CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2022-04-02079

Author: Mike Shong and Dave Iversen

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the All Saints Food Warehouse, Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington

Date of Report: April 2022

County: Pierce Section: 28 Township: 20 Range: 4E

Quad: Puyallup Acres: 0.3

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

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

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

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

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

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

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

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

Cultural Resources Assessment for the All Saints Food Warehouse, Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington

Prepared for:

Weddermann Architecture, PLLC
2302 A Street
Tacoma WA 98402

All Saints Catholic Church
204 6th Ave SW
Puyallup, WA 98371

Prepared by:

Mike Shong, ASM Archaeologist
Dave Iversen, M.A., RPA

ASM Affiliates, Inc.
26231 72nd Ave. NW, Suite 201
Stanwood, Washington 98292
(360) 572-4870

39410.00
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Table of Contents

List of Figures

Management Summary

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) contracted with Weddermann Architecture, PLLC to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed All Saints Food Warehouse in Puyallup, Pierce County, WA. The City of Puyallup is the SEPA Lead Agency for this project (P-21-0130). The purpose of the assessment was to evaluate the project for the potential effects on archaeological or historic resources. ASM's efforts included a literature review of site forms and previous cultural resources reports on file at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation as well as pertinent environmental, historic, and ethnographic maps and documentation; Tribal coordination; a field survey of the project area; and preparation of this technical report to fully document the results of the inventory in compliance with the Conditional Use Permit and SEPA. The assessment did not identify any significant cultural materials older than 50 years.

ASM recommends documenting the two existing residential structures on the property by means of a Historic Property Inventory (HPI) form. The Pierce County Assessor's Office website incorrectly states the primary residence was constructed in 1980. A cursory review of historic maps and other resources suggests the buildings were constructed sometime between ca. 1915 and ca. 1930. Both structures are over 50 years old and represent historic resources.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a cultural resources assessment conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) for the proposed All Saints Food Warehouse in Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington. All Saints Catholic Church proposes to develop the property located at 607 3rd St. SW, Puyallup, WA through demolition of three existing buildings and construction of a new two-story, 5,962 sq. ft. building. The project area is in the SE ¼ of Section 28, T. 20N, R. 4E, Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). ASM's assessment consisted of a literature review of site forms and previous cultural resources reports on file at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and pertinent environmental, historic, and ethnographic maps and documentation, a field investigation of the project area, historic property inventory, archaeological site recordation, and preparation of this technical report to fully document the results of the inventory in compliance with the Conditional Use Permit and SEPA Environmental Checklist. After the introductory chapter, this report includes chapters on the archaeological context, briefly describing the environment, culture history and previous research; on research design and field methods; on field results; and on recommendations for further archaeological work associated with the proposed project.

Project Description

All Saints Catholic Church plans to development of APN 5745300550 located at 607 3rd St. SW, Puyallup, WA. The project area includes the entire 0.30-acre (13,054 sq. ft.) property parcel. The proposed project will demolish two existing residential buildings, a detached garage, and a covered carport. A new two-story, 5,962 sq. ft. building will be constructed in the central portion of the parcel with 20 ft. setbacks in the front (3rd St. SW) and rear (alley) for concrete driveway/parking spaces. A 30 ft. landscape buffer with 15 ft. setbacks is proposed for the north and south sides of the property. A 12 ft. landscape buffer will be established north and south of the parking lots. The building will be constructed slab-on-grade with a maximum estimated footing-depth of 18 inches. Utilities are not expected to exceed 30 inches deep. The building will function as a new food and equipment storage facility for All Saints Catholic Church.

DAHP and Tribal Consultation

The City of Puyallup contacted the DAHP and representatives of the concerned Native American Tribes including the Nisqually Tribe, Puyallup Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, and Yakama Nation with a Notice of Complete Land-Use Permit Application, SEPA checklist and site plans for the project. An email to the City of Puyallup dated November 10, 2021, the Squaxin Island Tribe stated that the project area has a high potential for cultural resources and recommend a cultural resources survey be completed for this project. The Nisqually Indian Tribe's THPO reviewed the notice of application and supplemental materials and had no specific comments or concerns (email to the City of Puyallup dated November 18, 2021). ASM notified the Puyallup Tribe of the date of fieldwork.

