaft indicated in dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1) by mottled sediments (mix of Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 sediments); depth of burial unknown
16	central portion, 105 cm (E/W) by 91 cm (N/S)	1.0 m	N/A	E 506038 N 5204410	grave shaft indicated in lighter yellow brown loamy sand (Stratum 2) below dark organic matter-rich surface stratum (Stratum 1) by mottled sediments (mix of Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 sediments); depth of burial unknown

^a All graves appeared to be oriented east/west

^b Zone 10, NAD 1927 datum



Mausoleum

Chambers St
7th Ave

Ghost
Lake
(swamp)

Pacific Ave. S.E.

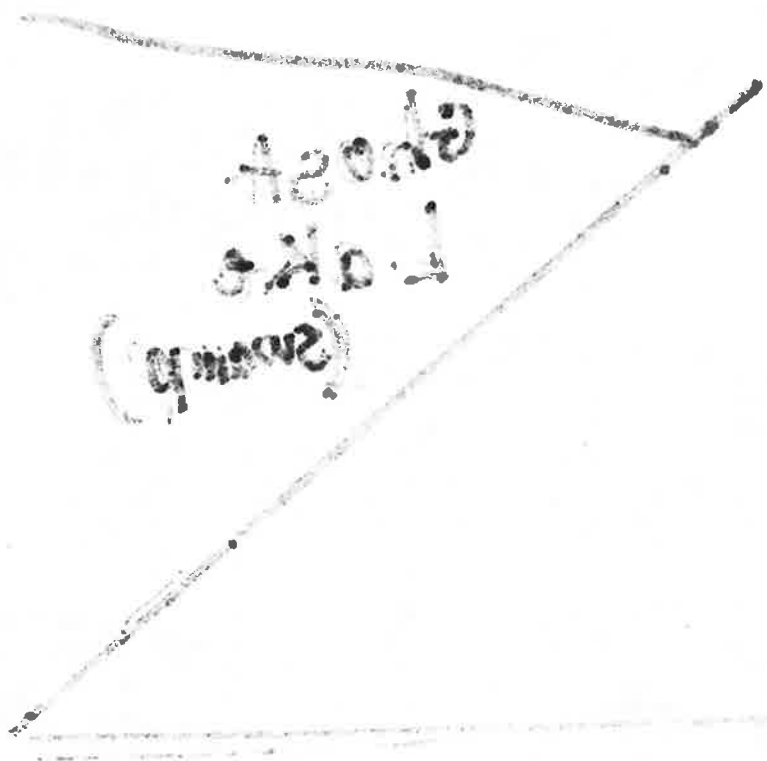
1921
plat map
overlay

91 ft

Google ea

1000 ft
to the ground

1000 ft



Pacific Ave. S.E.

1951
big map
value







