

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Title of Report: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Capitol Boulevard – M Street to Israel Road Feasibility Federal Aid #: STPUS-5235(015) Phase 1 - Capitol Boulevard/Trosper Road Intersection Improvements Project, City of Tumwater, Thurston County, Washington

Date of Report: July 2017

County(ies): Thurston Section: 34, 35 Township: 18N Range: 2W

Quad: Olympia and Maytown Acres: 53

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 Inventory for the Capitol Boulevard - M Street
to Israel Road Feasibility Federal Aid #: STPUS-5235(015)
Phase 1 - Capitol Boulevard/Trosper Road Intersection
Improvements Project,
City of Tumwater, Thurston County, Washington

Submitted to:
SCJ Alliance (SCJA)

Submitted by:
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Seattle, Washington
July 2017



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RESEARCH
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This report was prepared by HRA Archaeologist Carol Schultze, PhD, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for archaeology, and Chrisanne Beckner, MS, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for architectural history. This report is intended for the exclusive use of the Client and its representatives. It contains professional conclusions and recommendations concerning the potential for project-related impacts to archaeological resources based on the results of HRA's investigation. It should not be considered to constitute project clearance with regard to the treatment of cultural resources or permission to proceed with the project described in lieu of review by the appropriate reviewing or permitting agency. This report should be submitted to the appropriate state and local review agencies for their comments prior to the commencement of the project.

Executive Summary

The City of Tumwater is proposing improvements to existing intersections around Capitol Boulevard and Trosper Road. The Project is located in Township 18 North, Range 2 West, Sections 34 and 35, and is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Olympia and Maytown 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle maps.

The Project will modify the northbound on and off ramps for I-5 at the Trosper Road interchange. Modifying the interchange requires an Interchange Justification Report (IJR). Approval of the IJR is a federal action requiring NEPA review; therefore, compliance with Section 106 (54 U.S.C. § 306108) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is required.

SCJA contracted with Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA), to complete a cultural resources inventory for the Project in partial fulfillment of the Section 106 requirements. HRA completed background and archival research and fieldwork to identify archaeological and architectural resources. HRA completed full coverage pedestrian survey of all unpaved areas and excavated 15 shovel-and-auger probes to depths of 6.5 ft. No cultural resources were identified. Some non-diagnostic metal and concrete was found at 3.6 ft below ground surface within the cloverleaf portion of the I-5 off ramp. This is interpreted as evidence of relatively deep construction disturbance and/or fill. HRA recommends the protocols for inadvertent discoveries of cultural materials or human remains provided in this document be followed during ground-disturbing activities.

HRA recorded and evaluated four historic-period buildings at a reconnaissance level within the area of potential effects (APE). HRA recommends all four buildings ineligible for listing in the Washington Heritage Register (WHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C for their architectural characteristics.

HRA recommends a finding of no historic properties affected by this undertaking, as no historically significant properties appear to be present. If the Project undergoes substantial design changes, additional cultural resources studies may be necessary.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction and Project Description

The City of Tumwater (City) is proposing the Capitol Boulevard/Trosper Road Intersection Improvements project in Tumwater, Washington. The Capitol Boulevard/Trosper Road Intersection improvements will construct the following:

- A new local street, 6th Avenue, connecting Trosper Road SW and Lee Street SW.
- A two-lane roundabout at the intersection of 6th Avenue/Trosper Road.
- A two-lane roundabout at Capitol Boulevard SE and Trosper Road SW.
- A one-lane roundabout at the ramp terminal on 6th Avenue.
- A new local street, Trosper Road SE, extending Trosper Road east of Capitol Boulevard.

The project will realign the Interstate 5 (I-5) northbound off-ramp to Trosper Road SW and northbound I-5 on-ramp from eastbound Trosper Road SW to intersect 6th Avenue. In addition, Linda Street will be repurposed for local access only and will include driveway aprons at either end to discourage through traffic. The Project is located on property owned privately, by the City of Tumwater, and by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). SCJA contracted with Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA), to carry out a cultural resources inventory and architectural inventory and evaluation for the Project. The Project is located in Township 18 North, Range 2 West, Sections 34 and 35, and is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Olympia and Maytown 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle maps (Figure 1-1).

Additionally, the Project calls for installing stormwater conveyance and infiltration facilities; undergrounding overhead utilities; acquiring right-of-way (ROW), including residential and commercial displacement; illumination; geotechnical investigations, including borings, test pits, and *in situ* tests; grading; and signing. Hard surface improvements will include a hot mix asphalt road surface and cement concrete sidewalks. Linda St. will be repurposed for local access only and will include driveway aprons at either end to discourage through traffic. Maximum anticipated depths of disturbance for each proposed task are as follows:

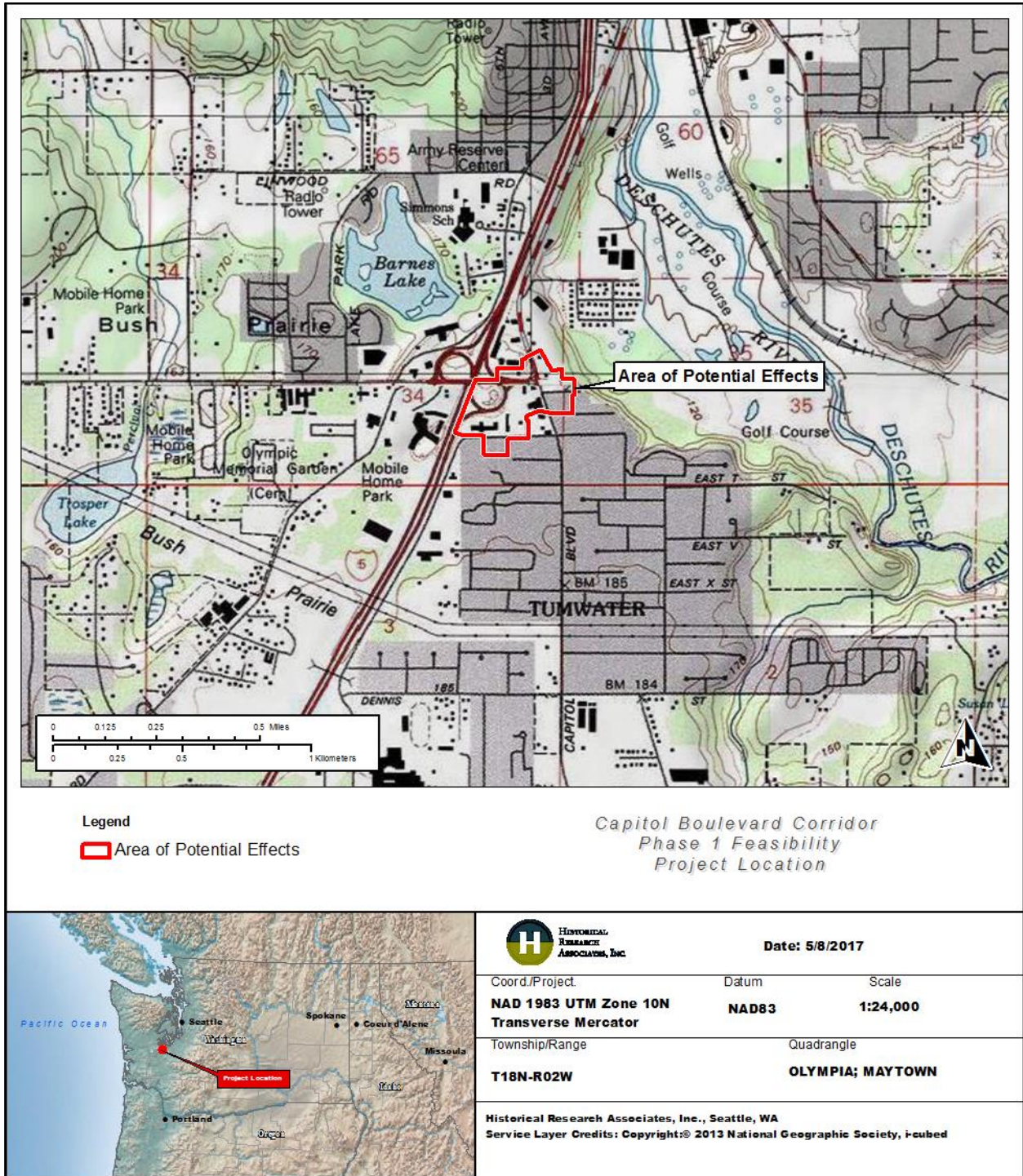


Figure 1-1. Project location.

