

# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2024-03-02083 (Please contact the lead agency for the project number. If associated to SEPA, please contact [SEPA@dahp.wa.gov](mailto:SEPA@dahp.wa.gov) to obtain the project number before creating a new project.)

Author: Taylor Suka, Carson Golden, Colin Higashi, Kaiah Costa, Jennifer Chambers, and Sarah Amell

Title of Report: Revised Cultural Resource Assessment Report for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, Thurston County, Washington

Date of Report: December 12, 2025

County(ies): Thurston County Section: 47 Township: 18N Range: 2W  
 Quad: Tumwater, WA Acre: 0.2

PDF of Report uploaded to WISAARD report module (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 #:  
TSN: TN2024-406

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**Revised Cultural Resources Assessment  
for the  
WAFD Bank Olympia Project  
Olympia, Thurston County, Washington**



ATCRC Report # TH-07-23  
December 12, 2025

**Prepared For:**  
Driftmier Architects  
Carlana Aguon, Project Manager

**Prepared By:**  
Taylor Suka, B.A.; Carson Golden, M.A., RPA;  
Colin Higashi, B.S.; Kaiah Costa, B.A.;  
Jennifer Chambers, M.A., RPA; and,  
Sarah J. Amell, M.M.A., RPA (Principal Investigator)



**Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants**  
8525 Stoney Creek Lane SW, Olympia, Washington 98512  
[www.AquaTerraCRC.com](http://www.AquaTerraCRC.com)

## CONTENTS

Introduction.....	1
Regulatory.....	2
SEPA.....	2
Project Location and Description.....	3
Area of Potential Impact.....	3
Correspondence.....	11
Background Review.....	11
Environmental Setting.....	11
Cultural Setting.....	14
Precontact.....	14
Ethnohistoric.....	15
Historic.....	16
Land Use History.....	18
WISAARD.....	27
Cultural Resources Studies.....	28
Archaeological Sites.....	30
Registered Properties.....	30
Properties.....	31
Cemeteries.....	35
TCPs.....	35
Predictive Model.....	35
Objectives and Expectations.....	36
Field Investigations.....	36
Results.....	52
Property ID: 733926 // Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia.....	52
TSN: TN2024-406 // Multicomponent Archaeological Site.....	57
Conclusions and Recommendations.....	64
References.....	66
Appendix A: Inadvertent Discovery Plan.....	74
Appendix B: Correspondence.....	78
Appendix C: 2024 Trench Wall Profiles and Notes.....	90
Appendix D: 2024 Trench Wall Profile.....	91
Appendix D: 2024 Trench Wall Photographed Profiles.....	95
Appendix E: 2025 Trench Wall Profiles and Notes.....	98
Appendix F: 2025 Trench Wall Photograph Profiles.....	104
Appendix G: Collected Artifacts from 2025.....	106

## FIGURES

Figure 1. Location of the API on a portion of the United States Geological Survey ([USGS] 2023) Tumwater, Washington topographic map.....	4
Figure 2. Satellite imagery detailing the location of the API.....	5
Figure 3. Project plans provided by Driftmier.....	6
Figure 4. Project plans provided by Driftmier.....	7

Figure 5. Project plans provided by Driftmier. ....	8
Figure 6. Project plans provided by Driftmier. ....	9
Figure 7. Project plans provided by Driftmier. ....	10
Figure 8. United States Coastal Survey (1873) map detailing the location of the API. *Red polygon on map appears to represent a different project, the circle indicates the approximate location of the API on this map. ....	20
Figure 9. Sanborn Map Company (1884) map detailing the approximate location of the API (in red). ....	21
Figure 10. Sanborn Map Company (1888) map detailing the location of the API (in red). ....	22
Figure 11. Sanborn Map Company (1896) map detailing the location of the API (in red). ....	23
Figure 12. Sanborn Map Company (1908) map detailing the location of the API (in red). ....	24
Figure 13. Sanborn Map Company (1924) map detailing the location of the API (in red). ....	25
Figure 14. Post-1928 or 1946-1949 aerial detailing the location of the API (in red) (Olympia, Wash 1946-1949). ....	25
Figure 15. 1940-1948 aerial detailing the location of the API (in red) (Capitol Campus, ca. 1944 [1940-1948]). ....	26
Figure 16. 1961 aerial detailing the location of the API (in red) (Western Wrays, Inc. 1961). ...	27
Figure 17. Overview of the northern section of the API during 2024 survey, view east. ....	38
Figure 18. Overview of the southern portion of the API during 2024 survey, view east. ....	39
Figure 19. Map showing 2024 and 2025 trench locations. ....	40
Figure 20. Overview of the 2024 trench location, view northeast. ....	41
Figure 21. Overview of subsurface deposits encountered in 2024 trench. ....	41
Figure 22. Detail of shell matrix observed in 2024 trench. ....	42
Figure 23. Detail of shell matrix observed in 2024 trench. ....	42
Figure 24. Overview of the 2025 trench location, view north. ....	43
Figure 25. Overview of 2025 trench and systematic piles of sediments with labeled bags of artifacts collected, facing northeast. ....	43
Figure 26. 2025 survey close up of western wall. ....	44
Figure 27. North wall of 2025 trench, view down. ....	45
Figure 28. Metal hardware fragments from 2025 Trench excavations. ....	45
Figure 29. Faunal bone fragment from 2025 trench excavations. ....	46
Figure 30. Shells and shell fragments from 2025 trench excavations. ....	46
Figure 31. Brick fragments from 2025 trench excavations. ....	47
Figure 32. Metal hardware fragments from 2025 trench excavation. ....	47
Figure 33. Faunal bone from 2025 trench excavation. ....	48
Figure 34. Faunal bone from 2025 trench excavation. ....	48
Figure 35. Shells and shell fragments from 2025 trench excavation. ....	49
Figure 36. Ceramic sherd from 2025 trench excavation. ....	49
Figure 37. Glass shard from 2025 trench excavation. ....	50
Figure 38. Charcoal fragment from 2025 trench excavation. ....	50
Figure 39. Brick fragment from 2025 trench excavation. ....	51
Figure 40. Charcoal fragment from 2025 trench excavation. ....	51
Figure 41. Shell and shell fragments from 2025 trench excavations. ....	52
Figure 42. Front façade of 406 Water Street SW, facing east. ....	54
Figure 43. Oblique of 406 Water Street SW, facing southeast. ....	54

Figure 44. Rear (east) facade of 406 Water Street SW, facing northeast. ....	55
Figure 45. Details of southern wall of 406 Water Street SW, facing north. ....	55
Figure 46. September 1962 photograph of the exterior for the Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia (Olympian 1962c). ....	56
Figure 47. September 1962 photograph of the interior of the Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia (Olympian 1962c). ....	56
Figure 48. 1964 photograph of the Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia (Junk 1964). ....	57
Figure 49. 2024 trench profile with shell fragments in the base of the trench. ....	59
Figure 50. South wall of 2025 trench. ....	59
Figure 51. West wall of 2025 trench. ....	60
Figure 52. North wall of 2025 trench. ....	60
Figure 53. Close up of corner of west and north wall of 2025 trench. ....	61
Figure 54. Close up of Olympia oyster from shell matrix layer from 2024 trench. ....	61
Figure 55. Detailed photo of screened materials through 1/8 inch mesh screen from 2025 trench. ....	62
Figure 56. United States Coastal Survey (1873) map detailing the approximate location of API in reference to historic shoreline. ....	63
Figure 57. North wall profile for 2024 trench. ....	91
Figure 58. East and west wall profile for 2024 trench. ....	92
Figure 59. East and west wall description of 2024 trench. ....	93
Figure 60. South wall profile of 2024 trench. ....	94
Figure 61. Photograph of north wall. ....	95
Figure 62. Photograph of east wall. ....	96
Figure 63. Photograph of 2025 trench south wall. ....	97
Figure 65. South wall of 2025 trench. ....	104
Figure 66. West wall of 2025 trench. ....	104
Figure 67. North wall of 2025 trench. ....	105

## TABLES

Table 1. Soils expected to be present within the API (USDA NRCS 2023). ....	13
Table 2. Ethnographic placenames previously recorded in, and within a one-mile radius of, the API (from Hilbert et al. 2001). ....	15
Table 3. Archival records reviewed to establish land use history. ....	18
Table 4. Cultural resource studies previously conducted in, and within a 0.25 mile radius of, the API. ....	28
Table 5. Archaeological sites previously recorded in, and within a 0.25 mile radius of, the API. ....	30
Table 6. Registered Properties previously recorded in and within a 0.25-mile radius of, the API. ....	30
Table 7. Properties previously recorded in, and within a 0.15-mile radius of, the API. ....	31

# **Revised Cultural Resources Assessment for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project Olympia, Thurston County, Washington**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Driftmier Architects contracted Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) to provide a cultural resource assessment for the Washington Federal, Inc. (WAFD) Bank Olympia Project located in Olympia, Thurston County, Washington. The project aims to consolidate two lots, demolish the existing building on the property, and construct a new one-story building, along with a drive-through facility, to be used as a bank. The project is privately funded and is therefore subject to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).

ATCRC's cultural resources assessment consisted of a background review, field investigation, and production of this report. The project area is located in a high-probability area for precontact and historic cultural resources to be present. The field investigation included a pedestrian survey and the monitoring of the excavation of one trench. ATCRC monitored the trench excavation in January 2024 and reexamined the trench in October 2025 to further investigate a shell layer previously identified in the trench. The assessment results identified two cultural resources in the project area: Property ID: 733926/ Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia; and Temporary Site Number (TSN): TN2024-406/ Multicomponent Archaeological Site.

Property ID: 733926 // Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia, is a commercial building that was constructed in 1962. The building is not recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the Washington Heritage Register (WHR), but it is recommended eligible for the local register for its association with Virgil Adams, a property developer who was significant to the development of Olympia circa 1960-1990s. Local register nominations are the responsibility of the City of Olympia Preservation Program.

TSN: TN2024-406 is a multicomponent archaeological site comprising both historic and pre-contact layers. Historic fill debris deposits were extended from the asphalt layer to a depth of approximately 15 inches (38 centimeters) below the ground surface (bgs). Historic debris from this layer included brick fragments, faunal bones and bone fragments, ceramic fragments, metal fragments, nails, shells and shell fragments, and glass shards. Below the historic debris layer was an approximately 11-inch (27.9 cm) shell midden layer, approximately 24-35 inches (60.9-88.9cm) bgs, comprised of Olympia oysters, limpets, mussels, and clam shells, and unidentified shell fragments. ATCRC recommends that TSN: TN2024-406 // Multicomponent Archaeological Site NRHP eligible under Criterion D as the site appears to have research potential.

As Property ID: 733926 // Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia is scheduled for demolition, and project plans indicate that TSN: TN2024-406 // Multicomponent Archaeological Site may be impacted by project construction, ATCRC has determined that the project will impact cultural resources. ATCRC recommends that mitigation efforts be undertaken by all consulting

parties. Some examples of mitigation efforts might include conducting additional fieldwork to establish the site boundaries of TSN: TN2024-406, completing a HistoryLink.com article for this area, creating or adding to an Olympia ArcGIS StoryMap, and conducting archaeological monitoring during construction.

## REGULATORY

### *SEPA*

This project was conducted to satisfy the regulatory requirements of SEPA. SEPA requires that impacts on cultural resources be considered by local governments and state agencies during the public environmental review process. The process typically involves completing a “SEPA Environmental Checklist.” Historic and cultural resources are addressed in the checklist under Question 13, which in summary asks if any of the following are located “on or near” the project area:

- Buildings, structures, or sites aged older than 45 years old that are listed on, or eligible for, national, state or local preservation registers;
- Landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use occupation;
- Any professional studies conducted on the site;
- Measures conducted to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site; and,
- Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources.

According to DAHP (2023), under SEPA, “resources on the subject or adjacent property, should be evaluated for their eligibility at the local, state and/or national register level.” DAHP (2023) also notes that “DAHP will only review eligibility determination for State and National Register listing” and clarified that “eligibility for local listing is done through a city or county preservation program.”

SEPA does not define “eligibility” or “significance” and, as such, the de facto is to use the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Park Service [NPS] 1995). These guidelines state that to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture and must meet one or more of the four NRHP criteria:

- A. be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. 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. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Additionally, to be eligible for the NRHP a resource must retain integrity. According to NPS (1995), integrity is the ability of a historic property to convey its significance. Integrity must be evident through historic qualities, which may include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The State of Washington also requires compliance with cultural resources management laws and regulations under the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.44 Indian Graves and Records, RCW 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources, and RCW 68.50.645 Skeletal Human Remains—Duty to Notify. The Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly disturbing Native American or historic graves. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly disturbing archaeological sites without a permit from the DAHP. RCW 68.50.645 outlines a strict process for notifying law enforcement and other interested parties in the event of discovering any human remains, regardless of inferred cultural affiliation.

## PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project concerns Tax Parcel Number (TPN): 78507400400 and TPN: 78507400100 located in Olympia, Thurston County, Washington, within Section 47 of Township 18 North, Range 2 West (Figure 1 - Figure 2). The project area is sized 0.2 acres.

TPN	Acre(s)	Built Environment?
78507400400	0.14	Yes – 406 Water Street SW, Olympia
78507400100	0.06	No – parking lot

The project intends to consolidate the two parcels and demolish the existing building (built in 1962) located on TPN: 78507400400 to construct a new one-story, 1,950-square-foot building and drive-through for use as a bank (Figure 3 - Figure 7). The project is still in the planning phases, but the depth of impact is anticipated to extend to approximately 3 feet (94 centimeters) bgs for the new building foundation and 4-5 feet (1.22 – 1.5 meters) bgs for buried utilities.

## AREA OF POTENTIAL IMPACT

For the purposes of this project, ATCRC defined an Area of Potential Impact (API) to encompass both TPN: 78507400400 and TPN: 78507400100; this API also includes all associated staging areas.

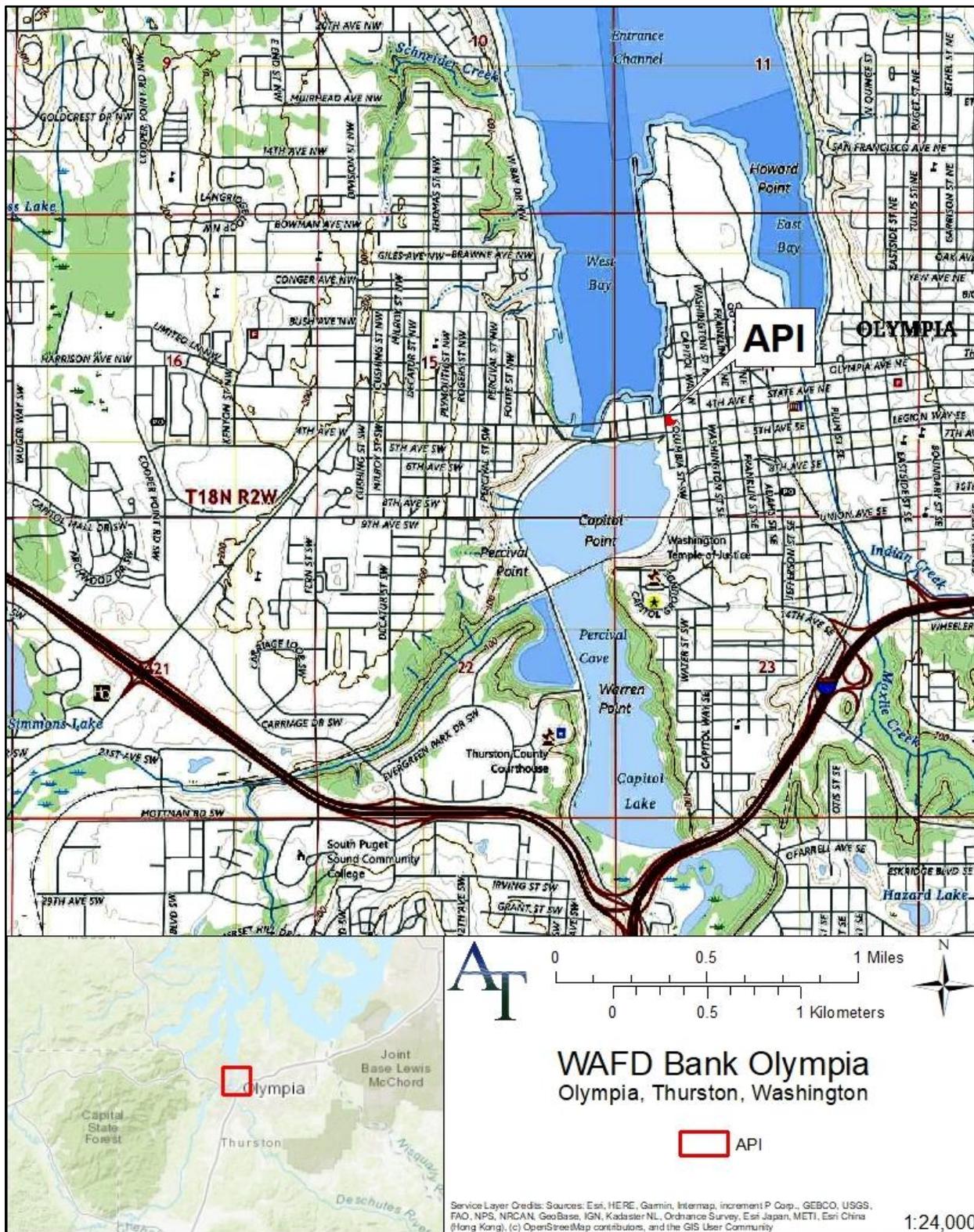


Figure 1. Location of the API on a portion of the United States Geological Survey ([USGS] 2023) Tumwater, Washington topographic map.

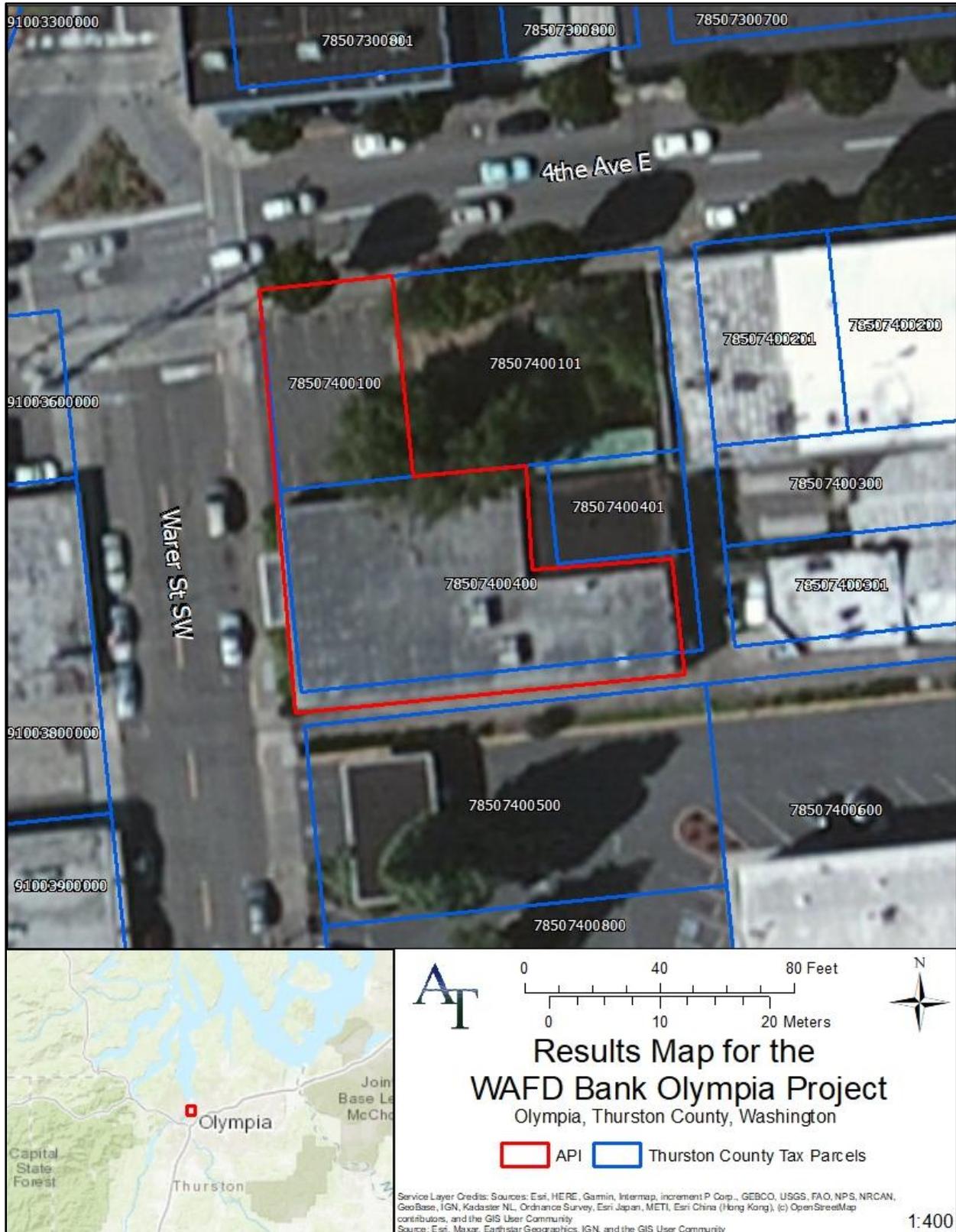


Figure 2. Satellite imagery detailing the location of the API.









