



Cultural Resource Consultants

TECHNICAL MEMO 2009C-1

DATE: February 17, 2021

TO: Chris Hiatt
MurraySmith

FROM: Margaret Berger, Principal Investigator

RE: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Clallam Bay Sekiu Water Main Project,
Clallam Bay and Sekiu, Clallam County, Washington

DAHP Project Number: 2020-08-05221

The attached short report constitutes our final report for the above referenced project. Background research and field investigations did not result in the identification of archaeological or historic sites in the project location. Due to the close proximity to known archaeological sites, an archaeological monitor is recommended for any ground disturbing activities along SR 112 between Sekiu and Middle Point (Area B). An inadvertent discovery protocol is attached. No further cultural resources investigations are recommended for the remaining project as proposed. Please contact our office should you have any questions about our findings and/or recommendations.

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2020-08-05221

Author: Sonja Kleinschmidt, Jessica Gardner, Susan Larsen, and Erik Anderson

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Clallam Bay Sekiu Water Main Project, Clallam Bay and Sekiu, Clallam County, Washington

Date of Report: February 17, 2021

County(ies): Clallam Section: 18, 19, 20, 21, and 28 Township: 32 N
Range: 13 W

Quads: Clallam Bay and Ellis Mountain, WA Acres: ~2 acres

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
Clallam Bay Sekiu Water Main Project,
Clallam Bay and Sekiu, Clallam County, Washington**

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Management Summary

This report describes the cultural resources assessment for the Clallam Bay Sekiu Water Main Project in Clallam Bay and Sekiu, Clallam County, Washington. The project consists of several individual projects to replace aging water infrastructure in the District's Clallam Bay/Sekiu Water Service Area. The proposed infrastructure includes an estimated 10,250 feet of pipeline. This assessment was developed to identify any archaeological or historic sites in the project location and to evaluate the potential for the project to affect cultural resources. Background research and field investigations conducted by Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC (CRC) did not result in the identification of archaeological or historic sites in the project location. Due to the close proximity to known archaeological sites, an archaeological monitor is recommended for any ground disturbing activities along SR 112 between Sekiu and Middle Point (Area B). No further cultural resource investigations are recommended for the remainder of the project. An inadvertent discovery protocol is attached.

1.0 Administrative Data

1.1 Overview

Report Title: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Clallam Bay Sekiu Water Main Project, Clallam Bay and Sekiu, Clallam County, Washington.

Author (s): Sonja Kleinschmidt, Jessica Gardner, Susan Larsen, and Erik Anderson

Report Date: February 17, 2021

Location: This project is located in Sekiu on Front St., Division St., Washington St., Commercial St., and Rice St.; in Clallam Bay on Bogachiel St., Sol Duc St., Kellogg St., 8th St., Eagle Crest Rd., and SR 112; and between Clallam Bay and Sekiu on SR 112 in Clallam County.

Legal Description: The legal description for the project in Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, and 28 of Township 32 North, Range 12 West, W. M.

USGS 7.5' Topographic Map(s): Clallam Bay and Ellis Mountain, WA.

Total Area Involved: Approximately 2 acres.

Regulatory Nexus: Governor's Executive Order 05-05 (GEO 05-05).

1.2 Research Design

This assessment was developed as a component of preconstruction environmental review with the goal of preventing cultural resources from being disturbed during implementation of the proposed project by identifying the potential for any as-yet unrecorded archaeological or historic sites within the project. CRC's work was intended, in part, to assist in addressing state regulations pertaining to the identification and protection of cultural resources (e.g., RCW 27.44, RCW 27.53, RCW 68.60). The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly disturbing archaeological sites without a permit from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), the Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly disturbing Native American or historic graves, and the

Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves Act (RCW 68.60) calls for the protection and preservation of historic era cemeteries and graves.

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

CRC's investigations consisted of review of available project information and correspondence provided by the project proponent, local environmental and cultural information, and historical maps; and field investigations. On December 1, 2020, CRC contacted tribal cultural resource staff members on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis at the Hoh River Tribe, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Makah Tribe, and Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe to determine if they had any concerns regarding the project location or information not available in published literature (Attachment A). This correspondence was not intended to be or replace formal government-to-government consultation. At the time this report was completed, no responses had been received. Any additional information made available subsequent to the submission of this report will be included in a revision of this report. This assessment utilized a research design that considered previous studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the project, as well as other applicable laws, standards, and guidelines (per 36CFR800.4 (b)(1)) (DAHP 2020).

1.3 Project Description

The proposed project consists of several individual projects to replace aging water infrastructure in the District's Clallam Bay/Sekiu Water Service Area. This water system serves a critical County facility, the Clallam Bay Corrections Center. The Clallam Bay / Sekiu Water Systems project is included in the District's 2017 Capital Improvement Water System Plan along with two additional projects. The infrastructure includes an estimated 10,250 feet of pipeline. For purposes of this assessment, the area of interest (hereafter the "project location" for cultural resources) is considered to contain the locations of all project elements as described above and as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Furthermore, the project location can be described in four segments as follows: Area A, concerning work focused in the town of Sekiu; Area B, concerning work along State Route (SR) 112 between Sekiu and Middle Point; Area C, focused on work along SR 112 between Middle Point and the town of Clallam Bay; and Area D, concerning work focused in the town of Clallam Bay. These four areas are depicted in Figures 4 – 7 below.

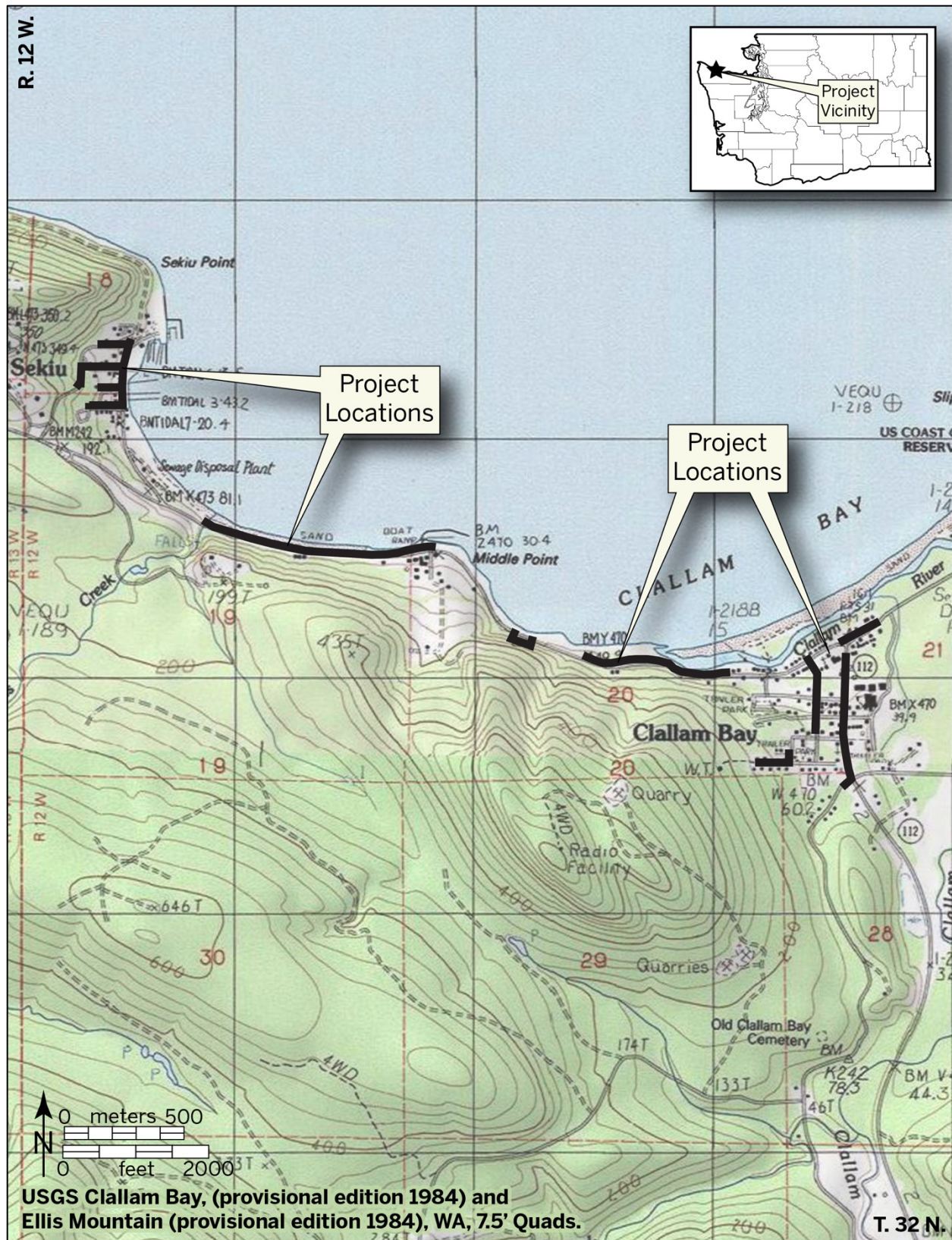


Figure 1. Portions of the 1984 USGS topographic maps of Clallam Bay and Ellis Mountain, WA annotated with the project location.