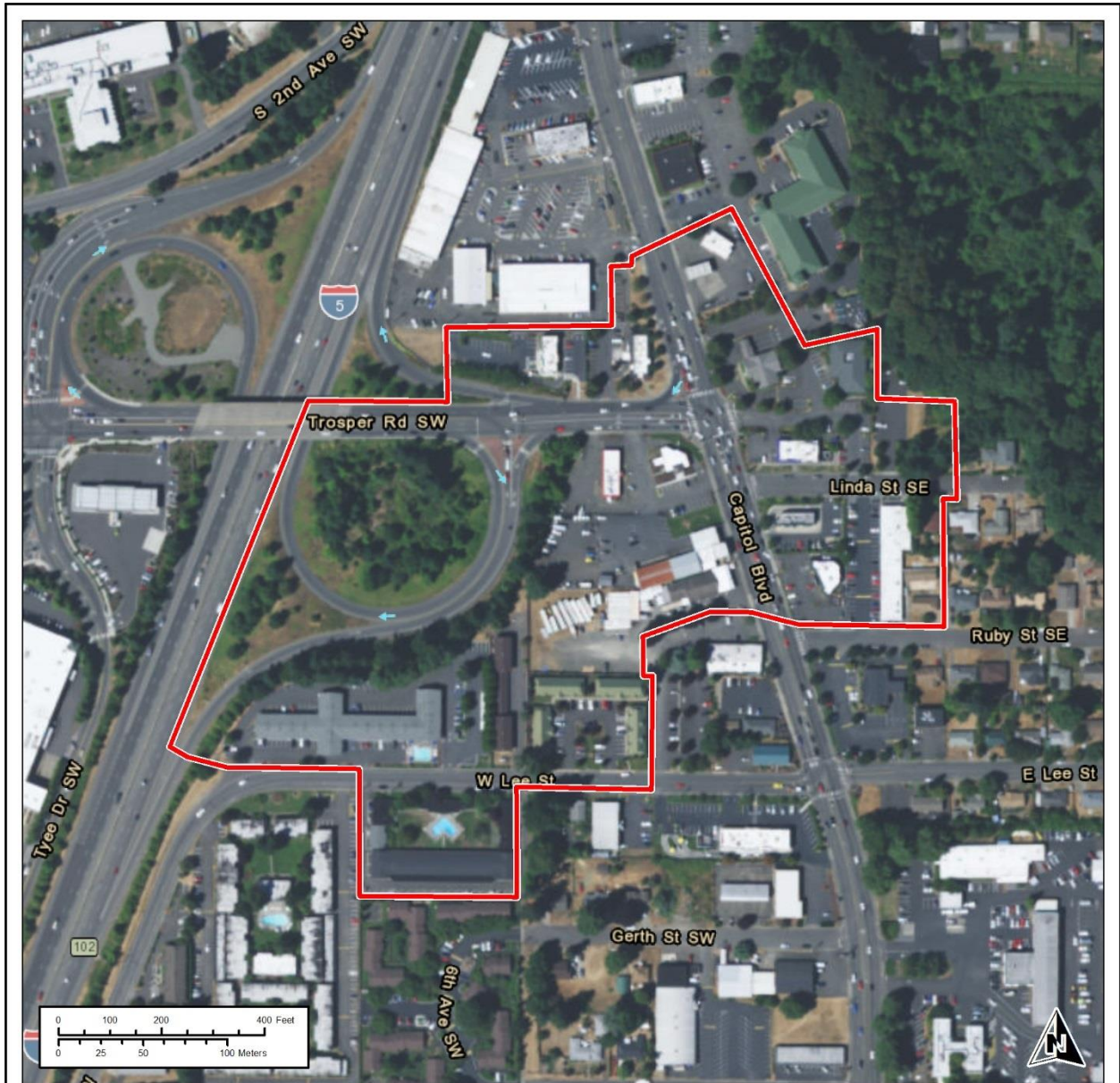
- Utility trenching and undergrounding (4 feet [ft])
- Light pole installation and associated excavation (4 ft)
- Storm pipe trenching (6 ft)
- Structure excavation (catch basins and treatment vaults) (8 ft)
- Roadway excavation (3 ft)
- Sidewalk excavation and construction (1 ft)
- Sign post installation (3.5 ft)
- Geotechnical borings (30 ft)

1.2 Regulatory Context

The Project will modify the northbound on and off ramps for I-5 at the Trospen Road interchange. Modifying the interchange requires an Interchange Justification Report (IJR). Approval of the IJR is a federal action requiring NEPA review; therefore, compliance with Section 106 (54 U.S.C. § 306108) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is required. HRA completed a cultural resources inventory, including background and archival research and fieldwork, for the Project in partial fulfillment of the Section 106 requirements.

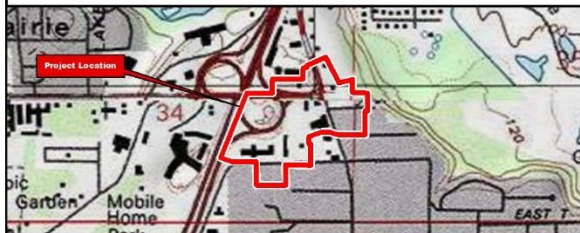
1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The area of potential effects (APE) is defined as those areas in which project activities would alter historically significant properties, if any are present. The APE for this Project includes all areas of proposed ground disturbance. The APE also encompasses one parcel adjacent to proposed construction areas to include any buildings or structures over 50 years of age that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or Washington Heritage Register (WHR), so that visual effects of new construction can be considered (Figure 1-2).



Area of Potential Effects

*Capitol Boulevard Corridor
Phase 1 Feasibility Project
Area of Potential Effects*



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Date: 5/8/2017

Coord./Project	Datum	Township/Range	Scale	Quadrangle
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N Transverse Mercator	NAD83	T18N-R02W	1:4,000	OLYMPIA; MAYTOWN

Source Info

Historical Research Associates, Inc., Seattle, WA
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1-2. Area of potential effects.

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2. Archival Research

2.1 Research Methods and Materials Reviewed

HRA archaeologist Carol Schultze, PhD, RPA, conducted a record search pertaining to locations within 1 mile (mi) of the proposed APE. Schultze searched the online Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database; the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) archaeological sensitivity model, the HRA library; historic General Land Office (GLO), USGS, Metsker, and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (as appropriate); soils and geological data; and any other online resources deemed appropriate during the initial investigations.

Chrisanne Beckner, MS, reviewed historic maps and aerial photographs, reviewed WISAARD data, and reviewed the Thurston County Parcel Viewer and Thurston County Assessor's Records for dates and information regarding historic period buildings and structures. She conducted additional historical research through the Timberland Regional Library, HRA's own libraries, and online sources, including local history sites.

2.2 Record Research Results

2.2.1 *Previous Cultural Resources Studies*

A total of seven previous cultural resource studies have been carried out within 1 mi of the APE (Table 2-1). Archaeological inventory was completed for a stormwater outfall project that included surface survey and subsurface probes, resulting in no finds (Chambers and Amell 2014). An inventory and archaeological monitoring of geotechnical bores was carried out for the Capitol Lake pump station upgrade, resulting in the discovery of buried intact beach deposits and nondiagnostic historic-period construction debris but no sites or isolates (Murphy and Larson 2000:6).

Archaeological monitoring of trench excavation was part of a reclaimed water storage project, resulting in no cultural resources being recorded (Hartmann and Diedrich 2015). An archaeological inventory that included subsurface probes was done for a fish hatchery at Tumwater Falls Park. No cultural resources were recorded (Gill 2004). An architectural inventory of buildings owned by the United States Army was conducted. That project also developed a probability estimate for the presence of subsurface archaeological resources on the building parcels based on field investigations (Futch 2016). An inventory and evaluation was completed for historic-period archaeological site 45TN470 along the Deschutes Valley Trail, consisting of domestic artifacts associated with some of the earliest Euroamerican settlements in Tumwater (Shantry 2015a).

Road improvements along Littlerock Rd. SW required investigation of areas of the Pioneer Cemetery, archaeological site 45TN298 (Section 2.2.3). Wilson (2008b) carried out subsurface investigations of the proposed route which was subsequently redesigned to avoid burial areas.

Table 2-1. Cultural Resource Surveys within 1 mi of the APE

Reference	NADB#	Title	Distance and Direction from APE	Cultural Materials Identified Within or Adjacent to the APE
Chambers and Amell 2014	1685337	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Cleveland Avenue Stormwater Outfall Retrofit Project Olympia, Thurston County, Washington</i>	0.7 mi northeast	None
Murphy and Larson 2000	1345689	<i>Proposed LOTT Capitol Lake Pump Station Upgrade, Pipeline Auger Monitoring and Assessment of Four Additional City Blocks in Downtown Olympia, Thurston County, Washington</i>	1 mi north	None
Hartmann and Dietrich 2015	1687263	<i>Archaeological Monitoring for the Reclaimed Water Storage Project, Tumwater, Thurston County, Washington</i>	0.6 mi east	None
Gill 2004	1344811	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment of Tumwater Falls Park and Pioneer Park in Association with the Proposed Deschutes Watershed Center, Thurston County, Washington</i>	0.9 mi northeast	None
Futch 2016	1688023	<i>Revised Draft Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment of Selected Facilities in Washington, 88th Regional Support Command</i>	0.6 mi north	None
Shantry 2015a	1686860	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the E Street Outfall Project, Tumwater, Thurston County, Washington</i>	0.8 mi north	None
Wilson 2008b	1352036	<i>Results of Burial Identification Investigations at the Union Cemetery / Pioneer-Calvary Cemetery, Thurston County, Washington</i>	0.5 mi southwest	None

2.2.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

There are two historic-period and no precontact archaeological sites within 1 mi of the APE. Site 45TN470 is located approximately 0.6 mi to the northeast of the APE (Shantry 2015b). This site was a moderately dense historic artifact scatter associated with early Euroamerican settlement of Tumwater. The site was recommended to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP because the artifacts were not in primary context (Shantry 2015a:20). DAHP has not yet determined eligibility based on

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those recommendations. The second historic-period site is the Pioneer Cemetery (Site 45TN298), discussed in Section 2.2.3 (Wilson 2008a).

The nearest precontact site (Site 45TN40) is a precontact shell midden on the shore of Capitol Lake that is located 1.4 mi to the north of the APE (Free and Tarver 1963).

2.2.3 Cemeteries

The nearest cemetery is the Pioneer Cemetery (Site 45TN298), located 0.5 mi to the southeast of the APE. It was founded in 1909 (DAHP n.d.). Controlled mechanical excavation carried out in support of roadway improvements identified 16 unmarked grave shafts at the edge of the cemetery (Wilson 2008b). The grave shafts were identified as outlines in the soil above the level of the actual burials. No burials were excavated. Due to the discovery of the burial locations, the City of Tumwater changed the route of the project to avoid the burials.