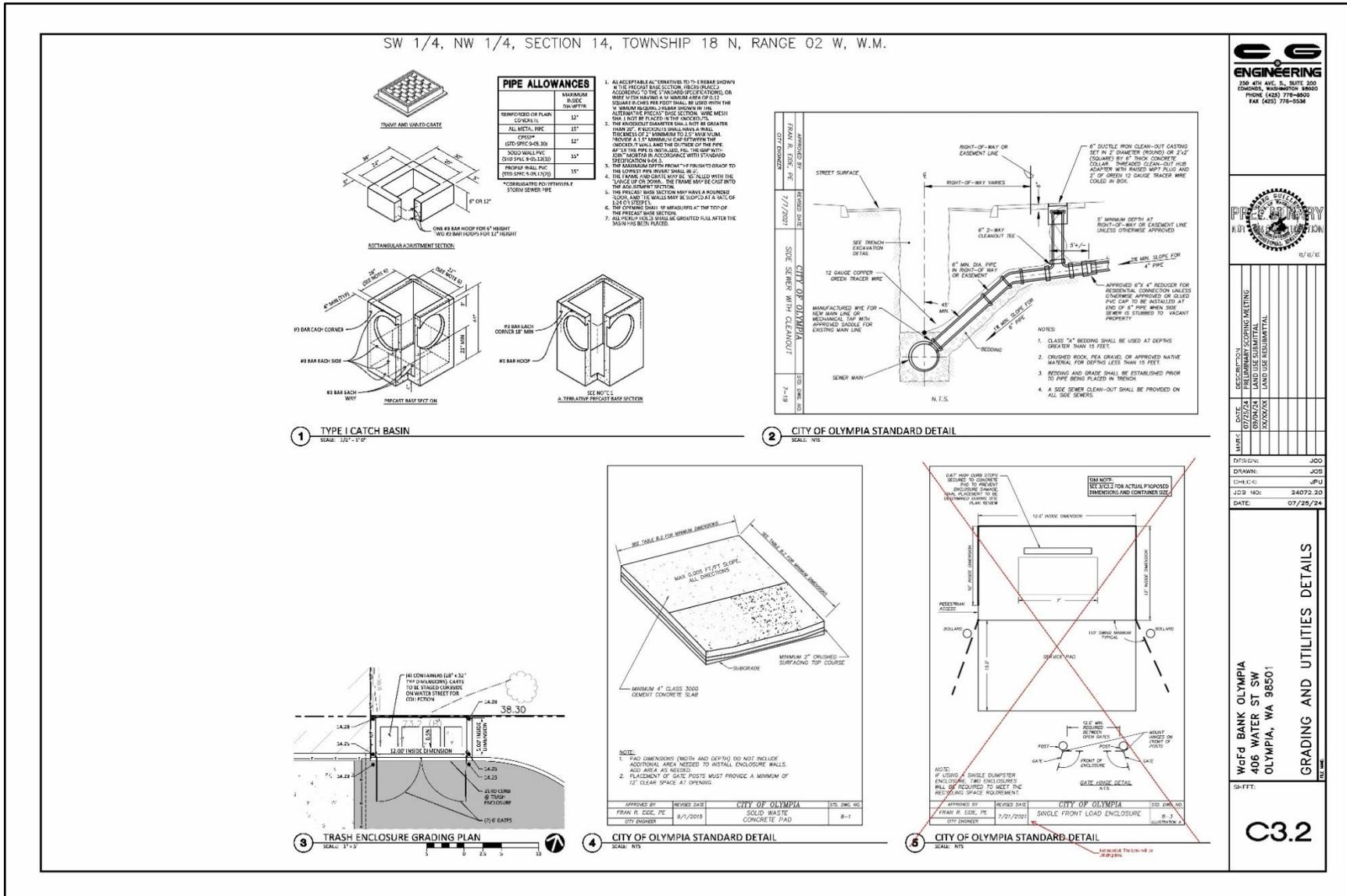


Figure 7. Project plans provided by Driftmier.

## CORRESPONDENCE

ATCRC sent an informal technical notification on January 11, 2024, to the Nisqually Indian Tribe, the Squaxin Island Tribe, the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation. As of the date this report was written, no response has been received by ATCRC regarding this technical notification. On September 19, 2025, ATCRC sent an additional technical notification to the same recipients, providing notice about fieldwork scheduled for September 24, 2025, to reexamine the trench. Fieldwork was later rescheduled to September 25, 2025, and ATCRC sent another email to the same recipients on September 23, 2025. On September 24, 2025, ATCRC received a response from the Cowlitz Indian Tribe's Cultural Resources Policy Analyst, requesting additional information about the regulatory context and the lead agency, and from the Squaxin Island Tribe's Archaeologist, stating that they would not be able to attend to fieldwork. An additional email was sent on October 1, 2025, to inform the parties mentioned above that fieldwork would occur on October 2, 2025. A copy of this correspondence is available in Appendix B.

## BACKGROUND REVIEW

Determining the probability of cultural resources being located within the API was based largely on a review and analysis of past environmental and cultural contexts, as well as previous cultural resource studies and sites. Consulted sources included project files, local geologic data, archaeological, historic, and ethnographic records, selected published local historic records, and assessor's records. Archaeological, historic, and ethnographic records were reviewed from the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database.

### *Environmental Setting*

The API is located on parcels that have been artificially built up next to Capitol Lake and the southern tip of Budd Inlet in the Puget Lowland. Most surface geology in the Puget Lowland reflects the repeated glacial intervals of the Pleistocene, in which large continental ice sheets and smaller alpine glaciers flowed into the basin. These ice sheets scoured and redeposited materials over 2.6 million years, leaving a layer of widespread but largely discontinuous glacial, fluvial, and marine deposits sometimes exceeding 100 meters in depth (Easterbrook 2003; Troost 2016). The most recent glaciation of the Puget Lowland was during the Vashon State of the Fraser Glaciation, between approximately 19 and 11 thousand years before present (YBP), when the Cordilleran Ice Sheet (CIS) covered the northern and central regions of the basin in up to 1.8 kilometers of ice (Easterbrook 2003; Troost 2016). This period is responsible for many of the most prominent features of the modern Puget Lowland, including the split channels of Puget Sound, the region's ubiquitous north-south ridgelines, its more limited plains, many of its lakes, and several of its larger river valleys, which were formed by glacial scour and deposition and subglacial or proglacial/ice-marginal meltwater runoff.

The CIS reached its maximum Vashon extent, 25 kilometers south of Olympia, by around 16.9 thousand YBP before retreating northwards, allowing marine waters to enter the Puget Sound around 14.8 thousand YBP and rapidly disintegrating into a collection of floating bergs and stagnant, grounded ice (Easterbrook 1992, 2003; Thorson 1980; Troost 2016). Before the

unblocking of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the connection of Puget Sound to the Pacific Ocean (14.8 thousand YBP), meltwater was forced to pool in the southern basin to create large proglacial lakes within the channels of Puget Sound and partially abandoned river valleys, ultimately draining south through the ancestral Chehalis River. Subsequent glacial stades of the Fraser Glaciation contributed several beds of glaciomarine sediment to the regional stratigraphic record but did not involve glacial intrusion into the lowlands (Easterbrook 1969, 1992; Thorson 1980).

The retreat of the CIS and contemporary alpine glaciers at the end of the Vashon Stade ended glacial landscape evolution in the Puget Lowland but had long-term implications for the province that continued through the early Holocene. The loss of ice mass permitted isostatic rebound across the province, causing differential uplift roughly proportional to the ice sheet's thickness (Thorson 1980, 1981). Uplift since the end of the Vashon Stade varies from near-zero at the southernmost extent of the CIS (near Black Lake) to 140 meters near the Skagit River, and possibly up to 350 meters further north in Canada. The majority of isostatic recovery appears to have been completed by 6 thousand YBP, and the rate of associated uplift reduced to negligible levels, although accumulated stress from the uneven recovery likely contributes to ongoing seismic activity in the region (Thorson 1981). Simultaneously, the release of water previously impounded in ice sheets produced approximately 150 meters of eustatic sea level rise from the end of the Vashon Stade until approximately 7 thousand YBP, when sea levels stabilized (Lambeck et al. 2014; Thorson 1981). While an end-Pleistocene eustatic datum hasn't been determined for the Puget Lowland, this rise combined with isostatic rebound to produce a complex pattern of terrestrial and marine deposits around Puget Sound and establish the baseline conditions for more localized Holocene evolutions (Easterbrook 1992; Thorson 1981).

The Port of Olympia sits at the mouth of several late Vashon drainage channels, on a thick deposit of Vashon glacial outwash and glaciolacustrine deposits that fill a basin extending to 120 meters below modern sea level (Walsh et al. 2003). This basin is at least partially glacial; however, a poorly constrained high-angle dip-slip fault identified in the underlying bedrock may have contributed significantly to its development; the recorded morphology of the strata contacts immediately above and adjacent to the fault resembles a poorly decayed 100-meter fault scarp interrupting a more conventional glacial trough (Walsh et al. 2003). The inconsistency of sedimentary deposits in the region complicates the determination of any potential offset from fault activity, and insufficient literature is available to address this hypothesis properly. One study on bedrock uplift between Olympia and Capitol Peak documents multiple shallow faults and sag features to the north beneath the mouth of Budd Inlet, inferring a larger fault in the vicinity of the Port, and suggests that they remained active in the late Pleistocene or even into the Holocene (Clement et al. 2010). The modern port area is believed to have subsided between one and three meters circa 1100 YBP as the result of a large earthquake on the Seattle Fault and, during the early settlement period, West Bay of Budd Inlet extended through the full length of what is now Capitol Lake.

The API is located beyond the historic shoreline of the southernmost section of Budd Inlet (now Capitol Lake) on a platform of land reclamation fill (Stevenson 1995; Walsh et al. 2003). During the early development of Olympia, the API was an expanse of intertidal flats east of the shipping channel, marked "bare at low water" (Sanborn Map Company 1884). The property was reclaimed

with fill between 1896 and 1908 as development progressed south along Water Street (Sanborn Map Company 1896, 1908, 1924). Historic fill materials within the API are likely to consist of sandy and silty materials dredged from Budd Inlet, which were observed to rest on gravelly beach deposits at depths of 5 feet or more below the ground surface in a previous project 200 feet to the north (Higashi and Amell 2021). There are no natural soils within the project area; only Xerorthents are derived from fine cut and fill material (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service [USDA NRCS], 2023).

**Table 1. Soils expected to be present within the API (USDA NRCS 2023).**

NAME	SLOPE %	LANDFORM	PARENT MATERIAL	TYPICAL PROFILE
Xerorthents	0 to 5	Tidal flats	Sandy and loamy cut and fill material	H1 - 0 to 60 inches: variable

The API is located in the Puget Sound Area of the Western Hemlock Zone of Washington (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). The Western Hemlock region is shielded from maritime and continental air masses by the coastal and Cascade ranges to the west and east, being slightly drier than areas on the coast with more moderate temperature variations than in the continental interior. The Puget Sound section of the Western Hemlock Zone is within the rain shadow of the Olympic Mountains, producing drier and warmer summers than in other areas of the lowlands and generally limiting annual rainfall to 800-1300 millimeters instead of the 1500-3000 millimeters received elsewhere in the zone. More than 75% of this precipitation arrives as rain between October 1 and March 31, with long periods of little to no rainfall from June to August (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). While the Western Hemlock climate regime is generally neither temperature- nor precipitation-limited and produces the highest biomass accumulation recorded in global temperate zones, moisture stress during the summer months limits the growth of the hardwoods that dominate most other temperate regions, and mild winters favor the year-long growth patterns of coniferous species (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). This pattern produces a very unusual variation on the temperate regime that likely sustains a silvicultural balance initially established during the harsher conditions of the Pleistocene. Like most of the Western Hemlock Zone, forest compositions are dominated by unusually large and long-lived conifers (particularly Douglas fir, western hemlock, and western red cedar) while younger forests and riparian areas are characterized by bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, red alder, and willow. Understories will generally transition from salmonberry (with many accompanying species) in young stands to a mixture of sword fern, red huckleberry, vine maple, Oregon grape, and salal. Unlike the more mesic regions to the south and west, the Puget Sound Area is also host to prairie ecosystems and several more arid-loving pine and hardwood species rarely found elsewhere in the Western Hemlock Zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973).

Much of the Puget Sound area has been extensively cleared and logged since its initial settlement, often with extensive fires during the dry season. It is now covered by subclimax stands of Douglas-fir more than Western Hemlock (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Human activities have introduced many invasive species to the region, including knotweed, Himalayan blackberry, common groundsel, knapweeds, European starlings, and house sparrows.

## ***Cultural Setting***

### ***Precontact***

Human occupation in the Northwest Coast is believed to have begun following the retreat of glacial ice across the landscape in the Late Pleistocene. The earliest cultures in the region are thought to have resided in the area beginning approximately 14,000 YBP (Matson and Coupland 2009). Subsistence strategies included an adaptation to highly variable climates and a changing environment (Matson and Coupland 2009). Currently, archaeological evidence indicates patterns of high mobility and small groups reliant on large game and seasonably available resources (Ames and Machner 1999; Matson and Coupland 2009). The earliest recognized culture in the Pacific Northwest is the Clovis culture dated from 12,000 to 11,000 YBP. This culture, named for its distinctive fluted projectile points, was highly mobile and left little evidence of permanent base camps. These large fluted projectile points have been observed on the surface, distributed throughout the Puget Sound (Croes et al. 2008).

Between 12,000 and 7,000 years ago, foraging strategies changed to include smaller inland game, aquatic animals, and various plants. Sites from this period are typically encountered on high marine and river terraces (current and abandoned), subalpine meadows, and saltwater shores (Kirk and Daugherty 2007:84). These site types indicate a continued high mobility pattern, sustained by terrestrial game. This period provides the first indication of plant processing and the use of aquatic environments (Ames and Machner 1999). Faunal and fish remains dating to this period are rare, but archaeological evidence has been reported (Chatters et al. 2011). Evidence from this period indicates a well-developed land-use strategy (Chatters et al. 2011). The artifact assemblage from this period is distinguishable by large leaf-shaped and stemmed points, scrapers, flake tools, and blade cores (Carlson 1990). In the Puget Sound region, as well as regions along the Columbia, the introduction of larger laurel-leaf projectile points indicates a tradition that is part of the Cascade Phase (Matson and Coupland 2009). Information about this period is coming from sites in British Columbia, the Dalles on the Columbia River, and Western Washington, among others (Chatters et al. 2011; Kopperl et al. 2016).

After 5000 YBP, populations appear to become larger and more complex as groups utilized a more extensive range of resources, including salmon and shellfish, land mammals, and plant resources such as berries, roots, and bulbs. Subsistence and settlement patterns are archaeologically distinct from those of earlier cultural adaptations (Kopperl et al. 2016). Settlements represent residential base camps with year-round re-occupation and access to multiple environments (Kopperl et al. 2016). Short-term base camps for smaller hunting or gathering groups, concentrating on specialized seasonally available resources, were introduced into the settlement pattern (Thomson 1978 in Kopperl et al. 2016). Between 6,000 and 5,000 YBP, these predominantly sedentary lifestyles produced the first evidence of mass processing and storing salmon and plants (Kopperl et al. 2016). By approximately 3,000 to 2,000 YBP, hunter-gatherer subsistence settlement patterns became focused on salmon fishing throughout the Puget Sound region and along the Columbia (Blukis Onat 1987; Burtchard 1998; Kinkade 1997; Kopperl et al. 2016). Additionally, ground stone tools, microblades, and cores appear at this time as well as bone and antler tools, ground shells, and harpoons. Canoe technology most likely developed around 2,000 to 3,000 YBP by constructing large plank houses (Donald 2003; Hebda and Matthews 1984; Matson and Coupland

2009). Shell middens are also prevalent in this period and continued into the ethnohistoric period (Ames and Maschner 1999:89).

### *Ethnohistoric*

Based on archaeological evidence, the ethnohistoric period resembles what European explorers encountered when they arrived in the eighteenth century (Chatters et al. 2011). Village sites are commonly present during this period and are placed at the mouth and the confluence of rivers. Seasonal camps were revisited yearly, producing an archaeological record of changing technologies and massive shell middens (Chatters et al. 2011). Faunal remains of large and small sea mammals, including whales, indicate an increased ability to hunt at sea (Ames and Maschner 1999; Matson and Coupland 2009). This is also evidenced by introducing compound harpoons made of three pieces bound together for more versatile individual pieces (Ames and Maschner 1999). During this time, a notable shift in the abundance of gathered plants and roots indicates selective management of the naturally available seasonal resources (Deur and Turner 2005). With this, an intensification in a storage-based economy where plant and animal resources contributed to community subsistence year-round, including the least productive months (Ames and Maschner 1999; Deur and Turner 2005).

The API is located in the traditional territory of the contemporary Squaxin Island Tribe (Haerberlin and Gunther 1930; Hilbert et al. 2001; Ruby and Brown 1986; Smith 1940; Spier 1936; Suttles and Lane 1990:485). The Squaxin Island Tribe represents several autonomous groups who once occupied the seven-inlet region of southern Puget Sound and surrounding watersheds (Squaxin Island Museum and Tourism Department Staff 2015). These groups are descendants of maritime people who once occupied the land between Hood Canal and Case Inlet (Ruby and Brown 1986; Squaxin Island Tribe 2022a). According to the Squaxin Island Tribe website, the contemporary tribe consists of “the Noo-She-Chatl of Henderson Inlet, Steh Chass of Budd Inlet, Squi-Aitl of Eld Inlet, Sawamish/T’Peeksin of Totten Inlet, Sa-Heh-Wa-Mish of Hammersley Inlet, Squawksin of Case Inlet and S’Hotle-Ma-Mish of Carr Inlet” (Squaxin Island Tribe 2022b). Numerous placenames have been documented near the API and generally include names of what is today known as Budd Inlet and associated drainages (Table 2).

**Table 2. Ethnographic placenames previously recorded in, and within a one-mile radius of, the API (from Hilbert et al. 2001).**

REF NO.	LOCATION	WATERMAN ORTHOGRAPHY	WATERMAN TRANSLATION	LUSHOOTSEED ORTHOGRAPHY	LUSHOOTSEED TRANSLATION	PROXIMITY TO API
125	Budd Inlet: a cove or inlet east of the business section of Olympia	<i>PE'tzlb</i>	None	N/A	N/A	0.5 mile
124	Budd Inlet: an old village site in the present city of Olympia	<i>Bls-tce'txūd</i>	Frequented by black bears, splicing two things together	<i>bəsčətɬ'wəd</i>	a place that has bears	0.6 mile

REF NO.	LOCATION	WATERMAN ORTHOGRAPHY	WATERMAN TRANSLATION	LUSHOOTSEED ORTHOGRAPHY	LUSHOOTSEED TRANSLATION	PROXIMITY TO API
119	Budd Inlet: a creek on the western shore where the present western boat channel has been dredged	<i>SqwExlo 'x</i>	None	N/A	N/A	1 mile
120	Budd Inlet: a small promontory	<i>QwEla'iutsid</i>	Mouth of a creek where there is spray	N/A	N/A	1 mile
122	Budd Inlet: Percival Creek	<i>QeXe'bl</i>	Lots of clawing	<i>qa xibed</i>	lots of clawing	1 mile

### ***Historic***

Spanish explorers first visited the Puget Sound area in the early 1600s, and Captain James Cook explored it in part in the 1700s. Captain George Vancouver, who explored Admiralty Inlet, Hood Canal, and other areas throughout Puget Sound, was the first European to discover the far inland portions of the southern Puget Sound in 1792 (Schilling 2005).

In the early 1800s, the Hudson Bay Company (HBC) established a fur trading company with posts in the Pacific Northwest. The HBC partnered with two rival fur trading operations, the Bay Company from Canada and the Northwest Company in the United States. HBC's Fort Nisqually, in modern-day DuPont, Washington, was the first non-native settlement in the Pacific Northwest, and was established in the traditional homeland of the Nisqually in 1833 (Ruby and Brown 1986).

Non-native settlement of the area increased in the mid-1800s due to incentives from the United States government. In 1841, Congress passed the Distributive Preemption Act, which allowed squatters to purchase up to 160 acres for \$1.25 an acre after 14 months of residence. In 1850, the Donation Land Claims Act further encouraged local non-native settlement. The Donation Land Claims Act granted 320 acres to white male citizens aged at least 18 years old if they resided on the property on or before December 1, 1850 (Riddle 2010).

Levi Lathrop Smith and Edmund Sylvester were the first non-native settlers to this region. Smith and Sylvester created a townsite that would eventually be known as Smithfield or Smithster (Thurston County Historic Commission [TCHC] 1992:4; Wilma 2003). Smith built a house near what was then the Olympia waterfront near Main and Third streets (TCHC 1992:3; Wilma 2003). In 1848, Smith drowned, and Sylvester inherited Smith's half of the claim (TCHC 1992:4).

In 1850, Smithfield ended the Cowlitz Trail that directed settlers from the Columbia River to Puget Sound (City of Olympia 2022). Sylvester left Smithfield to join the California Gold Rush and returned with enough gold to officially purchase more land and goods to establish a town (Wilma 2003). In 1850, Sylvester platted the town, similar to his New England home in Maine, with a town square, Masonic hall, Capitol grounds, tree-lined streets, and land for schools (City of Olympia 2022; TCHC 1992:3; Wilma 2003). Sylvester offered free lots for development, and the town quickly grew. During a celebration for the new town in the spring of 1850, Sylvester's guest,

Isaac Ebey, referred to the realm of the Olympic gods in the mountains in the distance, and, subsequently, Sylvester officially named the town Olympia (Wilma 2003).

That same year, Sylvester, Ebey, and other investors purchased the Orbit, a small brig to run pilings sawed by the Michael Simmons Mill to San Francisco and return with goods for the community. The brig and the discovery of coal nearby encouraged business and settlement, leading to the establishment of a United States Government Customs house in Olympia by 1851 (TCHC 1992; Wilma 2003). In 1851, Olympia was named the first Custom House on Puget Sound, following the establishment of the Puget Sound Collection District. The district required all ships entering Puget Sound to register in Olympia before proceeding to other ports. In 1853, Washington was officially established as a separate territory by Congress with Olympia as its capital (TCHC 1992; Wilma 2003).

Non-native settlement in the region had a drastic impact on local native groups and their traditions. Many Native American families were relocated and interned during this period. In 1854, following negotiations between the Squaxin, Nisqually, Puyallup, and the United States government, the Medicine Creek Treaty led to the secession of most southern Puget Sound villages and compelled the Squaxin to relocate to the Squaxin Island Reservation (Ruby and Brown 1986; Squaxin Island Museum and Tourism Department Staff 2015). The treaty dissolved Indian title to their traditional lands, and by 1855-1856, the federal government used military force to contain any Native Americans dissatisfied with the inferior quality of reservation lands.

Within the location of modern-day downtown Olympia, a Squaxin village was located along the shoreline near 4<sup>th</sup> and Columbia. This village included one-story frame cabins” according to an early settler. This settlement, also known as Chinook Street, was present through the 1850s (City of Olympia 2022).

Due to the expansive forests surrounding Budd Bay, water transportation served as the most accessible means of travel in Olympia. Unfortunately, the mudflats of Budd Bay made it difficult to access the waterways. The first wharf was built by Samuel Hancock on the west side of Budd Inlet in 1848 and allowed access to deeper waters (TCHC 1992: 4). In 1854, Edward Giddings built a 300-foot wharf (TCHC 1992:4). In 1860, Sam Percival built Percival’s Dock and eventually became a staple for steamboat trade. After 1860, Percival built a dock along Water Street between Third (State Avenue) and Second (Olympia Avenue) streets that could accommodate larger ships (Blankenship 1914:196).

As demand for commerce along the Olympia waterfront increased, the mudflats within Budd Bay became an issue for boats and ships. In 1869, a bridge was constructed across Budd Inlet connecting the east and west sides of Olympia.