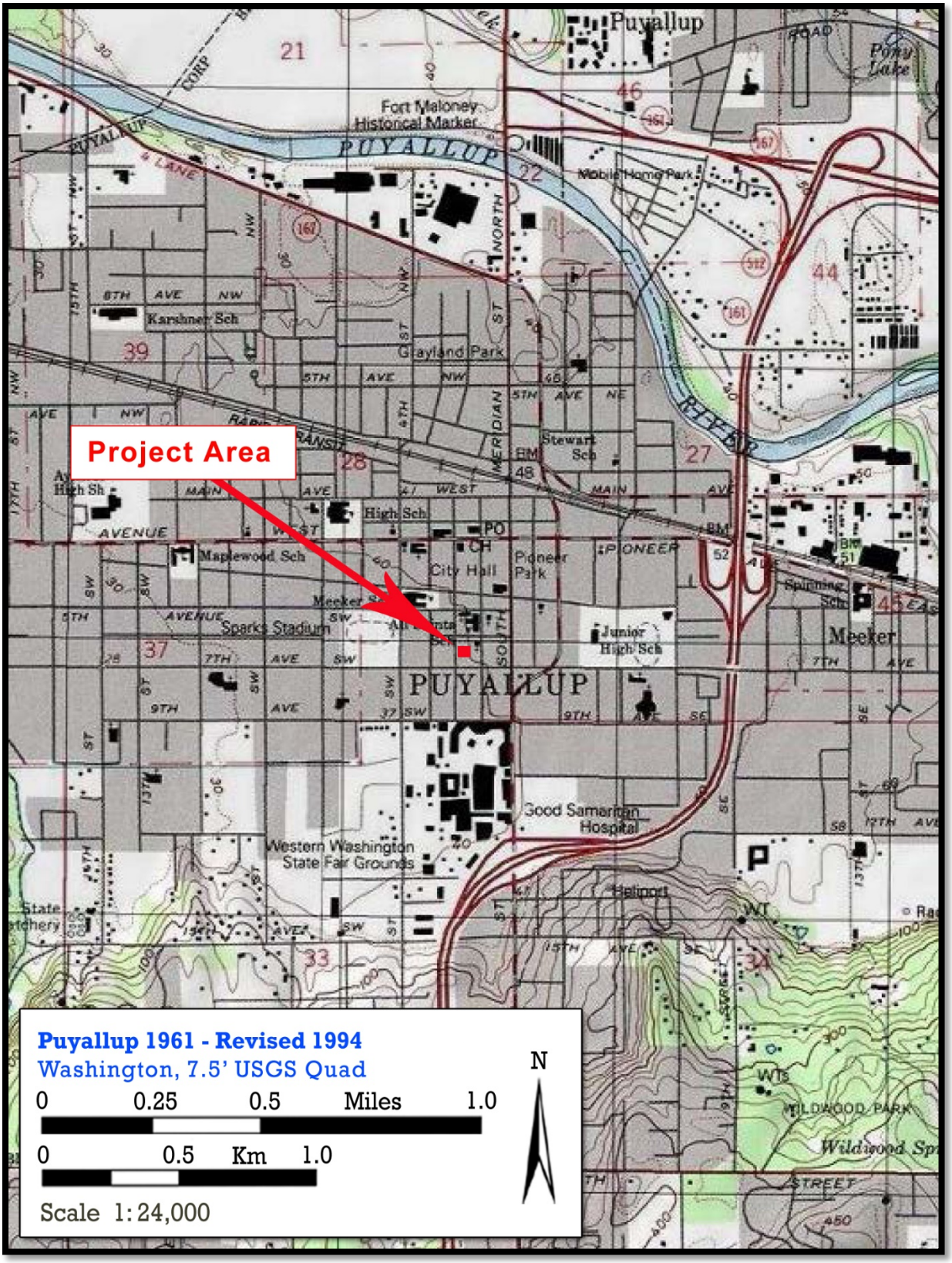

Figure 1. All Saints Food Warehouse Project Area.

2. Archaeological Context

This chapter reviews the environmental setting and the prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic cultural sequences of the project vicinity and summarizes how pertinent investigations in the general region have contributed to the current constructions of cultural history.

Environmental Setting

Environmental factors affecting human settlement and land-use practices in the project vicinity include Pleistocene glaciation followed by early Holocene climate change and catastrophic volcanic events. The Vashon Stade of the last glacial maximum reached it furthest extent in the Puget Lowland approximately 20,000 years ago. The advancing glacier cut deep troughs through bedrock and previous glacial deposits as it advanced south from British Columbia. The Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet advanced and remained stationary for several millennia blocking drainage channels that previously flowed into the Puget Lowland. Much of what is now the southern Salish Sea was filled by proglacial lakes including Glacial Lake Russel and Glacial Lake Puyallup which stretched as far inland as Orting (Porter and Swanson 1998). During that period, the Puget Lowland drained south through the Black Lake Spillway and Chehalis River Valley. Proglacial lake levels steadily fell as successively lower spillways were exposed. Around 16,950 years ago, the Puget Lobe began rapidly receding northward producing dramatic changes to the landscape and local ecosystems as a marine incursion eventually replaced Glacial Lake Bretz (Porter and Swanson 1998:210; Thorson 1981). After glacial retreat, relatively rapid sea level rise in conjunction with isostatic rebound produced further profound changes to environmental conditions. Sea level was rising relative to ground surfaces approximately 9,000 years ago, however, the surface elevation of Puget Sound was probably within 5 to 9 meters (m) (16 to 30 ft.) of its present elevation by around 5,000 years ago (Beale 1991; Eronen et al. 1987).

The Puyallup River Valley was inundated by marine waters shortly after deglaciation and persisted as an arm of the Puget Sound until about 5,600 years ago when a massive lahar swept down the northeastern flank of Mount Rainier (Dragovich et al. 1994). The event, known as the Osceola Mudflow, buried an ancient delta near Auburn, and caused the rapid in-filling of the Green and Puyallup River valleys over the next several thousand years (Zehfuss et al. 2003). In the lower Puyallup Valley, the Osceola Mudflow is overlain by approximately 10-30 meters (30-100 feet) of deltaic gravels, sands, silts, clays and peat, as well as gravel- to clay-sized alluvium (Dragovich et al. 1994). This alluvium includes more recent volcanic lahar sediments including deposits from the Electron Mudflow that swept down the Puyallup River valley around 500 years ago (Dragovich et al. 1994:24). Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) maps project area soils as Puyallup fine sandy loam composed of floodplain alluvium described as ashy fine sandy loam transitioning to fine sand between 29 to 60 inches below surface.

Vegetation patterns in western Washington shifted at least three times in the past 14,000 years due to regional climate changes in the Pacific Northwest. The northern Puget Sound was characterized by a cool, dry climate between approximately 13,000 and 12,000 B.P. Vegetation at this time included grasslands within open forests of sparse lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), sedges (Cyperaceae), sagebrush (*Artemisia* sp.), and an assortment of herbs (Barnosky et al. 1987; Brubaker 1991; Whitlock

1992). Regional climate warmed by approximately 12,000 B.P., and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) became integrated with the existing forest (Whitlock 1992). From approximately 12,000 to 7000 B.P., regional climate became much drier, characterized by higher summer temperatures and an increase in severity and frequency of summer droughts (Barnosky et al. 1987; Brubaker 1991; Whitlock 1992). The regional environment changed to a cooler, moist marine climate after 6000 B.P. An increase in summer precipitation and a decrease in summer temperatures accompanied an increase in the relative abundance of western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and western hemlock, culminating in a forest dominated by western hemlock and Douglas fir (Brubaker 1991; Whitlock 1992). Early General Land Office surveys documented stands riparian forest in the Puyallup River valley (United States Surveyor General 1865), however by the late 19th century much of the merchantable forest in the lower Puyallup Valley had been harvested and the area described as "*cut areas not restocking*" (USGS 1897), or in other words, developed or in agricultural production.