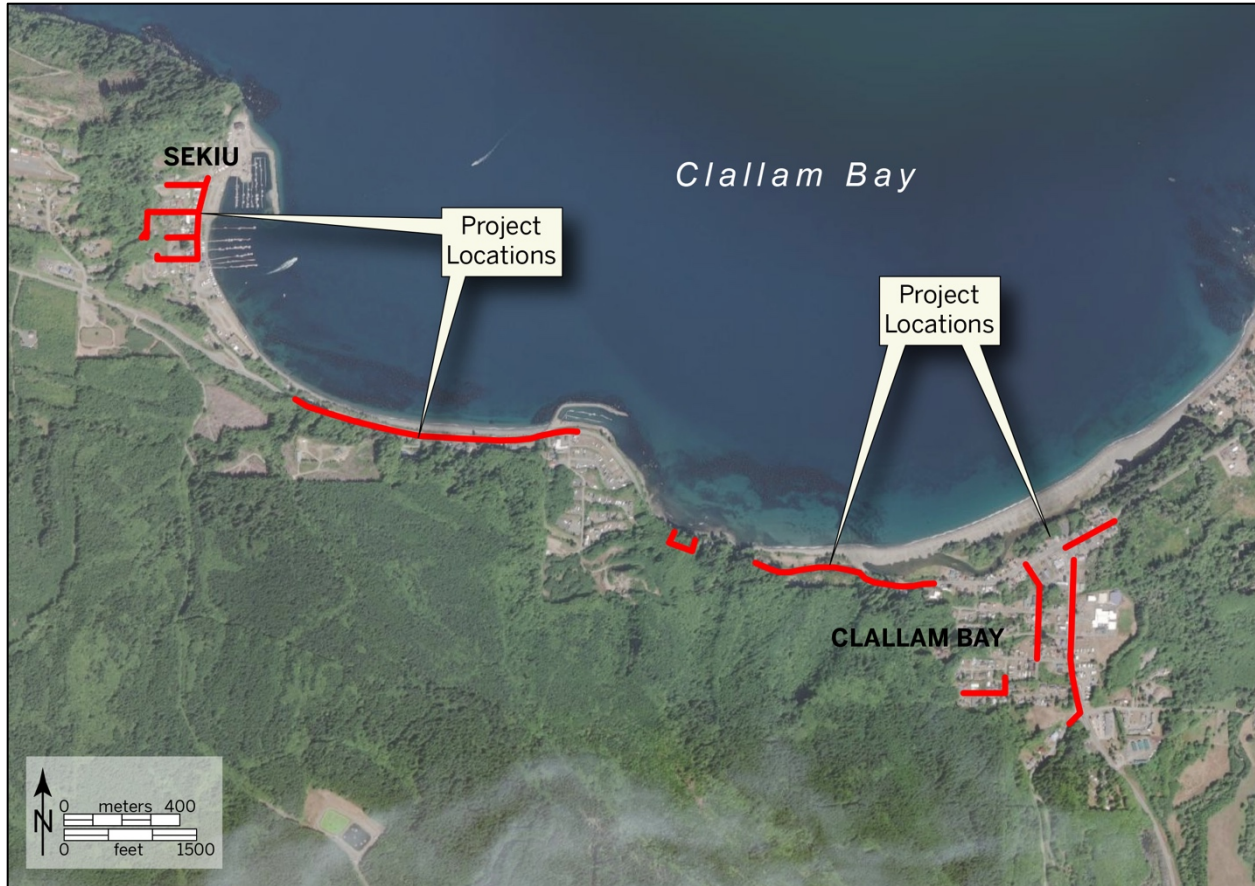


Figure 2. Satellite imagery annotated with the project location.

2.0 Background Research

2.1 Overview

Background research was conducted in February 2021.

Recorded Cultural Resources Present: Yes [] No [x]

No archaeological sites or historic properties have been recorded within the project location, though two archaeological sites have been recorded approximately 35 feet north of Area B. These sites are recorded as 45CA743, a precontact burial site, and 45CA755, an historic railroad segment associated with the Bloedel-Donavon Lumber Mill.

Context Overview: The context presented here summarizes environmental, ethnographic, historical, and archaeological information presented in local cultural resource reports by reference; archaeological and historic data from DAHP and the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) records search; ethnographic resources; geological and soils surveys (e.g., USDA NRCS 2021; WA DNR 2021); and historical maps and documents from Bureau of Land Management United States Surveyor General (USSG) Land Status & Cadastral Survey Records database, HistoryLink, Historic Map Works, HistoricAerials (NETR 2021), University of Washington's Digital Collection, Washington State University's Early Washington Maps Collection, county assessor website, and in CRC's library. The following discussion of project area geology, archaeology, history, and ethnography

incorporates context information from prior cultural resource studies conducted in the area (e.g., Kleinschmidt and Beyers 2019).

2.2 Environmental Context

Overview: The project is located in the *Picea sitchensis* vegetation zone of the Olympic Peninsula physiographic province (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). It occupies much of the shoreline of Clallam Bay, located on the southern shores of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and bounded to the south by the northwestern foothills of the Olympic Mountains. A series of rivers and temporary streams flow in the vicinity of the project including Falls Creek, whose mouth is located at the western end of project Area B; and the Clallam River, which runs within .3 mile east of project Area D before flowing into a narrow estuary at the shoreline. This estuary flows to the west, parallel to the shoreline, and just north of project Area D. Locally, the project is within the right-of-way of several roadways within the towns of Clallam Bay and Sekiu and along sections of SR 112 between the two. Surface elevation within the project location ranges from 10 to 150 feet (ft) above sea level. Elevation generally increases with distance from the beach or the Clallam River, with the exception of a ridge at the west end of project Area C, which rises to approximately 70 ft above sea level. Similarly, the west end of Area C ends in a slight rise to approximately 45 ft above sea level.

Geomorphology: The landscape of northwest Washington is a product of crustal deformation initiated by the Cascadia subduction zone; successive glacial scouring and deposition most recently during the Pleistocene; and landslides, erosion and deposition, and human activity during the Holocene. The project is geographically situated within the Olympic coast area of the Olympic Peninsula physiographic province (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). This province is characterized by the rugged Olympic Mountain at the center surrounded by moderately level lowlands with a narrow segment occurring along the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Volcanism and glaciation have contributed to the geology and topography of this region. The northern margin of the peninsula is a complex of Oligocene and Miocene sandstones interbedded with siltstone and conglomerate. Rising temperatures roughly 14,000 years ago brought about sudden climatic change causing the Pleistocene glaciers to rapidly retreat north. The advance and retreat of glaciers scoured and compacted underlying geology resulting in the widespread and voluminous deposition of glacial sediments. Large areas of glacial drift deposited during the Pleistocene are found interspersed with Oligocene and Miocene age deposits.

The coastline of the northern Olympic Peninsula is typically characterized by rugged beaches with offshore rocks and islets. Geologically, the Western Strait sub-region is comprised primarily of old marine sediments with alluvial deposits occurring at Neah Bay and along and at the mouths of the Sekiu, Hoko, and Clallam rivers, and other streams (Schasse 2003). While sedimentation during glacial periods was widespread and voluminous, active deposition on the landscape scale during the mid-to late Holocene was more restricted, consisting of coastal retreat, drainage extension (both horizontally, and vertically), and mass wasting at the base of steep slopes (Booth et al. 2003). Naturally occurring deposition within the project during the Holocene has likely been related to alluvial and wave-action deposition with landslide events near ridges caused by shifts along the local thrust faults.

Mapped Surface Geologic Units: The project is located within the surface geologic unit mapped as Tm, Tertiary marine sedimentary rocks, with Quaternary deposits from alluvial activity (Qa), beach activity (Qb), and mass-wasting/landslide events (Qls) (Schasse 2003; WA DNR 2021).

The Tertiary marine sedimentary rock unit, was further defined by Schasse (2003) to locally derive from the Makah Formation ($\Phi E m_m$), dated to the Oligocene and late Eocene, and the younger Pysht Formation (Φm_p), from the late Miocene to Oligocene.

The Makah formation is mapped along the shoreline west of Middle Point and is described as thin-bedded sandstone and siltstone with calcareous concretions being common. A band of thick-bedded lithic, feldspathic, sandstone is mapped within the near-shore deposits. The Pysht Formation is mapped for the ridges of Sekiu Point to the northwest of the project location and the large ridge west of project Area D and southeast of Middle Point. It is defined as “massive and thin-bedded, poorly indurated, olive-gray sandy siltstone and mudstone; mollusk bearing and concretionary with beds of fine- to medium-grained, thin-bedded subfeldspathic sandstone” which is “highly susceptible to landsliding” (Schasse 2003).