In 1885, the first attempt at dredging Budd Bay was unsuccessful (Stevenson and Fowler 1997:7). In response, the city expanded several wharfs (City of Olympia 2022; Gallison and Virden 1984; Hudson et al. 2008:9, 12). In 1892, the United States Congress authorized excavation of a 12-foot deep by 250-foot channel across the Budd Bay tide flats. By 1895, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) had dredged the harbor (Wilma 2003). Between 1909 and 1911, a voter-

funded project to dredge the harbor and fill the downtown area added 29 blocks and filled the Deschutes waterway and mudflats north of downtown (City of Olympia, 2022; TCHC, 1992; Wilma, 2003). This fill event is often called the Carlyon Fill (TCHC 1992). The dredged material was used as fill, and the fill was supported by a pile and brush bulkhead (Garrison and Virden 1984). Additional fill events occurred in 1924, 1930, 1933, 1943, 1963, 1981, and 1983, further promoting the waterfront (Stevenson 1982).

Following the dredging and filling of the Olympia waterfront, an industrial district developed. Construction for the Washington State Capitol Campus began in 1911-1912 (Deschutes Estuary Restoration Team [DERT] 2022). The Port of Olympia was established in 1922 (Riddle 2010). By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the advent of the automobile drastically changed the development of Olympia. Following the Highway Act and Interstate Freeway system, Olympia became the hub of two major roadways: the Pacific and Olympic State Highways. These main state north-south and east-west corridors met in downtown Olympia at Fourth and Main (now Capitol Way).

During the 1930s, an increase in float houses and businesses was built along the eastern shoreline of Budd Bay. The area became known locally as “Little Hollywood” and became a common area for immigrants, alcoholics, and sex workers (DERT 2022). Multiple members of the Squaxin Island Tribe also resided in “Little Hollywood” (Shuan Dinubilo, personal communication, April 10, 2025). This did not bode well for developers and local investors; between 1938 and 1942, “Little Hollywood” was razed (DERT 2022). In the 1940s, Capitol Campus was constructed (DERT 2022). In 1949, a severe earthquake damaged many structures, including the dome of the Capitol Building. In the 1950s, the state demolished several historic structures to move the campus east of Capitol Way, and in 1951, the Deschutes River was dammed to form Capitol Lake (Wilma 2003). By the 1970s, Olympia underwent additional substantial growth and change. New modern buildings were constructed for commercial institutions. Improvements to infrastructure as dependency on the automobile grew. The 1990s ushered in an era of historic preservation, and Historic Downtown Olympia underwent rehabilitation and rejuvenation (City of Olympia 2022; Wilma 2003).

### ***Land Use History***

To identify the land use history of the API and its surroundings, ATCRC reviewed archival records, including, but not limited to, local histories, historic maps and photographs, municipal Assessor’s records, and newspapers (Table 3).

**Table 3. Archival records reviewed to establish land use history.**

<b>CITATION</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
United States Coastal Survey ([USCS] 1873)	The API is located on tidelands.
Sanborn Map Company (1884)	Structures built within API.
Sanborn Map Company (1888)	Structures built within API.
Sanborn Map Company (1908)	Structures built within API.
Olympia Historical Society and Bigelow House Museum (2022)	Structure within API appears to be the J.C. Dunkin Livery Stable and Barnes Veterinary Clinic.

CITATION	INFORMATION
Sanborn Map Company (1924)	Within the API are Auto Top Manufacturing, Meat, Gro., Feed, and Hay. A, Mostly Vacant Autos 16'
USGS (1937)	The API is to the south of "Hard Imperviously Surfaced Road," which runs to the north of the API and from West to East.
USGS (1937 [ed. 1943 ed.])	No changes to the API.
Sanborn Map Company (1945)	Several buildings in and adjacent to API have been removed, including the Seed and Feed Building and S. Wood Posts building.
USGS 1949 (1958 ed.)	There are some buildings built across the street to the west of the API
USGS 1949 (1964 ed.)	No changes to the API.
USGS 1949 (1970 ed.)	No changes to the API.
USGS 1959 (1966 ed.)	Heavy-duty roads to the north, west, and south surround the API.
USGS 1959 (1969 ed.)	No changes to the API.
USGS 1959 (1966 ed.)	No changes to the API.
USGS 1959 (1975 ed.)	No changes to the API.
USGS 1959 (1995 ed.)	There is a hard surface on three sides of the API: to the North, South, and West.
Metsker Map Company (1962)	The API has north, west, and east roads, located near Budd Inlet and the Deschutes Waterway.
NETROnline (1969)	There is one building located in the southwestern section of the API, and one parking lot situated in the northern section.
Metsker Map Company (1973)	The roads to the north (4th St) and west (Water St) of the API are paved.
NETROnline (1973)	A building is constructed across the street to the west of the API. No changes to the API.
USGS (1975)	No change to API.

A Squaxin village site, *bəsčətxwəd* (Bus-chut-wud) was present near the corner of State and Columbia in modern-day downtown Olympia (Evergreen State College 2022). Due to the thriving nature of the area, this could be why settlers decided to stake claims in this area (Shaun Dinubilo, personal communication, April 10, 2025). Between 1873 and 1884, the API was located primarily in water (Figure 8 - Figure 9). By 1888, the northernmost portion of the API was developed with buildings described as "livery and feed" and "wagon shed" (Figure 10). By 1896, the buildings in the northern portion of the API were occupied by "flour and gro[ceries]" and a shed (Figure 11). By 1908, the API had been filled; "plumbing" and "gro[ceries]" were noted as occupying the buildings at the north portion of the API (Figure 12). The API may housed the Dunkin and Barnes Stable and Veterinary by 1914 (Ross 2022). By 1924 and until at least 1928, the API was entirely developed and occupied by primarily automotive businesses (Figure 13 - Figure 14). Historic aerials indicate that the API was largely undeveloped between circa 1940-1948 and 1961 until the existing building (406 Water Street SW, Olympia) located on the southern portion of the API was constructed in 1962; at this time, the northern portion of the API was utilized as a parking lot (Figure 15 - Figure 16).



Figure 8. United States Coastal Survey (1873) map detailing the location of the APE.

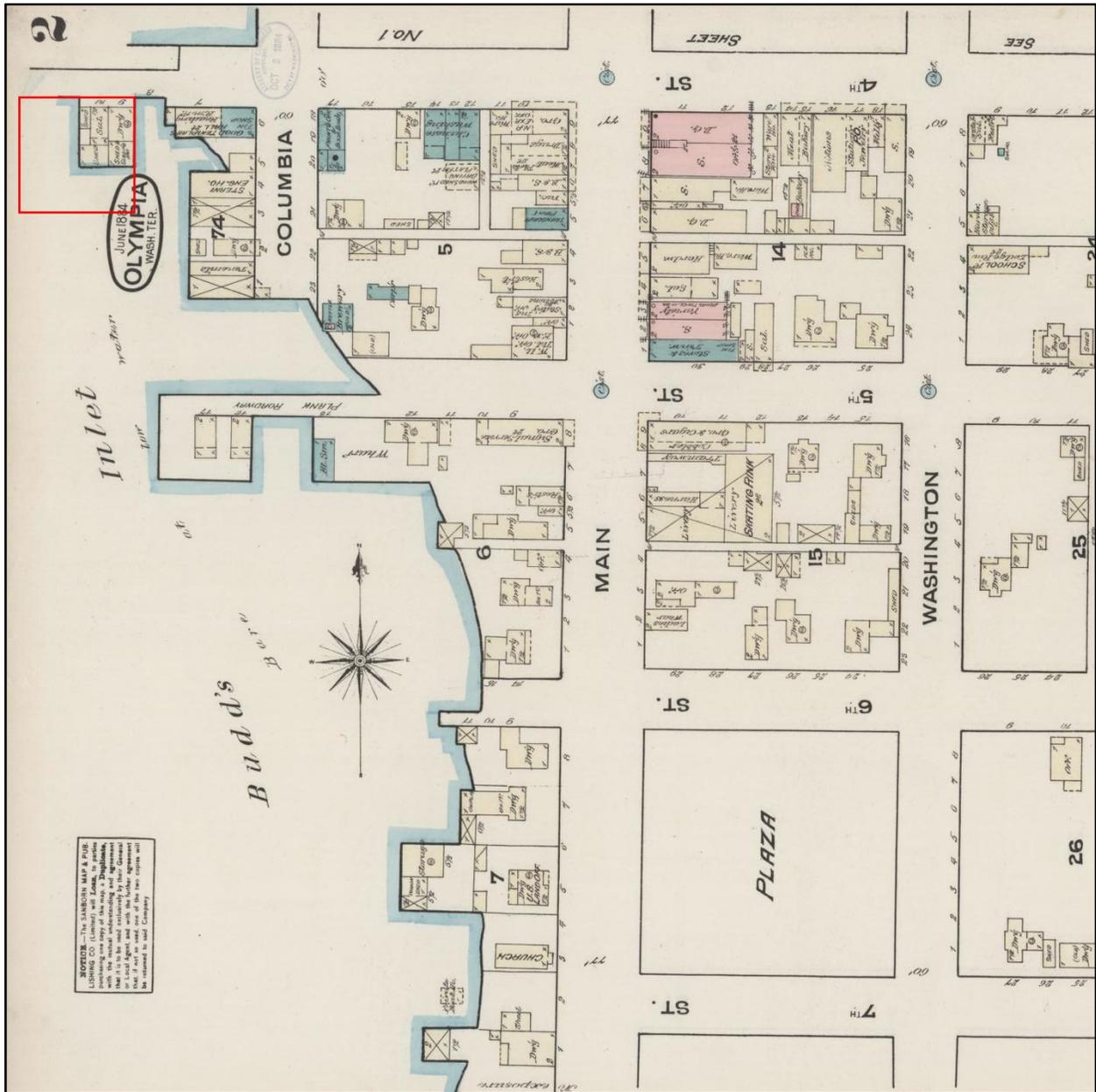


Figure 9. Sanborn Map Company (1884) map detailing the approximate location of the API (in red).

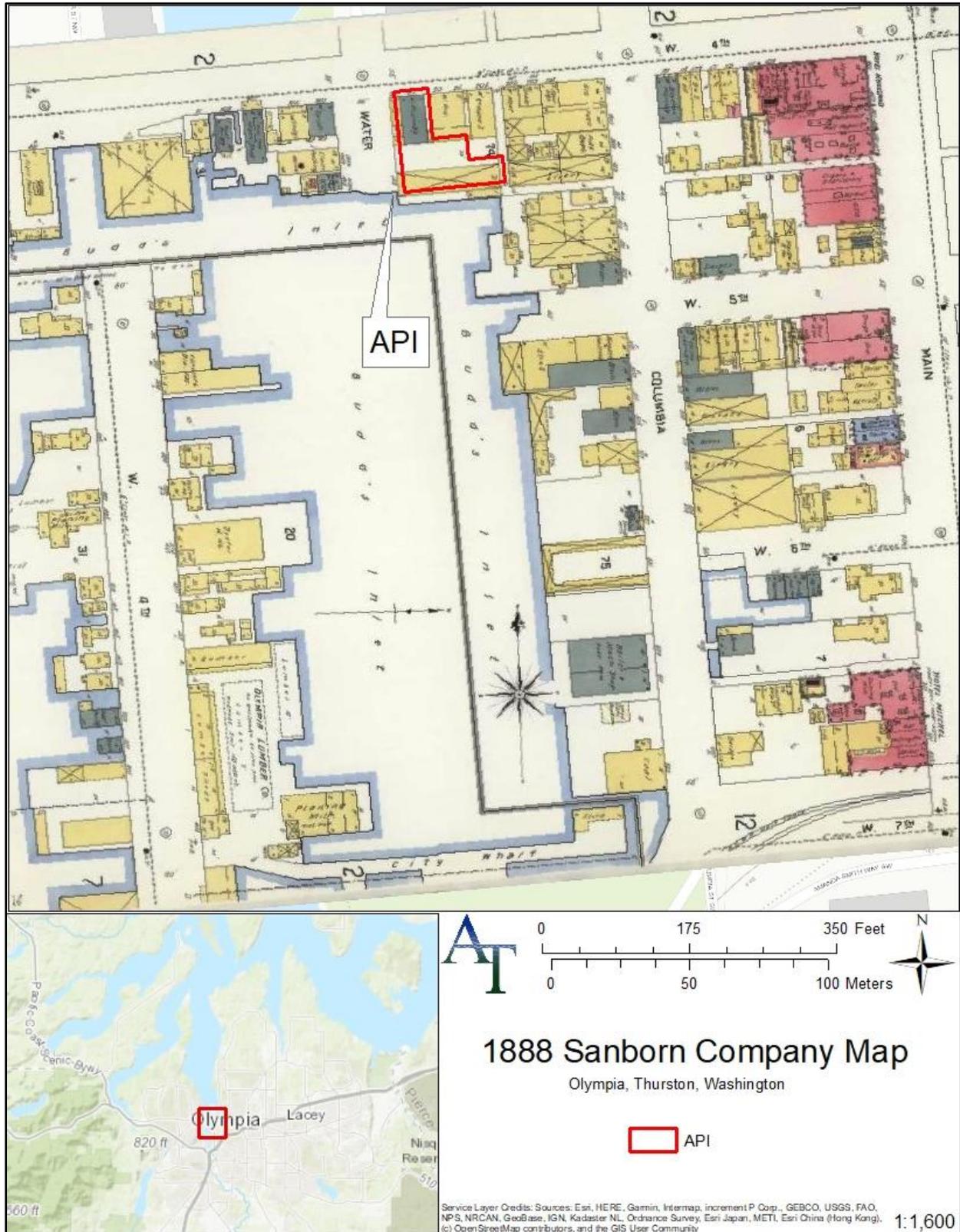


Figure 10. Sanborn Map Company (1888) map detailing the location of the API (in red).

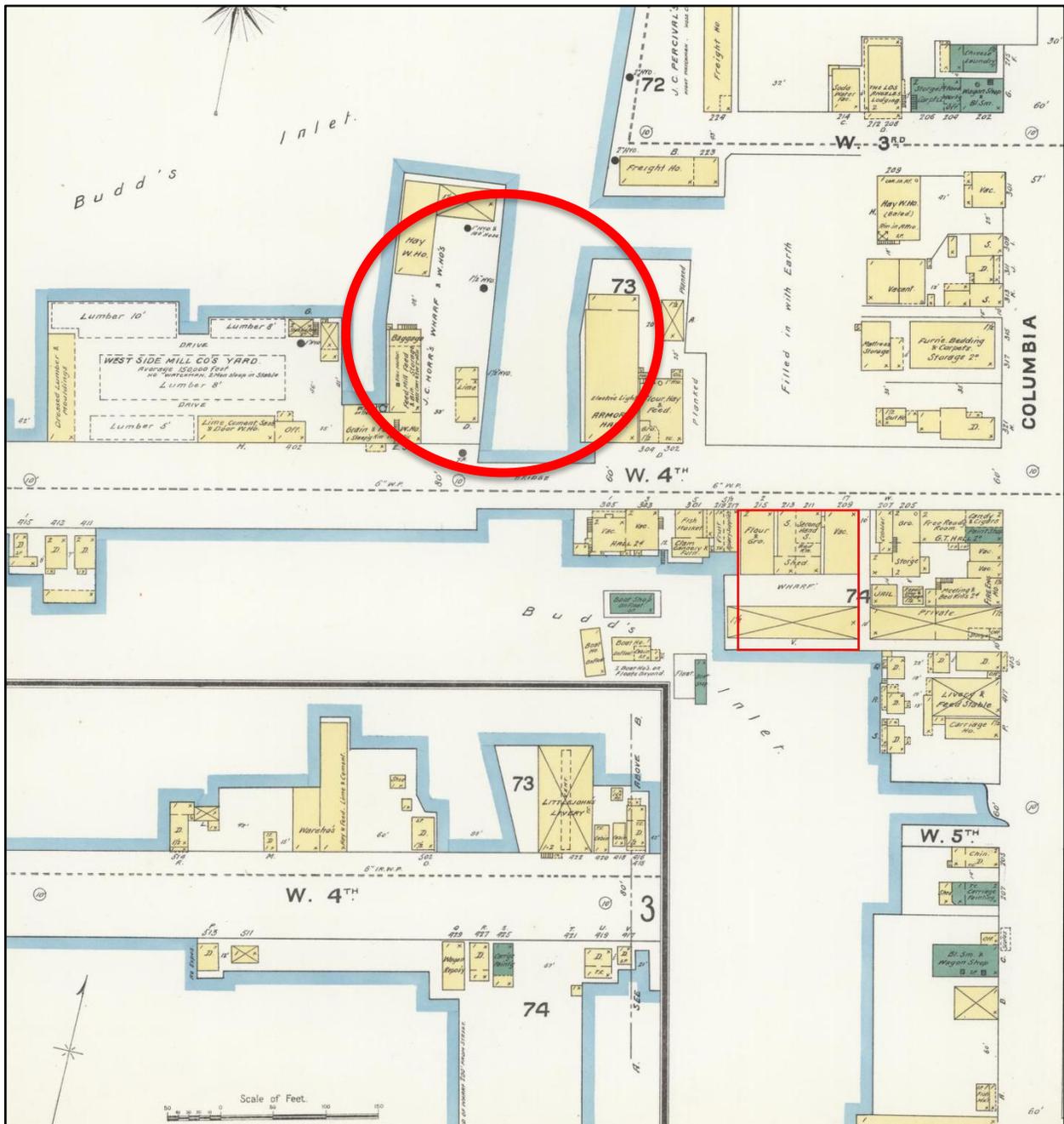


Figure 11. Sanborn Map Company (1896) map detailing the location of the API (in red).

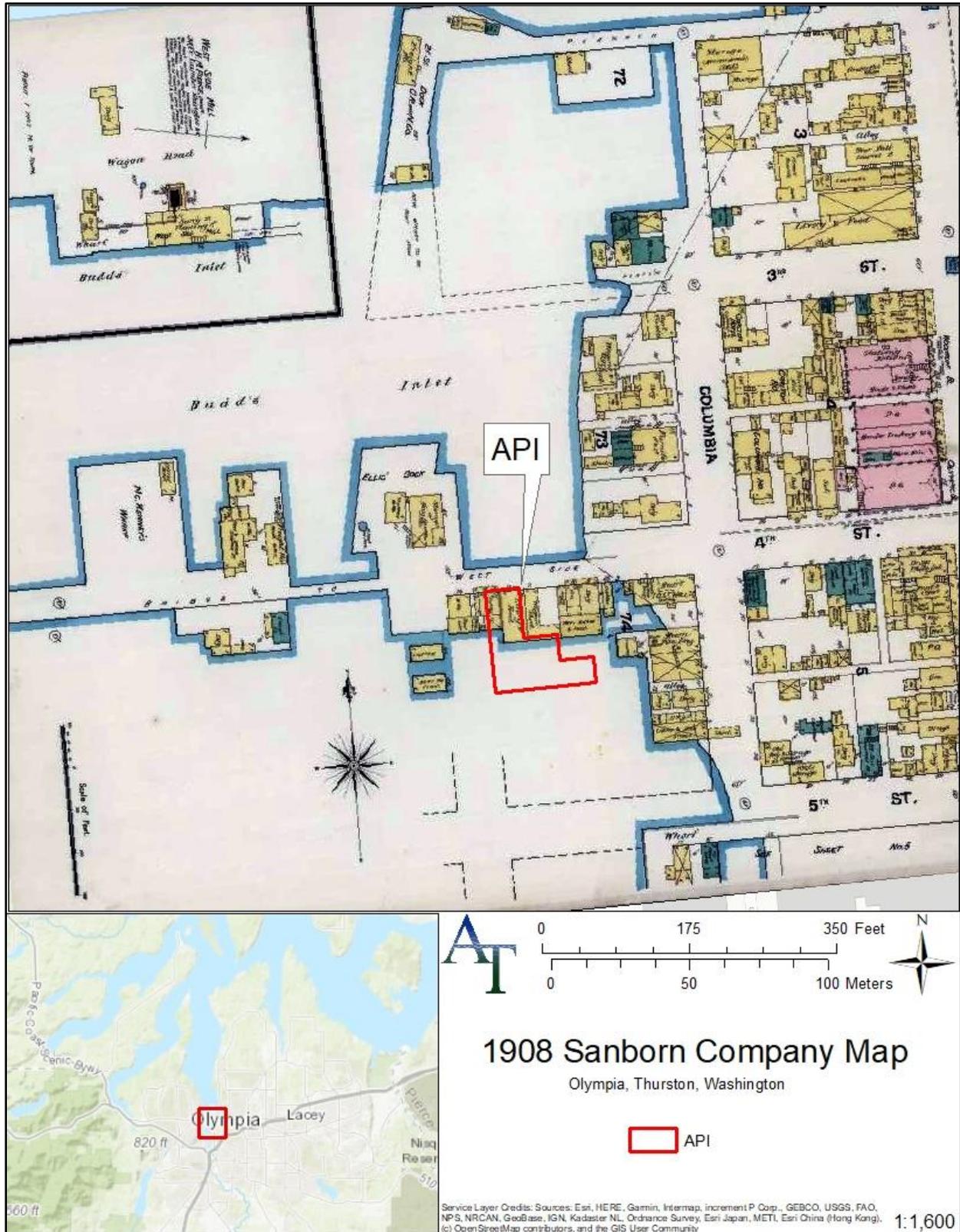


Figure 12. Sanborn Map Company (1908) map detailing the location of the API (in red).



Figure 13. Sanborn Map Company (1924) map detailing the location of the API (in red).



Figure 14. Post-1928 or 1946-1949 aerial detailing the location of the API (in red) (Olympia, Wash 1946-1949).