Cultural Setting

This section briefly reviews the prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic cultural sequence of the Jenkins Creek Park Project vicinity. This is a summary of how pertinent investigations in the general region have contributed to the understanding of past utilization of the project area.

Prehistoric Context

Early human settlement in the Pacific Northwest has been the subject of considerable debate. The most widely accepted current model is that humans entered the Puget Lowland shortly after glacial retreat. A small number of archaeological sites and isolated finds attest to the presence of people in western Washington by about 13,800 years before present (BP) (Waters and Stafford 2014). These people are believed to have been mobile hunters who pursued large game, particularly now-extinct species like mammoth, mastodon, and giant bison. Cultural deposits dating between ca. Cal BP 12,000-10,000 from the Bear Creek Site (45KI839) north of Lake Sammamish represent an example of the Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene transition in Western Washington. Artifacts recovered from the site include projectile points, bifaces, scrapers, cores and retouched flakes. Evaluation of the Bear Creek Site lithic assemblage indicates a cultural continuity between the Late Pleistocene and Holocene populations in the region (Kopperl 2016). Early occupation of the region is also supported by the discovery of a fluted projectile point (45KI215) estimated to be approximately 12,000 years old in a peat bog approximately 20 miles northeast of Puyallup (Meltzer and Dunnell 1987). Another fluted Clovis point was recovered at Yukon Harbor approximately 25 miles northwest (Letourneau 2010).

The earliest archaeological evidence of Holocene exploitation in the Puget Sound region is commonly classified as the Olcott complex. The Olcott complex began around 10,000 BP and continued to as late as ca. 4000 BP, although the chronology of this complex is poorly understood, with various classifications, terminologies, and subdivisions utilized within the literature. These sites are generally recorded on river and streams terraces, with the Olcott type site (45IS14) recorded on the South Fork of the Stillaguamish River (Kidd 1964). Large cobble tools and leaf-shaped projectile points, often heavily weathered, typically characterize Olcott sites. However, there is no consensus on the typology of Olcott tools, and similar artifacts are recorded in sites dated to the Late Holocene as well. The Buse Timber Sales Site (45SN303) documented along the South Fork of the Stillaguamish River at the current City of Granite Falls represents one of the only stereotypical Olcott complex sites firmly dated

to the Early Holocene. The Olcott artifacts indicate a subsistence strategy concentrating on large game hunting and plant food gathering, while the location of Olcott sites on river and stream terraces infers a fishing element (Carlson 1990; Chatters et al. 2011; Kidd 1964; Mattson 1985; Nelson 1990). The early and middle period for the lower Puyallup Valley is poorly represented archaeologically, however changing environmental conditions profoundly influenced subsistence practices. Prior to ca 5,600 BP, the Puyallup vicinity was an embayment of the Salih Sea and not habitable. Environmental conditions changed abruptly after the Osceola Mudflow infilled the Puyallup Embayment creating a resource-rich floodplain and prairie habitat maintained by native people through regular fire-maintenance (Boyd 1999). As the climate shifted to a drier pattern and sea levels stabilized by 5000 B.P., people living in the region increasingly relied on marine intertidal resources for subsistence (Ames and Maschner 1999).

Development of marine-oriented cultures is apparent after 2500 BP (Ames and Maschner 1999). Plank houses and specialized fishing implements, including toggled harpoons, appeared in the archaeological record of the Puget Lowland during that time, and were likely accompanied by an increased reliance on and surplus storage of salmon and harvested shellfish (Ames and Maschner 1999; Nelson 1990). Large shell midden sites also appeared in the archaeological record at this time and continued into the ethnohistoric period (Ames and Maschner 1999:89), as did smaller, notched projectile points indicative of bow-and-arrow technology introduced into the region after ca. 2000 BP (Ames and Maschner 1999:200; Nelson 1990; Rorabaugh 2019, Rorabaugh and Fulkerson 2015). Archaeological sites from this later period generally consist of three primary types: residential base camps, temporary camps, and special use sites. Residential base camps are often recognized by large refuse middens located near the modern shoreline, or inland along rivers and at stream confluences. Temporary camps represent the exploitation of specific plant and animal resources by small task groups from the residential base camp. Examples of temporary camps include hunting and plant processing sites, represented by lithic debris scatters, projectile points, scraping tools, and fire-modified rock (FMR) features. Special use sites include lithic and mineral quarries, peeled cedars, or spiritual sites.

Ethnohistoric Context

The project is within the traditional territory of the Puyallup (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Smith 1940). The Puyallup spoke a Southern Lushootseed dialect of the Coast Salish language family. In the Lushootseed language, the Puyallup are known as the *spuyaləpabš* meaning "people from the bend at the bottom of the river" referring to the many dispersed villages at the mouth of the Puyallup River (puyallup-tribe.com). The Puyallup shared kinship and social ties with neighboring groups including the Duwamish, Suquamish, Muckleshoot (Stkamish and Skopamish), Nisqually, Snoqualmie, as well as Sahaptin-speaking groups living east of the Cascade Mountains (Habberlin and Gunther 1930; Ruby and Brown 1992; Smith 1940; Suttles and Lane 1990). The Puyallup maintained villages on the Puyallup River between its mouth and the vicinity of South Prairie and Orting, as well as camps and villages around Commencement Bay, on southern Vashon Island and Carr Inlet (Ruby and Brown 1992; Smith 1940).

The Puyallup recognized distinctions between people based on landscape characteristics. For example, "Saltwater Indians" lived at the mouth of the Puyallup, using both riverine and marine resources, while people living inland or upriver were referred to as "Canoe Indians" and made their

living from both terrestrial and riverine resources (Smith 1940; Suttles and Lane 1990). Coast Salish subsistence economies and social interactions emphasize the seasonal nature of certain activities and areas within traditional territories. Winter villages, composed of one or more plank houses where families gathered in the late fall, were typically located along waterways, such as river and creek confluences or protected shoreline areas. During the winter months, the residents of these villages relied heavily on stored foods (e.g., smoked or dried fish, shellfish, and berries) supplemented by local hunting and fishing forays (Suttles and Lane 1990).