The landslide or mass-wasting unit is mapped at Middle Point and the south shore of Sekiu Point, in association with local Pysht Formation ridges. Sediments are described as a chaotic mix of clay, silt, sand, and gravels, which may represent as large, coherent block slides along the shore. A thrust fault is mapped to the west of Middle Point, aligned in a southeasterly direction, with a semi-perpendicular thrust fault aligned in an easterly direction, just south of Middle Point. A third thrust fault is mapped at the end of the second, semi-parallel with the first. Alluvium is associated with the Clallam River channel and floodplain, and is described as a sorted combination of silt, sand, and gravel. Beach deposits are described as sand and/or gravels associated with on-shore deposits at the south edge of the town of Sekiu and along the beach north of the town of Clallam Bay (Schasse 2003).

Mapped Soil Units: Soils mapped within the project location consist of Beaches (no description); Palix loam, cool, 65 to 90 percent slopes; Snahopish very gravelly loam, 35 to 70 percent slopes; and Klahowya silt loam, 5 to 35 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2021). The Palix loam unit forms on hillslopes from a parent material of colluvium and residuum derived from sandstone. A typical profile of this soil unit can be described as: loam, 0 to 17 inches; silty clay loam, 17 to 44 inches; and weathered bedrock, 44 to 48 inches below surface. Paralithic bedrock is present from 40 to 60 inches below surface (USDA NRCS 2021).

Snahopish very gravelly loam forms on mountain slopes from a parent material of residuum from sandstone and colluvium from sandstone and loess. A typical profile of this soil unit can be described as: very gravelly loam, 0 to 10 inches; very cobbly loam, 10 to 41 inches; and extremely cobbly loam, 41 to 60 inches below surface. This unit is well drained (USDA NRCS 2021).

The Klahowya silt loam unit forms on hillslopes from a parent material of till. A typical profile of this soil unit can be described as: medial silt loam, 0 to 18 inches; gravelly medial loam, 18 to 42 inches; and very gravelly sandy loam, 42 to 60 inches below surface. This unit is moderately well drained (USDA NRCS 2021).

2.3 Archaeological Context

Thousands of years of human occupation of the Pacific Northwest coast have been summarized in a number of archaeological, ethnographic, and historical investigations over the past century that provide a regional context for evaluating the project location (e.g., Daugherty 1948; Morgan 1999; Reagan 1917; Renker and Gunther 1990; Samuels 1991, 1994; Wessen 1978, 1990).

Archaeological evidence suggests that the transition into an ice-free regional landscape allowed the area to be suitable for habitation by approximately 11,000 years ago (Kruckeberg 1991:22). Subsequent changes to landforms, climate, and vegetation influenced the available resources and the spatial distribution of human activities.

Similar to elsewhere on the Pacific Northwest coast, human land use was generally organized around the value of natural resources available in local environments including fresh water, terrestrial and marine food resources, forests, and suitable terrain. Ethnohistoric economies were structured based on seasonally available resources, which translated to seasonal occupation and logistic mobility. Permanent villages were generally established along rivers during the winter, and temporary camps were used while traveling to obtain seasonal food sources during the warmer summer months. Local Indian people shared many broadly defined traditions with neighboring tribal communities, including subsistence emphasis on salmon and other fish, land game, and a wide variety of abundant vegetable foods as well as household and village communities linked by family and exchange relations (Suttles and Lane 1990).

2.4 Ethnographic Context

Traditional Territory: The project is within the traditional territory of the S’Klallam whose historical territory included the northern edge of the Olympic Peninsula from the Hoko River east to Port Discovery Bay (Gunther 1927; Suttles 1990). The S’Klallam spent winters in villages, which were primarily at relatively sheltered locations on bays off of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Villages were composed of vertical-planked, gable-roofed houses. The rest of the year was spent gathering resources throughout the eastern Olympic Peninsula, Hood Canal, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. When away from the winter village, people lived in rectangular houses composed of a wooden frame covered by woven rush or grass mats (Gunther 1927).

Peoples of the Olympic Peninsula utilized the resources afforded by the foothills and higher slopes of the Olympic Mountains to the south, the coastal resources of the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the north, and the interspersed open prairie grasslands, streams, and wetlands for fishing, hunting, and gathering activities (Suttles 1990:456). A wide variety of aquatic and terrestrial plant and animal food resources were readily available in close proximity to the project.

Ethnographic Place Names: Early ethnographers documented locations of villages and names for resource areas, water bodies, and other cultural or geographic landscape features from local informants. Knowledge of these features contributes to the broader archaeological context of the project and the nature of the archaeology that may be encountered during this assessment. Two S’Klallam villages were located in the project vicinity, being *ł̓al̓ʷawáys* at Sekiu and *x̣ɪnt* at Clallam Bay (Montler 1995, in Wray 2002). Makah peoples were also said to have fished at Sekiu (Peterson et al. 2002).

2.5 Historical Context

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

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

Logging expanded dramatically in the opening decades of the twentieth century (Oldham 2005). Early loggers on the peninsula typically used teams of oxen to transport timber down skid roads to waterways where logs could be floated to mills. This method limited logging to areas accessible along waterways. The introduction of steam engines and logging railroad changed the industry and allowed logging companies to access larger swaths of forest. Timber companies constructed large logging camps in select locations and road and railways connected the camps to the sawmills along the coast. Merrill and Ring, Bloedel Donovan Mills, and Crescent Logging Company were the major companies of the era. Bloedel Donovan's presence in Clallam County started in February 1921 when they bought out Clallam Lumber Company and subsequently several other companies to give them logging access to swaths of the Olympic Peninsula (Trestle Walker 2008). Charles C. Donovan, unrelated to the Bloedel Donovan founders, was key in helping the company strategically build logging railroads on the peninsula. Between 1926 and 1936, the Bloedel Donovan camps harvested an average of one million board feet of lumber each day. In addition to lumber, pulp was produced for the creation of paper products. The Peninsula's first pulp and paper mills were built in Port Angeles, where they became the backbone of the economy for many years.

Sekiu, then known as West Clallam, was first established in the late 1870s in association with a salmon cannery (Kirk and Alexander 2001; Komen 2008; Wessen 2005). However, by the 1880s the cannery had closed and the local economy briefly focused on the manufacture of a tanning extract made from hemlock bark. The economic crash in the 1890s, as well as changes in the tanning process that made the extract obsolete, caused the factory to close and with it much of the town's economic growth. About this time the town of East Clallam was being established to the east, with David Kellogg creating a platted town site ca. 1890. The town's economy originally focused around a sawmill, which burned down in the 1890s. However, it was the town's location on a protected bay, the presence of a dock and access to regional travel that allowed the town to grow. Ships would travel up from the Puget Sound to wait in Clallam Bay, the last moderately protected port before reaching the Pacific Ocean, while awaiting word by telegraph from the Tatoosh Island Lighthouse on weather conditions leaving the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Similarly, local tugboats would wait for word from the lighthouse on incoming ships. The dock allowed for goods and passengers to be loaded and off-loaded, including beef from an annual cattle drive and passengers on a regional buckboard service. The establishment of the Slip Point Lighthouse to the northeast in 1904 improved navigability in the area. Clearance of the Clallam River floodplain also brought a growth in local dairy farming. East Clallam changed its name to Clallam Bay ca. 1907. By 1914 the telegraph connection to Tatoosh Island was moved from

Clallam Bay to Port Townsend. West Clallam was renamed Sekiu ca. 1920 with the town largely composed of fishing resorts by the 1930s. With a heavy reliance on the local lumber and fishing industry, residents of Sekiu continued to harvest both resources until they became depleted by the 1980s.

Early transportation on the coastline had focused on use of game trails, beaches, and canoe rides, with limited access to the interior of the Olympic Peninsula (Komen 2008). Pioneer roads established between 1865 and 1900 were typically eight-foot-wide horse trails carved by settlers in lieu of a poll tax. Improved County roads were constructed to connect Clallam Bay to eastern towns by 1925 to provide better access for logging companies. These and subsequent county roads became the basis of the Clallam County roadways. SR 112 was completed in 1955 with the extension of the county roads to Neah Bay from Clallam Bay.

2.6 Historical Records Search

Review of historical maps and aerial imagery provided an understanding of the historic and modern land use, and ownership of the project. The General Land Office (GLO) conducted early cadastral surveys to define or re-establish the boundaries and subdivisions of Federal Lands of the United States so that land patents could be issued transferring the title of the land from the Federal government to individuals. These maps and land patent records provide information on land ownership in the 1800s. The GLO produced a map in 1864 for Township 32 North, Range 12 West, including the project location (Figure 3; USSG 1864). This survey was limited to sections along the Clallam Bay and adjacent Strait of Juan de Fuca shoreline, being Sections 18-22. It should be noted that the lateral measurements may be in error, causing Clallam Bay to be mapped narrower east-to-west than is true. This was corrected in later maps by stretching the east to west measurements of Section 20 in relation to Section 29 to the south, and offsetting the locations of Sections 21 and 22 to the east (USSG 1864; USGS 1957). In general, the survey illustrated the project segments as located as follows:

- Area A was located along the western shore of Clallam Bay and extending west into the local foothills. A creek flowed to the beach just south of this segment.
- Area B was located along a lowland beach on the north edge of Section 19 and crossed a mountain fed stream on the east end of the project location.
- Area C was situated along the toe slope of a local crest at the south edge of Clallam Bay, above the beach.
- Area D was mapped within the western floodplain of the Olalla (Clallam) River, crossing over a feeder creek.