2.2.4 Historic Maps

The earliest map depicting the APE is the Bureau of Land Management's General Land Office (GLO) survey plat of 1854, which showed the Deschutes River with two saw mills along its banks north of the APE. The APE itself was shown west of the "Road to Cowlitz Landing" on Bush Prairie. A development under the name "Kindred" was located within the vicinity of the APE, and Jesse Ferguson and Nelson Barnes, two of Tumwater's earliest pioneers, owned lands just south and west of the APE (GLO 1854a, 1854b).

By 1937, topographic maps of the area showed Highway 99 running through the APE along the same route known today as Capitol Blvd. SE. Some development appeared alongside the roadway. A 1944 topographic map depicted east-west Trosper Rd. intersecting with Highway 99 at the present interchange. In 1958, topographic maps showed that development had continued to grow around an increasingly significant intersection at Trosper Rd. and Highway 99. Additional crossings appeared north and south of Trosper Rd., but these crossing streets were only a block or two long. By 1966, topographic maps included I-5. The existing cloverleaf interchange at Trosper Rd. was in place by that time. Commercial development had continued to grow along Capitol Blvd., or the old Highway 99, to the east. By 1969, historic aerials showed the APE much as it is today, minus the late twentieth-century buildings that have since joined older roadside development (NETR 1937, 1944, 1958, 1966, 1969). No Sanborn Fire Insurance maps exist for the APE, as development was relatively sparse in the area before the 1950s.

2.2.5 Native American Place Names

The nearest recorded village to the project area was *stacásabc*, located approximately 3 mi north at the head of Budd Inlet at the present day town of Tumwater (Smith 1940). Smith (1940:14) notes that the people of *stacásabc* joined the Nisqually Reservation after the Treaty of Medicine Creek

was signed in 1854. Near Olympia, there was a village called bls-tcÉ'txud, translated as “frequented by blackbears” (Hilbert et al. 2001:306). Also in the vicinity of the APE is SpEkwa'L, meaning “cascade,” for the waterfall at Tumwater (Hilbert et al. 2001:306).

2.2.6 Historic Buildings, Structures, and Objects

There are 121 recorded resources within 1 mi of the APE. Of those 121, one building and one structure are listed in the NRHP, and DAHP found 24 resources ineligible for listing in the NRHP. DAHP has yet to determine the eligibility of the remaining 94 resources (DAHP 2017a).

The one NRHP-listed building within 1 mi of the APE is the Tumwater Methodist Church, located at 219 W B St. in Tumwater. It is approximately 0.8 mi north of the APE. The building was constructed in 1872, and was listed in the WHR and NRHP in 1984 (DAHP 2017a; Stevenson 1983).

The one NRHP-listed structure is the Capitol Boulevard Crossing, which has a period of significance beginning in 1925, although the bridge over the crossing was constructed in 1937. The crossing is roughly 0.9 mi north of the APE. It was listed in the NRHP in 1982 (DAHP 2017a; Soderberg 1979).

One additional NRHP-listed resource, although not within the 1 mi boundary, is located approximately 1.1 mi north of the APE. The Tumwater Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP in 1978, is significant as the first site of Euroamerican settlement in today's Washington. Centered around Tumwater Falls, the district reaches south along the Deschutes River from Tumwater Historical Park to just south of Boston St. SE (DAHP 2017a; Stevenson 1977).

2.2.7 DAHP Predictive Model

DAHP has generated a predictive model for the likelihood of encountering archaeological sites based on statewide information and large-scale factors. Information on geology, soils, site types, landforms, and features depicted on GLO maps were used to establish or predict probabilities for archaeological resources throughout the state. The DAHP model uses five categories of prediction: Low Risk, Moderately Low Risk, Moderate Risk, High Risk, and Very High Risk. The DAHP predictive model map indicated that the APE includes areas predicted to be of Moderate Risk for the discovery of archaeological sites.

3. Environmental Context

3.1 Topography and Geology

The APE is situated on one of a series of low hills and terraces overlooking the Deschutes River to the east as it flows toward Capitol Lake and Budd Inlet. Elevation across the APE is approximately 150 ft above mean sea level (amsl). Barnes Lake is approximately 0.2 mi to the northwest of the APE. The rolling landscape, cut by lakes, rivers, and ocean inlets is typical of the Puget Trough Physiographic region. This region runs from the border of Canada to the Willamette Valley of Oregon (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; Pojar and Mackinnon 2004). The topography was formed by recurring episodes of glaciation during the Pleistocene epoch, between 15,000 and 13,000 years ago (Thorson 1980). The Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran ice cap scoured and covered the Puget Sound region, making several advances and retreats (Pielou 1991; Porter and Swanson 1998). The last phase of this glaciation was the Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation. At its maximum extent about 14,000 years ago, the ice sheet extended across the Puget lowland between the Olympic Mountains and Cascade Range to approximately 50 mi south of Seattle.

Glacial activity, and the resulting floods when the glaciers melted, caused the area to be scoured and carved (Orr and Orr 2002:263). This resulted in the formation of north–south trending ridges interspersed with drainages in the Puget Sound area (Porter and Swanson 1998). Today the Puget Trough is characterized by rolling hills with rivers, lakes, and inlets, an area approximately 2,000 square mi in size (Thorson 1980). While there is evidence that humans had crossed onto the American continent by this time, the Puget Sound region itself would have been an inhospitable place until the landforms and sea levels stabilized in the Holocene period, circa 10,000 years ago.

The geology of the APE comprises Pleistocene Continental glacial outwash deposits and sand (DNR 2017). The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey characterized the soil type as Nisqually loamy fine sand. This is a soil formed of sandy glacial outwash on terraces. It is somewhat excessively drained with a deep water table (NRCS 2017). Archaeological sites are not likely to be found at great depth in this type of geology, and instead tend to be restricted to Holocene sediments atop the outwash deposits.

3.2 Climate and Vegetation

Between 12,000 and 7,000 years ago, major climate changes occurred throughout Western Washington, resulting in a warmer, drier climate than today's climate (Whitlock 1992). Shifts occurred between 6,000 and 5,000 years ago, causing a cooler, moister climate and altered the vegetation across the landscape. Mosaic-forest parkland shifted to the modern closed-canopy forest with a climate of cool summers and wet, mild winters (Suttles 1990:17).

Western Washington today is part of the *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western hemlock) vegetation zone. This vegetation zone has a wet, mild maritime climate. Latitude, elevation, and relative location to the mountain ranges can affect climatic variations within this zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:70–71). Lying in the rainshadow of the Olympic Mountains, the area typically has a precipitation range from 31–35 inches annually (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:88).

Dominant tree species in this vegetation zone include Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) (Pojar and Mackinnon 2004:30–42). Grand fir (*Abies grandis*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), and western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) are less common, but still present (Barnosky et al. 1987; Brubaker 1991; Franklin and Dyrness 1973:72; Whitlock 1992). Secondary species include red alder (*Alnus rubra*) and big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) (Franklin and Dyrness 1973).

During fieldwork, a wide variety of native and introduced plant species were observed, including Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and Garry oak (*Quercus garryana*), as well as assorted grasses and shrubs, most predominately English ivy (*Hedera helix*), but also vine-leaf maple (*Acer cissifolium*), holly (*Ilex* sp.), trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), low Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*), and landscaping grass.

3.3 Fauna

During precontact and ethnographic times, fauna was plentiful and diverse, and distributed according to microenvironments. Large mammals would have included deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (i.e., cougar, *Felis concolor*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*). Medium and small mammals consisted of red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and weasel (*Mustela frenata*) (Kruckeberg 1991; Larrison 1967).

Riverine and lacustrine species found in and around the Deschutes River and its drainages included all five species of salmon, freshwater fish (such as trout [*Oncorhynchus* sp.], whitefish [*Coregonus* sp.], and eels [*Anguillidae* sp.]), otter (*Lutra canadensis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and waterfowl (*Aix* and *Anas* sp.) (Kruckeberg 1991; Larrison 1967; Suttles and Lane 1990).

Important marine shellfish species included butter clam (*Saxidomus giganteus*), littleneck clam (*Protothaca staminea*), horse clam (*Schizothorus nuttalli*, *S. capax*), geoduck (*Panopea generosa*), thin-shelled clam (*Protothaca tenerrima*), razor clam (*Siliqua patula*), and bay mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) (Suttles 1990:28). No fauna were observed in the vicinity of the APE during fieldwork.

4. Cultural Context

4.1 Precontact Background

After the retreat of the glaciers approximately 14,000 years ago, human occupation began in the Puget Sound region. Early sites are representative of camping or foraging locations. Cultural materials associated with early sites are often limited to culturally-modified stone, as the acidic soils of the Pacific Northwest tend to decay faunal bone and items made of bone, antler, and shell, but lithics are preserved (Nelson 1990:481).

4.1.1 *Paleo-Indian (~14,000 B.P. to 10,000 B.P.)*

There is evidence for human occupation across the Americas beginning during the Pleistocene to Holocene transition (Adovasio et al. 1990; Pringle 2011) including in Washington State (Kopperl et al. 2010; Waters et al. 2011:1122). After these very early finds, which are generally described as being accompanied by a very generalized forager toolkit, the earliest named horizon is that of the Clovis and/or Western Stemmed traditions, dating between 11,200 and 10,800 years before present (B.P.) (Dillehay 2000:5). These sites are characterized by a sophisticated lithic technology for large-game hunting, equivalent to the Upper Paleolithic of Europe (Fiedel 2000:41, 43). Diagnostic Clovis period assemblages include large, lanceolate points with fluting at the base, bone shafts, bone points with beveled bases, blades, blade cores, scrapers, retouched flakes, and hammerstones (Ames and Maschner 1999:65). Alaskan finds, circa 11,500 years ago, indicate that these early Americans also utilized a broad spectrum of plants and animals, in addition to being proficient in crafting stone tools that indicate a focus on large-game hunting (Potter et al. 2011:1061).