Wooden implements were crafted using adzes, mauls, and wedges made of stone, bone, antler, and wood. Cedar bark was utilized extensively for several purposes, including clothing, basketry, bedding, and cordage. The Puyallup traveled via dugout canoes and on established trail networks. Portable shelters were constructed at temporary camps when traveling to resource procurement sites in the spring, summer, and early fall. Numerous types of roots, berries, nuts, and other plants were gathered for subsistence and medicinal purposes (Holm 1990; Hymes 1990). The most common animals hunted include deer, elk, bear, beaver, seal, and waterfowl. Game was taken with bow and arrow, clubs, harpoons, pitfalls, and nets. In addition to food, animal resources also provided clothing, bedding, and tools (Gibbs 1877; Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Smith 1941; Suttles and Lane 1990; Waterman 1973; Waterman and Greiner 1921). Ethnographer T.T. Waterman (c. 1920) recorded several ethnographic place names in Puyallup and immediate vicinity. The name *Sti'lagwats,* meaning "where wild strawberries grow" was given for the site of the City of Puyallup. The name *səxʷəbalʔtxʷ* meaning "dance house" was given for the site of the town of Meeker (east Puyallup) which brought people from as far as Yakima to participate in religious performances. The name *Tsqwe'yEq* meaning "raven" is for Clarks Creek which enters the lower Puyallup River just west of the City of Puyallup. Ravens are reported to have nested at the head of this stream (Hilbert et al. 2001).

Contact with Euro-American populations resulted in profound changes to Native communities. Smallpox and other diseases greatly reduced Native populations in the region. Land claims by Euro-Americans, as well as the establishment of reservations, removed Native people from their traditional territories, limiting access to their customary hunting and fishing areas (Suttles and Lane 1990). Under the terms of the Medicine Creek Treaty (1854) the Puyallup Indian Reservation was established on 1,280 acres encompassing the valley bottom south of Commencement Bay and east of Tacoma (Ruby and Brown 1992). The Puyallup Reservation was enlarged to 18,062 acres by executive order in 1873. The Puyallup Reservation was first home to people from all but two of the eleven villages described by Smith (1940). Some people of Nisqually, Cowlitz, White River (Muckleshoot), and Steilacoom decent also lived on the reservation, likely because of kinship ties and because their own reservations were located a considerable distance from large population centers, while the Puyallup Reservation borders the city of Tacoma (Ruby and Brown 1992). Following the implementation of the treaty, some Puyallup began to augment traditional subsistence practices with Euro-American agricultural pursuits, logging, and industrial labor (Ruby and Brown 1992). In 1856 an official government report listed the Puyallup population at 550 (Ruby and Brown 1992). Today the Puyallup Tribe of Indians has over 5,000 enrolled members (puyallup-tribe.com).

Historic Context

The first Euro-American description of the Puyallup vicinity comes from Hudson's Bay Company employee, Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, who in August of 1833 traveled up the Puyallup River. Tolmie,

who had arrived at the newly constructed Fort Nisqually a few months earlier, persuaded an Indian Chief named Lachalet, and a Puyallup Indian named Quilliliaish to accompany him on a research trip to Mt. Rainier. As he traveled up the Puyallup River Valley, which he called "Poyallipa," he wrote the following in his diary: "*The Poyallipa flows rapidly and is about 10 or 12 yards broad. Its banks are high and covered with lofty cedars and pines. The water is a dirty white color, being impregnated with white clay.*" A diary entry described the river as having several steep banks, bordered by "*dense and tangled thickets*." The dense vegetation is emphasized by Tolmie's statement "*a tedious walk through the wood bordering the Poyallipa*." (Price and Anderson 2002).

The first Euro-American immigrants arrived in the lower Puyallup Valley by wagon train in October of 1853. The Longmire-Biles wagon train, later known as the Naches Pass Immigrants, crossed the Cascades over the recently, and partially constructed Naches Pass Trail. Upon descending into the Puyallup Valley, the party feasted on humpback salmon from the Puyallup River before wintering that year along the banks of Clover Creek in what is now south Tacoma (Bonney 1927). The following year twenty-two members of the party returned to the Puyallup Valley, some of whom filed for Donation Land Claims (DLC) which granted 320 acres to single adult male citizens who had settled in Oregon Territory before 1855 (Figure 2).