A local trail led from the Olalla (Clallam) River as it turned along the shore in Lot 3 of Section 21, to toward a wetland located to the east, at the eastern bounds of Section 21. A homestead may have been located at the western head of the trail, labeled “Gaston.” A second, unlabeled homestead may have been noted just southeast of Area A, in Lot 1 of Section 19. A second cadastral survey was published in 1892 to cover all previously excluded southern sections, being sections 23, and 25 to 36 (USSG 1892). This survey recorded the southern edge of Area D as within Lot 4 of Section 28 along the banks of a tributary creek of the Clallam River. A bluff was recorded to the west.

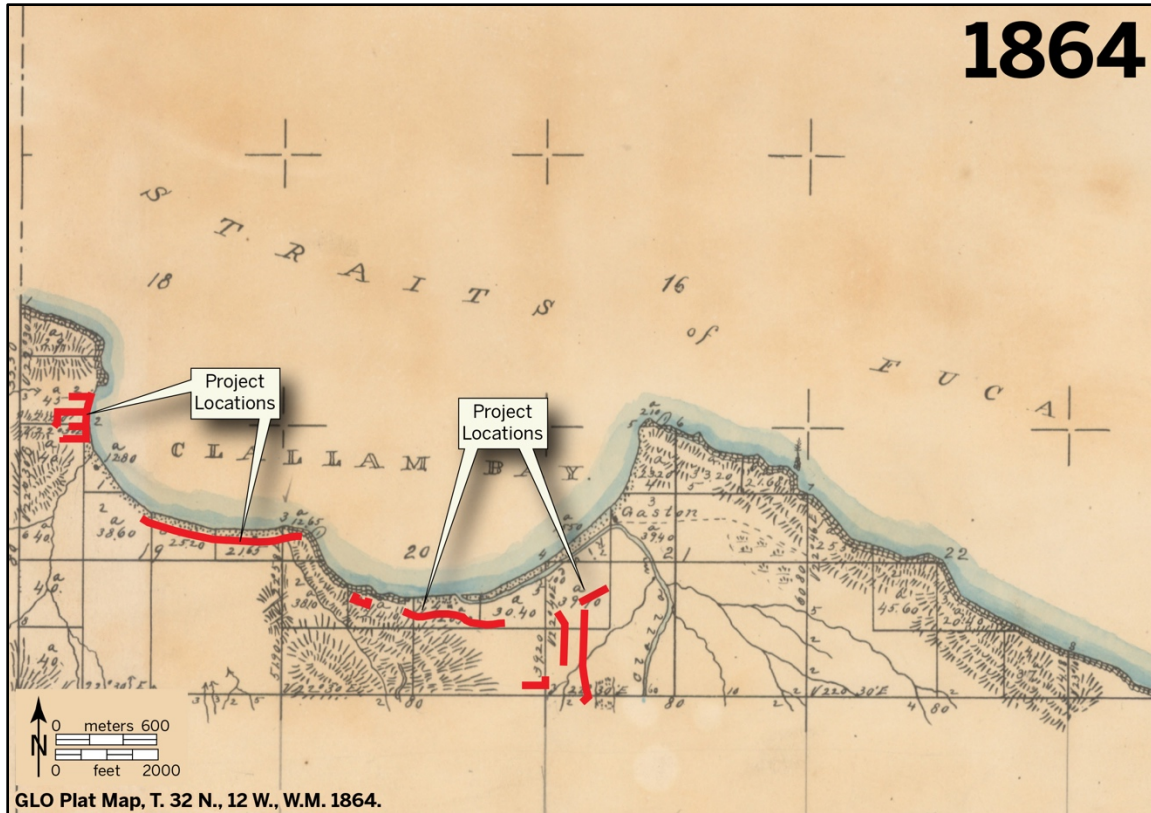


Figure 3. An 1864 cadastral survey of Township 32 North, Range 12 West, W. M. annotated with the project location (GLO 1864). Note that this map provides an historic view of the terrain only. Later maps recorded the eastern section lines of Sections 20 and 21, as well as the eastern shore of Clallam Bay and the location of Slip Point, further east. The west edge of Area D (Clallam Bay) is centered over the modern eastern Section line of Section 20.

Records on file at the Bureau of Land Management (2021) demonstrate that the project was located within lands owned by at least seven individuals with patents filed between 1875 and 1895 (Table 1).

Table 1. List of patents filed for lands in T 32N, R 12W, which include segments of the project.

Project Segment	Section	Partition	Patent Holder	Year filed	Patent details (BLM Serial Nr.; Authority; total acreage)
Area A	18	Lots 1 & 2	None	--	--
--	19	W½W½	Daniel Kellogg	1887	WAOAA 107534; Sale Cash-Entry ^a ; 160
--	19	Lots 1	John T. Floyd	1882	WAOAA 107525; Homestead Entry Original ^b ; 51.4
Area B	19	Lot 2	John T. Floyd	1882	--
--	19	Lots 3 & 4	Daniel F. Brownfield	1887	WAOAA 107539; Sale-Cash Entry; 166.85
Area C	20	Lots 1 & 3-5	Daniel A Edgar	1882	WAOAA 107520; Sale-Cash Entry; 166.15
Area D	20	SE¼SE¼	Daniel A Edgar	1882	--
--	21	Lot 1	Herbert Gaston	1875	WAOAA 107512; Sale-Cash Entry; 158
--	21	S½S½	Albert E Goetz	1888	WAOAA 107559; Sale-Cash Entry; 160
--	28	Lot 4	Harry O. Tiedmann	1895	WASAA 107749; Sale Cash-Entry; 143.04

^a – Authority derived from Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566), April 24, 1820

^b – Authority derived from Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392); May 20, 1862

The USGS (1898) land classification sheet depicted the project within a timbered area. In 1910, the area was reclassified as a logged-off or burned area, prone to erosion, and best suited to dairy farming or the cultivation of cover crops (USGS 1910). The 1910 USGS land classification sheet and the U.S. Coast Geodetic Survey map from 1908-1909 depicted an early cross-county roadway in a similar alignment to modern SR 112 (USCGS 1908-9). The coastal geodetic map also illustrated some local development in the Sekiu and Clallam Bay town site areas, with a dock, a main street along future SR 112, and a local road in the vicinity of Clallam Bay; and a short dock and a handful of structures in the vicinity of Sekiu.

Historic county atlases, imagery, and topographic maps provide information regarding the land ownership and conditions within the project during the 1900s. Atlases for Clallam County were published in 1928, 1942, and 1970, with topographic maps of the area available beginning in 1935 (Historic Mapworks 2021; Kroll 2021; NGMDB 2021). As noted above, 1953 topographic maps depicted a shift of the eastern bounds of Section 20 east to its current situation. This shift was not reflected in county atlases making geo-rectification difficult. The 1928 atlas showed Sekiu and Clallam Bay as two small town sites located on Clallam Bay (Kroll 1928). A county road was depicted along the shoreline connecting the two towns before heading west from just south of Sekiu, and winding south from Clallam Bay along the Clallam Bay River valley. The Bloedel-Donavon Logging Railroad (BDLRR) was illustrated starting at a dock at the southeast edge of Sekiu and running east along the southern beach of Clallam Bay, along the north side of the county road to the town of Clallam Bay. At the town of Clallam Bay it split into two tracks, one heading southwest through the foot hills and one heading south-southeast along the Clallam River Valley. While Areas B and C were generally mapped along this county road, Area A was generally mapped within the “Clallam Bay addition” lot, with small portions extending into “F. Sand” and the shoreline parcel owned by Merril Ring Lumber Company. Area D was mapped as along the county roadway, and within the Donovan Lumber Mills lot to the northeast, and the Kellog plat, E. E. Fisher lot, and H. O. Tiedeman lot to the west. Area D was bound to the east by land owned by A. Fairservice. Schools were noted in both towns with one located at the center of the parcel owned by “F. Sand” in Sekiu, and another at the northwest corner of the lands owned by A. Fairservice in Clallam Bay. By 1935, the southwest leg of the BDLRR was no longer present, with the southeast leg removed by 1957 (USGS 1935a, b, 1957a, b).

By 1942, the town sites of Clallam (Bay) and Sekiu were extensively platted with several structures present, especially in the vicinity of the project location, and a branch of the county road extending up to Sekiu (Metsker 1942; USGS 1935a, b). Maps published in 1957 depicted several structures occupying approximately 50 percent of the Area A project location, with a large dock projecting into the bay from the southeast edge of Sekiu and a school on the west edge of the Sekiu development cluster (USGS 1957a, b). At this time a majority of the remaining project location roadways, including along SR 112, then known as 9A, had been established similar to today’s alignment. By 1984, the subject roadways had been established, though perhaps less densely developed, the dock in Sekiu had been removed, and the county road had been renamed and re-aligned to become today’s SR 112 (USGS 1984a, b). During this, platted roadways also coincided with densely platted town sites and individual ownership or usage could not be determined through atlases. The town of Clallam Bay was extensively platted as late as 1942 and intended to include a majority of available lands in Section 20. In reality, only the original Kellog Plat of 1928 was developed (Google 2021; Kroll 1928). A review of historic images associated with the early development of Clallam Bay and Sekiu suggested that roadways

may have been constructed of dirt or corduroy roads through the 1920s (Unknown 1925, 1927, n.d.; Wischmeyer n.d.)