The settlement patterns of these early hunters reflect a high degree of mobility. These nomadic populations left settlers across all habitable zones of the Americas. Subsequent colonists turned from large-game hunting to economic intensification of region-specific, locally abundant resources. This period begins at the transition to Holocene conditions (10,000 B.P. in North America), and is termed the Archaic period (Dillehay 2000:7).

4.1.2 *Archaic (10,000 B.P. to 6000 B.P.)*

In the Ames and Maschner (1999) chronology of the interior Pacific Northwest, the period from 10,000 B.P. to around 6000 B.P. is known as the Archaic. This occupation is characterized by cobble-derived materials from what is known as the “Olcott” or “Cascade” phase, including other styles of leaf-shaped projectile points, as well as stemmed points, scrapers, utilized flakes, and blade cores made of basalts or dacite (Kidd 1964; Nelson 1990). Olcott sites are usually situated inland, on raised terraces. Artifact assemblages associated with the Archaic period are still dominated by lithic

tools, especially large projectile points used to hunt large game. The Olcott assemblage is characterized by leaf-shaped projectile points and cobble tools, and some bone and antler tools (Nelson 1990:483).

4.1.3 Pacific (6000 B.P. to 200 B.P.)

Ames and Maschner (1999) named the period from approximately 6000 B.P. to 200 B.P. the Pacific period and divided it into three phases—Early, Middle, and Late. It spans from the precontact to the late ethnographic period (Ames and Maschner 1999:90–96). This period sees the development of semi-subterranean pithouses and semi-permanent and permanent villages (Nelson 1990:483). The seasonal round developed, with more focus on fishing, hunting, and gathering plants in various microenvironments. In short, there is a shift from forager to collector strategies of settlement and subsistence organization (as defined by Binford 1980). Intensification of resources, innovations in technology, permanent winter village sites, and social stratification mark an increase in economic, social, and cultural complexity (Ames and Maschner 1999:87).

Early Pacific (6000 B.P. to 4000 B.P.)

Resource specialization is seen for the first time during the Early Pacific phase. Camas (*Camassia quamash*) and shellfish are prime examples of this specialization. An increase in food production and focus on intertidal resources also happened during this time. Another significant development during the Early Pacific phase is the evidence of human burials (Ames and Maschner 1999:90).

Middle Pacific (4000 B.P. to 1800/1500 B.P.)

Increased sedentism (as evidenced by shell middens), remnants of large cedar plank longhouses, villages, and canoes are seen in the Middle Pacific phase. Additionally, advances in bone and antler tool technology happened during this time, including the invention of the toggling harpoon. Groundstone was used for net weight, suggesting an expansion in fishing technology (Ames and Maschner 1999:94).

Late Pacific (1800/1500 B.P. to 200 B.P.)

An increase in mortuary rituals, a decline in chipped stone tool use, increasing tendencies toward sedentism, escalation in warfare, and shifts in population demographics were major developments of the Late Pacific phase. Intensification in wood-working is evidenced by heavy-duty tools (Ames and Maschner 1999:96). Developments in the Late Pacific phase continued into the ethnographic period. The beginning of the ethnographic period was when native populations were first introduced to European technologies and disease, for example in the smallpox epidemic of 1775 (Boyd 1999).

4.2 Ethnographic Background

The APE is within an area that has been assigned by ethnographers to Salish groups, including both the Nisqually, a Salish-speaking group that lived primarily along the Nisqually River and its tributaries (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Lane 1973), and the Sahehwamish, another Salish-speaking group that inhabited the inlets of southwest Puget Sound (Smith 1940).

Both the Nisqually and the Sahehwamish relied on aquatic and land resources. Salmon were taken in rivers, streams and creeks using nets, spears and fish traps. Medicinal and food plants including roots and berries were collected during seasonal forays to resource gathering localities. Large land mammals were hunted in forests and on prairies with bow and arrow, and smaller mammals were often trapped or snared (Suttles and Lane 1990).

Natural prairies were important resource areas for the Nisqually and Sahehwamish peoples. Prairie environments not only attracted and supported deer and elk populations for hunting, but also provided a variety of plant resources such as berries, nuts, and root foods such as wild onions and camas. Camas was especially important as a food resource, and camas bulbs were dug with hardwood sticks and baked in rock ovens that had been excavated into the earth. Once baked, the camas could be eaten or pounded and made into cakes for storage, trade, and transport (Suttles and Lane 1990; Thoms 1989).

Native peoples periodically burned the prairies in order to keep the land free of trees and underbrush and encourage the growth of medicinal and food plants (Norton 1979). These anthropogenically-maintained prairies also provided open areas for travel to and from villages along the Nisqually River as well as pasturage for horses. Horses were introduced to the Nisqually and Sahehwamish peoples in the 1790s. Horse racing was a favorite pastime and contests were held on natural prairies drawing large gatherings to watch the competitions and take part in the associated festivities (Carpenter 2002).

4.3 Historic Background

In 1844, an African-American Missouri farmer named George Washington Bush came west on the Oregon Trail with family and friends, including his former neighbor, Michael T. Simmons. When Bush, Simmons, and their pioneering party arrived in the Oregon Territory, they found that discriminatory laws kept the Bush family from owning land. With the help of John McLoughlin of the Hudson's Bay Company, Bush and Simmons gained permission to move farther north into the relatively unregulated areas of today's Washington state (Oldham 2004).

Bush and his family cared for the party's livestock in Oregon while Simmons led a scouting party north to the Puget Sound. In 1845, after Simmons had chosen a location at Tumwater Falls on the Deschutes River, the party, including members of the Bush, Simmons, McAllester, Kindred, and Jones families, along with two single men, Samuel Crocket and Jesse Ferguson, traveled down the

Columbia River to the Cowlitz River, which they followed to Cowlitz Landing. They then cut a road through the trees to Tumwater Falls. While Simmons launched a community he called New Market (Tumwater), the Bush family settled and farmed nearby prairie lands southeast of New Market. This area, which includes the APE at its northern end, became known as Bush Prairie (Oldham 2004).

With the help of the resident Nisqually tribe and the Hudson's Bay Company, the pioneers survived the first harsh winters, learned to dig for clams and harvest oysters, and traded for crops and materials. To stimulate cooperation, each member of the Bush family learned the Nisqually language. When new settlers followed the Bush-Simmons party north from Oregon along what became known as the Cowlitz Trail, they passed the Bush farm, often while in great need of supplies. Many relied on the generosity of Bush and his wife Isabella, who gained a reputation for welcoming and supporting newcomers. Their farm flourished while other new residents built up the banks of the Deschutes River. Additions like Simmons' grist mill, constructed in the winter of 1846–1847, helped support the growing community (Oldham 2004).

In 1846, two men arrived at the south end of Puget Sound by boat. Lathrop Smith and Edmund Sylvester had travelled down the Puget Sound to settle at the southern terminus, the future site of Washington's state capital. Smith was elected to the 1848 Oregon territorial legislature, but drowned on his way to his first session. Sylvester inherited his land by value of their shared claim, and after adventuring to the California Gold Fields, returned to the Puget Sound. He bought additional land, and founded Olympia, which, in 1851, hosted the area's U.S. Custom's House, securing its position as the seat of government. Soon, steamboats were regularly crossing up and down the length of the Puget Sound, linking growing communities, stimulating trade, bringing news, and ferrying passengers (Wilma 2003).

As the future Washington Territory grew, discriminatory practices threatened the Bush farm, as only white settlers could claim land under the Donation Land Act. However, the Bush family was so admired that when Washington Territory was separated from Oregon in 1853, the territory's new legislature was established at Olympia, and the body argued for an exception to exclusionary laws on behalf of George Bush and his sons. In 1854, that exception was granted and the Bush family officially gained ownership of their property (Oldham 2004; Wilma 2003).

By 1863, New Market had changed its name to Tumwater, a Chinook word for waterfall. Early residents of Tumwater used the power of the falls to launch sawmills and flouring mills. By the 1870s, when Olympia was, like so many regional towns, competing to be the western terminus of a new transcontinental railroad, Tumwater looked forward to expanding the market for the local prunes, wood, leather goods, furniture, and flour produced along the banks of the Deschutes. When Tacoma was chosen as the terminus, the region's residents decided to build their own railroad, completing a 15-mi link to the Northern Pacific connection in Tenino in 1878 (Stevenson 1996a:48).

In 1889, Washington was granted statehood, and Olympia became the new state capital. It was a period of civic improvement. Residents completed a new water system in Olympia, a new bridge over the Deschutes River in Tumwater, and a streetcar powered by electricity generated at Tumwater

Falls. However, by the mid-1890s, an economic downturn and a series of fires had diminished the amount of industry on the Deschutes River. When brewer Leopold Schmidt arrived in Olympia in 1895 on a capital campaign, he tested the artesian waters in Tumwater, and soon bought an old tannery on the banks of the Deschutes. He sold his stake in his Butte, Montana, breweries and came west to open the Capital Brewing Company in 1896. Schmidt would soon change the company's name to the Olympia Brewing Company, and the brewery would grow into a well-known Washington business and a significant local employer, flourishing until Prohibition (Stevenson 1996a:74).

In the early twentieth century, transportation systems changed rapidly with technological advances, including the personal automobile. In 1916, the old bridge over the Deschutes River was replaced by a concrete span, and advancements in aeronautics made barnstorming exhibitions more common in the prairies south of Tumwater, which later became the local airport. On Puget Sound, Olympia was filling the mud flats that made water travel difficult at low tide; by then, however, the age of the steamboats was coming to a close as cars and trucks began to replace the traditional water traffic. By the 1920s, the final steamboats were making their last runs (Stevenson 1996a:109).

In the 1930s, as the nation struggled with the effects of the Great Depression, prohibition was repealed. Leopold Schmidt's sons returned to the brewing business, constructing a new brewery with state-of-the-art equipment south of the original and establishing associated amenities that continue to define Tumwater today, including the philanthropic Olympia-Tumwater Foundation, which developed Tumwater Falls Park on the riverbank west of the original brewery. The Schmidt family would continue to run the Olympia Brewing Company until 1983, when they sold it to Pabst Brewing Company.