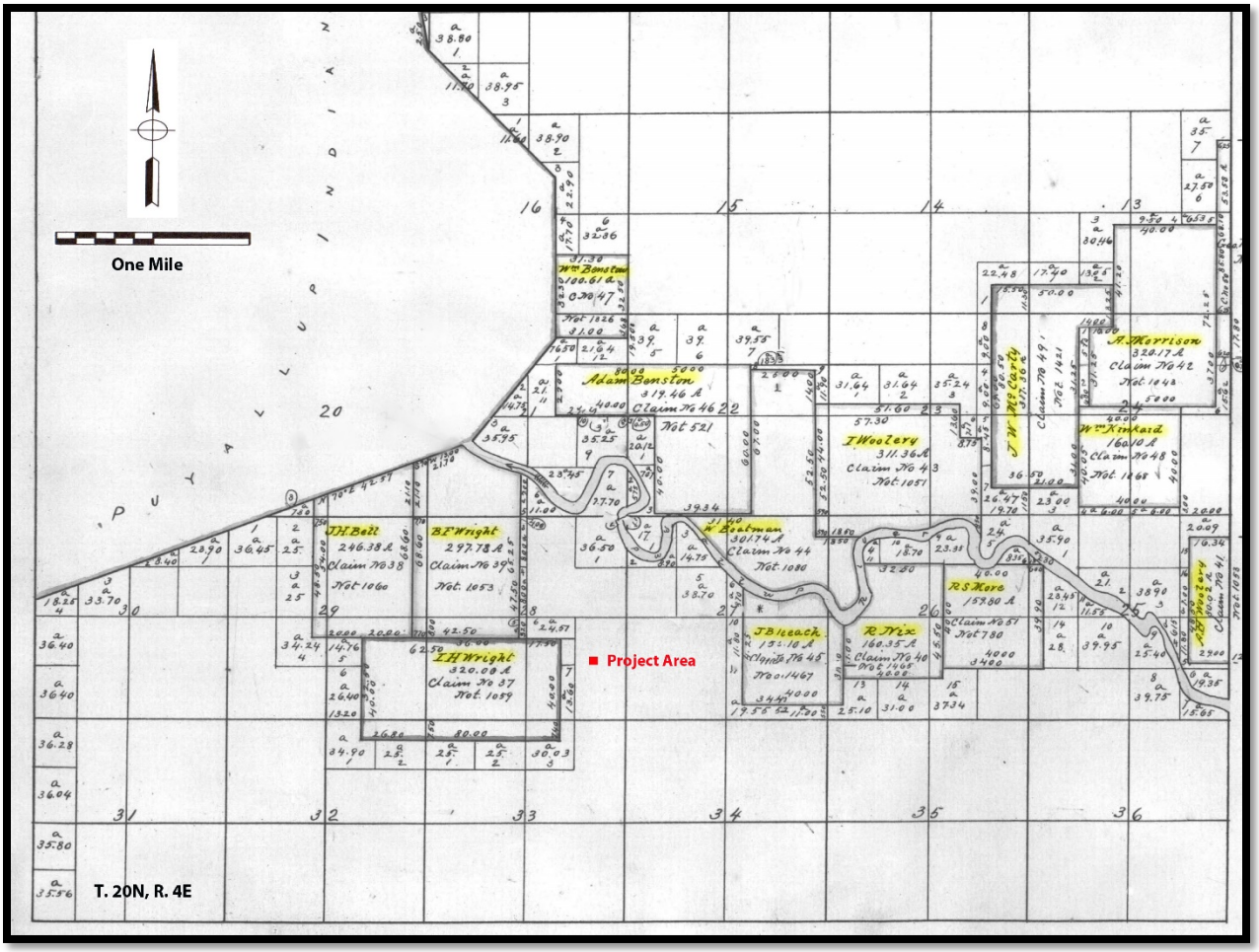

Figure 2. 1865 General Land Office Map showing Donation Land Claims in relation to project.

Israel and Elizabeth Wright filed a DLC in portions of Section 28 and 29, just west of the project. Israel and Elizabeth Wright had 9 children. Israel passed away in 1887 in Puyallup (ancesctry.com). His brother Benjamin Wright and wife Frances filed a 300-acre DLC along the Puyallup River just north Israel and Elizabeth in Sections 21 and 28 (Figure #). John Carson arrived in the Puyallup Valley in 1853 and filed a DLC on the right (north) bank of the Puyallup River opposite the Benjamin Wright claim. Carson established a private ferry crossing for passengers traveling the road between Puyallup and Steilacoom (Figure 3).

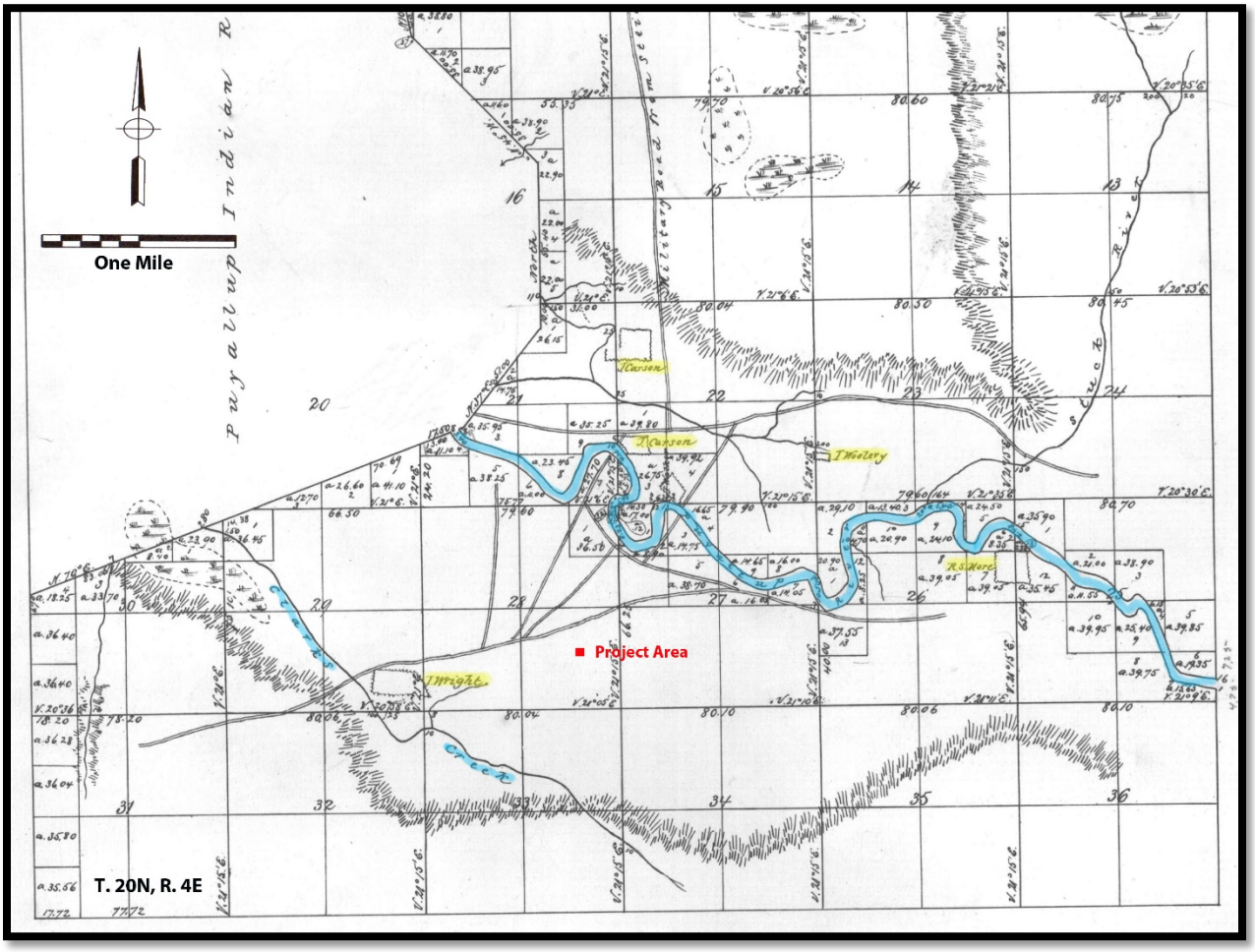

Figure 3. 1864 General Land Office Map showing wagon roads and early homesteads.