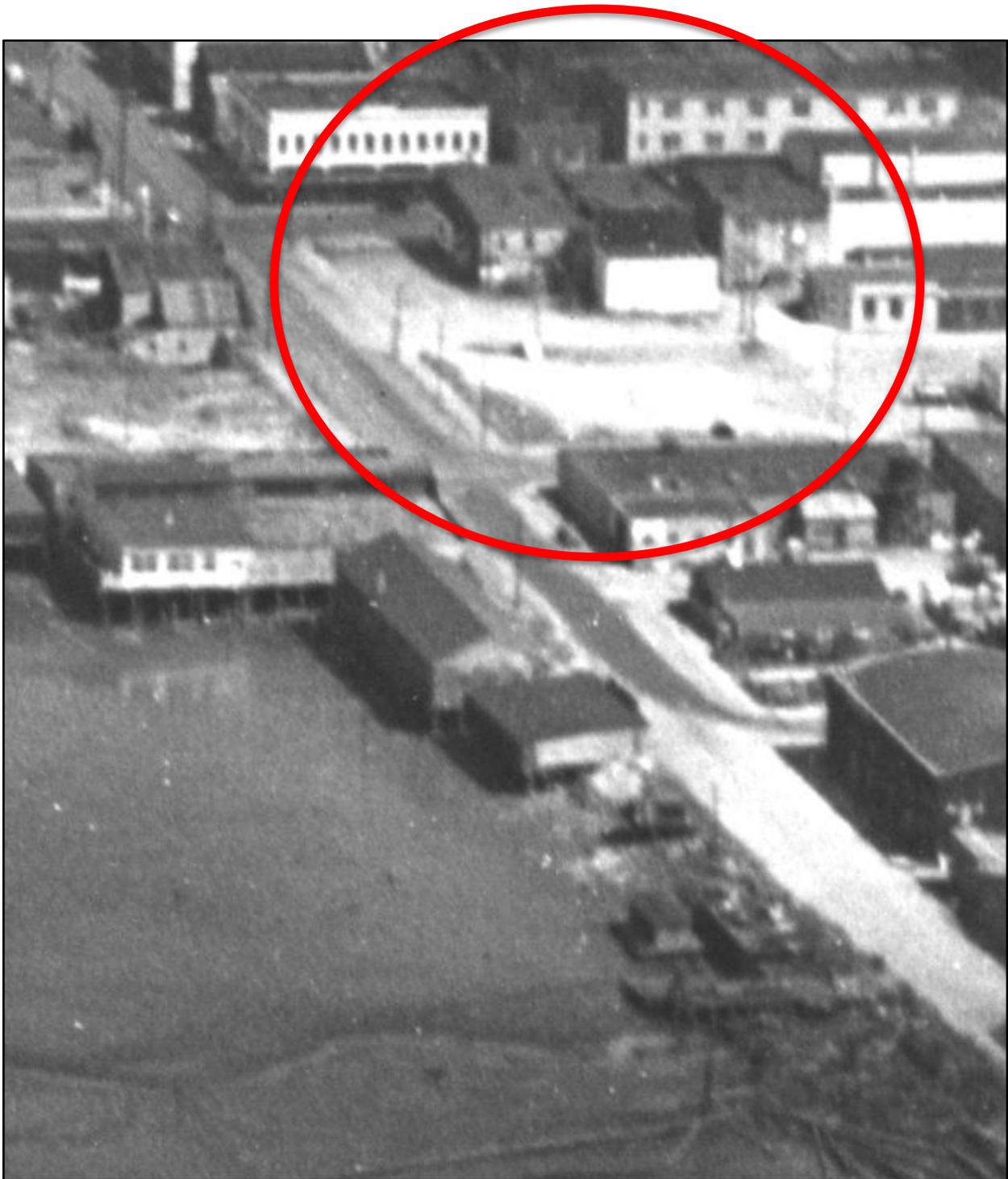


Figure 15. 1940-1948 aerial detailing the location of the API (in red) (Capitol Campus, ca. 1944 [1940-1948]).



Figure 16. 1961 aerial detailing the location of the API (in red) (Western Wrays, Inc. 1961).

### ***WISAARD***

DAHP's WISAARD database was reviewed to identify cultural resource studies, archaeological sites, registered properties, cemeteries, and traditional cultural places (TCPs) that have been

previously recorded in, and within a 0.25-mile radius of, the API. The radius was decreased to 0.25 due to the large number of results within a one-mile radius.

### ***Cultural Resources Studies***

According to WISAARD, two cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within the API, and 12 have been undertaken previously within a 0.25-mile radius of the API (Table 4).

In 2013, a historic survey report was conducted by Pinyerd (2013) before the replacement of six cellular antennas; the survey included a portion of the subject API. Pinyerd (2013) identified several historic properties, but none in the subject API.

In 2018, Sullivan (2018) completed a reconnaissance-level architectural history survey that included the API. Sullivan (2018) identified 406 Water Street SW as located in the subject API and recommended it not be eligible for the NRHP (based only on Criterion C) and eligible for the WHR (Sullivan 2018:96).

**Table 4. Cultural resource studies previously conducted in, and within a 0.25-mile radius of, the API.**

<b>NADB</b>	<b>AUTHOR (DATE)</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>DISTANCE FROM API</b>
1683380	Pinyerd (2013)	Olympia #SE03XC301, 410 5th Ave W, Olympia	Six resources were identified, but the project will have no direct or indirect adverse effects on any NRHP-listed or potentially eligible historic resources.	Within
1694085	Sullivan (2018)	Reconnaissance-Level Architectural History Survey of Downtown Olympia	Identified 406 Water Street SW as located in the subject API.	Within
1345689	Murphy and Larson (2000)	Letter to Tom deLaat Regarding Proposed LOTT Capitol Lake Pump Station Upgrade, Pipeline Auger Monitoring and Assessment of Four Additional City Blocks in Downtown Olympia	Monitoring is recommended due to the historic period archaeological deposits in the area.	0.03 mile
1344801	Murphy and Larson (2002)	Letter to Tom deLaat Regarding LOTT Contract 4, Areas Recommended for Archaeological Monitoring	Monitoring is recommended due to the high probability of hunter-fisher-gatherer and historic archaeological resources.	0.04 mile
1353977	Valentino et al. (2009)	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Percival Landing Major Rehabilitation Project, Section A	Monitoring is recommended, although no archaeological sites were found.	0.04 mile

<b>NADB</b>	<b>AUTHOR (DATE)</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>DISTANCE FROM API</b>
1686682	Hudson et al. (2008)	Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment for the Percival Landing Major Rehabilitation Project, Olympia	Monitoring and IDP recommended, and all pilings found in the area should be mapped and recorded as part of the Washington State archaeological inventory.	0.04 mile
1340573	Murphy et al. (2001)	LOTT Southern Connection Project 1: Archaeological Resources Monitoring Thurston County, Washington	Monitoring is recommended due to the historic period artifacts identified.	0.04 mile
1691630	Amell and Chambers (2017)	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Views on 5th Development Project, Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	No cultural resources were encountered; IDP recommended.	0.08 mile
1693096	Beckner and Durkin (2019)	FINAL—Cultural Resource Inventory for the Franklin St. & Legion Way SE Improvements, City of Olympia, Thurston County, Washington	No cultural resources found.	0.15 mile
1684590	Chambers and Amell (2013)	Cultural Resources Assessment for Intercity Transit's Olympia Center Expansion Project, Olympia	No cultural resources found.	0.18 mile
1695539	Mathews (2020)	Archaeological Monitoring and Survey for the Market Flats Development, Olympia, Thurston County, WA	No cultural resources found.	0.19 mile
1683023	Pinyerd (2011)	Letter to John Estrem RE: Olympia #11537 Antenna Installation, 325 Washington Street NE, Olympia	No cultural resources found.	0.21 mile
1345630	Robbins and Larson (1997)	Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed LOTT Capitol Lake Pump Station Upgrade Project	One archaeological site was identified (45TN232). Monitoring recommended.	0.24 mile
1344804	Murphy and Larson (2003)	FINAL: Deschutes Parkway Earthquake Repair Project Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report	No cultural resources found (avoid lower Deschutes basin shell).	0.24 mile

## Archaeological Sites

No archaeological sites have been previously recorded in the API, and six have been previously recorded within a 0.25-mile radius (Table 5). The nearest is 45TN522, a historic debris scatter and pre-contact shell midden site that was identified 0.06 miles from the API (Morris 2021). The site was found eligible for the NRHP. Due to proximity, 45TN522 will not be impacted by this project.

**Table 5. Archaeological sites previously recorded in, and within a 0.25-mile radius of, the API.**

AUTHOR (DATE)	SMITHSONIAN	DESCRIPTION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	DISTANCE FROM API
Morris (2021)	45TN522	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration Historic Object(s) Historic Shell Midden Pre-Contact Shell Midden	Eligible	0.06 mile
Author (1985)	45TN201	Historic debris scatter/concentration	Not evaluated	0.14 mile
Mathews (2020)	45TN519	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration Historic Shell Midden Pre-Contact Shell Midden	Eligible	0.17 mile
Kelly (2019)	45TN511	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration	Not evaluated	0.18 mile
Amell and Holdener (2021)	45TN527	Historic Public Works	Not evaluated	0.21 mile
Amell (2021)	45TN526	Historic Object(s) Historic Shell Midden Pre-Contact Shell Midden	Eligible	0.22 mile

## Registered Properties

No registered properties (i.e., properties that have been listed on the WHR, the Washington Heritage Barn Register [WHBR], or the NRHP) have been previously recorded in the API, and 18 have been previously recorded within a 0.25-mile radius (Table 6). The nearest, located 0.02 miles from the API, is 45TN304, a building constructed in 1914. Due to its proximity and low profile, the proposed one-story building, 45TN304, will not be impacted by this project.

**Table 6. Registered Properties previously recorded in and within a 0.25-mile radius of the API.**

SMITHSONIAN	NAME	LOCATION	BUILT DATE	DISTANCE FROM API
45TN304	Barnes Building – Knights of Pythias	211 West 4 <sup>th</sup> Ave, Olympia	1914	0.02 mile
45TN108	Mottman Building	101-105 North Capitol Way, Olympia	1884	0.08 mile
45TN299	Sand Man (Tugboat)	Percival Landing, Olympia	1908	0.09 mile
45TN312	American Legion Hall - Olympia	219 West Legion Hall, Olympia	1921	0.10 mile
45TN305	Capital National Bank Building	402 South Capitol Way, Olympia	1987	0.11 mile
45TN303	Olympia National Bank	422 South Capitol Way, Olympia	1914-1915	0.11 mile
45TN112	Old Olympia City Hall	West State Street and North Capitol Way, Olympia	1967	0.11 mile

SMITHSONIAN	NAME	LOCATION	BUILT DATE	DISTANCE FROM API
45TN307	The Daily Olympian Building	103 East State, 120-122 North Capitol Way, Olympia	1930	0.12 mile
45TN301	Elks Building - Olympia	607-613 South Capitol Way, Olympia	1919	0.14 mile
45TN098	Sylvester Park - Olympia	Bounded By Seventh, Legion, Capitol Way, and South Washington, Olympia	1850	0.15 mile
45TN309	Hotel Olympian	519 South Washington, Olympia	1919-1920	0.15 mile
45TN308	Donald Building	205-213 East Fifth, Olympia	1924	0.17 mile
45TN302	Jeffers Studio	500 and 502 South Washington, Olympia	1913	0.17 mile
45TN306	Capitol Theater and Office Building	202-206 East Fifth and 400 South Washington, Olympia	1924	0.17 mile
45TN311	Security Building - Olympia	203 East Fourth, Olympia	1926	0.17 mile
45TN095	Thurston County Courthouse, Washington State Capitol Building	600 Block Washington Street, Olympia	1905	0.19 mile
45TN494	Capital Savings and Loan Association	425 Franklin Street, Olympia	1963	0.20 mile
45TN097	U.S. Post Office - Olympia Main	801 Capitol Way, Olympia	1912-1914	0.21 mile

### *Properties*

One property (i.e., historic buildings and/or structures aged at least 50 years old) has been previously recorded in the API, and a total of 84 have been previously recorded within a 0.15 radius of the API (Table 7). In the API, the Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia (Property ID: 733926) was recorded during a legacy project by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (2011). At this time, it was not evaluated for NRHP listing. The building inventory was updated in 2017 and 2020, and it was then recommended eligible for the Olympia Heritage Register and as a contributing building to a historic district (Howard et al. 2017).

**Table 7. Properties previously recorded in, and within a 0.15-mile radius of, the API.**

PROPERTY ID	COMMON NAME	ADDRESS	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	DISTANCE FROM API
733926	Office building	406 Water St SW, Olympia	Determined not eligible for NRHP but eligible for Olympia Heritage Register (Howard et al. 2017)	Within API
489366	n/a	219 4th Ave W, Olympia	No determination	Adjacent to API
19662	Custom House Site	Near Percival Landing, Olympia	No determination	0.1 mile
709888	Commercial Building	221 Columbia St NW, Olympia	No determination	0.1 mile
19680	Woodruff Block	119 N Capitol Way, Olympia	No determination	0.1 mile

<b>PROPERTY ID</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>NRHP ELIGIBILITY</b>	<b>DISTANCE FROM API</b>
19579	Safeway Building	507 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.1 mile
19578	Neuffer Building	513 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.1 mile
48871	Capitol Lake Bathhouse	Water St, Olympia	Eligible	0.1 mile
1671	Capitol Center Building	410 W 5th Ave, Olympia	Eligible	0.1 mile
489284	Boswell Restaurant	212 4th Ave W, Olympia	No determination	0.02 mile
19368	Tacoma Hall - DEMOLISHED	201 4th Avenue Southwest, Olympia	No determination	0.02 mile
1324	Seattle First National Bank - Olympia Branch	210 5th Ave SW, Olympia	No determination	0.02 mile
97144	Boat and Motor Mart	407 Water St NW, Olympia	No determination	0.02 mile
19705	Wright Building	218 4th Ave W, Olympia	No determination	0.02 mile
489278	City Tire Service	407 Columbia St NW, Olympia	No determination	0.02 mile
19706	Knights of Pythias Lodge	201 4th Ave W, Olympia	No determination	0.02 mile
709894	Barnes Building/Knights of Pythias Lodge	209 4th Ave W, Olympia	No determination	0.02 mile
19707	Eads Transfer	105 Columbia St NW, Olympia	No determination	0.04 mile
19756	Angelus Hotel	204 4th Ave W, Olympia	Not eligible	0.04 mile
19703	Percival Landing	5th and Water Street, Olympia	No determination	0.05 mile
19698	Olympia Cold Storage (demolished)	SE corner State and Water, Olympia	No determination	0.05 mile
709925	Heritage Bank Annex	215-221 5th Ave SW, Olympia	Not eligible	0.05 mile
489277	Red Top Taxi	113 4th Ave W, Olympia	No determination	0.06 mile
19661	Olympia Oyster Company and Oyster Bar	320 4th Avenue West, Olympia	No determination	0.06 mile
489311	Commercial Buildings	113 Columbia St NW, Olympia	No determination	0.06 mile
48863	Thurston County Federal Savings and Loan Building	221 SW 5th Ave, Olympia	No determination	0.06 mile
53833	Munro Building	119 Columbia St NW, Olympia	Not eligible	0.07 mile

<b>PROPERTY ID</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>NRHP ELIGIBILITY</b>	<b>DISTANCE FROM API</b>
19763	Weidner Building	112-116 West 4th St, Olympia	Eligible	0.07 mile
19573	Shanghai Cafe Building	117 5th Ave SW, Olympia	No determination	0.07 mile
19638	Mottman Building	101 Capitol Way N, Olympia	No determination	0.08 mile
97146	Auto Repair and Storage, Coca-Cola Bottling Company Warehouse	204-210 State Ave NW, Olympia	No determination	0.08 mile
1360	Goldberg's Furniture Store	403 S Capitol Way, Olympia	Eligible	0.08 mile
3082	Olympia Federal Savings and Loan	421 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.08 mile
489329	Commercial Building	501 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.08 mile
19552	Dufault Building	113 5th Ave SW, Olympia	No determination	0.08 mile
19587	Penney's Annex	510 Columbia St SW, Olympia	No determination	0.08 mile
19681	Olympia Supply Co.	525 Columbia St SW, Olympia	Eligible	0.08 mile
489432	Garage	520 Water St SW, Olympia	Not eligible	0.08 mile
488557	Utility building	220 Water St NW, Olympia	No determination	0.09 mile
19571	Olympia Hardware Company	109 Capitol Way N, Olympia	No determination	0.09 mile
19570	Van Epps Building	107 Capitol Way N, Olympia	No determination	0.09 mile
19530	Barnes Bank	114 Capitol Way N, Olympia	No determination	0.11 mile
19528	Chambers Block	100 4th Ave E, Olympia	No determination	0.11 mile
19529	Capital National Bank Building	402 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.11 mile
19637	Block's Store	406 S Capitol Way, Olympia	No determination	0.11 mile
489317	Bettman's Store	410 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.11 mile
19574	H.B. McElroy Store	414 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.11 mile
19575	Talcott Jewelers	420 S Capitol Way, Olympia	No determination	0.11 mile
19551	Olympia National Bank	422 South Capitol Way, Olympia	No determination	0.11 mile
489428	J.C. Penney Co. Store - Olympia	521 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.11 mile

<b>PROPERTY ID</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>NRHP ELIGIBILITY</b>	<b>DISTANCE FROM API</b>
489314	United Dairy Company	601 SW Columbia St, Olympia	Not eligible	0.11 mile
19553	American Legion Hall - Olympia	219 Legion Way SW, Olympia	No determination	0.11 mile
717642	Olympia Senior Center	222 Columbia St NW, Olympia	No determination	0.12 mile
19751	Olympia City Hall and Fire Station	108 State Ave NW, Olympia	No determination	0.12 mile
19550	Walker Building	500 S Capitol Way, Olympia	No determination	0.12 mile
19580	Harris Drygoods	510 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.12 mile
709928	Commercial Building	111 Legion Way SW, Olympia	No determination	0.12 mile
489297	Talcott Commercial Building	606 Columbia St SW, Olympia	No determination	0.12 mile
709927	Talcott Apartments - Boiler Room	109 Legion Way SW, Olympia	No determination	0.12 mile
709926	Washington State Employment Security Department	117 Legion Way SW, Olympia	No determination	0.12 mile
19663	Olympia Yacht Club	201 Simmons NW Olympia	No determination	0.13 mile
19531	First Legislative Meeting	214 North Capitol Way Olympia	No determination	0.13 mile
19679	The Daily Olympian Building	116 Capitol Way N, Olympia	Eligible	0.13 mile
19532	The Spar	114 4th Ave E, Olympia	No determination	0.13 mile
489313	Commercial Building	116 5th Ave SE, Olympia	Not eligible	0.13 mile
19581	Hibberd and Cole Bldg	522 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.13 mile
489180	Millers Store	110 Legion Way SE, Olympia	No determination	0.13 mile
489312	Olympia Light and Power Co. - Talcott Apartments	601 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.13 mile
19682	Elks Building – Olympia	609 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.13 mile
676519	Thurston County Housing Authority Building	505 W. 4th Ave, Olympia	No determination	0.14 mile

PROPERTY ID	COMMON NAME	ADDRESS	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	DISTANCE FROM API
19577	Baretich Building	116 4th Ave E, Olympia	No determination	0.14 mile
489440	Capital Savings & Loan Association	423 Washington St SE, Olympia	No determination	0.14 mile
19549	Martin Building	113 5th Ave SE, Olympia	No determination	0.14 mile
730925	Martin Warehouse	115 State Ave NE, Olympia	No determination	0.14 mile
489440	Capital Savings & Loan Association	423 Washington St SE, Olympia	No determination	0.14 mile
19549	Martin Building	113 5th Ave SE, Olympia	No determination	0.14 mile
488689	Olympia Supply Co.	625 SW Columbia St, Olympia	No determination	0.14 mile
713392	Fusion Physical Therapy	302 Columbia St NW, Olympia	No determination	0.15 mile
489404	Commercial Building	112 State Ave NE, Olympia	No determination	0.15 mile
19676	Rockway-Leland Building	119 Washington St NE, Olympia	No determination	0.15 mile
48862	Ramada Inn	621 Capitol Way S, Olympia	No determination	0.15 mile
672391	Ralphs Food Center	505 W. 4th Ave, Olympia	No determination	0.15 mile
19639	Cowling Building	117 Washington St NE, Olympia	Eligible	0.15 mile
19684	Hotel Olympian	116 Legion Way SE, Olympia	Eligible	0.15 mile

### ***Cemeteries***

No cemeteries have been previously recorded in, or within a 0.25-mile radius of the API.

### ***TCPs***

No TCPs have been previously recorded in or within a 0.25-mile radius of the API.

### ***Predictive Model***

WISAARD's predictive model was developed to help determine the probability for an archaeological site to be present based on environmental factors (i.e., elevation, slope, distance to water, aspect, soils, geology, and landforms), archaeological data, and spatial proximity (GeoEngineers 2009:3-4). The model only determines probability for precontact archaeological resources, not historic resources (DAHP, personal communication, 2025; GeoEngineers 2009:8). The model ranges from low risk, moderately low risk, moderate risk, high risk, and very high risk (GeoEngineers 2009). According to WISAARD, the API is located in a very high probability area for cultural resources to be present.

## **OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTATIONS**

The objective of this cultural resource assessment was to identify any cultural resources that may exist within the API and, if so, to determine if these resources are significant and whether the proposed project would impact them.

Based on ATCRC's background review of environmental and cultural contexts, previously recorded cultural resource studies and sites, and review of the WISAARD state-wide site probability model, the API is in an area of very high potential for the presence of precontact and historic cultural resources.

Types of precontact and ethnographic artifacts that could be encountered within the API might include fire-cracked rock, post holes, middens, fish and animal bones, seeds and nuts, and/or stone tools. Trails, rock art, and culturally modified trees may also be present.

Types of historic artifacts that could be in the API might include evidence of early Euro-American settlement activities, timber harvesting, sawmills, farmsteads, shell fishing and/or processing, railroads, and road systems.

Nonetheless, as the API has been extensively modified due to historic dredging, filling, and commercial development, evidence of cultural resources in the API can be found in a disturbed context; however, there is also evidence to support the identification of intact cultural resources below the historic fill layers in this area (Mathews 2020; Morris 2021).

## **FIELD INVESTIGATIONS**

The initial field investigation for this project was conducted on January 18, 2024, by Lindsey Holdener (ATCRC Project Archaeologist), Kaiah Costa (ATCRC Archaeological Field Technician), and overseen by Sarah Amell (ATCRC Principal Investigator) under cold and rainy weather conditions.

The API can be generally characterized as a commercial property with a building and parking lot situated in an urban area (Figure 17 - Figure 18). Ground surface visibility was considered poor due to most of the property being obscured by asphalt and the building.

ATCRC met with the excavator operator and completed a locate on-site with the ground penetrating radar (GPR) to ensure a trench could be excavated without impacting any buried utilities. A 5-foot (1.52 m) wide by 7-foot (2.13 m) long area within the project area was identified as clear of utilities. One 1.5 feet (0.46 m) wide by 7 feet (2.13 m) long (bucket width) trench was excavated within this area (Figure 19 - Figure 23). The operator dug in approximately 10-centimeter (approximately 4-inch) depth lifts and placed each load to the side in a pile. Two to ten 5-gallon buckets worth of sediments per pile were screened and examined for evidence of cultural soils and/or deposits. Trench excavation was documented with notes, GPR, and photographs. Wall profiles were also documented; trench profiles are included in Appendix C and D. No artifacts were collected for additional analysis.