Historic aerial imagery is available for the project location beginning in 1981 (NETR 2021). This imagery is intermittently available and generally lower quality, which may not provide adequate detailed information regarding changes at a smaller scale within the project. A review of images suggested very few alterations have occurred within the project location. Some structures in the vicinity of Areas A, C, and D have been demolished or replaced, but do not appear to have greatly changed the roadway design.

County Assessor: A review of Clallam County assessor listings for parcels bounding the project location identified 37 structures built between 1924 and 1971 (Clallam County Assessor 2021). These structures were primarily houses and cabins. Of note, there are several commercial structures adjacent to the project location for which no construction date was provided, as well as the 1916 Sekiu schoolhouse documented below (45CA275).

2.7 Cultural Resources Database Review

A review of the WISAARD database identified previous cultural resource studies, recorded precontact and historic sites, and recorded built environment, which helps gauge the potential and likely nature of cultural resources present within the project vicinity (DAHP 2021). Three archaeological surveys have been conducted previously within one mile of the project. These include highway improvements (Komen 2008), the relocation of a footbridge after a storm (Wessen 2005), and the removal of a tsunami warning utility pole (Carrilho and Earley 2008).

Archaeological and Historical Services was contracted by the Washington State Department of Transportation to conduct an archaeological survey for road improvements to SR 112 between Mile Posts 0.00 and 61.08, adjacent to the project (Komen 2008). Proposed construction included guardrail installation, slope flattening, culvert work, relocating utility poles, and other ground disturbing work over 36 acres. Excavation of 40 shovel tests did not identify any cultural material.

Storm flooding in 2003 damaged the Clallam Bay Park footbridge crossing the Clallam River and Federal Emergency Management Agency funds were obtained to relocate it. The Lower Elwha Klallam and Makah Indian Tribes requested an archaeological survey. Wessen (2005) did not identify significant cultural resources during the survey and found that most of the sediments were recent alluvium and beach deposits.

An additional archaeological survey was conducted 0.5 mile east of the project (Carrilho and Earley 2008). They monitored the removal of a tsunami warning system from recorded site 45CA221. This is a shell midden site containing faunal remains and a precontact burial ground (Castle 1978). The burial ground was reported in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) registration form for the Slip Point Light Station Keepers Residence described below (Neblett and Williamson 1990). The area of ground disturbance around the utility measured two square meters. They identified faunal remains, a bone wedge, and a bone needle. They concluded that the two-meter area around the utility had been disturbed during installation, and that the removal had not further disturbed intact archaeological material.

There are two historic properties recorded on the NRHP within one mile of the project (Table 2). The Sekiu School stands near project Area A, approximately 45 ft north of Rice St and approximately 105 ft south of Division St (Garfield 1990). The school was constructed in 1916 as a one-story wood-framed structure, over a poured concrete foundation, with a low-pitched cross-gabled roof, an example of the Craftsman Bungalow style from the period. The school provided education to the children of logging and fishing towns in a rural area. The school operated until 1943, when it closed for consolidation of rural schools in the area. A second historic property on the NRHP exists 0.5 mile to the east of project Area D. The Slip Point Light Station Keeper's Residence was constructed in 1905 about 75 ft from the shoreline of Clallam Bay (Neblett and Williamson 1990). It is a centrally divided duplex structure, with a concrete foundation, rustic wood siding, and may have once had a wood-shingled roof but was covered in asphalt shingles at the time it was recorded. The interior was remodeled in 1953. The residence is typical of the lighthouse keeper's housing at the time it was constructed. The building plans indicated four "Indian Houses" 50 ft to the north of the residence, and an "Indian Grave" (recorded burial site 45CA211) over a 115-x-25-ft area located 150 ft to the south.

Table 2. Register-eligible historic properties within one mile of the project.

DAHP Property ID	Address (Name)	Build Date(s)	Historical Use	Historic Register Status	Potential Impacts
CA00275	Rice Street (Sekiu School)	1916	School	National Register; Washington Heritage Register	None
CA00250	Slip Point Light Station Keeper's Residence	1905	Residence	Washington Heritage Register	None

Four historic inventory properties have been recorded within one mile of the project (Table 3). These consist of early- to mid-twentieth century cabins and other buildings that operated as hotels and resorts, and have not been evaluated for historic register eligibility.

Table 3. Historic structures inventoried within one mile of the project location.

DAHP Property ID	Address (Name)	Build Date(s)	Historical Use	Historic Register Status	Potential Impacts
159396	Washington St	1920	Domestic - Hotel	Not Determined	None
159395	Washington St	1920	Domestic - Hotel	Not Determined	None
159397	81 Frontier St	1954	Domestic - Hotel	Not Determined	None
153494	Washington St	1930	Domestic - Hotel	Not Determined	None

Four archaeological sites are recorded within a one-mile radius of the project (Table 3). Site 45CA221 was discussed above (Castle 1978). Sites 45CA743 and 45CA755 lie adjacent to each other approximately 35 feet to the north of project Area B. Site 45CA755 is a segment of a historic logging railroad operated by the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills from the 1900s to the 1940s (Tasa and Vogel 2016a). The site contains railroad spikes and tie plates discovered in an 80-meter-long trench. Site 45CA743 is a precontact burial site where human remains were found on private property located at 15051 SR 112. The burial was found in a disturbed context, likely from the construction of the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills railroad. There were no other

archaeological indicators that a burial was present at this location (Tasa and Vogel 2016b). Site 45CA401 is the Old Clallam Bay Cemetery, located 0.7 mile south of project Area D. The cemetery dates to the early 1900s and measures 110 feet by 75 feet in area. At the time the site was recorded it contained two marble headstones, two concrete blocks, and some wooden headstones. A wrought iron fence surrounded the grave of a person named O'Brien (Hurd 1989).

Table 3. Archaeological sites documented within one mile of the project.

Site Number	Site Type	Distance from Project	Historic Register Status	Potential Impacts
45CA221	Shell Midden, Precontact Burial	0.5 miles	Unknown	None
45CA743	Precontact Burial	34 feet	Unknown	Possible Impact
45CA755	Historic Railroad Segment	34 feet	Unknown	Possible Impact
45CA401	Historic Burial	0.7 miles	Unknown	None

3.0 Archaeological Expectations

3.1 Archaeological Predictive Models

DAHP Model: The DAHP statewide predictive model uses environmental data about the locations of known archaeological sites to identify where previously unknown sites are more likely to be found. The model correlates locations of known archaeological data to environmental data “to determine the probability that, under a particular set of environmental conditions, another location would be expected to contain an archaeological site” (Kauhi and Markert 2009:2-3). Environmental data categories included in the model are elevation, slope, aspect, distance to water, geology, soils, and landforms. The model classifies the project location as predominantly “Survey Highly Advised: Very High Risk” for the project to contain as-yet unrecorded archaeological sites (DAHP 2021). This ranking correlates to the relatively level shorelines and alluvial valleys. Small sections of the project location, where topography indicates an increased slope such as at the west end of Washington St in Sekiu and Kellogg Rd in Clallam Bay, are classified as “Survey Highly Advised: High Risk.”

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

According to the model, the project location predominantly includes high probability environments with low probability environments in the toe slopes of local ridges.

3.2 Archaeological Expectations

This assessment considers the implications of the predictive model coupled with an understanding of geomorphological context, local settlement patterns, and post-depositional processes to characterize the potential for archaeological deposits to be encountered. Mapped surface geology in the project location are derived from Tertiary period marine sediments with local deposits formed by Holocene era beach activity, alluvium, and mass-wasting caused by thrust faults. Mapped soils are primarily formed from mass-wasting and colluvial deposits, beach activity, and glacial till. Local geomorphology and the mapped depositional context indicate that intact, undisturbed archaeological deposits, if present, would likely be at or near the surface in the vicinity of Area D, where glacial till is common, though this is moderated by the project's setting in proximity to a migrating river channel that has likely changed course through portions of the project location. There remains a potential for deeper in situ materials in all remaining locations, where more recent depositional environments are common. The project location generally has a high probability to contain archaeological resources, though development of roadways and utility infrastructure has likely displaced much of the original subsurface materials.