In 1855 news reached the Puyallup settlement of an Indian war and a massacre of two families on the White River. The Puyallup settlers fled to Fort Steilacoom, and some never returned. The ensuing conflict between Native people and the U.S. government lasted less than a year, however most of the homes in the Puyallup Valley were burned and looted. Fort Maloney, a small protective blockhouse was constructed during the 1855-56 conflict on the right bank of the Puyallup River approximately one-mile north of the project. By 1861 a rough military road and telegraph line were constructed into the Puyallup Valley from Fort Steilacoom crossing the Puyallup River at Fort Maloney, also known as Fort Carson after the Carson family who used the abandon blockhouse as their home (Price and

Anderson 2002). Fort Carson also served as the first Puyallup post office and schoolhouse during the early 1860s.

In 1862 Congress passed the Homestead Act, granting 160 acres to individual U.S. citizens. The act encouraged additional Euro-American settlers to move to the Puyallup Valley. John Meeker and his brother Ezra, arrived in the valley with his family in 1859 and filed a Homestead Claim in Sections 27 and 28 and built a second cabin, eventually clearing his entire claim of heavily timbered land for agricultural use. In 1877, Ezra Meeker platted the first town site on 20 acres of his land claim, naming it Puyallup (Price and Anderson 2002). Additional parcels were platted by Meeker and others and by 1888, the townsite of Puyallup had grown to 80 acres in size. Large scale agriculture in the valley began 1865 when Charles Wood, who operated a small brewery in Olympia gave some hops roots to John Meeker who grew and dried a crop turning his effort into $185—the most crop-cash anyone in the Puyallup Valley had ever seen (Bonney 1927). Ezra Meeker quickly planted three acres of hops the following year and continued to expand until he had over 500 acres in hops production some 20 years later. Other area farmers began clearing the land and by 1884 more than 100 growers were engaged in hop production in the Puyallup Valley, harvesting more than 3,000 pounds of hops per acre. At first family members harvested the hops, but soon there was so much acreage in production that more pickers were needed. Native Americans from as far away as British Columbia soon arrived in wagons, canoes, and horseback to pick hops (Bonney 1927). John Meeker built the first hop drying kiln in the Valley, and brother Ezra built several large hop kilns along South Meridian Street and along the Puyallup River. Hops farmers became rich, building elaborate homes in the Valley and instigating rapid commercial growth. Puyallup incorporated in 1890, however the great Puyallup fire that year destroyed many of the town's buildings. The following year, less than thirty years after the first hops was planted, a massive infestation of hop lice brought the end to the hop boom, and coupled with the world-wide economic depression of 1893, ultimately ended Puyallup's great commercial growth (Bonney 1927).

Puyallup maintained modest growth through the turn of the century and into the 1920s as hop farmers used their fertile soils to grow a variety of berries and bulbs and the lumber boom spurred the construction of several lumber mills in town. Puyallup continued to diversify and by 1923 the city was experiencing the greatest building boom since incorporation. Agriculture and associated commercial businesses dominated the local economy until the early 1960s when Puyallup became a bedroom community for Tacoma (Price and Anderson 2002).

Previous Research

Eleven previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project (Appendix A). None of these investigations intersected the current project area. Eight of these studies were related to transportation improvement and expansion projects including new parking lots, light rail stations, bridges and new infrastructure. The other studies include a restoration of Meeker Creek channel (Kelley 2012), a survey of the Puyallup Riverfront Trail (Shong and Miss 2003) and a reconnaissance-level survey of the city's downtown. The latter study encompassed 68 blocks on which 96 historic properties were identified and inventoried including commercial and residential buildings, institutional properties. The other studies inventoried an additional 80 historic-period buildings and structures, however no archaeological sites were identified, and no archaeological sites are recorded within one-mile of the current project area.

Seven buildings over 50 years of age inventoried within approximately one-mile of the project are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register. Three are residential houses dating between 1889 and 1891, two are churches dating to 1892 and 1926, and the others include a fish hatchery constructed in 1949 and the Puyallup fairgrounds constructed in 1942 (Appendix B).

3. Research Design and Field Methods

This chapter discusses the research design, including expectations for identifying cultural resources within the project area, as well as field methods employed for the All Saints Food Warehouse Project.

Research Design

Several factors contribute to expectations concerning the likelihood of locating cultural resources within the project area. Recorded cultural resources, landform characteristics, documented land use, and previous archaeological work discussed in the preceding chapter all contributed to those expectations. Temporary campsites and/or activity areas could exist on the project property. Cultural resources associated with precontact sites could include flaked-stone artifacts such as bifaces, projectile points, spalls, cores and debitage and ground-stone implements such as hand mauls and adze blades, and thermal features such as fire hearths and cooking features represented by FMR and charcoal-stained matrix. Historic-period cultural remains could represent those associated with the existing historic-period building, or earlier historic activities associated with early Euro-American settlement. These activities may be represented by logging and farming equipment, and domestic refuse characterized by bottle glass, ceramics, brick, metal, and food remains dating as early and the mid-19th century.