Typical soils encountered in the 2024 trench included grey medium coarse sand with some historic debris that appeared to be in a disturbed context, grey somewhat sterile fine to coarse sand with shell and crushed shell, and blue-grey and yellow-brown mixed clay with groundwater (Figure 21). In addition, a 3 – 5 inch (7-12 centimeter) thick layer of shell was observed 35-38 inches (88.9-96.52 centimeters) bgs (Figure 22 - Figure 23). The shells consisted of littlenecks, Olympia oysters, limpets, and mussels; the shells were mostly whole. Sterile sand was observed above and below the shell, and no charcoal, fire-cracked rock (FCR), bone, or lithic material was observed with the shell layer.

On October 2, 2025, Carson Golden (ATCRC Project Archaeologist), Lindsey Holdener (ATCRC Project Archaeologist), and Sarah Amell (ATCRC Principal Investigator) returned to the project area to reexamine the layers within the original trench excavation. Weather conditions were sunny and clear during the excavation and reexamination.

The 2025 trench was placed in the exact location as the 2024 trench; the 2024 trench was easily identified by patched asphalt (Figure 24). The 2025 trench was sized approximately 8 feet (2.44 m) in length and 4 feet (1.22 m) in width and excavated to a depth of approximately 68.4 inches (5 feet 7 inches) bgs. The 2025 trench was terminated due to the presence of groundwater. Sediments were removed in approximately 10 cm (approximately 4 inch) lifts and set in systematic piles adjacent to the trench (Figure 25). Excavated deposits were screened via a 0.25-inch mesh and examined for evidence of cultural materials and/or soils. A one-eighth-inch screen was also utilized when concentrated deposits of shell were identified in the sidewall. Notes, GPR, and photographs were also taken during the investigation. An attempt was made to take GPS points for the trench location; however, the large number of buildings in the area prevented the collection of accurate points. Documentation for each trench profile can be found in Appendices E and F.

Sediments observed in the 2025 trench included dark brown silty fine coarse sand with historic debris, grey fine coarse grain sand with shell fragments, saturated grey brown silty clay sandy loam, grey blue silty clay silty sand, and saturated dark blue/grey silty sandy clay (Figure 26). The screened sediments were overall disturbed, as the trench had been previously excavated and refilled in 2024. Historic cultural resources identified in this reexamination of the trench include brick fragments, ceramic fragments, faunal bone and bone fragments, glass fragments, and whole and fragmented shells (Figure 28-Figure 41). This historic layer may be associated with a historic fill event in Olympia, such as the one between 1893 and 1894, when the Army Corps of Engineers dredged portions of the Inlet, or the Carlyon Fill event that occurred between 1909 and 1911 (Thurston County Historic Commission 1992). These historic materials, identified in the trench, were found in a disturbed context due to previous excavation. A midden layer was identified approximately 2 feet (60.9 cm) bgs. This layer was approximately 11 inches (27.9 cm) thick and was composed of whole and fragmented shells. No faunal bones or fragments, charcoal, or lithics were identified in the inspected areas of this midden layer. Below the midden layer appears to be natural sediment deposits with some shells, a few charcoal fragments, and a brick fragment, which may have been dislodged from a sidewall during excavation. Some artifacts were collected during

the screening process for further analysis and documentation in the ATCRC lab. The artifacts collected are listed in Appendix G.



**Figure 17. Overview of the northern section of the API during the 2024 survey, viewed east.**



Figure 18. Overview of the southern portion of the API during the 2024 survey, viewed east.



**Figure 19. Map showing 2024 and 2025 trench locations.**



**Figure 20. Overview of the 2024 trench location, view northeast.**



**Figure 21. Overview of subsurface deposits encountered in the 2024 trench.**



Figure 22. Detail of the shell matrix observed in the 2024 trench.



Figure 23. Detail of the shell matrix observed in the 2024 trench.



Figure 24. Overview of the 2025 trench location, view north.



Figure 25. Overview of the 2025 trench and systematic piles of sediments with labeled bags of artifacts collected, facing northeast.



Figure 26. 2025 survey close-up of western wall.



Figure 27. North wall of 2025 trench, view down.

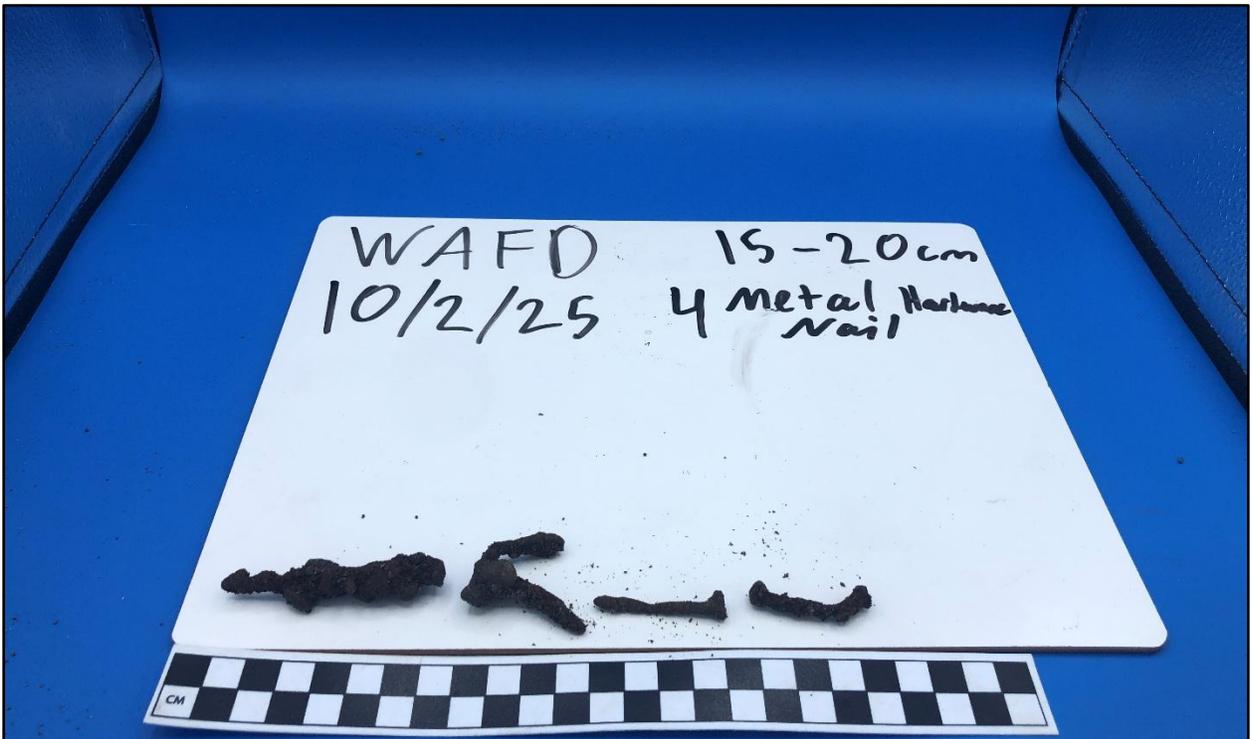


Figure 28. Metal hardware fragments from 2025 Trench excavations.



Figure 29. Faunal bone fragment from 2025 trench excavations.

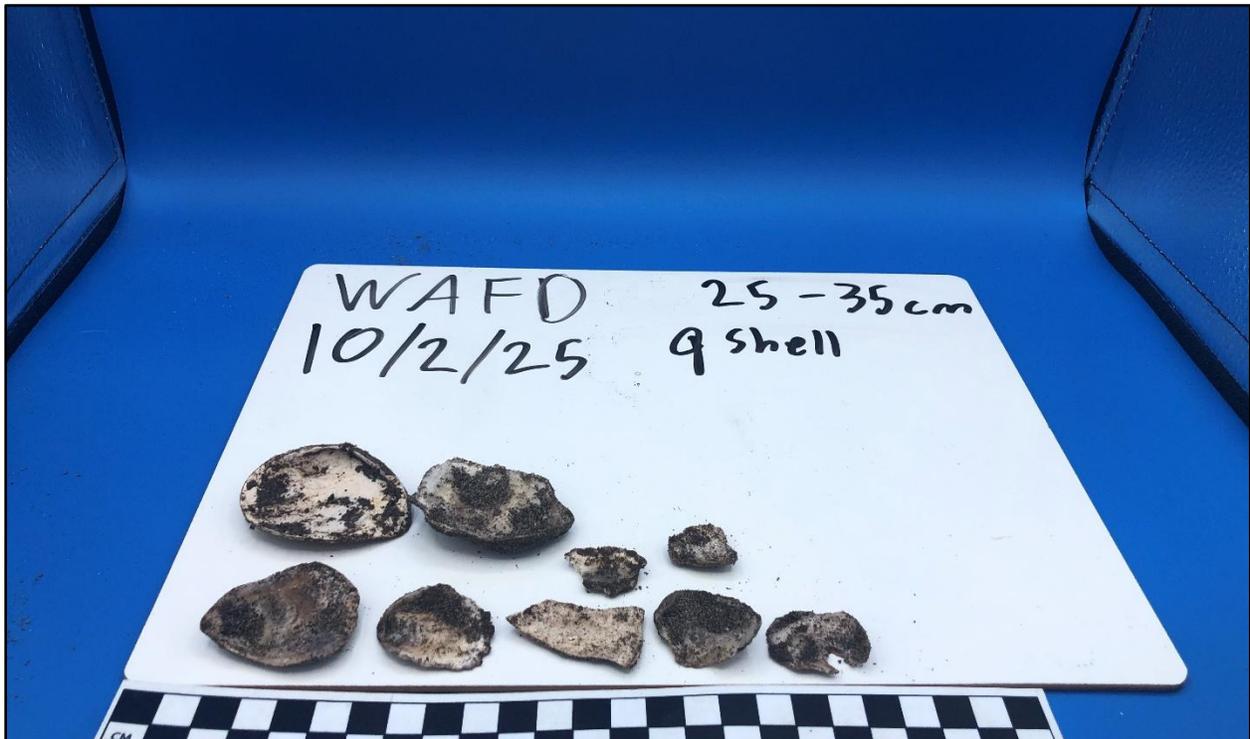


Figure 30. Shells and shell fragments from 2025 trench excavations.



Figure 31. Brick fragments from 2025 trench excavations.

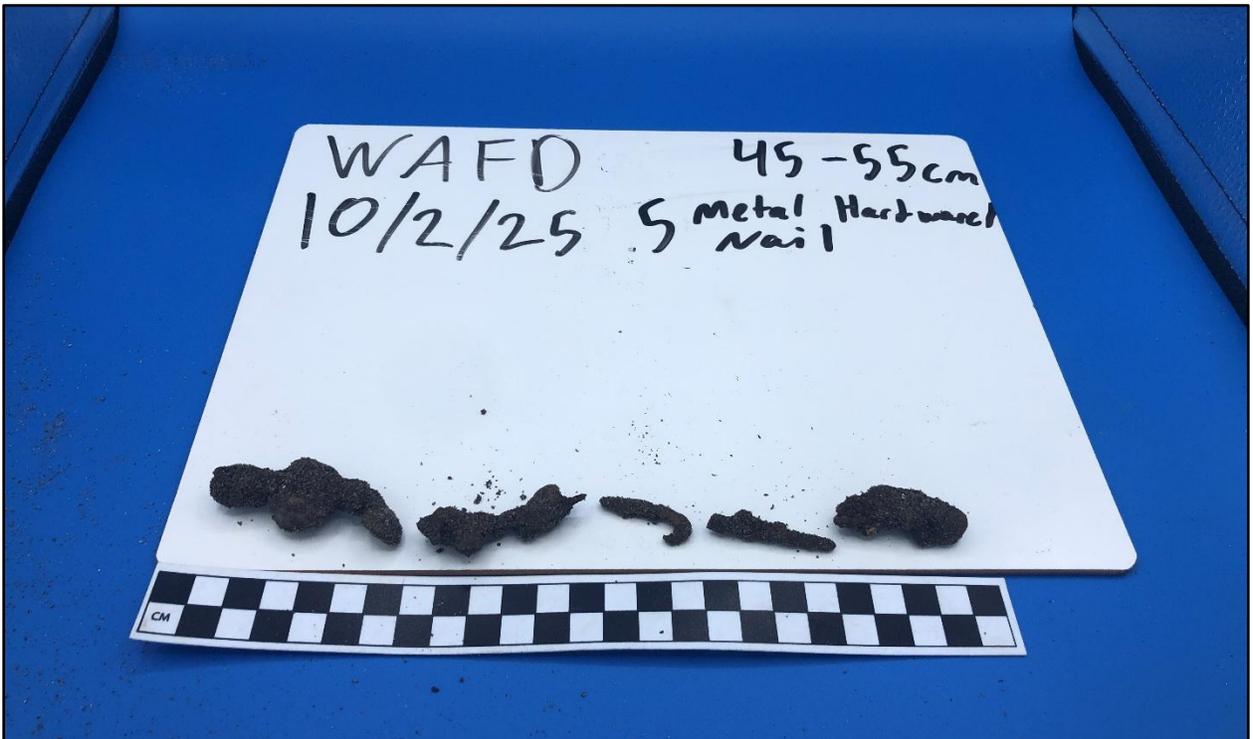


Figure 32. Metal hardware fragments from 2025 trench excavation.

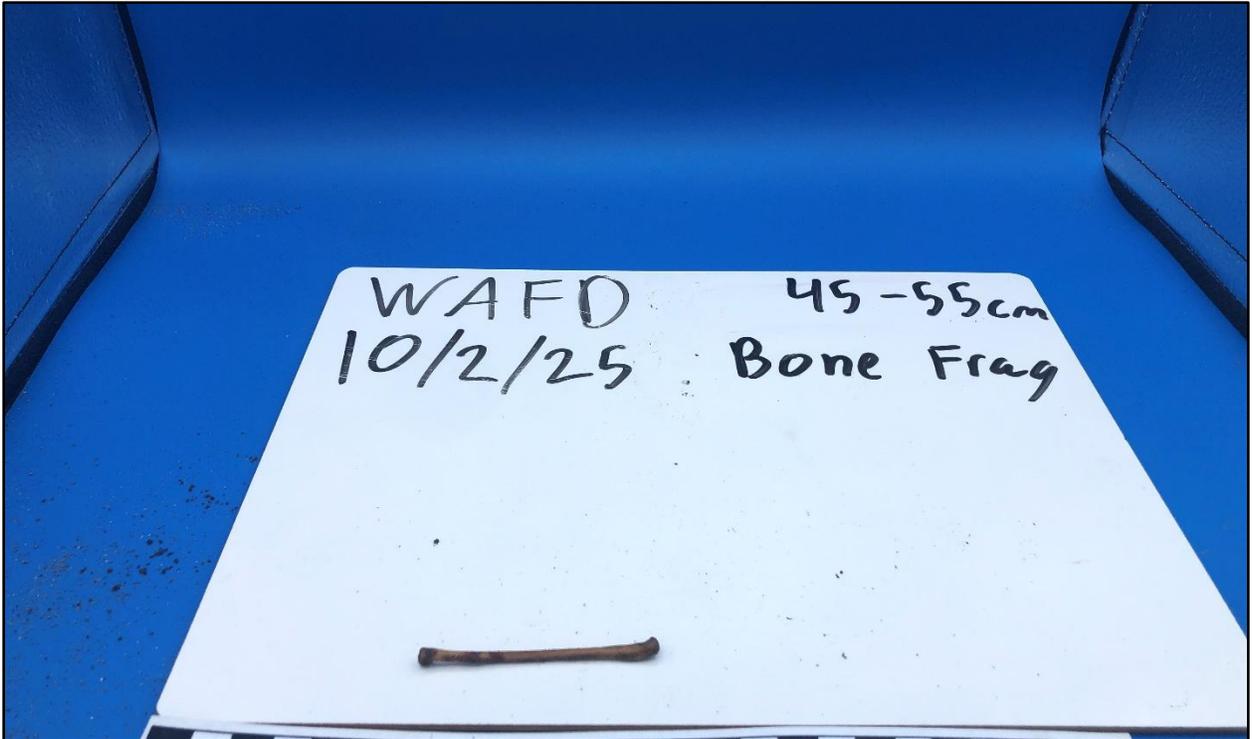


Figure 33. Faunal bone from 2025 trench excavation.



Figure 34. Faunal bone from 2025 trench excavation.



Figure 35. Shells and shell fragments from 2025 trench excavation.



Figure 36. Ceramic sherd from 2025 trench excavation.

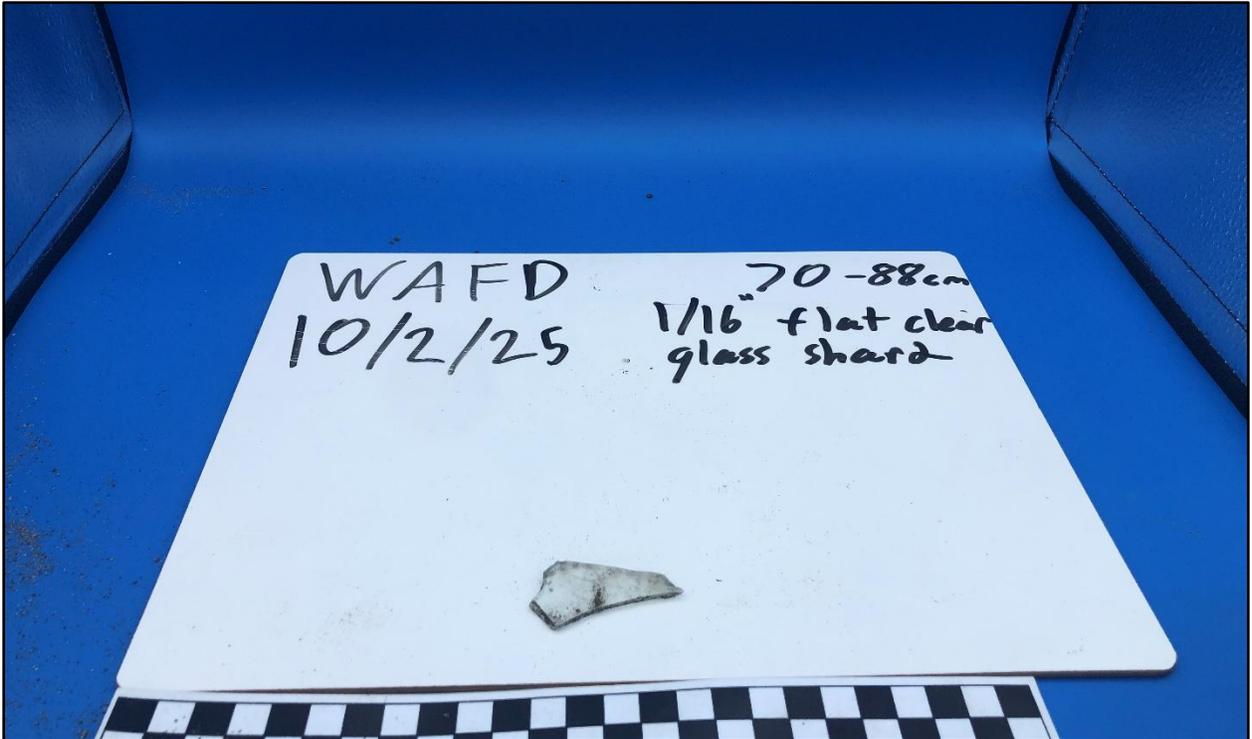


Figure 37. Glass shard from 2025 trench excavation.



Figure 38. Charcoal fragment from 2025 trench excavation.



Figure 39. Brick fragment from 2025 trench excavation.



Figure 40. Charcoal fragment from 2025 trench excavation.



Figure 41. Shell and shell fragments from 2025 trench excavations.

## RESULTS

One historic-aged building – Property ID: 733926 // Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia; and, one archaeological site TSN: TN2024-406 // Multicomponent Archaeological Site were identified within the API.

In accordance with DAHP (2023), the inventory form for Property ID: 733926 // Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia was updated, and TSN: TN2024-406 // Multicomponent Archaeological Site was recorded. In accordance with SEPA, both were evaluated for potential listing on local, state, and/or national registers. It should be noted that ATCRC's eligibility recommendations are advisory only. In consultation with DAHP, the lead agency will determine the final eligibility of surveyed resources.

### ***Property ID: 733926 // Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia***

According to the Thurston County Assessor, the building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia (TPN: 78507400400) was constructed in 1962. This commercial building is 5,564 square feet, one story, and semi-detached. It has an irregular plan with a flat roof. The building is clad in ceramic tiles with stack-bond veneer brick accent panels, topped with wooden adornments. The offset entry faces Water Street SW and is flanked by a large metal-trimmed window; two additional windows, located on the opposite side of the entry, have since been covered over. The front double door and transom are glass and trimmed in metal. The entry is set under a flat metal canopy supported by

two metal poles. “FOUR HUNDRED AND SIX SOUTH WATER STREET” is spelled out at the top of the canopy.

In April 1962, it was announced that a permit had been issued to property owner Virgil Adams for a new \$56,000 state office building to be located at 406 Water Street (Olympian 1962a). Virgil Adams was a local property developer who had formerly worked as a business manager for the Olympia School District (Olympian 1962b; Virgil Adams Real Estate 2020). In 1953, Adams developed his first subdivision, Forest Hills, in south Olympia (Wood 2018). His first commercial project, which involved construction and leasing, is reportedly the Washington State Department of Employment Security Building (Virgil Adams Real Estate 2020).

In September 1962, it was announced that the new building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia, had opened and was being occupied by the State Employment Security Department, which provided unemployment compensation and employment aid to Thurston and Mason counties (Associated Press, 1962; Olympian, 1962c, 1962d). Associated Press (1962) reports that the state had a 10-year rental agreement and paid \$1,416 a month. According to a review of historical newspapers, the office served as the State Employment Security Department until approximately October 31, 1973, when it was reported that the location had become the current data processing center for the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) (Wales 1973). In 1986, it was reported that the address was the location for the Washington State Office of Minority and Women’s Business Enterprises (Olympian 1986). This business name is seen on the 2008 and 2011 Google Street View images.

Property ID: 733926 // Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia, has been previously inventoried with DAHP. In 2011, Artifacts Consulting, Inc. inventoried the building for a legacy project; it was not NRHP-evaluated then. In 2017, the inventory was updated by Howard et al. (2017). Howard et al. (2017) recommended that the “... building does not appear to be eligible for listing individually on the [NRHP], but it may be eligible for the Olympia Heritage Register and as a contributing building to a historic district.”

ATCRC concurs that the Property ID: 733926 // Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia, is not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends the building eligible for the local Olympia Heritage Register for its association with Virgil Adams, a property developer who was significant to the development of Olympia circa 1960-1990s. Local register nominations are the responsibility of the City of Olympia preservation program. The integrity of Property ID: 733926 // Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia, appears excellent, as the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, ambiance, and association remain intact.