Ethnographies have identified two village locations on the shores of Clallam Bay in the vicinity of Sekiu and Clallam Bay. Additionally, the archaeological sites and historic properties recorded near the project include structures, middens, and burials associated with native peoples along the shores of the bay and in close proximity to the project location. This includes archaeological sites 45CA743, a precontact burial site, and 45CA755, an historic railroad segment associated with the Bloedel-Donavon Lumber Mill, both recorded within approximately 35 ft of project Area B. This reflects the high resource value the bay would have had to native peoples and later to Euro-American settlers. As such, the project is considered to have a varied potential for archaeological deposits, with locations on stable and relatively level shorelines having an increased probability for materials associated with long-term habitation and resource gathering (Areas A, B, and D), and locations on steeper slopes and near migrating river channels more likely to contain materials associated with more ephemeral activities such as travel, hunting, and harvesting. Manifestations of the precontact and ethnohistoric record that may be present within the project location could include evidence of domestic structures, burials, and middens associated with village activity, resource procurement activities such as procurement and processing of plant, animal, and/or mineral resources, overland travel, temporary camps as well as ceremonial or religious activities which may be represented by an array of deposits or materials such as fire-modified rock, lithic or bone tool or implements, lithic waste flake scatters, etc.

Historic-period archaeological materials would likely reflect the activities documented within and around the project location. Historic activity included early homesteading, logging, agriculture, fishing, railroad development, and fishing tourism. Items associated with these could include tools, implements, and/or debris associated with these activities, and intact or ruins of historic infrastructure such as the remnants of original roadway materials.

4.0 Field Investigations

Total Area Examined: Approximately 2 acres (the entire project).

Areas not examined: None.

Date(s) of Survey: February 5, 2021.

Weather and Surface Visibility: Weather was partly cloudy. Temperature was in the mid-40s °F. Mineral soil visibility within the project was limited due to road pavement.

Fieldwork conducted by: Erik D. Anderson. Notes are on file with CRC.

Field Methodology: Survey consisted of pedestrian survey transects along each road and street subject to soil disturbance. No subsurface testing was carried out due to the presence of paved roadways throughout the project location. The project was separated into four areas (Figures 4 – 7), each discussed below.

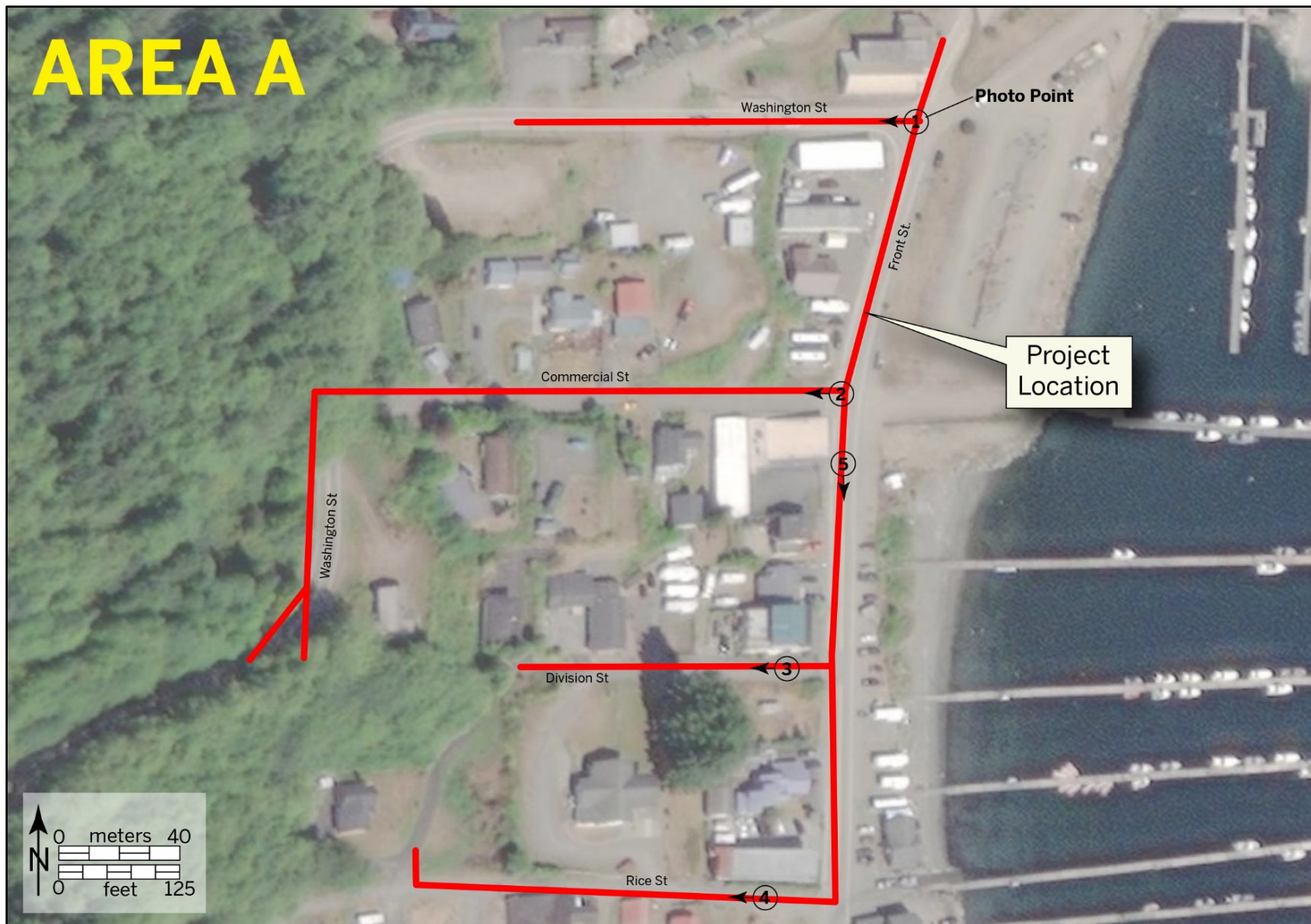


Figure 4. Aerial image of Area A annotated the road names and project location and photo points.

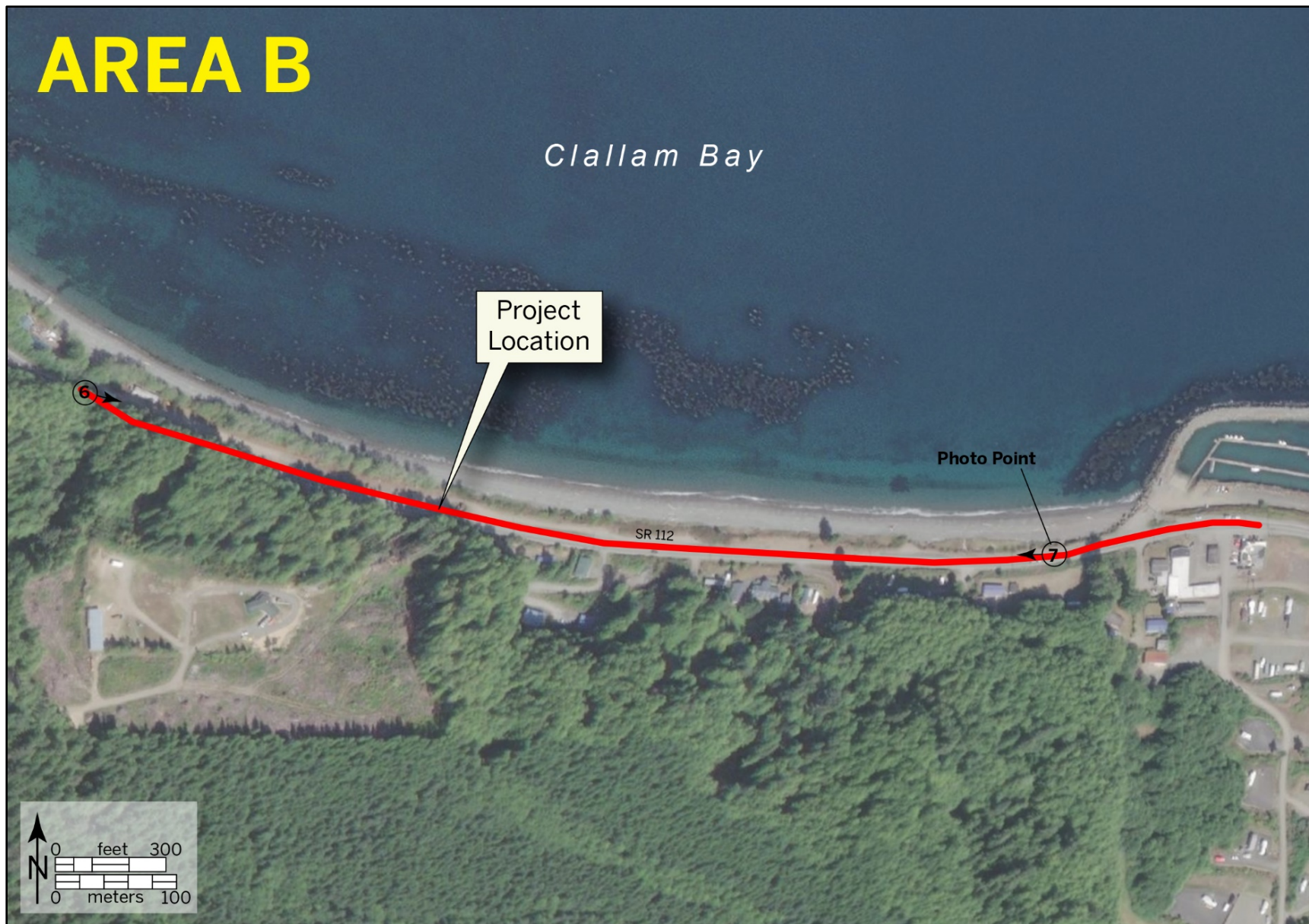


Figure 5. Aerial image of Area B annotated with the project location and photo points.