Field Methods

ASM Archaeologist Mike Shong completed field reconnaissance on March 16, 2022. The sub-surface survey was completed with five shovel probes excavated at 15 m intervals on the undeveloped portion of the parcel (Figure 4). Shovel probes (SPs) measured approximately 40 cm in diameter and were excavated stratigraphically in 20 cm arbitrary levels. All excavated sediments were passed through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth with a standard shaker-screen. Probes were terminated when the desired depth of 80 cm (32 inches) was reached or geologic context precluded further excavation. GPS coordinates were collected for positive shovel probes using a hand-held Garmin GPS unit. The findings of each probe were recorded on standard forms that include information regarding soil color, texture, composition and observed cultural materials. Digital photographs were taken of the project area, each shovel probe, and historic buildings. The subject matter of each photograph was recorded on a standard photo log. Project files and field notes are on file at the ASM Stanwood Office. Appendix C of this report presents the subsurface excavation results in tabular form.

Figure 4. All Saints Food Warehouse Project Area with Shovel Probe Locations

4. Field Results

The project parcel contains two historic-period residential buildings, a modern detached garage, and a covered carport. Both residential buildings date to the mid-20th century based on their style and general condition (Figures 5-7). The Pierce County Assessor's Office website incorrectly states the primary residence was constructed in 1980. A cursory review of historic maps and other resources suggests the buildings were constructed sometime between ca. 1915 and ca. 1940. Both structures are over 50 years old and represent historic properties. It was not within the scope of this assessment to conduct the required research and documentation and record the buildings on a Historic Property Inventory (HPI) form.

Figure 5. Front (east) view of building at 607 3rd St. SW.

Figure 6. Front (NE) view of the house at 607 ½ 3rd St. SW and SP 2.

No significant cultural resources were identified during the subsurface survey. The project is part of the Puyallup River floodplain and consists of a level, grass-covered lawn with relatively little landscaping. The project area is part of the Ezra Meeker homestead claim; however, review of historic maps and literature suggests this portion of the Meeker claim was subdivided in the early 20th century with the intention of selling residential lots. The parcel is bordered on the north by a Craftsmen-style house that appears on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. Six additional dwellings are shown on the 324-block on the 1912 map; however, no dwellings currently exist on the lots immediately south of the project. These vacant lots and the undeveloped southern portion of the current project parcel have been used for Puyallup Fair parking over the last few decades based on review of modern aerial photos.

Figure 7. Side (north) view of house at 607 3rd St. SW and SP 4.

All five shovel probes produced a small amount of modern and late-historic cultural materials dominated by fragmented vessel glass, wire nails, plastic, and unidentified metal. Project sediments were relatively consistent in all five probes and composed of fine-grain alluvium consistent with Puyallup fine sandy loam-series soils mapped by the NRCS. In sum, shovel probes contained a modern or historically-mixed (disturbed) A/B horizon composed of dark brown, lightly organic, silty fine sand with very few rounded pebbles. The A-horizon transitions clearly to abruptly into an intact soil B-horizon composed of brown, generally massive silty fine sand with relatively weak pedogenic structure little or no gravels. The B-horizon transitions clearly to abruptly into light gray to light grayish-brown clayey silt alluvium with no soil structure and no gravels. The latter stratum exhibits common orange-red redox mottles and staining that generally corelates with the water table. The clayey silt transitions clearly to gradually into saturated, gray fine to medium-grain sand with no gravels. Standing water accumulated at the base of most shovel probes (Figure 8).

Figure 8. SP 4 profile showing low-energy fine-grain alluvium.

5. Conclusions and Management Recommendations

ASM conducted a cultural resources assessment for the All Saints Food Warehouse in Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington for Weddermann Architecture. The proposed project will demolish all existing buildings and structures on site and construct a new two-story, 5,962 sq. ft. building in the central portion of the parcel with 20 ft. setbacks for a driveway and parking spaces. The new building will function as a food and equipment storage facility for the All Saints Catholic Church. The purpose of the assessment was to evaluate the project for the presence of archaeological or historic resources per requirements of the Conditional Use Permit and SEPA Environmental Checklist. ASM's efforts included a literature review of site forms and previous cultural resources reports on file at the DAHP and pertinent environmental, historic, and ethnographic maps and documentation; Tribal coordination; a field survey of the project area; and preparation of this technical report. The subsurface survey did not identify any significant cultural materials.

ASM recommends documenting the two residential buildings on the property as both are over 50 years old and represent historic properties. A cursory review of available county assessor records did not produce a date of construction for either building.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Previous Cultural Resource Studies

AUTHOR	DATE	PROJECT	DISTANCE to PROJECT	RESULTS
Shong and Miss	2003	Heritage Resources Investigations for the City of Puyallup Riverfront Trail Project-Phase 2 (Sr 512 To East Main).	1.1 mi. north	No significant cultural resources identified
BOLA Architecture	2007	Puyallup Historic Survey Report, Puyallup.	Encompasses	Inventory of 96 historic properties in downtown core.
Marken et. al.	2009	Cultural Resources Survey for the Puyallup Sounder Commuter Rail Station Parking Expansion Project.	0.3 mi. SW	Two rows of cement bollards noted
Kiers, Roger	2010	Cultural Resources Survey, SR 512, SR 410 and SR 167, Portland Ave. to King County Line, Flow Map Improvements,	0.6 mi. SE	No significant cultural resources identified
Kiers and Holstine	2012	Cultural Resources Discipline Report, State Route 167 Puyallup River/Meridian Street Bridge Phase, SR 167 Extension – Puyallup to SR 509 Freeway Construction Project.	1.0 mi. north	Inventory of five historic structures
Kelley, Katherine	2012	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Meeker Creek Channel Restoration Project.	0.9 mi. SW	No significant cultural resources identified
Cowen, Jason	2013	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Milwaukee Bridge Replacement Project.	0.8 mi. NW	No significant cultural resources identified
HRA, Inc.	2015	Puyallup Station Access Improvements Project Cultural Resources Technical Report.	0.25 mi. north	Inventory of 15 historic buildings and structures
Yamamoto et. al.	2015	Cultural Resources Investigations for the WSDOT SR 167 Tacoma to Puyallup New Freeway.	0.9 mi. north (south end APE)	Inventory of 65 historic buildings and structures
Dellert, and Gilpin	2016	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Harnish Parking Structure Project.	0.9 mi. NW	No significant cultural resources identified
Baldwin et. al.	2016	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Milwaukee Bridge Rehabilitation Project.	0.8 mi. NE	No new or significant cultural resources