Figure 42. Front façade of 406 Water Street SW, facing east.



Figure 43. Oblique of 406 Water Street SW, facing southeast.



**Figure 44. Rear (east) facade of 406 Water Street SW, facing northeast.**



**Figure 45. Details of southern wall of 406 Water Street SW, facing north.**

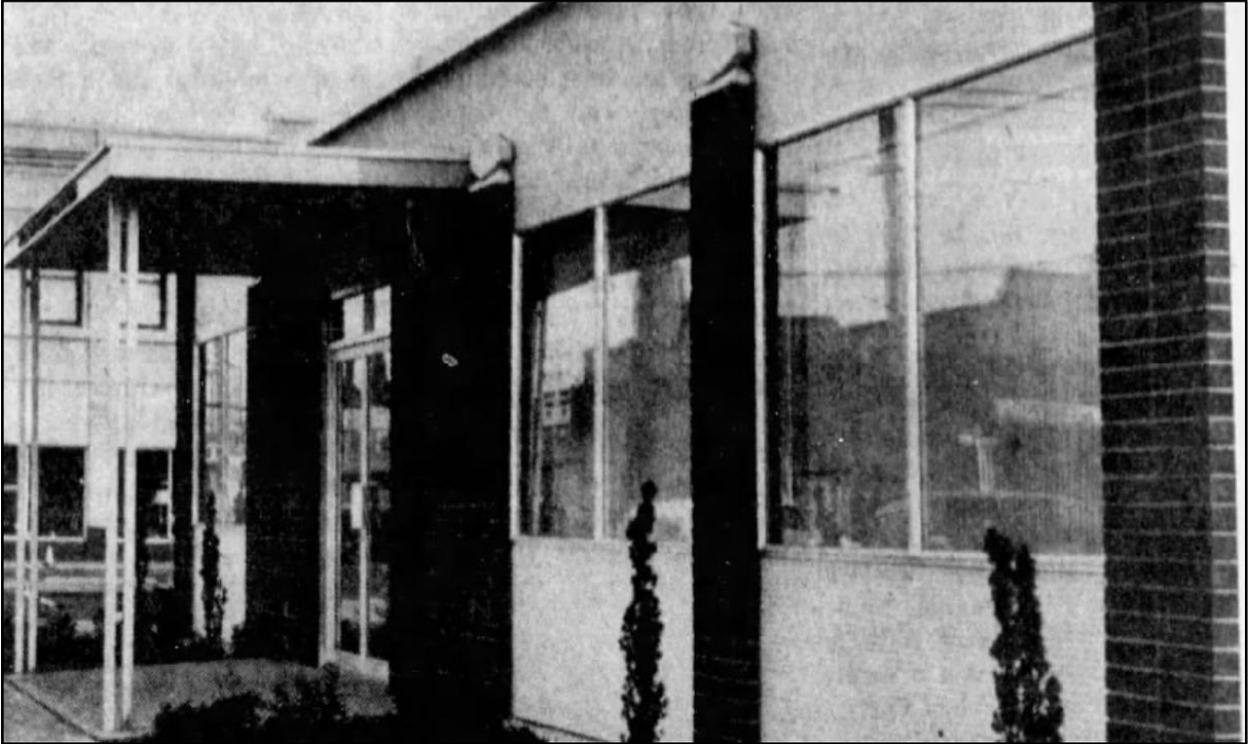


Figure 46. September 1962 photograph of the exterior for the Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia (Olympian 1962c).

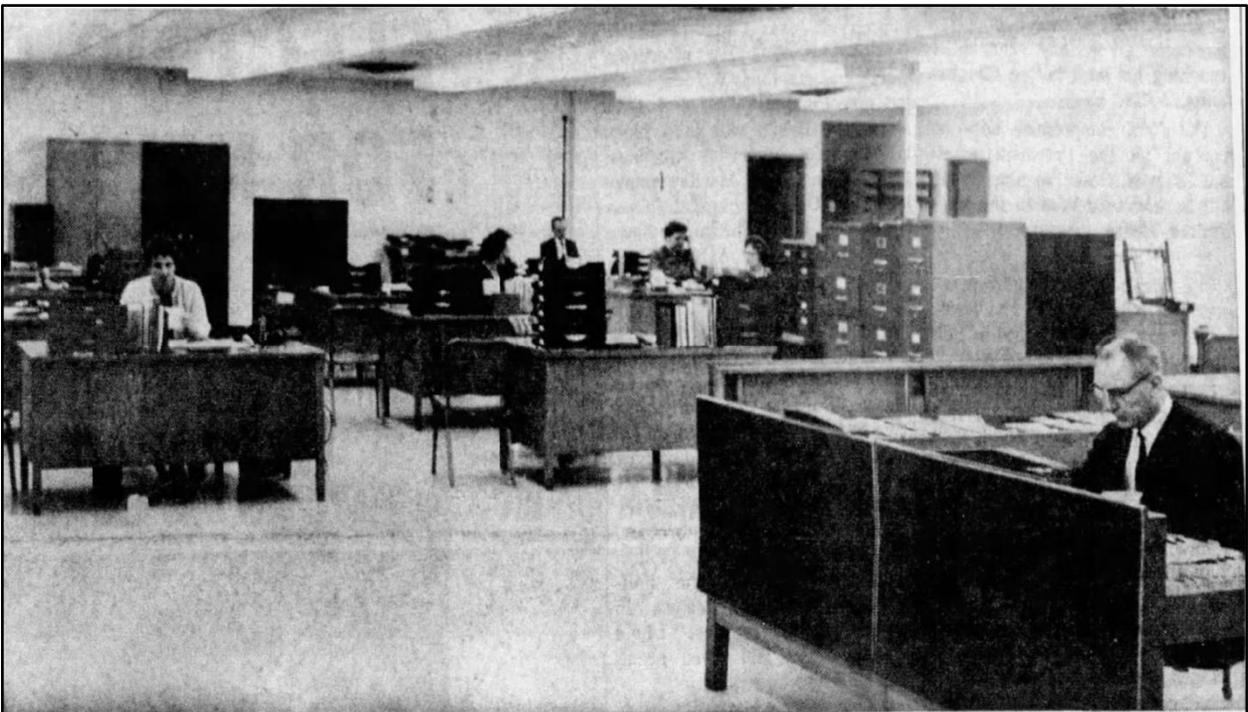


Figure 47. September 1962 photograph of the interior of the Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia (Olympian 1962c).



Figure 48. 1964 photograph of the Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia (Junk 1964).

### ***TSN: TN2024-406 // Multicomponent Archaeological Site***

TSN: TN2024-406 // multicomponent archaeological site was identified within the trench excavation at TPN: 78507400100 at the corner of 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue E and Water Street SW in downtown Olympia. No additional excavation was conducted to determine the site's boundaries at this time due to the presence of a large number of active buried utilities on the lot, which prohibited excavation. This trench was initially excavated by ATCRC in 2024 and then reopened in 2025 to further analyze the sediment layers. The trench measured approximately 8 feet (2.44 meters) in length and approximately 4 feet (1.22 meters) in width. The trench was excavated with an excavator with a flat-edge bucket of roughly 32 inches (81.28 cm) in length (a smaller toothed bucket was used to remove the asphalt).

This site consists of disturbed historic artifacts from a historic debris layer and a disturbed shell midden layer. The historic debris layer was observed beginning approximately 4 inches below the ground surface to between 1.25-2 feet (38.1-60.96 cm) below the ground surface, depending on the location within the trench. Sediments began with very dark brown silty fine coarse grain slightly mottled sand mixed with 20-30% poorly sorted gravels and transitioned into sterile fine grain coarse sand with lightly mottled some broken shell fragments that appear sporadic and natural sand/shell. Artifacts identified in this historic layer included brick fragments, ceramic fragments, whole and fragmented faunal bone, shell and shell fragments, slag, metal fragments, nails, and glass shards. These materials were found in a disturbed context (Figure 28-Figure 41). These artifacts were observed through a systematic screening of one five-gallon bucket of

sediments per approximately 10-cm lift (4 in) from the excavator of a trench using a ¼-inch mesh shaker screen. None of the materials identified appear to be of a diagnostic nature and may be associated with historic fill events in downtown Olympia (Thurston County Historic Commission 1992) (Figure 56). Additional artifacts are likely to be within this layer and were not identified through this screening methodology.

Beneath the historic debris layer, the sediments transitioned into a grey, fine-to-coarse-grained sand with a condensed shell laminae layer containing both whole and fragmented Olympia Oysters, limpets, mussels, and clams. Then the sediment transitioned into a shell midden layer. The sediments in this layer were screened using a 1/8 inch mesh shaker screen. One five-gallon bucket per 10 cm (4 in) lift by the excavator was screened. Within this layer were both fragmented and whole Olympia Oysters, limpets, mussels, and clams, as well as a large ceramic sherd and a glass shard. These historic materials may have been dislodged from the sidewall of a different layer during the excavation process. No FCR, bone, or lithic material was observed within this shell layer (Figure 49-Figure 55). Samples of some of the shells were collected for further analysis and detailed photographs for this report. These samples will be returned to the field when additional ground-disturbing work occurs. Natural sediment deposits appear to be below the shell midden layer.

The boundary of site TN2024-406 likely extends further than the boundaries of the trench. Additional fieldwork to determine the site's boundaries was not possible due to the large number of utilities in the area.

TSN: TN2024-406 // multicomponent archaeological site is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D as this site could yield information important about prehistory. This site does not appear to be associated with events significant to the broad patterns of our history, or with the lives of significant people of the past. It is thus not recommended to be eligible under Criterion A or B. This site also does not appear to embody the distinct characteristics of a period, or be the work of high artistic value, or of a master. It is thus not recommended as eligible under Criterion C. The site appears to retain integrity in location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; however, additional research and field investigation would be needed to determine the integrity of the site.



**Figure 49. 2024 trench profile with shell fragments in the base of the trench.**



**Figure 50. South wall of 2025 trench.**



Figure 51. West wall of 2025 trench.



Figure 52. North wall of 2025 trench.



Figure 53. Close-up of the corner of the west and north walls of the 2025 trench.



Figure 54. Close-up of Olympia oyster from the shell matrix layer from the 2024 trench.



**Figure 55. Detailed photo of screened materials through 1/8 inch mesh screen from the 2025 trench.**



Figure 56. United States Coastal Survey (1873) map detailing the approximate location of API in reference to the historic shoreline.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Driftmier Architects contracted Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) to provide a cultural resource assessment for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project located in Olympia, Thurston County, Washington. The project aims to consolidate two lots, demolish the existing building on the property, and construct a new one-story building, along with a drive-through facility, to be used as a bank. The project is privately funded and is therefore subject to SEPA.

ATCRC's cultural resources assessment consisted of a background review, field investigation, and production of this report. The project area is situated in a high-probability zone for the presence of precontact and historic cultural resources. The field investigation included a pedestrian survey and the monitoring of the excavation of one trench. ATCRC monitored the trench excavation in January 2024 and re-examined the trench in October 2025 to further investigate a previously identified shell layer within the trench. The results of the assessment identified two cultural resources in the project area: Property ID: 733926/ Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia; and Temporary Site Number (TSN): TN2024-406/ Multicomponent Archaeological Site.

Property ID: 733926 // Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia, is a commercial building that was constructed in 1962. The building is not recommended for the NRHP or the WHR, but it is recommended for the local register for its association with Virgil Adams, a property developer who was significant to the development of Olympia circa 1960-1990s. Local register nominations are the responsibility of the City of Olympia preservation program.

TSN: TN2024-406 is a multicomponent archaeological site comprising both historic and pre-contact layers. Historic fill debris deposits were extended from the asphalt layer to a depth of approximately 15 inches (38 centimeters) below the ground surface (bgs). Historic debris from this layer included brick fragments, faunal bones and bone fragments, ceramic fragments, metal fragments, nails, shells and shell fragments, and glass shards. Below the historic debris layer was an approximately 11-inch (27.9 cm) shell midden layer approximately 24-35 inches (60.9-88.9cm) bgs, comprised of Olympia oysters, limpets, mussels, and clam shells and unidentified shell fragments. ATCRC recommends that TSN: TN2024-406 // Multicomponent Archaeological Site NRHP eligible under Criterion D as the site appears to have research potential.

As Property ID: 733926 // Office Building at 406 Water Street SW, Olympia is scheduled for demolition, and project plans indicate that TSN: TN2024-406 // Multicomponent Archaeological Site may be impacted by project construction, ATCRC has determined that the project will impact cultural resources. ATCRC recommends that mitigation efforts be undertaken by all consulting parties. Some examples of mitigation efforts might include conducting additional fieldwork to establish the site boundaries of TSN: TN2024-406, completing a HistoryLink.com article for this area, creating or adding to an Olympia StoryMap, and/or conducting archaeological monitoring during construction.

*No cultural resources study can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for prehistoric sites, historic properties, or TCPs associated with a project. The information presented in this report is based on professional opinions derived from our analysis and interpretation of available documents, records, literature, and information identified in this report and on our reconnaissance-level field investigation and observations described herein. The conclusions and recommendations presented apply to project conditions existing at the time of our study and those reasonably foreseeable. The data, conclusions, and interpretations in this report should not be construed as a warranty of subsurface conditions described in this report. They cannot necessarily apply to project changes of which ATCRC is unaware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.*

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## APPENDIX A: INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

The following Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) outlines the procedures to be implemented, in accordance with state and federal laws, if NRHP potentially-eligible and ineligible cultural resource materials are inadvertently discovered during construction. The separate protocol for discovery of human skeletal remains is also described below.

### 1. RECOGNIZING CULTURAL RESOURCES

A cultural resource is an item of historical, traditional, or cultural importance. The item could be prehistoric or historic. Examples might include:

- A multi-species accumulation of shell (shell-midden) with associated bone, stone, antler or wood artifacts, burned rocks or charcoal.
- Bones that appear to be human or animal bones associated with a shell-midden (i.e. with associated artifacts or cooking features).
- An area of charcoal or very dark stained soil with associated artifacts.
- Artifacts made of chipped or ground stone (i.e. an arrowhead, adze or maul) or an accumulation (more than one) of cryptocrystalline stone flakes (lithic debitage).
- Basketry, cedar garments, fish weir stakes or items made of botanical materials.
- Clusters of tin cans or bottles, logging or agricultural equipment that appear to be older than 50 years.
- Buried railroad tracks, decking, or other industrial materials.

Not all cultural resource material encountered will be potentially-eligible for listing on the NRHP. To be eligible for the NRHP cultural resources identified during construction must be 50 years of age or older, meet one or more of the four criteria listed below, and retain sufficient physical integrity to convey historical significance (36 CFR 60.4). A building, site, object, or structure may be considered for inclusion in the NRHP if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
2. The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
3. The property embodies 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 might lack individual distinction.
4. The property has yielded, or might be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The following archaeological resources will indicate potentially NRHP-eligible deposits and will be assumed NRHP-eligible until determined otherwise by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO):

- Precontact deposits (such as midden deposits) associated with Native American use or occupation.
- Historic era non-Native American artifacts from NRHP-eligible (or potentially NRHP eligible) deposits (native soil or surfaces that were stable and exposed either between fill episodes, or after the conclusion of historic filling).
- Historic features consisting of stratified deposits with artifact concentrations that appear to be spatially or temporally distinct. This includes refuse deposits, privies, or other discrete accumulations.
- Courses of brick or other architectural materials that are part of a building foundation or pavement in their original position.
- Historic era non-Native American artifacts from non-eligible contexts, only if they are diagnostic or have educational value.

Examples of deposits that will not be considered NRHP eligible include:

- Isolated or loose construction materials (brick, mortar, window glass), bottles, cans, located within fill sediments (not located in primary context).
- Mass deposits of lumber, concrete, granite, coal, etc.
- Pilings, decking, trestle, and railroad track, unless of clearly unusual construction.
- Historic-era artifacts not associated with a feature or stable surface.

Artifacts or deposits that are not potentially eligible, as described above, will be noted in daily field logs, photographed and documented on scaled site plans if possible. The protocol for Inadvertent Discovery, including the stop-work clause noted in the procedure below will not be implemented for artifacts or deposits that are not potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## **2. ON-SITE RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **STEP 1: STOP WORK**

If any contractor or subcontractor believes that he or she has uncovered any cultural resource during construction of the project, all work adjacent to the discovery must stop. The discovery location should not be left unsecured at any time. Cultural resources encountered during an archaeological survey are intentional discoveries and are not covered under this plan.

### **STEP 2: NOTIFY DAHP**

Rob Whitlam, Ph.D.  
 DAHP, State Archaeologist  
 Rob.Whitlam@dahp.wa.gov  
 (360) 586-3080  
 (360) 890-2615

The DAHP will review the eligibility criteria above, make a recommendation to the artifact or deposits potential eligibility, and will proceed with agency and tribal notification as necessary (so

long as the artifact or deposit is determined eligible). After consultation, DAHP will complete a written plan of action describing the disposition of cultural resources pursuant to 43 CFR Part 10 and will execute their prescribed duties within that plan of action.

### **3. PROTOCOL FOR DISCOVERY OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS**

In the event that human remains are discovered during the construction, the following procedures are to be followed to ensure compliance with RCW 68.60: Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves, and RCW 27.44: Indian Graves and Records. Washington State law requires immediate notification of known or suspected human remains to county and/or municipal law enforcement agencies, county medical examiner or coroner's offices, DAHP, and federal and local agencies involved directly with the project or having jurisdiction over the subject properties.

If ground-disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during construction, then all activity that may cause further disturbance to those remains must immediately cease and the area of the find must be secured and protected from further disturbance. Any human remains that are discovered will be treated with dignity and respect. The remains should not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. If, however, handling of human remains is unavoidable, the archaeological monitor and/or professional archaeologist will use cloth gloves. All remains will remain covered with a tarpaulin that will not be removed until such time that the coroner assumes jurisdiction of the find.

The finding of human skeletal remains must be reported to the County Medical Examiner / Coroner in the most expeditious manner possible. The County Medical Examiner / Coroner will determine if the remains are human and whether the discovery constitutes a crime scene. If the remains are determined to not be a crime scene, the County Medical Examiner / Coroner will notify DAHP. The DAHP will be responsible for informing the affiliated tribes regarding the discovery. Contact information for the County Medical Examiner / Coroner and the DAHP is provided below.

#### **CONTACT INFORMATION IF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS ARE DISCOVERED**

Gary Warnock  
Thurston County Coroner  
360-867-2140

Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist  
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
360-790-1633

### **4. PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION**

Project construction outside the discovery location may continue while documentation and assessment of the cultural resources proceed. A Cultural Resources Specialist (either from DAHP, a consulting Tribe, or a professional consultant) must determine the boundaries of the discovery location. In consultation with DAHP and affected tribes, the project lead will determine the appropriate level of documentation and treatment of the resource. If federal agencies are involved, the agencies will make the final determinations about treatment and documentation.

Construction may continue at the discovery location only after the process outlined in this plan is followed. DAHP (and the federal agencies, if any) determine that compliance with state and federal laws is complete.

## APPENDIX B: CORRESPONDENCE

1/11/24, 2:43 PM

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project Olympia, Thurston Co...



Carson Golden &lt;carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com&gt;

### Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project Olympia, Thurston County, WA

1 message

**Carson Golden** <carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com>

Thu, Jan 11, 2024 at 2:43 PM

To: Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com>

Cc: carlana@driftmier.com, hborth@ci.olympia.wa.us, Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarc.com>

Bcc: sdinubilo@squaxin.us, permitreview@cowlitz.org, beach.brad@nisqually-nsn.gov, Brandon Reynon <brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>, "Jennifer M. Keating" <Jennifer.M.Keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>, Mike Shong <Mike.Shong@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>, dpenn@chehalistrike.org

Good afternoon,

This is an informal technical notification and information request in support of a cultural resource assessment by Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project located in Olympia, Thurston County, WA. The project is located at 406 Water Street, Olympia, Thurston County, WA, in section 18 of Township 14N, Range 2W ([map](#)). Attached below are maps of the project area.

ATCRC will be on site on January 18, 2024, to monitor trench excavations, conduct a pedestrian survey, and complete a historic property inventory.

The project intends to complete a lot consolidation, remove an existing building, and construct a new building.

We have completed a preliminary background review. The location is in a very high risk area for precontact archaeological deposits, as defined by the DAHP.

If there is any additional information about the cultural resources or culturally sensitive areas that we should be aware of before fieldwork, we would appreciate any information you can provide. Please let us know if you have any questions regarding this project.

Best,  
Carson Golden.

--

**Carson Golden, M.A., RPA**

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants

Project Archaeologist

[Carson.Golden@AquaTerraCRC.com](mailto:Carson.Golden@AquaTerraCRC.com)

360-754-2208

**Office Hours: Monday - Thursday, 7:00 - 5:00**

[www.AquaTerraCRC.com](http://www.AquaTerraCRC.com)

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**2 attachments**

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1/11/24, 2:43 PM

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project Olympia, Thurston Co...



**24,000 map WAFD Olympia TS12.6.jpg**  
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**aerial map.jpg**  
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10/17/25, 12:02 PM

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, T...



Carson Golden &lt;carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com&gt;

## Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, Thurston County, WA

10 messages

**Carson Golden** <carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com>

Fri, Sep 19, 2025 at 4:34 PM

To: Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com>

Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarc.com>

Bcc: Shaun Dinubilo <sdinubilo@squaxin.us>, PermitReview <permitreview@cowlitz.org>, Brad Beach <beach.brad@nisqually-nsn.gov>, bmarri@chehalistribe.org

Good afternoon,

This is an informal technical notification and information request in support of a cultural resource assessment by Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project located in Olympia, Thurston County, WA. The project is located at 406 Water Street, Olympia, Thurston County, WA, in section 18 of Township 14N, Range 2W ([map](#)). Attached below are maps of the project area.

ATCRC will be on site on Wednesday, September 24, 2025, to monitor a trench excavation and reexamine layers within the trench.

The project intends to complete a lot consolidation, remove an existing building, and construct a new building.

We have completed a preliminary background review. The location is in a very high risk area for precontact archaeological deposits, as defined by the DAHP.

ATCRC welcomes any interested staff members to visit the project areas while we are conducting fieldwork. If you are interested in visiting, please contact the ATCRC office or reply to this email, so we can provide additional coordination information (ex. start times, parking tips, etc.).

If there is any additional information about the cultural resources or culturally sensitive areas that we should be aware of before fieldwork, we would appreciate any information you can provide. Please let us know if you have any questions regarding this project.

Best,  
Carson Golden.