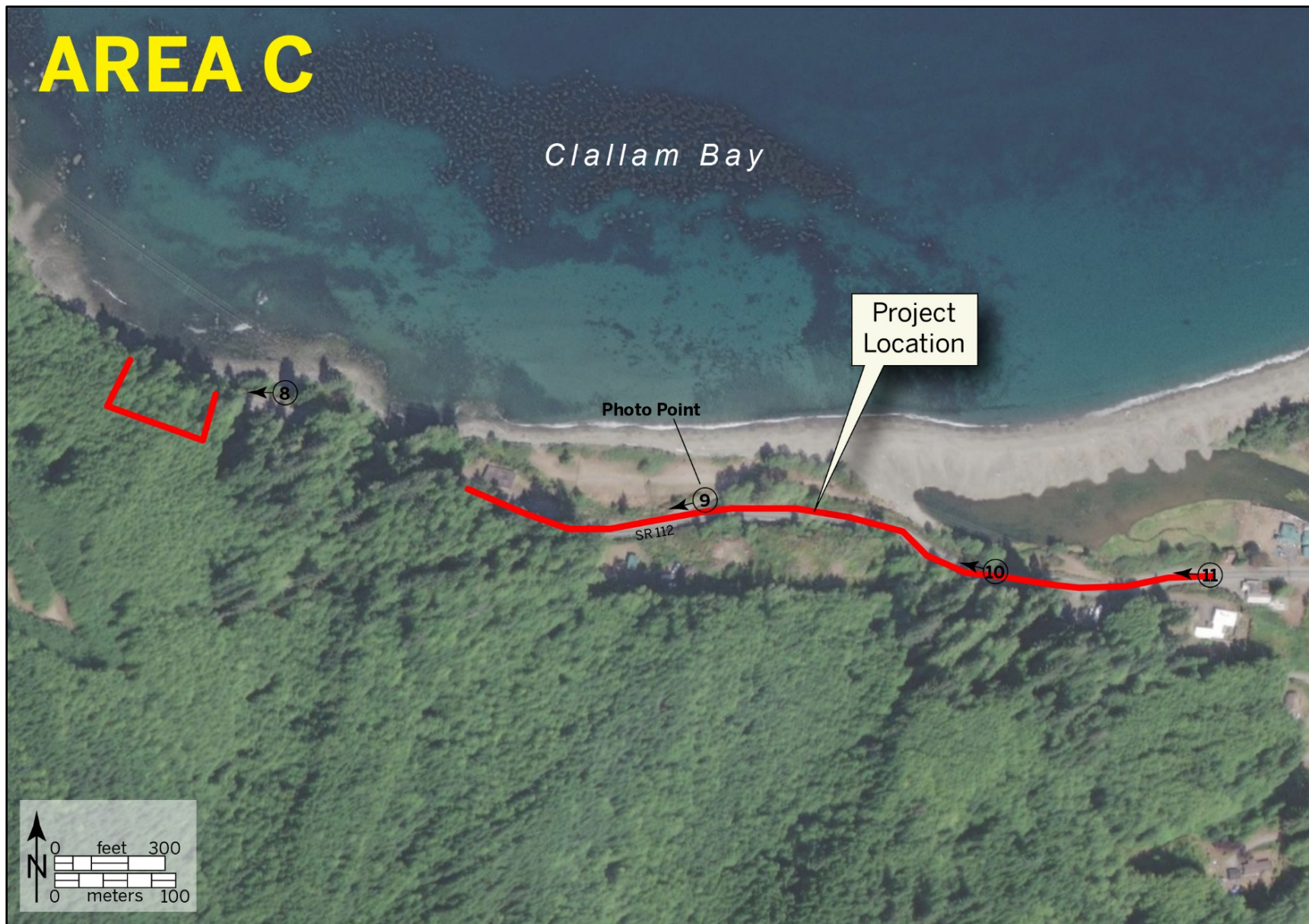


Figure 6. Aerial image of Area C annotated with project locations and photo points.

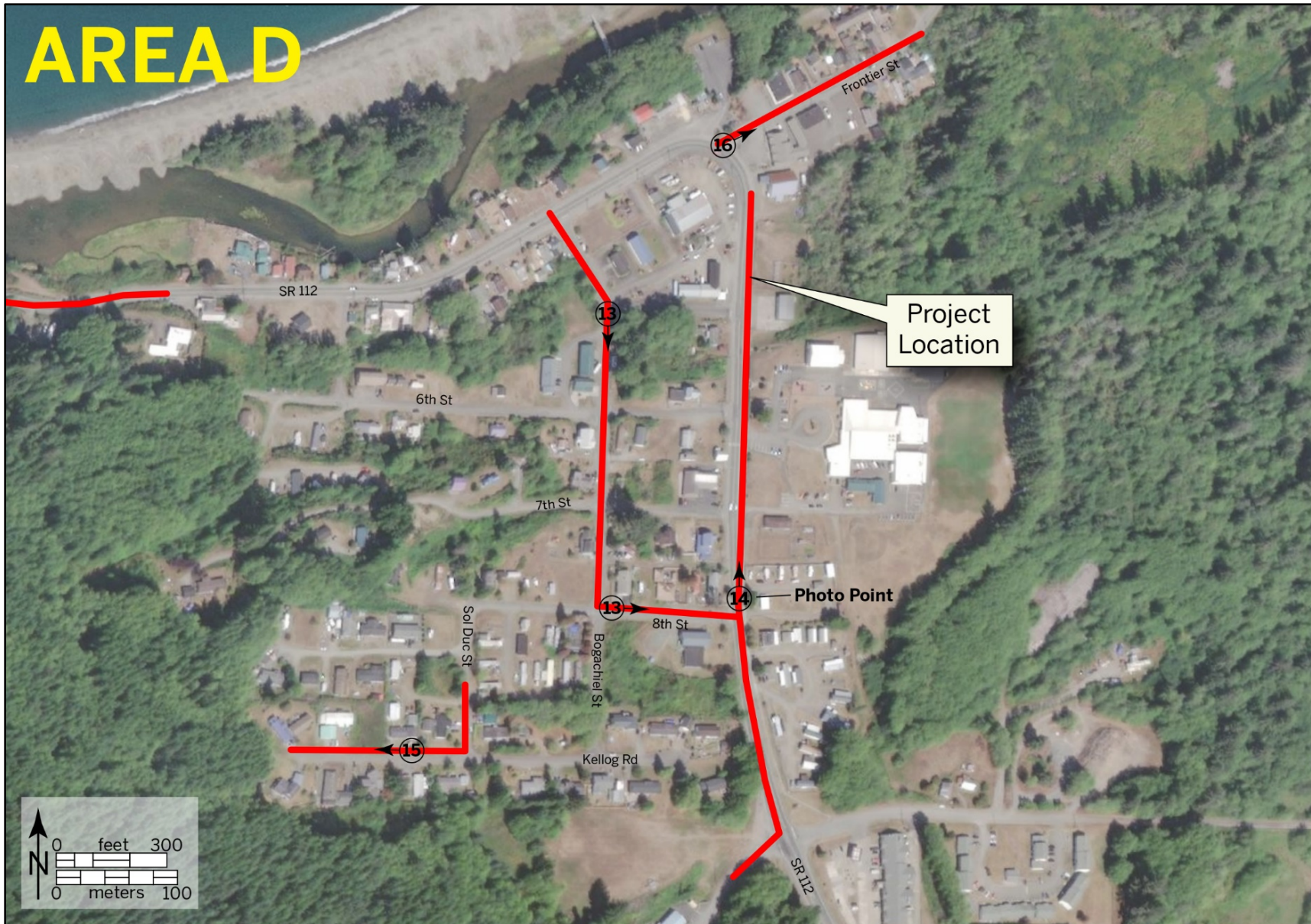


Figure 7. Aerial image of Area D annotated with project locations and photo points.

5.0 Results and Recommendations

5.1 Investigation Results

The results are discussed for each area below.

Area A: The terrain of Area A consisted of several streets within the town of Sekiu including portions of Washington St. (Figure 8), Commercial St. (Figure 9), Division St. (Figure 10), Rice St. (Figure 11) and Front St. (Figure 12). Each road segment was walked in either one or two transects. Mineral soil visibility was near zero percent. Most segments of the project within this area are paved asphalt roadway with a disturbed road cut at the west end of Commercial St. No archaeological material was observed.



Figure 8 (Photo Point 1). Overview of Washington St., view to the west.



Figure 9 (Photo Point 2). Overview of Commercial St., view to the west.



Figure 10 (Photo Point 3). Overview of Division St., view to the west.



Figure 11 (Photo Point 4). Overview of Rice St., view to the west.



Figure 12 (Photo Point 5). Overview of Front St., view to the south.