Other changes were taking place in the 1930s. The Old Highway 99 from Olympia to Tumwater was replaced with a straighter bypass and the new Carlyon Bridge was constructed. Local businesses grew up along the new route in the 1930s, including the first Thompson's market, which was located, along with service stations, at what became known as Thompson's Corner at the northwest corner of the Capitol Blvd. SE and Trospen Rd. intersection (Echtle 2014; Stevenson 2016).

During World War II, the South Puget Sound's port and airport were dedicated to the war effort. At the end of the war, Tumwater and neighboring south Olympia saw a wave of retail development as both Tumwater Square and the Wildwood Center were constructed on Capitol Blvd. and began to attract grocers, hardware stores, meat markets, and pharmacies (Stevenson 2016).

That wave of development would soon be eclipsed. In 1948, legislators began to plan for a new freeway to be paid for by federal interstate highway funds. Plans called for a 200-ft wide swath of roadway between Oregon and Canada. While officials debated over the route of the freeway in the early 1950s, when the cost estimates were completed, Tumwater officials saw that the freeway would inevitably cut through their downtown. When the freeway opened in 1958, it had taken out historic-period saloons, hotels, and markets, as well as approximately 90 homes, but it had also been

designed to stimulate additional growth. A cloverleaf interchange at Trosper Rd. in the APE drew additional traffic and associated development to the south end of Tumwater (Stevenson 1996b).

In the 1960s and beyond, Tumwater welcomed many new businesses and business centers, including South Gate, at the northeast corner of the interchange, and the Tye Motor Inn at the southwest corner. The Tye Motor Inn started as a modest mid-century hotel in 1958, but grew to include multiple banquet spaces, the famed Tom Tom Room, and temporary rooms and cabanas for legislators and the lobbyists who wanted direct access to them. Lost to fire twice, the Tye Motor Inn was later replaced by regional businesses including Fred Meyer (Dougherty 2006).

Starting in the 1970s, Tumwater and neighboring cities Olympia and Lacey embraced regional planning, collaborating on intercity transit and transportation, public safety, waste management, and services like a shared library system. During this era, Tumwater worked to improve Capitol Blvd. both north and south of Trosper Rd., securing additional right-of-way, widening and paving the roadway, adding curbs and sidewalks, and improving the intersections. In the 1980s, Tumwater constructed a new City Hall and annexed the Olympia airport and its surrounding acres. Tumwater continued to grow through the end of the twentieth century, attracting large retailers, new housing developments, and acquiring new land through annexation. Today it is a metropolitan partner in the management and growth of Thurston County (Barclift 1996).

5. Expectations for Hunter-Fisher-Gatherer, Ethnographic Period, Historic Indian, and Historic Euroamerican Cultural Resources

The APE is considered to have a moderate probability for the discovery of archaeological sites. The modern history of disturbance associated with the construction and use of I-5 is likely to have compromised any record of Native American activities. Map research demonstrates that there was only minimal use of the APE in the historic period. Therefore, HRA expects that there is a moderate likelihood of finding cultural resources in the vicinity.

Many types of archaeological materials could be encountered during construction activities. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Precontact archaeological materials and features (ethnographic-period materials would include artifacts or features the same as those for precontact timeframes possibly with the inclusion of some historic-period items), including:
 - o Stone tools and flaking debris;
 - o Antler or non-sawed bone fragments;
 - o Charcoal concentrations and darkened earth;
 - o Fire-modified rock; or
 - o Food and technological materials from plants and animals.
- Historic-period archaeological materials, including:
 - o Low-fired and bisque ceramics with subdued colors, or blue/pink willow-like design; thick-bodied pieces indicating crockery;
 - o Non-tempered glass; violet-colored glass; stopper-topped glass jars or bottles; press-capped (cork gasket liner) heavy-walled soda or liquor bottles (not twist-top, thin-walled); zinc and vitreous glass-lidded glass canning jars with colored body;
 - o Miscellaneous fragments of metal (or plated) clothing closures (hooks and eyes, and suspender fittings, but not zippers), shell buttons, fragments of bakelite houseware, celluloid;

- o Sawed animal bone and fruit pits;
- o Enameled ironware;
- o Punch-opened and solder-sealed beverage cans; solder-sealed food tins; (not thin-walled aluminum and welded-steel cans);
- o Older automotive parts;
- o Knob-and-tube electrical insulators; or
- o Construction materials such as cut nails, concrete, milled lumber, brick, and metal rebar, hardware, and implements.

6. Field Strategy and Methods

6.1 Archaeological Inventory

HRA submitted an underground utility locate request prior to carrying out fieldwork in compliance with Washington State RCW 19.122. Work along I-5 was permitted by WSDOT (permit number GP-50957 issued May 26, 2017). Per the requirements of this permit, HRA archaeologists notified the Olympic Region Traffic Management Center 30 minutes prior to commencing work along I-5.

In the field, HRA archaeologists used a combination of pedestrian reconnaissance and subsurface probing to investigate unpaved areas within the APE. Pedestrian reconnaissance involved archaeologists walking transects spaced at 5-meter (m) intervals and systematically examining exposed soil and ground surfaces for archaeological artifacts or anthropogenic soils. GeoEngineers identified areas of concern for potentially hazardous materials from prior industrial activities (Fredericy et al. 2017). HRA archaeologists carried out pedestrian survey across all accessible portions of the APE but, as a safety precaution, did not excavate in the unpaved portions of the areas of concern for potential hazardous materials (Figure 6-1).

HRA conducted subsurface examination using shovel and auger probes across the APE. Shovel probes (SPs) were hand-excavated, circular, and approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter. They were dug to approximately 50 cm below ground surface (bgs) and then extended using a 5-inch bucket auger placed in the bottom of SPs. In most cases, these auger probes continued to 2 m bgs. All soils were screened through ¼-inch mesh.

The sediments observed in each probe hole were described on the SP form and in the field supervisor's field notes, including any evidence of subsurface disturbances and cultural material integrity. All probes were completely backfilled, and their locations were plotted using GPS technology. No materials were collected.

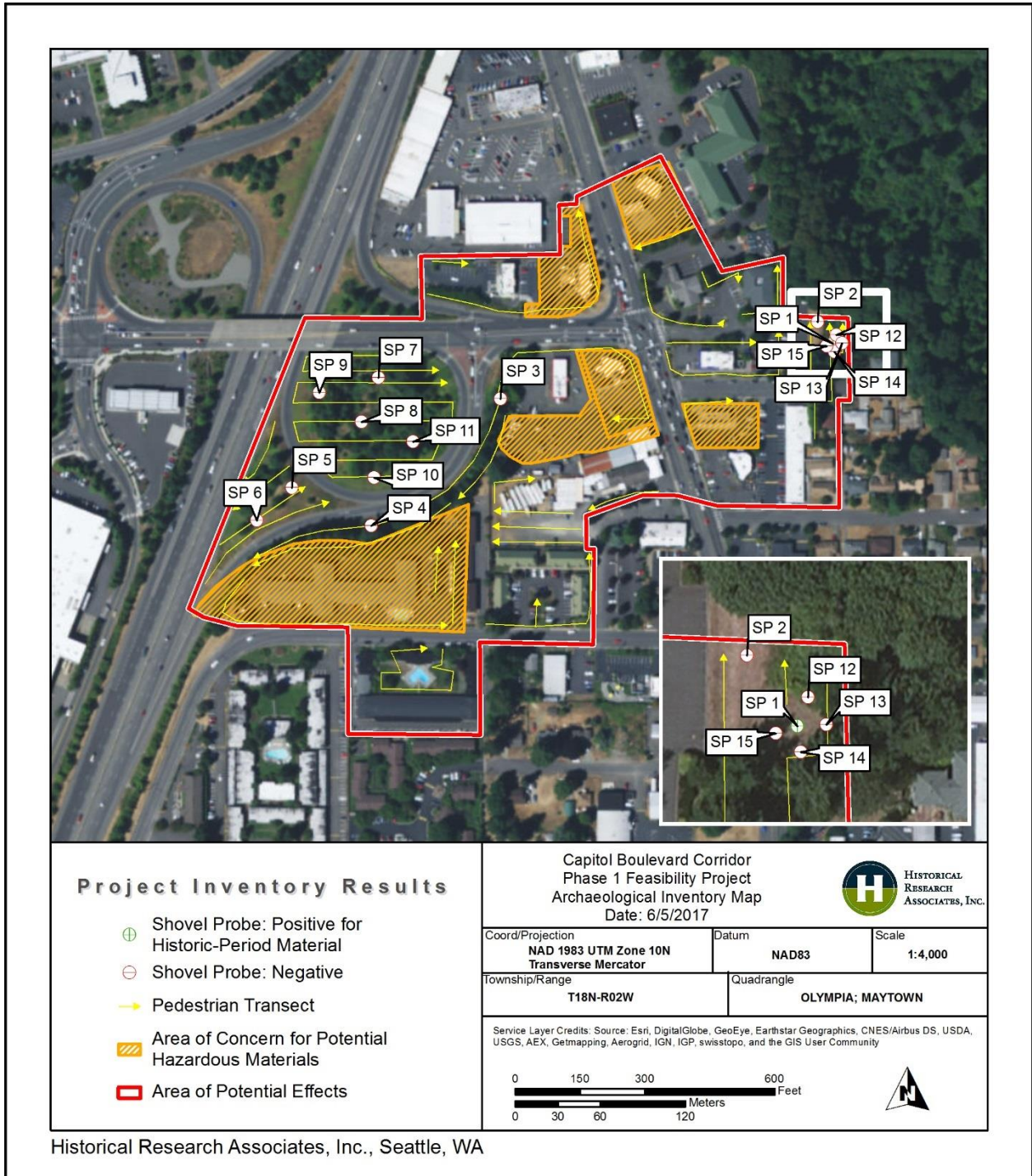


Figure 6-1. Results of fieldwork in the APE showing the areas of concern for potential hazardous materials.