--

**Carson Golden, M.A., RPA**

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants  
Cultural Resource Archaeology Team Lead  
[Carson.Golden@AquaTerraCRC.com](mailto:Carson.Golden@AquaTerraCRC.com)  
360-754-2208

**Office Hours: Tuesday- Friday, 7:30 - 4:30**  
[www.AquaTerraCRC.com](http://www.AquaTerraCRC.com)

If you are reaching out regarding a request for marketing materials or a scope/fee for your project, please visit <https://www.aquaterrarc.com/our-services.html>, download our pre-project worksheet, and return the completed materials to [scoperequest@aquaterrarc.com](mailto:scoperequest@aquaterrarc.com) for the most expedited response from our team.

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**2 attachments**

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10/17/25, 12:02 PM

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, T...



**24,000 map WAFD Olympia TS12.6.jpg**  
997 K

**Aerial Map WAFD Olympia TS12.6.pdf**  
632K

**Carson Golden** <carson.golden@aquaterrarcrc.com>

Tue, Sep 23, 2025 at 11:08 AM

To: Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterrarcrc.com>

Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarcrc.com>

Bcc: Shaun Dinubilo <sdinubilo@squaxin.us>, PermitReview <permitreview@cowlitz.org>, Brad Beach <beach.brad@nisqually-nsn.gov>, bmarri@chehalistribe.org

Good morning,

I hope you are doing well. This is a date update to the cultural resource assessment by Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project located in Olympia, Thurston County, WA. The project is located at 406 Water Street, Olympia, Thurston County, WA, in section 18 of Township 14N, Range 2W (map).

ATCRC will now be on site on Thursday, September 25, 2025, instead of Wednesday, September 24, 2025.

Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns.

Best,

Carson Golden

[Quoted text hidden]

**Sean Hess** <shess@cowlitz.org>

Wed, Sep 24, 2025 at 8:10 AM

To: Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterrarcrc.com>

Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarcrc.com>, Shana Lombard <slombard@cowlitz.org>

Carson,

Thank you for your email.

Would you please clarify for us the regulatory context for the work that you are doing? Is this being done to address SEPA, EO 21-02, Section 106, or DAHP archaeological site disturbance permit process?

Knowing the lead agency helps us to be able to communicate more effectively with the party that ultimately has responsibility for the work that you're doing.

Thanks,

Sean

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=4387f46361&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-a:r-8362702758593111791&siml=m:sg-a:r923510440036053...> 2/6

10/17/25, 12:02 PM

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, T...

Sean C. Hess, Ph.D.

Cultural Resources Policy Analyst

Cowlitz Indian Tribe

shess@cowlitz.org

(360) 846-8923 cell



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---

**From:** Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterrarcrc.com>

**Sent:** Tuesday, September 23, 2025 12:09 PM

**To:** Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterrarcrc.com>

**Cc:** Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarcrc.com>

**Subject:** Re: Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, Thurston County, WA

WARNING: This email originated outside of the Cowlitz Indian Tribe. Please verify sender before replying, opening attachments or clicking on links.

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**Carson Golden** <carson.golden@aquaterrarcrc.com>

Wed, Sep 24, 2025 at 8:14 AM

To: Sean Hess <shess@cowlitz.org>

Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarcrc.com>, Shana Lombard <slombard@cowlitz.org>

Good morning Sean,

Thank you so much for reaching out. The regulatory context for this project is SEPA.

Please let me know if you have any additional questions or concerns.

Thank you,  
Carson Golden

[Quoted text hidden]

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<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=4387f46361&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-a:r-8362702758593111791&simpl=msg-a:r923510440036053...> 3/6

10/17/25, 12:02 PM Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, T...

**Sean Hess** <shess@cowlitz.org>

Wed, Sep 24, 2025 at 8:15 AM

To: Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterracr.com>

Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterracr.com>, Shana Lombard <slombard@cowlitz.org>

Who is the lead agency for this SEPA process?

[Quoted text hidden]



image001.png  
21K

**Carson Golden** <carson.golden@aquaterracr.com>

Wed, Sep 24, 2025 at 8:17 AM

To: Sean Hess <shess@cowlitz.org>

Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterracr.com>, Shana Lombard <slombard@cowlitz.org>

Hi,

I believe the regulatory lead is the City of Olympia Historic Preservation Office.

Thank you,  
Carson Golden

[Quoted text hidden]

**Sean Hess** <shess@cowlitz.org>

Wed, Sep 24, 2025 at 8:20 AM

To: Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterracr.com>

Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterracr.com>, Shana Lombard <slombard@cowlitz.org>

*Would you please contact your client and confirm that?*

Before we can understand if the work is being done appropriately, it's important for the Tribe to understand who the involved agencies are.

[Quoted text hidden]



image001.png  
21K

**Carson Golden** <carson.golden@aquaterracr.com>

Wed, Sep 24, 2025 at 9:30 AM

To: Sean Hess <shess@cowlitz.org>

Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterracr.com>, Shana Lombard <slombard@cowlitz.org>

Hi Sean,

I apologize for the confusion. I reached out and just received confirmation from our client, Driftmier Architects, that the regulatory lead for this project is the City of Olympia Historic Preservation Office. Brittany Gillia, the Historic Preservation Officer, has been involved in this project.

Please let me know if there is any additional information I can provide.

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=4387f46361&view=pt&search=all&pemthid=thread-ar-8362702758593111791&simpl=msg-ar923510440036053...> 4/6

10/17/25, 12:02 PM Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, T...

Thank you,  
Carson Golden  
[Quoted text hidden]

---

**Sean Hess** <shess@cowlitz.org> Wed, Sep 24, 2025 at 9:54 AM  
To: Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com>  
Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarc.com>, Shana Lombard <slombard@cowlitz.org>

Thanks for going the extra mile on that. It really helps.

[Quoted text hidden]



---

**Shaun Dinubilo** <sdinubilo@squaxin.us> Wed, Sep 24, 2025 at 3:37 PM  
To: Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com>  
Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarc.com>

Carson,

I will not be able to attend the reexamination tomorrow.



Shaun Dinubilo  
Archaeologist  
FAA Certified (Section 107) sUAS Remote Pilot  
Cultural Resource Department  
Squaxin Island Tribe  
200 S.E. Billy Frank Jr. Way  
Shelton, WA 98584  
Phone: 360-432-3998  
Email: [sdinubilo@squaxin.us](mailto:sdinubilo@squaxin.us)  
Office Hours: 7:30 am to 4:00 pm  
Email is my preferred method of communication.

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=4387f46361&view=pt&search=all&pemthid=thread-a:r-8362702758593111791&siml=msg-a:r923510440036053...> 5/6

10/17/25, 12:02 PM Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, T...

As per 43 CFR 7.18[a][1]) of the Archaeological Resource Protection Act, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and RCW 42.56.300 of the Washington State Public Records Act-Archaeological Sites, all information concerning the location, character, and ownership of any cultural resource is exempt from public disclosure.

---

**From:** Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com>

**Sent:** Friday, September 19, 2025 4:34 PM

**To:** Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com>

**Cc:** Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarc.com>

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[Quoted text hidden]

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=4387f46361&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-a:r-8362702758593111791&simpl=msg-a:r923510440036053...> 6/6

10/17/25, 12:00 PM

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, T...



Carson Golden &lt;carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com&gt;

## Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, Thurston County, WA

3 messages

Carson Golden &lt;carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com&gt;

Fri, Sep 19, 2025 at 4:34 PM

To: Brandon Reynon &lt;brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov&gt;, Mike Shong &lt;Mike.Shong@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov&gt;

Cc: Sarah Amell &lt;sarah@aquaterrarc.com&gt;, Carson Golden &lt;carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com&gt;

Good afternoon,

This is an informal technical notification and information request in support of a cultural resource assessment by Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project located in Olympia, Thurston County, WA. The project is located at 406 Water Street, Olympia, Thurston County, WA, in section 18 of Township 14N, Range 2W (map). Attached below are maps of the project area.

ATCRC will be on site on Wednesday, September 24, 2025, to monitor a trench excavation and reexamine layers within the trench.

The project intends to complete a lot consolidation, remove an existing building, and construct a new building.

We have completed a preliminary background review. The location is in a very high risk area for precontact archaeological deposits, as defined by the DAHP.

ATCRC welcomes any interested staff members to visit the project areas while we are conducting fieldwork. If you are interested in visiting, please contact the ATCRC office or reply to this email, so we can provide additional coordination information (ex. start times, parking tips, etc.).

If there is any additional information about the cultural resources or culturally sensitive areas that we should be aware of before fieldwork, we would appreciate any information you can provide. Please let us know if you have any questions regarding this project.

Best,  
Carson Golden.

--

### Carson Golden, M.A., RPA

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants

Cultural Resource Archaeology Team Lead

[Carson\\_Golden@AquaTerraCRC.com](mailto:Carson_Golden@AquaTerraCRC.com)

360-754-2208

**Office Hours: Tuesday- Friday, 7:30 - 4:30**[www.AquaTerraCRC.com](http://www.AquaTerraCRC.com)

If you are reaching out regarding a request for marketing materials or a scope/fee for your project, please visit <https://www.aquaterrarc.com/our-services.html>, download our pre-project worksheet, and return the completed materials to [scoperequest@aquaterrarc.com](mailto:scoperequest@aquaterrarc.com) for the most expedited response from our team.

---

**2 attachments**

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=4387f46361&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-a:r2202422739201373944&simpl=msg-a:r-616927878740489...> 1/3

10/17/25, 12:00 PM

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, T...



**24,000 map WAFD Olympia TS12.6.jpg**  
997K

**Aerial Map WAFD Olympia TS12.6.pdf**  
632K

---

**Carson Golden** <carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com> Tue, Sep 23, 2025 at 11:08 AM  
 To: Brandon Reynon <brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>, Mike Shong <Mike.Shong@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>  
 Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarc.com>

Good morning,

I hope you are doing well. This is a date update to the cultural resource assessment by Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project located in Olympia, Thurston County, WA. The project is located at 406 Water Street, Olympia, Thurston County, WA, in section 18 of Township 14N, Range 2W (map).

ATCRC will now be on site on Thursday, September 25, 2025, instead of Wednesday, September 24, 2025.

Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns.

Best,  
 Carson Golden  
 [Quoted text hidden]

---

**Carson Golden** <carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com> Wed, Oct 1, 2025 at 8:53 AM  
 To: Brandon Reynon <brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>, Mike Shong <Mike.Shong@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>  
 Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarc.com>

Good morning,

I hope you are doing well. This is a date update to the cultural resource assessment by Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project located in Olympia, Thurston County, WA. The project is located at 406 Water Street, Olympia, Thurston County, WA, in section 18 of Township 14N, Range 2W (map).

ATCRC will now be on site on Thursday, October 2, 2025, instead of Thursday, September 25, 2025, to complete the trench excavation.

Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns.

Best,  
 Carson Golden  
 [Quoted text hidden]

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**2 attachments**

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=4387f46361&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-a:r2202422739201373944&simpl=msg-a:r-616927878740489...> 2/3

10/17/25, 12:00 PM

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, T...



**24,000 map WAFD Olympia TS12.6 (1).jpg**  
997K



**Aerial Map WAFD Olympia TS12.6 (1).pdf**  
632K

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=4387f46361&view=pt&search=all&pemthid=thread-ar2202422739201373944&simpl=msg-ar-616927878740489...> 3/3

10/17/25, 12:01 PM

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants Mail - Date update- Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Projec...



Carson Golden &lt;carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com&gt;

## Date update- Informal Technical Notification for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project, Olympia, Thurston County, WA

1 message

Carson Golden &lt;carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com&gt;

Wed, Oct 1, 2025 at 8:53 AM

To: Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterrarc.com>, Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterrarc.com>  
 Bcc: Shaun Dinubilo <sdinubilo@squaxin.us>, PermitReview <permitreview@cowlitz.org>, Brad Beach <beach.brad@nisqually-nsn.gov>, bmarri@chehalistribe.org

Good morning,

I hope you are doing well. This is a date update to the cultural resource assessment by Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) for the WAFD Bank Olympia Project located in Olympia, Thurston County, WA. The project is located at 406 Water Street, Olympia, Thurston County, WA, in section 18 of Township 14N, Range 2W (map).

ATCRC will now be on site on Thursday, October 2, 2025, instead of Thursday, September 25, 2025, to complete the trench excavation.

Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns.

Best,  
 Carson Golden

--

### Carson Golden, M.A., RPA

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants  
 Cultural Resource Archaeology Team Lead  
[Carson.Golden@AquaTerraCRC.com](mailto:Carson.Golden@AquaTerraCRC.com)  
 360-754-2208

**Office Hours: Tuesday- Friday, 7:30 - 4:30**  
[www.AquaTerraCRC.com](http://www.AquaTerraCRC.com)

If you are reaching out regarding a request for marketing materials or a scope/fee for your project, please visit <https://www.aquaterrarc.com/our-services.html>, download our pre-project worksheet, and return the completed materials to [scoperequest@aquaterrarc.com](mailto:scoperequest@aquaterrarc.com) for the most expedited response from our team.

### 2 attachments



24,000 map WAFD Olympia TS12.6 (1).jpg  
 997K



Aerial Map WAFD Olympia TS12.6 (1).pdf  
 632K

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=4387f46361&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-a:r760088561140037260&siml=msg-a:r-5863593581063886...> 1/1

## APPENDIX C: 2024 TRENCH WALL PROFILES AND NOTES

<b>NORTH WALL</b>		
<b>INCHES</b>	<b>CENTIMETERS</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
0-24	0-60.96	Brown, grey mix coarse grain sand with historic fill “disturbed” contains nondiagnostic materials like nails, brick, ceramic and glass frags, and metal.
24-35	60.96-88.9	Grey medium coarse grain sand with no shell, slightly mixed with the above layer.
35-38	88.9-96.52	Grey medium coarse grain sand with whole shells 90% and 10% crushed shell fragments; Whole shell contains littleneck, Olympia oyster, limpets and crushed mussel, no charcoal, FCR, bone, or lithics included
38-54	96.52-137.16	Grey sterile coarse grain sand, at the very top is the crushed shell from the bottom of the previous layer
54-77	137.16-195.58	Blue grey and yellow brown mix clay with ground water at the bottom
<b>EAST WALL</b>		
0-12	0-30.48	Brown, grey mix coarse grain sand with historic fill “disturbed” contains nondiagnostic materials like nails, brick, ceramic and glass frags, and metal
12-24	30.48-60.96	Grey medium coarse grain sand with no shell, slightly mixed with the above layer
24-30	60.96-76.2	Grey medium coarse grain sand with whole shells 90% and 10% crushed shell fragments; Whole shell contains littleneck, Olympia oyster, limpets and crushed mussel, no charcoal, FCR, bone, or lithics included
30-54	76.2-137.16	Grey sterile coarse grain sand, at the very top is the crushed shell from the bottom of the previous layer
54-66	137.16-167.64	Blue-grey and yellow-brown mix clay with groundwater at the bottom
<b>SOUTH WALL</b>		
0-4	0-10	Grey coarse grain sand “fill” directly below the asphalt
4-15	10-38.1	Mixed grey, brown coarse grain sandy loam with historic fill materials, brick, nails and non-diagnostic ceramic frags “disturbed”
15-26	38.1-66.04	Dark grey medium coarse grain sand mixed with some of the above layer
26-31	66.04-78.74	Dark grey medium coarse grain sand with whole shell and crushed shell fragments; Whole shell contains littleneck, Olympia oyster, limpets and crushed mussel, no charcoal, FCR, bone, or lithics included
31-60	78.74-152.4	Grey fine coarse grey sand mostly sterile, shell from above layer is slightly in at the top but very crushed
60-77	152.4-195.58	Blue grey and yellow brow mixed clay with ground water table at the bottom
<b>WEST WALL</b>		
0-33	0-83.82	Brown, grey mix coarse grain sand with historic fill “disturbed” contains nondiagnostic materials like nails, brick, ceramic and glass frags, and metal
30-36	60.96-91.44	Grey medium coarse grain sand with no shell, slightly mixed with the above layer
33-36	83.82-91.44	Grey medium coarse grain sand with whole shells 90% and 10% crushed shell fragments; Whole shell contains littleneck, Olympia oyster, limpets, and crushed mussel, no charcoal, FCR, bone, or lithics included
36-60	91.44-152.4	Grey sterile coarse grain sand, at the very top, is the crushed shell from the bottom of the previous layer
60-66	152.4-167.64	Blue-grey and yellow-brown mix clay with groundwater at the bottom

**APPENDIX D: 2024 TRENCH WALL PROFILE**

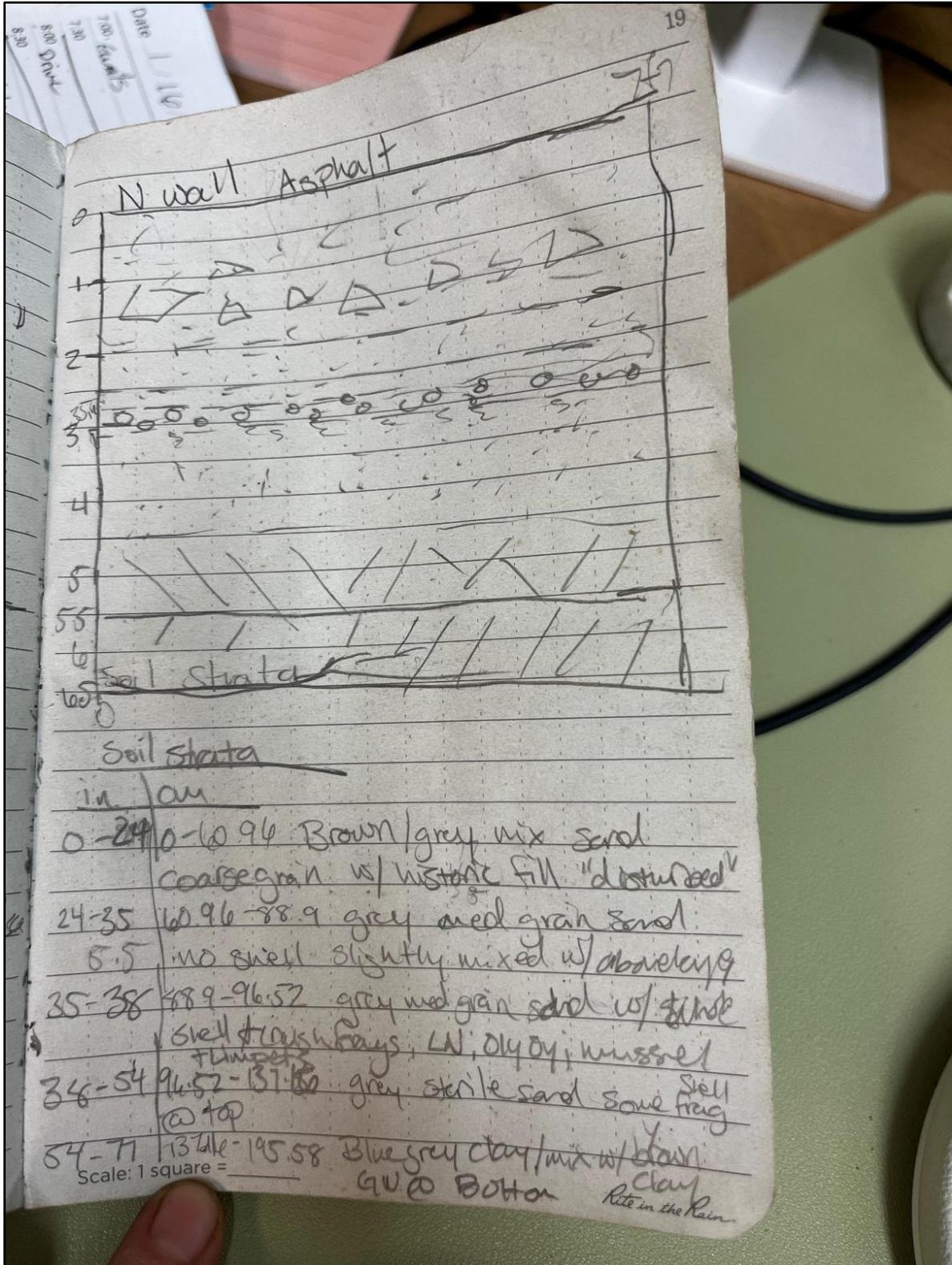


Figure 57. North wall profile for 2024 trench.

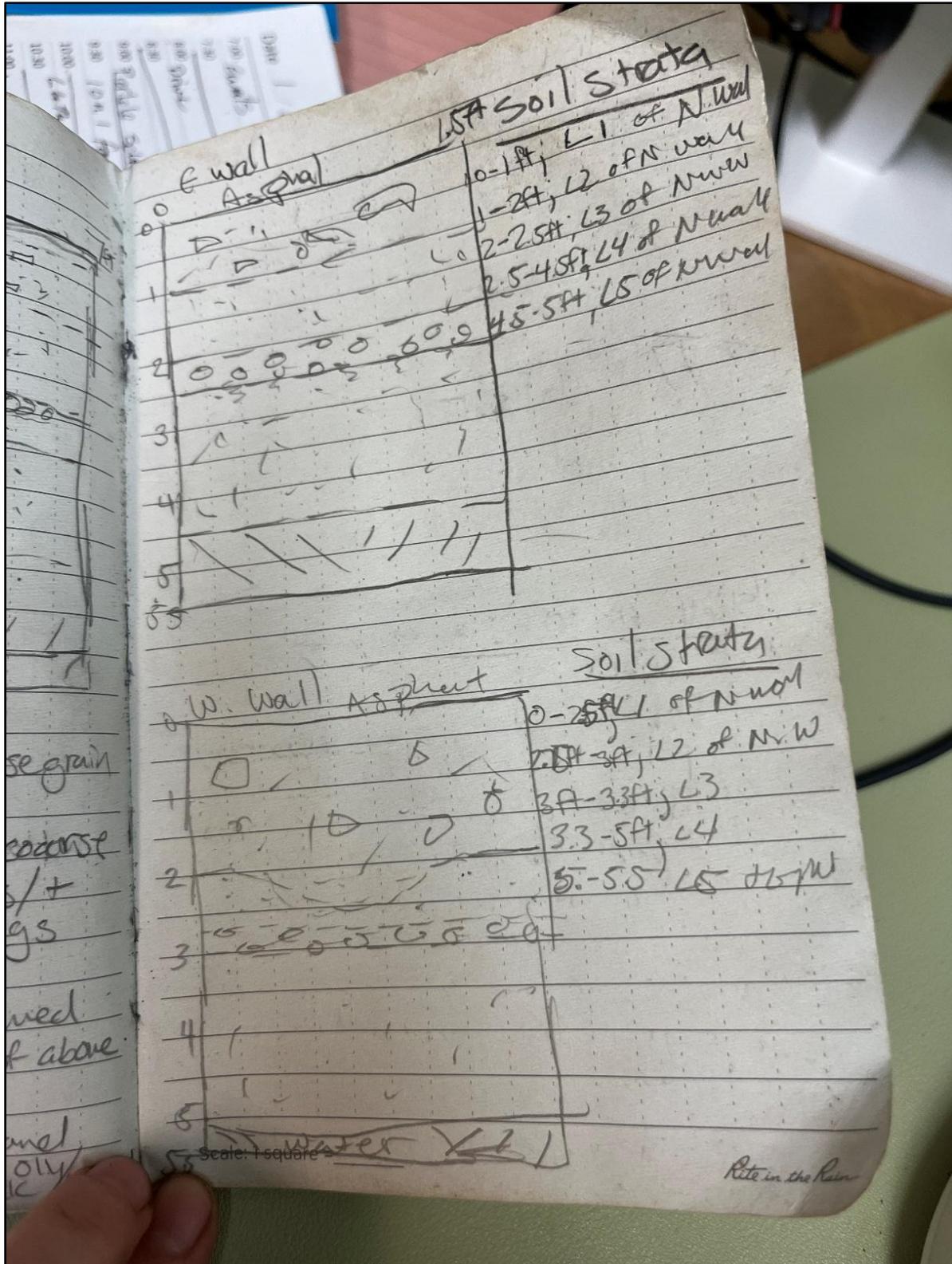


Figure 58. East and west wall profile for 2024 trench.