Area B: The terrain of Area B consists of a segment of SR 112 along the south shoreline of Clallam Bay, east of Middle Point (Figures 13 and 14). The road segment was walked in two transects. Mineral soil visibility was near zero percent. The segment of the project within this area is paved asphalt roadway and a disturbed road cut. No archaeological material was observed.



Figure 13 (Photo Point 6). Overview of SR 112 within Area B, view to the east.



Figure 14 (Photo Point 7). Overview of SR 112 within Area B, view to the west.

Area C: The terrain of Area C consisted of a segment of SR 112 along the south shoreline of Clallam Bay, west of Middle Point (Figures 15, 16, and 17) including an off highway segment to the south of the road (Figure 18). The road segment was walked in two transects. The off highway segment was observed by the roadway and located on a very steep slope. Along the highway segment, mineral soil visibility was zero percent as the segment of the project within this area was paved asphalt roadway. No archaeological material was observed.



Figure 15 (Photo Point 8). Overview of SR 112 within Area C, view to the west.



Figure 16 (Photo Point 9). Overview of SR 112 within Area C, view to the west.



Figure 17 (Photo Point 10). Overview of SR 112 within Area C, view to the west.



Figure 18 (Photo Point 11). Overview of SR 112 within Area C, view to the west.

Area D: The terrain of Area D consisted of several streets within the town of Clallam Bay, including portions of Bogachiel St. (Figure 19), 8th St. (Figure 20), SR 112. (Figure 21), Sul Duc St. and Kellog Rd. (Figure 22), and Frontier St. (Figure 23). Each road segment was walked in either one or two transects. Mineral soil visibility was near zero percent in all but 8th St. where the road was not paved. There was recent trenching disturbance on the south side of the road due to utility work. The rest of the segments were paved roadway. No archaeological material was observed.



Figure 19 (Photo Point 12). Overview of Bogachiel St., view to the south.



Figure 20 (Photo Point 13). Overview of 8th St., view to the east.



Figure 21 (Photo Point 14). Overview of SR 112 within Area D, view to the west.



Figure 22 (Photo Point 15). Overview of Kellog Rd., view to the west.



Figure 23 (Photo Point 16). Overview of Frontier St., view to the northeast.

5.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

This assessment was conducted to determine potential effects of this project on cultural resources. Investigations inclusive of the pedestrian survey did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites within the project location. The various project segments have been disturbed by road construction and maintenance. Because of this, it is considered that there is a low probability that the project contains intact archaeological deposits. However, the close proximity of the project Area B to known archaeological sites warrants caution. A monitor is advised for all project ground disturbing activities along Area B. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended at this time in the remainder of the project.

An inadvertent discovery protocol is provided as Attachment B. In the event that any ground-disturbing or other activities result in the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources, work should be halted in the immediate area, and contact made with county officials, the technical staff at DAHP, and tribal representatives. Work should be stopped until further investigation and appropriate consultation have concluded. In the unlikely event of the inadvertent discovery of human remains, work should be immediately halted in the area, the discovery covered and secured against further disturbance, and contact effected with law enforcement personnel, consistent with the provisions set forth in RCW 27.44.055 and RCW 68.60.055.

6.0 Limitations of this Assessment

No cultural resources study can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for prehistoric sites, historic properties or traditional cultural properties to be 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 field investigation and observations as described herein. 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 site changes of which CRC is not aware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

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Attachment A. Correspondence with Area Tribes.



Cultural Resource Consultants

Hoh River Tribe
Dob Boyce, Cultural Resources & WITPAC
PO Box 2196
Forks, WA 98331

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Clallam Bay Sekiu Water Main Project,
Clallam Bay /Sekiu, Clallam County, Washington

Dear Dob:

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

The project is located in Township 32 North, Range 12 & 13 West Willamette Meridian at Sekiu on Front St., Division St., Washington St., Commercial St., Rice St.; in Clallam Bay on Bogachiel St., Sol Duc St., Kellogg St., 8th St. and Highway 112; and between Clallam Bay and Sekiu on Highway 112 in Clallam Bay and Sekiu, Clallam County, Washington. This overall project consists of several individual projects to replace aging water infrastructure in the District's Clallam Bay/Sekiu Water Service Area. This water system serves a critical County facility, the Clallam Bay Corrections Center. The Clallam Bay / Sekiu Water Systems project is included in the District's 2017 Capital Improvement Water System Plan along with two additional projects. The infrastructure includes an estimated 10,250 feet of pipeline.

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

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

Sincerely,

Sonja Kleinschmidt, Projects Manager

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



Cultural Resource Consultants

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
David Brownell
1033 Old Blyn Highway
Sequim, WA 98382
December 1, 2020

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Clallam Bay Sekiu Water Main Project,
Clallam Bay /Sekiu, Clallam County, Washington

Dear David:

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

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Sincerely,

Sonja Kleinschmidt, Projects Manager

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



Cultural Resource Consultants

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
Bill White, Cultural Resources
2851 Lower Elwha Rd
Port Angeles, WA 98363

December 1, 2020

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Clallam Bay Sekiu Water Main Project,
Clallam Bay /Sekiu, Clallam County, Washington

Dear Bill:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Sonja Kleinschmidt, Projects Manager

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



Cultural Resource Consultants

Makah Nation
Janine Ledford, THPO Cultural Resources
PO Box 160
Neah Bay, WA 98357

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Clallam Bay Sekiu Water Main Project,
Clallam Bay /Sekiu, Clallam County, Washington

Dear Janine:

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

The project is located in Township 32 North, Range 12 & 13 West Willamette Meridian at Sekiu on Front St., Division St., Washington St., Commercial St., Rice St.; in Clallam Bay on Bogachiel St., Sol Duc St., Kellogg St., 8th St. and Highway 112; and between Clallam Bay and Sekiu on Highway 112 in Clallam Bay and Sekiu, Clallam County, Washington. This overall project consists of several individual projects to replace aging water infrastructure in the District's Clallam Bay/Sekiu Water Service Area. This water system serves a critical County facility, the Clallam Bay Corrections Center. The Clallam Bay / Sekiu Water Systems project is included in the District's 2017 Capital Improvement Water System Plan along with two additional projects. The infrastructure includes an estimated 10,250 feet of pipeline.

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

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

Sincerely,

Sonja Kleinschmidt, Projects Manager

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

Attachment B. Inadvertent Discovery Protocol.

Protocols for Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that archaeological resources are encountered during project implementation, the following actions will be taken:

In the find location, all ground disturbing activity will stop. The find location will be secured from any additional impacts and the supervisor will be informed.

The project proponent will immediately contact the agencies with jurisdiction over the lands where the discovery is located, if appropriate. The appropriate agency archaeologist or the proponent's contracting archaeologist will determine the size of the work stoppage zone or discovery location in order to sufficiently protect the resource until further decisions can be made regarding the work site.

The project proponent will consult with DAHP regarding the evaluation of the discovery and the appropriate protection measures, if applicable. Once the consultation has been completed, and if the site is determined to be NRHP-eligible, the project proponent will request written concurrence from the agency or tribe(s) that the protection and mitigation measures have been fulfilled. Upon notification of concurrence from the appropriate parties, the project proponent will proceed with the project.

Within six months after completion of the above steps, the project proponent will prepare a final written report of the discovery. The report will include a description of the contents of the discovery, a summary of consultation, and a description of the treatment or mitigation measures.

Protocols for Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found within the project location, the project proponent, its contractors or permit-holders, the following actions will be taken, consistent with Washington State RCWs 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055:

If ground-disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during the course of construction then all activity will cease that may cause further disturbance to those remains. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance. The project proponent will prepare a plan for securing and protecting exposed human remains and retain consultants to perform these services. The finding of human skeletal remains will be reported to the county medical examiner/coroner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, then they will report that finding to DAHP, which will then take jurisdiction over the remains. DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and the affected tribes. DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

Contact Information

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe

2851 Lower Elwha Rd
Port Angeles, WA 98363
Primary Contact: Bill White, Cultural Resources, 360-460-1617

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe

1033 Old Blyn Highway
Sequim, WA 98382-9342
Primary Contact: David Brownell, THPO, 360-681-4638

Hoh River Tribe

PO Box 2196
Forks, WA 98331
Primary Contact: Alexis Barry, Cultural Resources, 360-374-6501

Makah Tribe

PO Box 160
Neah Bay, WA 98357
Primary Contact: Janine Ledford, THPO Cultural Resources, 360-645-2711

Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

PO Box 48343
Olympia, WA 98504-8343
Lead Representative: Allyson Brooks, State Historic Preservation Officer, 360-480-6922
Primary Contact: Rob Whitlam, State Archaeologist, 360-890-2615
Primary Contact for Human Remains: Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist, 360-790-1633

Clallam County Coroner/Prosecuting Attorney

223 E 4th St. #11
Port Angeles, WA 98362
Primary Contact: Mark B. Nichols, Prosecuting Attorney, 360-417-2368

Clallam County Sheriff

223 E 4th St. #12
Port Angeles, WA 98362
Primary Contact: Bill Benedict, Sheriff, 360-417-2459