6.2 Architectural Inventory

HRA examined the online Thurston County Parcel Viewer and the WISAARD database and identified four parcels within the APE that contain buildings or structures that are more than 50 years old and have not been recently surveyed. HRA documented these buildings at a reconnaissance level and evaluated their eligibility for listing in the WHR and the NRHP under NRHP Criterion C. As per DAHP guidelines, HRA staff prepared an historic property inventory form (HPI) for each resource.

The buildings evaluated as part of the present study include:

- Holiday House Apartments, 301 Lee St. SW, Parcel No. 12834443800 (constructed 1961);
- Thompson's Furniture Co., 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, Parcel No. 12834440901 (constructed 1959);
- Line-X of Olympia, 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE, Parcel No. 12834440701 (constructed 1946); and
- Residence, 113 Linda St. SE, Parcel No. 44100201100 (constructed 1953).

7. Archaeological and Architectural Inventory Results

7.1 Archaeological Inventory

7.1.1 Pedestrian Survey

On May 30 and June 1, 2017, HRA archaeologists Carol Schultze, PhD, RPA and T. Dan Focke, BA, carried out fieldwork in the APE (Figure 7-1). Conditions were cool and overcast with intermittent light rain and temperature ranges in the 60 degrees Fahrenheit. HRA archaeologists sought out unpaved locations where there was the potential to observe soils. These were largely landscaped public lands surrounding sidewalks or planted areas between parking lots, called planter strips (Figure 7-2). The upper layers of planter strips are very likely to be disturbed or non-native sediment, making them a lower probability location for the discovery of intact cultural resources. This does not preclude the possibility of intact deposits being found at greater depths. However, the geologic environment of the APE is a Pleistocene-era sandy glacial outwash that is not conducive to the discovery of deeply buried sites (see Section 3-1). Additionally, many of these were in areas of concern for potential hazardous materials (see Figure 6-1); therefore, the planter strips were visually inspected for surface evidence of cultural resources, but no SPs were attempted within them.



Figure 7-1. HRA archaeologist conducting pedestrian survey in the APE; view northeast.



Figure 7-2. Planter strip surrounded by paved surfaces in the APE; view east.

Areas not covered in impervious surface were relatively heavily vegetated (see Section 3.2) with both lawn grass and wild ground cover, particularly English ivy (Figure 7-3). Surface survey identified unpaved land at the eastern extent of the APE at the edge of the broader Deschutes River drainage system that did not show obvious signs of disturbance. This area was also outside the areas of concern for potential hazardous materials and was selected for subsurface investigation (Figure 7-4). The areas adjacent to I-5 were also walked in 5-m-interval transects. English ivy was thick in these locations, which had a negative impact on surface visibility. Modern roadway trash was also observed in these areas. There was clear evidence of modern encampments and impromptu modern dumpsites created by homeless persons in these areas. No surface cultural resources were observed.



Figure 7-3. Typical ground cover in the APE; view north.



Figure 7-4. Overview of the location of SP 1; view east.

7.1.2 Shovel Probes

A total of 15 SPs were excavated across the APE (Appendix A; see Figure 6-1). Excavation of SP 1 encountered several fragments of fired red brick at 48 to 53 cm bgs. This was beneath a 40 cm thick lens of obviously disturbed upper material and at the transition to a light brown sandy substratum that had the potential to be an intact subsoil. An auger probe in SP 1 was excavated to 200 cm and found this same sandy sediment to that depth (Figure 7-5). Although the fired red brick was not diagnostic as to time period, the context suggested the possibility of a historic-period deposit beneath the redeposited dirt. To investigate this possibility, HRA archaeologists placed an additional four radial SPs in cardinal directions at 5-m intervals (SPs 12 through 15). These SPs encountered the same stratigraphic profile, but no additional artifacts were found. Non-diagnostic red brick alone does not comprise an archaeological site or isolate. It was returned to SP 1 prior to backfilling.



Figure 7-5. SP 1 at 200 cm showing auger probe below 50 cm.

The remainder of the SPs were dug in the unpaved areas adjacent to I-5 (Figure 7-6, see Figure 6-1). All SPs encountered a surface stratum with roots and decomposing organic material overlaying sandy deposits (Figure 7-7). Modern and non-diagnostic debris was found in this upper stratum, including fragments of bottle glass and pieces of plastic. The most complicated stratigraphy was found in SP 8 and SP 10. There, the light brown medium-fine grain sand was interbedded with a black and white coarse-grained sand of unknown origin. The auger probe in SP 10 encountered subsurface non-diagnostic construction debris at 110 to 112 cm bgs. This consisted of rusted metal and two pieces of concrete. This find indicates significant and deep ground disturbance and/or infilling took place in this area, likely during the construction of the I-5 on and off ramps. The material is not likely to constitute a cultural resource as it is non-diagnostic, redeposited debris.



Figure 7-6. Excavation of SP 11 near I-5 off ramp; view southeast.



Figure 7-7. SP 6 at 200 cm showing transition from upper loamy sand to lower yellowish-brown sand.

7.2 Architectural Inventory

As noted in Section 6.2, HRA staff surveyed four buildings within the APE. Survey was conducted on the morning of May 25, 2017, under sunny conditions. Architectural historian Chrisanne Beckner photographed publicly visible elevations of all four buildings; took field notes on details like construction materials, style, and integrity; and evaluated each resource against WHR criteria and NRHP Criterion C (Table 7-1).

Table 7-1. Surveyed Resources.

Address	Date of Construction	HRA's Eligibility Recommendation
1 301 Lee St. SW	1961	Not eligible
2 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE	1959	Not eligible
3 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE	1946	Not eligible
4 113 Linda St. SE	1953	Not eligible

7.2.1 301 Lee St. SW

According to the Thurston County Assessor, the apartment buildings at 301 Lee St. SW were constructed in 1961 (Thurston County Assessor 2017a) (Figures 7-8–7-13). The complex was designed to be private and enclosed. Buildings are linked together and face toward a central space with grassy lawns, concrete walkways, and a shared swimming pool. The southernmost building is a wide, rectangular, side-gabled, two-story mass with crossing single-story, gabled wings on the north and south. An office building is centrally located along the north end of the complex, flanked east and west by privacy fencing and the gabled ends of the east and west wings. The buildings face the interior, leaving the rear of the northernmost office building and the gabled ends of the east and west buildings facing Lee St. SW. With the privacy fencing, the complex provides a nearly bare face to the street. The privacy fencing is constructed of vertical boards topped by wood lattice, and the windowless exterior walls of the northernmost building and the gabled ends of the east and west wings are minimally adorned with ornamental concrete blocks with starburst designs.

Inside the box-like complex is a wide lawn with concrete walkways and a central L-shaped swimming pool, toward which all the apartments in the surrounding buildings face. The northernmost building, which is the office building, and the east and west wings are a single story tall, while the southern building is two stories tall. The apartment blocks are modest in style, rectangular, constructed on a poured concrete foundation, clad in T1-11 or other wood sheet, and topped by compositional gable roofs. All original windows have been replaced with vinyl-framed, sliding windows. While the apartment blocks are modest, with recessed entries, concrete stoops,

deep, overhanging eaves, and few decorative elements, the two-story block includes a balcony across the internal wall supported by simple square posts with diamond shapes in the railing. The office block on the north wall is slightly more ornamental, constructed of concrete block with a modest prow-shaped projection on its south wall and decorative, vertical boards under a deeply projecting eave with prominent rafter tails on its south-facing elevation. Windows are aluminum-framed and include deep, projecting concrete sills.



Figure 7-8. 301 Lee St. SW façade; view southwest.



Figure 7-9. The north-facing façade of the office building at 301 Lee St. SW; view southwest.



Figure 7-10. The west wall of the complex at 301 Lee St. SW; view southeast.



Figure 7-11. Office building façade at 301 Lee St. SW, with swimming pool; view southwest.



Figure 7-12. 301 Lee St. SW, single-story and two-story apartments along the east wall of the complex; view southwest.



Figure 7-13. Entry details at a single-story apartment at 301 Lee St. SW; view southeast.

7.2.2 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE

According to the Thurston County Assessor, the building at 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE was first constructed in 1959, with additions dating to 2000 (Thurston County Assessor 2017b) (Figures 7-14–7-19). The building is a one-part commercial block, constructed as a long, rectangular building with a front facing gable and an additional storefront added to the gabled façade. The building sits on a foundation of concrete block, is constructed of concrete block, and is topped primarily by a compositional gabled roof; the projecting storefront is topped by a flat roof, likely of torched down asphalt. The building faces Capitol Blvd. SE to the east.

The primary façade includes a concrete porch sheltering under an extended eave supported by four simple square, wood posts on wood bases. The building's façade includes paired, central swinging doors with glazing and brass kickplates. The doors are flanked north and south by large wood-framed, two-light display windows with decorative, non-operable wood shutters. On the façade's southeast corner is a wrapping window of glass block. Above the façade, the extending eave is boxed, clad in T1-11, and used as a backdrop for signage. The building is home to Thompson's Furniture Co. While the building's north elevation is obscured by a neighboring building and fencing, the building's south elevation is visible. The elevation includes concrete block pilasters between four single-light wood-framed windows with wood shutters and wood flower boxes. The main building is topped by a compositional roof.