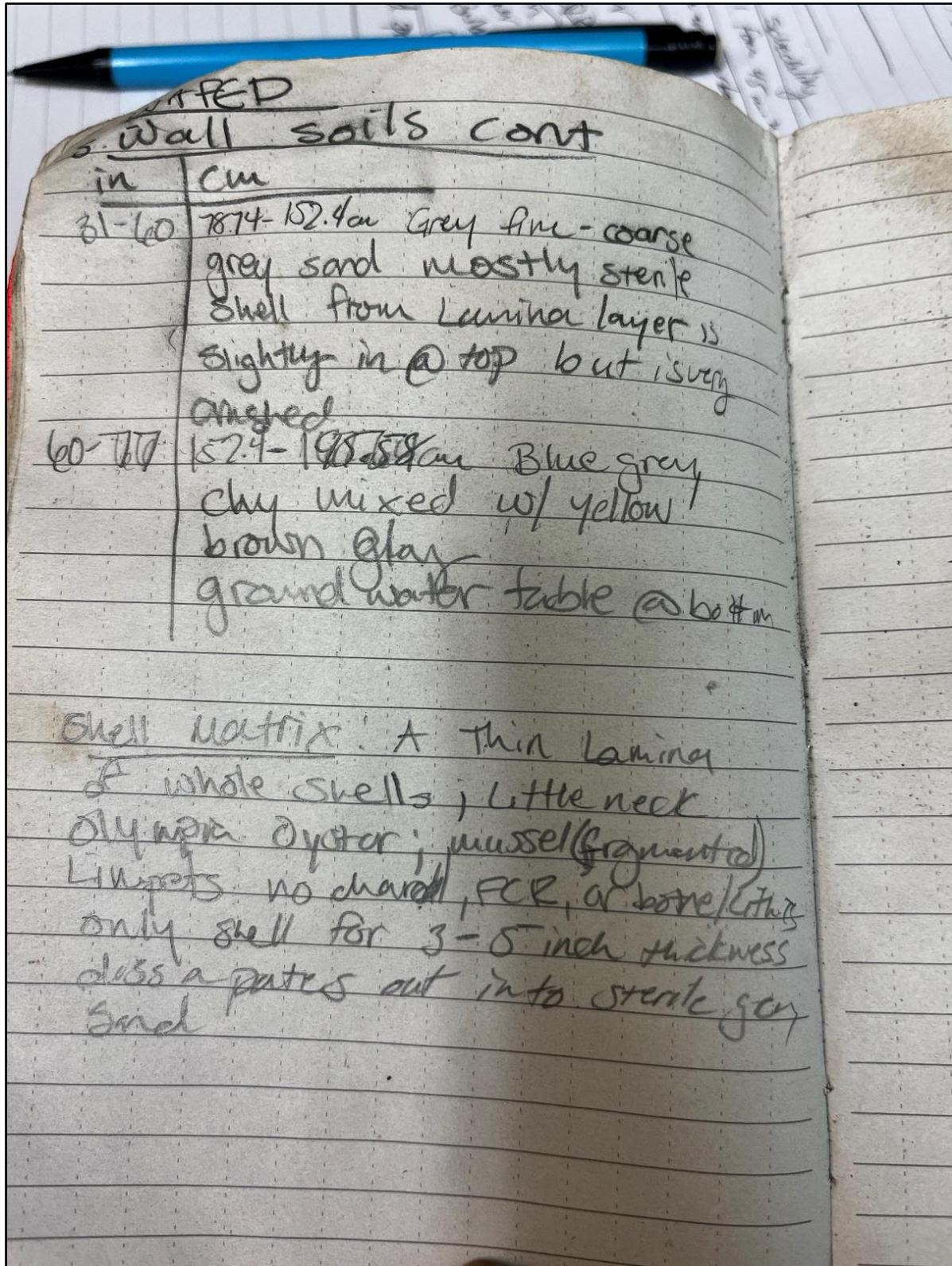


Figure 59. East and west wall description of 2024 trench.

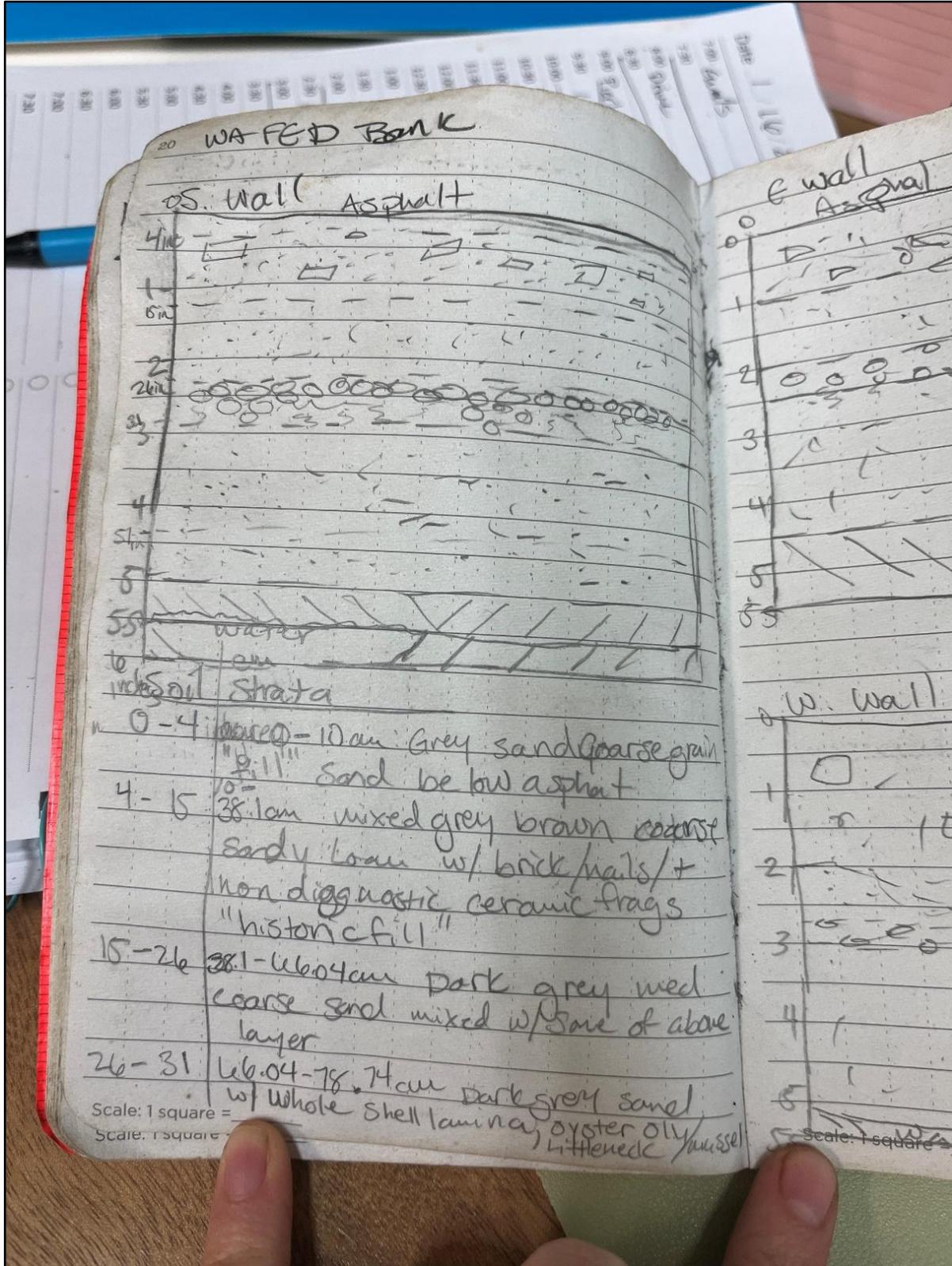


Figure 60. South wall profile of 2024 trench.

## APPENDIX D: 2024 TRENCH WALL PHOTOGRAPHED PROFILES



**Figure 61. Photograph of north wall.**



**Figure 62. Photograph of east wall.**



**Figure 63. Photograph of 2025 trench south wall.**

**APPENDIX E: 2025 TRENCH WALL PROFILES AND NOTES**

<b>NORTH WALL</b>		
<b>INCHES</b>	<b>CENTIMETERS</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
0-4	0-10.16	Cement/ asphalt
4-15	10.16-38.1	Historic Downtown Oly Fill. Very dark brown silty fine coarse grain, slightly mottled sand mixed with 20-30% poorly sorted gravels. Historic materials include brick, ceramic, animal bones, shell fragments, slag, metal, and glass
15-24	38.1-60.96	Sterile fine grain coarse sand lightly mottled. Some small and broken shell frags not in linear hash more sporadic, natural sand and shell
24-35	60.96-88.9	Grey fine coarse grain sand with condensed shell lamina layer containing Olympia oyster, limpets, mussels, and clams
35-50	88.9-127	Sandy grey fine coarse grain sand mixed with brown silty clay loam
50-60	127-152.4	Grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix, wet
60-64	152.4-162.56	Grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix wet mixed with 1-5grey blue silty clay silty sand.
64-67	162.56-170.18	Silty Sandy clay, dark blue grey saturated mixed with white shell, natural shell/ beach
<b>EAST WALL</b>		
0-17	0-43.18	Historic Downtown Oly Fill. Very dark brown silty fine coarse grain, slightly mottled sand mixed with 20-30% poorly sorted gravels. Historic materials include brick, ceramic, animal bones, shell fragments, slag, metal, and glass and Sterile fine grain coarse sand lightly mottled. Some small and broken shell frags not in linear hash more sporadic, natural sand and shell
17-23	43.18-58.42	Sterile fine grain coarse sand lightly mottled. Some small and broken shell frags not in linear hash more sporadic, natural sand and shell
23-24	58.42-60.96	Grey fine coarse grain sand with condensed shell lamina layer containing Olympia oyster, limpets, mussels, and clams
24-29	60.96-73.66	Grey fine coarse grain sand with condensed shell lamina layer containing Olympia oyster, limpets, mussels, and clams
29-40	73.66-101.6	Sandy grey fine coarse grain sand mixed with brown silty clay loam
40-50	101.6-127	Sandy grey fine coarse grain sand mixed with brown silty clay loam
50-60	127-152.4	Grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix wet mixed with 1-5grey blue silty clay silty sand.
60-64	152.4-162.56	Grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix wet mixed with 1-5grey blue silty clay silty sand. grey blue silty clay silty sand. Grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix wet mixed with 1-5grey blue silty clay silty sand.
64-67	162.56-170.18	Silty Sandy clay, dark blue grey saturated mixed with white shell, natural shell/ beach
<b>SOUTH WALL</b>		
0-4	0-10.16	Cement/ asphalt
4-21	10.16-53.34	Historic Downtown Oly Fill. Very dark brown silty fine coarse grain, slightly mottled sand mixed with 20-30% poorly sorted gravels. Historic materials include brick, ceramic, animal bones, shell fragments, slag, metal, and glass
21--28	53.34-71.12	grey blue silty clay silty sand.
28-36	71.12-91.44	Grey fine coarse grain sand with condensed shell lamina layer containing Olympia oyster, limpets, mussels, and clams
36-40	91.44-101.6	Sandy grey fine coarse grain sand mixed with brown silty clay loam
40-50	101.6-127	Sandy grey fine coarse grain sand mixed with brown silty clay loam
50-60	127-152.4	Grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix wet mixed with 1-5grey blue silty clay silty sand.

60-64	152.4-162.56	Grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix wet mixed with 1-5grey blue silty clay silty sand. grey blue silty clay silty sand. Grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix wet mixed with
64-67	162.56-170.18	Silty Sandy clay, dark blue grey saturated mixed with white shell, natural shell/ beach
<b>WEST WALL</b>		
0-4	0-10.16	Cement/ asphalt
4-18	10.16-45.72	Historic Downtown Oly Fill. Very dark brown silty fine coarse grain, slightly mottled sand mixed with 20-30% poorly sorted gravels. Historic materials include brick, ceramic, animal bones, shell fragments, slag, metal, and glass
18-24	45.72-60.96	Sterile fine grain coarse sand lightly mottled. Some small and broken shell frags not in linear hash more sporadic, natural sand and shell
24-29	60.96-73.66	4Grey fine coarse grain sand with condensed shell lamina layer containing Olympia oyster, limpets, mussels, and clams-shells less continuous more broken
29-40	73.66-101.6	Sandy grey fine coarse grain sand mixed with brown silty clay loam
40-50	101.6-127	Sandy grey fine coarse grain sand mixed with brown silty clay loam
50-60	127-152.4	Grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix, wet
60-64	152.4-162.56	Grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix, wet then 5grey blue silty clay silty sand. Then 7Grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix
64-67	162.56-170.18	Silty Sandy clay, dark blue grey saturated mixed with white shell, natural shell/ beach

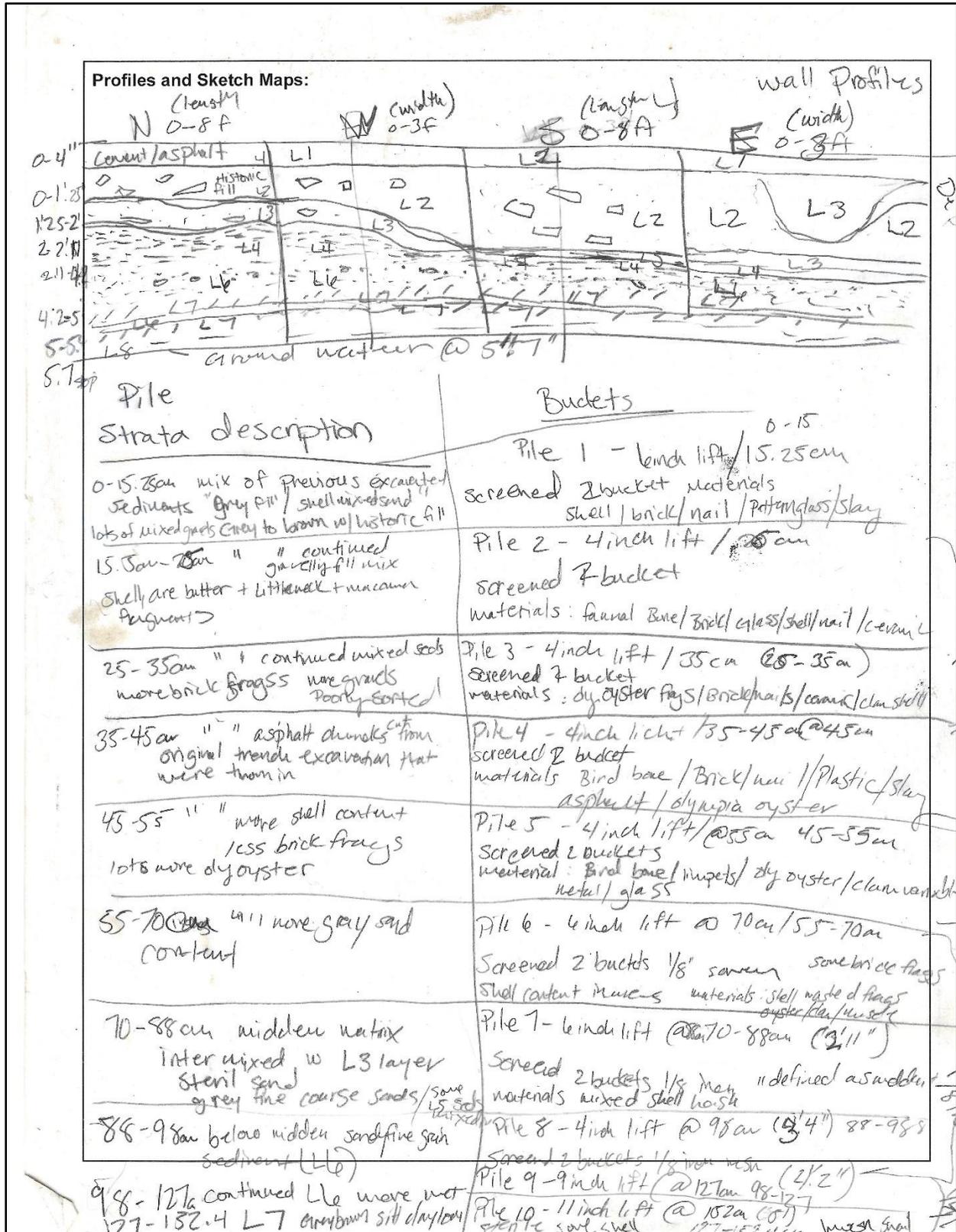
ATCRC Monitoring Form

Monitor:	Holderer/Golden	Date:	10/02/2025
Location (Cross street) and description	4th + water	Weather Conditions:	cloudy / Partly Rainy
Staff Involved (Who did you talk to? Who is doing the work?)	ATCRC - carson / Lindsay Sarah Jared - Excavator		
Excavation equipment used:	Kubota mini excavator 32" w bucket		

Work Completed: start @ 9:12 am trench is ~ 3ft w / 8ft long



Artifact Bag #	Contents:	Buckets
Pile Strata	152m - 162m mixed sterile layers	Pile 11 1/4 inch screen 2 buckets 4 inch lift 5.4" or 16.2m 17/15 mix
162-167m	dark grey blue silty sandy clay w/ shell mix granules	Pile 12 1/4 inch screen 2 buckets 3 inch lift 5.4-5.7 granules shell mix



## Profiles and Sketch Maps:

WA Fed trench Redo well profile notes

North well

0-4" - cement/asphalt (L1)

4" - 1'25" - Historic Downtown dry fill (L2)  
 Very dark brown silty fine coarse grain, slightly wotted  
 Sand mixed w/ 20-30% poorly sorted gravel  
 Historic materials include brick/ceramic/animal bones  
 Shell fragments / slag / metal / glass

1'25" - 2' - Sterile fine grain coarse sand / lightly wotted  
 Some small broken shell frags not in liner waste more sparse (L3)  
 natural sand/shell

2' - 2'11" - grey fine coarse grain sand w/ condensed shell lenses (L4)  
 layer contains dry oyster, limpets, mussle + clam

2'11" - 4'2" - sandy grey fine coarse grain sand (L6)  
 mixed w brown silty clay loam

4'1" - 5ft grey brown silty clay sandy loam mix (L7)  
 wet

5 - 5.4ft L7 mixed w/ L5 (grey blue silty clay silty sand)  
 L7/L5/L7 ~~L7~~

5.4 - 5.7ft L8 silty sandy clay dark blue grey  
 saturated mixed w/ white shell  
 natural shell/beads (L8)

midden is at 2' - 2'11"  
 11" thick

Profiles and Sketch Maps: wa Fed

W<sup>o</sup> wall trench wall Profile Notes

- 0'-4" - asphalt "L1"
- 4" - 1.6' - L2'
- 1.6' - 2" - L3"
- 2'-2.5" - L4 "less conduits were broken"
- 2'5" - 3.4" - L6"
- 3.4" - 4.2' - L6
- 4.2" - 5 - L7
- 5-5.4 - L7/L5/L7
- 3-4-5.7 - L8

S. wall

- 0.4" - asphalt "L1" - slightly c/d lapsing @ surfaces
- 4-4.9" - L2"
- 1.9' - 2.4' - L5 grey blue slightly clayey silty sand w/ woody debris Bricks some shell frags.
- 2.4-3' - L4
- 3-3.4' - L6
- 3.4-4.2 - L6
- 4.2-5 - L7
- 5-5.4 - L7/L5/L7
- 5.4-5.7 L8

E wall

- 0-1.5" - L2/L3
- 1.5" - 1.7" L3
- 1.7" - 2' - L4
- 2'-2.5' L4
- 2.5-3.4' L6
- 3.4" - 4.2" - L6
- 4.2" - 5 - L7
- 5-5.4" - L7/L5/L7
- 5.4 - 5.7 - L8

## APPENDIX F: 2025 TRENCH WALL PHOTOGRAPH PROFILES



Figure 64. South wall of 2025 trench.



Figure 65. West wall of 2025 trench.



Figure 66. North wall of 2025 trench.

**APPENDIX G: COLLECTED ARTIFACTS FROM 2025**

<b>INCHES</b>	<b>CENTIMETERS</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
0-5.9	0-15 cm	6 shells, 3 brick fragments, 1 metal hardware possibly nail, 1 decorated curved glass shard, 1 glass fragment
5.9-7.87	15-20 cm	2 brick fragments, 2 shell fragments, 4 metal hardware possibly nails, 2 ceramic sherds, 1 glass shard, 1 faunal bone fragment
9.84-13.78	25-35 cm	9 shells, 2 brick fragments, 1 metal hardware possibly nail, 1 glass shard,
13.78-17.72	35-45 cm	1 faunal bone (appears to be bird bone), 9 shells, 2 metal hardware possibly nails, 1 colored ceramic shard,
17.72-21.65	45-55 cm	25 shells, 1 clear glass shard, 5 metal hardware possibly nails, 1 faunal bone (appears to be bird bone),
21.65-27.56	55-70 cm	20 shells, 1 saturated piece of woody debris, 2 brick fragments, 1 clear curved glass shard
27.56-34.65	70-88 cm	16 shells, 1 large ceramic sherd, 1 glass shard,
34.65-38.58	88-98 cm	Approximately 8 shells, 1 charcoal fragment,
38.58-50	98-127 cm	17 shells
50-60	127-152.4 cm	Approximately 11 shells, 1 brick fragment
60-63.94	152.4 -162.4 cm	7 shells, 1 charcoal fragment
63.94-65.75	162.4-167 cm	15 shells