Appendix B

NRHP/WHR Structures

PROPERTY NAME	LOCATION	DATE	INVENTORY STATUS
J.H. Lotz House	1004 2nd Avenue, N.W.	1891	National Register Inventory
Christ Episcopal Church	210 5th Street S.	1926	National Register Inventory
Peace Lutheran Church	214 Pioneer Avenue	1892	Washington Heritage Register
Western Washington Fairgrounds	Meridian St. S. at 10th Ave. S.	1942	National Register Inventory
Ezra Meeker Mansion	321 Pioneer East	1890	National Register Inventory
Stewart - Brew House	219 5th Ave. NW	1889	Washington Heritage Register
Puyallup Fish Hatchery	1416 14th St. SW	1949	National Register Inventory

Appendix C

Subsurface Excavation Results

SP	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material
1	0-5	Grass sod, silty sand; many fine roots.	None observed
	5-22	Very dark grayish-brown (10YR3/2) silty fine sand with very few (<1%) small, rounded pebbles; few small roots; firm; moderately strong pedogenic structure; clear lower boundary; soil A-horizon	10-20 cm: 1 clear, flat glass fragment
	22-53	Brown (10YR5/3) silty fine sand fine; very few (<1%) small, rounded pebbles; very few small roots; firm; massive, weak pedogenic structure; soil B-horizon.	None observed
	53-65	Yellowish-red (5YR5/8) clayey silt with no gravels; common redox staining and mottles; firm, no pedogenic structure; clear lower boundary; low-energy Alluvium	None observed
		Light gray (5YR7/1) clayey silt with no gravels; firm; no pedogenic structure; clear lower boundary; low-energy Alluvium	None observed
2	65-80	Dark grayish-brown (10YR4/2) silty fine to medium-grain sand; no pedogenic structure; saturated; low-energy Alluvium; terminated at desired depth and absence of cultural material.	None observed
	0-4	Grass sod, silty sand; many fine roots.	None observed
	4-20	Grayish-brown (10YR5/2) silty fine sand with very few (<1%) small, rounded pebbles; few small roots; firm; moderately weak pedogenic structure; gradual lower boundary; soil A-horizon	13 cmbs: red plastic ball in profile (1-inch diameter); 10-20 cm: foil fragment
3	20-45	Brown (10YR5/3) silty fine sand fine; very few (<1%) small, rounded pebbles; very few small roots; firm; massive, very weak pedogenic structure; soil B-horizon.	None observed
	45-60	Gray (10YR5/1) clayey silt with no gravels; common redox mottles in upper stratum; firm; no pedogenic structure; transitioning to silty sand in lower stratum; saturated; standing water at base; low-energy Alluvium; terminated at desired depth and absence of cultural material.	None observed
	0-3	Grass sod, silty sand; many fine roots	None observed
	3-8	Crushed gravel; abrupt lower boundary	None observed
	8-18	Very dark grayish-brown (10YR3/2) fine to coarse sand with very few (<1%) small, rounded pebbles; few fine roots; firm; weak pedogenic structure; abrupt lower boundary; modern soil A-horizon	None observed
	18-45	Brown (10YR5/3) silty fine sand fine; very few (<1%) small, rounded pebbles; very few small roots; firm; massive, weak pedogenic structure; few charcoal flecks; soil B-horizon.	20-40 cm: wire nail; brown vessel glass fragment; foil

SP	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material
4	0-4	Grass sod, silty sand; many fine roots.	None observed
	4-20	Grayish-brown (10YR5/2) silty fine sand with very few (<1%) small, rounded pebbles; few fine roots; firm; moderately weak pedogenic structure; gradual lower boundary; soil **A-horizon**	5-20 cm: 1 clear and 1 brown vessel glass; 2 green plastic fragment; 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
	20-33	Brown (10YR5/3) silty fine sand fine; very few (<1%) small, rounded pebbles; very few small roots; firm; massive, weak pedogenic structure; few charcoal flecks; soil **B-horizon**.	None observed
	33-43	Gray (10YR5/1) clayey silt with no gravels; common redox mottles in upper stratum; firm; wet; non-organic; no pedogenic structure; low-energy **Alluvium**	None observed
	43-60	Yellowish-red (5YR5/8) clayey silt with no gravels; common redox staining and mottles; transitions to few redox mottles in lower stratum; firm, no pedogenic structure; clear lower boundary; low-energy **Alluvium**	None observed
	60-80	Dark grayish-brown (10YR4/2) silty fine to medium-grain sand; no pedogenic structure; saturated; standing water at base; low-energy **Alluvium;** terminated at desired depth/absence of cultural material.	None observed
5	0-5	Grass sod, silty sand; many fine roots.	None observed
	5-25	Grayish-brown (10YR5/2) silty fine sand with very few (<1%) small, rounded pebbles; few fine roots; firm; moderately weak pedogenic structure; gradual lower boundary; soil **A-horizon**	5-20 cm: metal tool handle; wire nail fragment metal bottle cap
	25-50	Brown (10YR5/3) silty fine sand fine; very few (<1%) small, rounded pebbles; very few small roots; firm; massive, weak pedogenic structure; few charcoal flecks; soil **B-horizon**.	None observed
	50-55	Gray (10YR5/1) clayey silt with no gravels; common redox mottles in upper stratum; firm; wet; non-organic; no pedogenic structure; low-energy **Alluvium**	None observed
	55-70	Yellowish-red (5YR5/8) clayey silt with no gravels; common redox staining and mottles; transitions to few redox mottles in lower stratum; firm, no pedogenic structure; clear lower boundary; low-energy **Alluvium**	None observed
	70-80	Dark grayish-brown (10YR4/2) silty fine to medium-grain sand; no pedogenic structure; saturated; standing water at base; low-energy **Alluvium;** terminated at desired depth/absence of cultural material.	None observed