From the building's south and west (rear) elevation, it is clear that additions have been made. The primary building is a modified L shape, with an original, narrower gabled wing extending to the west of the main building with its own flat-roofed addition to its west. The addition includes a second exterior door on its west elevation flanked by vinyl-framed windows. It faces a concrete pad sheltering under a shed porch roof supported by simple square posts. A simple, rectangular, flat-roofed addition is located to its south and is clad in vertical boards or wood sheet and includes a metal skirt at the foundation line. It has a single window on its south elevation and a door and square wood porch on the west. A final, simple, additional gabled building is located northwest of the original building and is clad in similar materials. All these western additions appear to date to 2000, based on their materials and utilitarian shapes and styles. The parcel also includes a number of shipping containers, at least one of which has been converted to a small retail space. These are not being recorded at this time due to their temporary nature.



Figure 7-14. 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, façade and south elevation; view northeast.



Figure 7-15. 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, façade; view west.



Figure 7-16. 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, entry; view west.



Figure 7-17. 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, south elevation; view northwest.



Figure 7-18. 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, south elevation; view northwest.



Figure 7-19. 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, rear (*west*) elevation; view northeast.

7.2.3 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE

According to the Thurston County Assessor, the building at 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE was first constructed in 1946, with additions dating to 1977 (Thurston County Assessor 2017c) (Figures 7-20–7-24). The building, which is two-stories tall on its east-facing façade and one-story tall to the west, sits on a foundation of poured concrete, is constructed of hollow clay block with a brick façade, and is topped by a front-gabled roof on the single story and a flat roof on the two-story mass.

The two-story mass faces east, is clad in brick on the primary façade, and includes one entry door at the southwest corner paired with two vinyl-framed lights to the north, and a single, one-over-one vinyl-framed window at the northeast corner. This window replaced an entry door identical to the door on the southwest corner. Both are topped by wood address panels. The building's first floor is topped by a projecting fabric awning. The second floor includes two windows, a sliding aluminum-framed window over the entry door and a wider, two-part, wood-framed window to the north. All windows include projecting brick sills except for the window that replaced an earlier entry door. The building's south elevation is obscured by privacy fencing, but reveals that the gabled, single-story mass to the west is wider than the original office block and is clad in metal siding.

While the entry on the east suggests that the building's original entry may have faced Capitol Blvd. SE, the building's north elevation is now the commercial entry, with aluminum-framed double doors with glazing topped by aluminum-framed transoms and flanked by vertical, aluminum-framed display windows. An original door on the north elevation of the two-story mass has been enclosed, although the brick framing remains in place, along with an original window and a concrete lined planter box. To the north of the building is an added carport framed in metal with a standing seam metal roof. To the west of the two-story mass is the 1977 addition, which includes a series of nine garage bays with overhead doors.



Figure 7-20. 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE, façade; view west.



Figure 7-21. 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE, east and north elevations; view southwest.



Figure 7-22. 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE, north elevation; view southwest.



Figure 7-23. 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE, south and east elevations; view northwest.



Figure 7-24. 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE, façade detail; view west.

7.2.4 113 Linda St. SE

According to the Thurston County Assessor, the residence at 113 Linda St. SE was constructed in 1953 (Thurston County Assessor 2017d) (Figures 7-25–7-27). The building is roughly square or rectangular, sits on a concrete block foundation, is clad in narrow, vertical boards, and is topped by a side-gabled compositional roof with an extended eave over the central entry. The building faces north and includes a partial wood-framed porch across the primary façade, with stairs constructed of concrete and vertical scored or wire-cut brick. The central entry is flanked east and west by aluminum-framed sliding windows. Aluminum-framed windows are also visible on the west elevation, and a secondary aluminum-framed door is located under a wood-framed shed porch roof on the east elevation. The west elevation includes additional aluminum-framed windows.



Figure 7-25. 113 Linda St. SE, façade; view south.



Figure 7-26. 113 Linda St. SE, north and west elevations; view southeast.



Figure 7-27. 113 Linda St. SE, north and east elevations; view southwest.

8. Architectural Evaluation

8.1 Washington Heritage Register Criteria

To qualify for listing in the WHR, a resource must meet the following criteria (DAHP 2017b):

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

8.2 National Register of Historic Places Criteria

The criteria for listing a property in the NRHP require that, in addition to a building being over 50 years of age and possessing integrity, it must meet at least one of the following criteria, outlined in 36 CFR 60.4 (National Park Service [NPS] 1997):

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

8.3 Integrity

“Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance” (NPS 1997) and is related to how a property's physical features are tied to and convey its history and story. It is based on “...why, where and when a property is important.” In order to retain integrity, a property must retain most of the seven aspects of integrity, which are as follows:

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

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

8.4 WHR and NRHP Evaluations

8.4.1 301 Lee St. SW, Holiday House Apartments

This resource is being evaluated under WHR criteria and NRHP Criterion C only. The multi-family housing complex at 301 Lee St. SW is an example of a modern one- and two-story apartment complex designed around a courtyard for privacy. The complex, taken together with its courtyard and swimming pool, is a modest example of modern multi-family housing, featuring the wide, horizontal façades commonly found on apartment blocks, and the full-width second floor balcony on the southern block that is similar to those that can be found on motels and apartments throughout the U.S. The complex features few other stylistic details, with the exception of the visible beams at the office's roofline, its prow front, and its decorative concrete block.

Known as Holiday House Apartments, the complex resembles the region's midcentury motor inns, and dates from the same era as the demolished Tyee Motor Inn that was located across I-5 from this property in 1958 and had become a popular destination for legislators by the early 1960s. However, the Tyee Motor Lodge was much larger and grew in significance because of its associations with historic legislative culture. Research did not reveal that the Holiday House Apartments share that documented history.

The building complex retains some elements of modern design, evidenced in its massing and minor ornamental details. HRA recommends that the building complex is a modest example of this common multi-family type, and one of many in the Olympia and Tumwater region, as so many of the region's residents are in the area temporarily due to their association with the legislative calendar. Under WHR criteria and NRHP Criterion C, the building complex, including the buildings, the setting, and the swimming pool, possesses the typical features of its type, period, and method of construction, but is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value.

The complex appears to feature integrity of location and setting, as it remains on its original parcel and retains an original landscape plan. The complex does not retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as all original siding and windows have been replaced with incompatible materials. The building complex retains reduced integrity of feeling and association, as only part of the complex retains its original use and overall multi-family orientation. The office building has been

altered to act as a retail and service space, and no longer serves as the apartment complex's offices alone.

HRA recommends that while the apartment complex possesses some of the elements of modern and contemporary architecture, it does not possess enough integrity from its period of construction to qualify for listing in the WHR or the NRHP under Criterion C. As the building complex is relatively young, alterations and additions that appear to date from the early twenty-first century have not gained historic significance of their own.

8.4.2 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE

This resource is being evaluated under WHR criteria and NRHP Criterion C only. The building at 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE is a one-part commercial block with very few distinctive elements of any particular type or style, with the exception of its façade. The building is constructed of common materials, particularly concrete block, in a simple, rectangular plan, with an added storefront with added parapet and a modest entry of swinging doors and picture windows. As relayed by Mary Blakely, an employee of Thompson's Furniture Co., the building's plan dates from its period of construction, when the front of the building was devoted to retail and the rear of the building was the owners' residence.

The Thompson family originally constructed a feed store at this location in the 1940s. The Thompsons also owned a market and fueling stations at this intersection, earning it the name "Thompson's Corner." The original 1940s building burned down in 1949 and was then reconstructed. The present building, completed in 1959, was first used as an antique and used furniture store. In the late 1970s, the Thompson family began selling new furnishings as well (Stevenson 2016). Employee Mary Blakely believes that the signage and the parapet may have been repainted and reclad in the 1980s.

The building is not a distinctive example of commercial or modern architecture from the mid-twentieth century. While one-part commercial blocks are often records of their time, and a 1959 example might be expected to feature modern forms, materials, or signage, this example is utilitarian and modular, adorned with minor details like non-functioning shutters, flower boxes, and glass block to give the simple plan additional character. These elements do not identify the building as a good example of any particular type, period, or method of construction. HRA recommends that the building is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value.

The building features integrity of location and setting, as it remains part of the fabric of Capitol Blvd. SE's retail corridor in Tumwater. It retains reduced integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as it has been altered by additions on the west end, including temporary buildings and additions dating to 2010 and alterations to the parapet dating from outside the historic period. The building features integrity of feeling and association, as it has been the site of the Thompson

Furniture Co. since at least 1972 and has been part of the retail corridor since its completion in 1959.

HRA recommends that the building is not significant under Criterion C for its architectural character and retains reduced integrity from its date of construction. HRA recommends that the building does not qualify for listing in the WHR or the NRHP under Criterion C.

8.4.3 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE

This resource is being evaluated under WHR criteria and NRHP Criterion C only. The building at 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE is an amalgamation of a variety of types and styles. The square, two-part commercial building that faces Capitol Blvd. SE features some elements of its period of construction (1946). The building is constructed of hollow clay block with a second story façade and pilasters clad in painted, wire-cut brick. The building appears to have had two entry doors on the façade originally, but the northern door has been enclosed with a vinyl-framed window, and the primary façade is now located on the north elevation, where a metal framed entry door flanked by windows has been added and now acts as the primary entrance.

According to local historian Don Trospen, the building was used by a plumber until Terrell Poage and his son Earl purchased the building in the mid-1970s for an automotive center (Trospen 2010). The 1977 addition greatly enlarged the building, adding nine garage bays to the west and a carport to the north. The additions are approximately 40 years old and have not yet reached an age to be evaluated for historic significance of their own. HRA recommends that due to additions that took place outside the historic period, the building no longer represents a good example of its type, period, or method of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value.

The building features integrity of location and setting, as it remains on its original parcel within the commercial corridor along Capitol Blvd. SE in Tumwater. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as the building has been greatly enlarged by the addition of garage bays clad in new materials and alterations to the façade, which include moving the primary entrance to another elevation and enclosing an original entry door with incompatible materials. The lack of a projecting brick sill and the existence of an address panel similar to the one above the southeast door suggests that this change occurred outside the historic period, perhaps when other additions took place in the 1970s. The building features reduced integrity of feeling and association, as the building is no longer occupied by its original tenant and has changed uses.

The building, which has changed with the evolution of commercial businesses at the Trospen Rd. interchange, was constructed in the historic period, but was altered within the last 50 years. HRA recommends that due to a lack of integrity and alterations to the building's use, patterns of fenestration, and materials, the building does not qualify for listing in the WHR or the NRHP under Criterion C.

8.4.4 113 Linda St. SE

This resource is being evaluated under WHR criteria and NRHP Criterion C only. The single-family residence at 113 Linda St. SE in Tumwater is a modest example of a Cape Cod Revival home, a common type featuring simple massing, a symmetrical façade, and minimal ornament. Cape Cod style homes often feature some elaboration at the central, primary entry, and Washington examples commonly include wood shutters. This example, while it features the simple massing and symmetry on the façade, includes no ornament at the entry, features aluminum-framed windows rather than wood-framed windows with shutters, and includes an added porch constructed of wood, brick, and concrete. The building is not a good example of its type, period, or method of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value.

The building features integrity of location and setting, as it remains on a residential street in Tumwater with other houses of a similar vintage. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as the building features what appears to be an added porch and replacement windows. Although aluminum-framed windows are not uncommon on houses of this era, they are likely not original to a Cape Cod Revival home. The building features integrity of feeling and association, as it retains its original use and overall domestic character.

HRA recommends that the building is not a significant example of its type, period, or method of construction, retains reduced integrity, and does not qualify for the WHR or the NRHP under Criterion C.

9. Summary and Recommendations

HRA archaeologists examined all accessible areas of the APE. The SPs excavated across the APE encountered only non-diagnostic historic- or modern-period construction materials. Some of this debris was found at a depth of 3.6 ft, indicating that the cloverleaf and off ramp portions of the APE were subject to considerable ground disturbance during construction. The material is not likely to constitute a cultural resource as it is non-diagnostic, redeposited debris. The project description provided by the client indicates that excavation in this area may go as deep as 8 ft, or 2.44 m, meaning that this buried debris is likely to be exposed by construction crews while completing the Project. Given the location directly adjacent to the off ramp, it is unlikely to constitute a recordable archaeological resource. However, construction crews should be made aware of the potential for buried historic-period objects and all work should take place under the inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) presented in Sections 9.1 and 9.2.

No cultural resources were recorded, and no additional cultural resources work is recommended. As a precautionary measure, it is recommended that the inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) in Sections 9.1 and 9.2 be followed by construction crews during ground-disturbing activities. If there are substantial design changes to the Project, additional cultural resources work may be necessary.

HRA recorded four historic-period buildings within the APE, all of which are recommend ineligible for listing in the WHR or the NRHP under Criterion C for their architectural characteristics.

HRA recommends a finding of no historic properties affected by this undertaking, as no historically significant properties appear to be present. If the Project undergoes substantial design changes, additional cultural resources studies may be necessary.

9.1 Accidental Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that archaeological deposits are inadvertently discovered during construction in any portion of the APE, ground-disturbing activities should be halted immediately. The SCJA Project Manager, WSDOT, and the City of Tumwater should be notified. A professional archaeologist can be consulted to confirm that the material constitutes an archaeological artifact or deposit. The construction supervisor will establish a buffer zone around the find to protect the location and archaeologists during this inspection. Work may continue in other portions of the APE if it will not cause damage to the find.

If the find is archaeological, WSDOT will contact DAHP and the interested Tribes, as appropriate. WSDOT will arrange for the implementation of any treatment (or mitigation) measures agreed upon in consultation with DAHP and interested parties.

9.2 Discovery of Human Remains

Any human remains that are discovered during construction of the Project will be treated with dignity and respect. If ground-disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during the course of construction, then all activity that may cause further disturbance to those remains **must** cease, and the area of the find must be secured and protected from further disturbance. The remains should not be touched, moved, or further disturbed.

The SCJA, WSDOT, and the City of Tumwater should be notified. A professional archaeologist may also be consulted. If it is unclear whether the bones are human or animal, DAHP Physical Anthropologist Guy Tasa (360-586-3534) can be consulted to make a determination. If the find is of human skeletal remains, this **must** be reported to the Thurston County Coroner **and** local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains should not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The Thurston County Coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination as to whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the remains are determined to be non-forensic, they will report that finding to DAHP, who will then take jurisdiction over those remains and report them to the appropriate cemeteries and affected tribes. The DAHP Physical Anthropologist determine if the remains are Native American and WSDOT will carry out consultation with DAHP and affected Tribes for the final disposition of the remains.

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Appendix A. Results of Shovel Probes

Table A-1. Results of Shovel Probes in the APE.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cm)	Description (cm): Description—Comments	Cultural Materials
1	200 <i>Auger below 50 cm</i>	0-40: Brown loamy fine-grained sand with roots, organics, and few subrounded to subangular gravels up to 4 cm diameter 40-200: Light brown medium-fine grained sand with few subangular gravels up to 3 cm diameter <i>Terminated due to depth</i>	48-53: 3 fragments of eroded red fired brick
2	200 <i>Auger below 50 cm</i>	0-35: Light brown medium-fine grained sand with many roots and few subrounded to subangular gravels up to 3 cm diameter 35-200: Light brown medium-fine grained sand without roots and with decreasing gravel content with depth <i>Terminated due to depth</i>	0-35: 2 fragments of colorless bottle glass
3	200 <i>Auger below 50 cm</i>	0-95: Dark brown loamy sand with many roots and organics, many subangular gravels up to 8 cm diameter above 95 cm, decreasing to few gravels below 95 cm. 95-200: Light brown medium-fine grained sand with very few subangular gravels up to 2 cm diameter. <i>Terminated due to depth</i>	None
4	150 <i>Auger below 50 cm</i>	0-60: Dark brown loamy sand with many roots and organics with no gravels, decreasing roots below 25 cm. 60-150: Light brown medium-fine grained sand with no gravels <i>Terminated due to root obstruction</i>	0-25: 2 fragments of colorless bottle glass
5	200 <i>Auger below 50 cm</i>	0-15: Dark brown loamy sand with some subrounded to subangular gravels up to 3 cm diameter. 15-200: Yellowish-brown silty sand with few subrounded to subangular gravels up to 2 cm diameter <i>Terminated due to depth</i>	None

Table A-1. Results of Shovel Probes in the APE.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cm)	Description (cm): Description—Comments	Cultural Materials
6	200 <i>Auger below 50 cm</i>	0–40: Dark brown loamy sand with many subrounded to subangular gravels up to 4 cm diameter. 40–200: Yellowish-brown silty sand with no gravels <i>Terminated due to depth</i>	0–40: 1 fragment of colorless bottle glass
7	200 <i>Auger below 50 cm</i>	0–56: Dark brown loamy sand with many subrounded to subangular gravels up to 4 cm diameter. 56–200: Yellowish-brown silty sand with few subrounded to subangular gravels up to 2 cm diameter <i>Terminated due to depth</i>	None
8	200 <i>Auger below 60 cm</i>	0–35: Light brown silty fine-grained sand with many roots and few subangular to rounded gravels up to 7 cm diameter 35–45: Light brown medium-fine grained sand mottled with black and white (gray) coarse-grained sand with no gravels 45–200: Black and white coarse-grained sand with no gravels <i>Terminated due to depth</i>	None
9	90	0–35: Dark brown loamy medium-fine grained sand with roots and many angular to subangular gravels up to 4 cm diameter 35–90: Brown silty medium-grained sand with few subangular gravels up to 3 cm diameter, increasing compact with depth— <i>root at 90 cm</i> <i>Terminated due to root obstruction</i>	0–25: 1 fragment of asphalt, 2 fragments of plastic, 1 fragment of colorless bottle glass

Table A-1. Results of Shovel Probes in the APE.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cm)	Description (cm): Description—Comments	Cultural Materials
10	112 <i>Auger below 50 cm</i>	<p>0–16: Light brown loamy sand with organics and some subangular to rounded gravels</p> <p>16–31: Light brown medium-fine sand with pockets of light yellowish-brown silt and few subangular gravels up to 3 cm diameter.</p> <p>31–42: Brown loamy fine-grained sand with few (10%) subangular gravels up to 4 cm diameter</p> <p>42–112: Black and white coarse-grained sand mottled with brown medium grain sand with few rounded gravels up to 5 cm—<i>obstruction at 112 cm</i></p> <p><i>Terminated due to subsurface obstruction</i></p>	100–112: 1 piece heavily rusted metal, 2 pieces concrete
11	140	<p>0–25: Dark brown loamy fine-grained sand with roots and many angular gravels and cobbles up to 10 cm diameter—<i>road gravel</i></p> <p>25–50: Light brown medium-grained sand with few rounded to subrounded gravels up to 3 cm diameter</p> <p>50–140: Light brown medium-grained sand with few rounded to subrounded gravels up to 3 cm diameter and pockets of yellow brown silt</p> <p><i>Terminated due to rock obstruction</i></p>	None
12 <i>Radial 5 m N of SP 1</i>	200 <i>Auger below 50 cm</i>	<p>0–22: Brown loamy fine-grained sand with roots, organics, and few subrounded to subangular gravels up to 4 cm diameter</p> <p>22–200: Light brown medium-fine grained sand with few subangular gravels up to 3 cm diameter</p> <p><i>Terminated due to depth</i></p>	None
13 <i>Radial 5 m E of SP 1</i>	200 <i>Auger below 50 cm</i>	<p>0–42: Brown loamy fine-grained sand with roots, organics, and few subrounded to subangular gravels up to 4 cm diameter</p> <p>42–200: Light brown medium-fine grained sand with few subangular gravels up to 3 cm diameter</p> <p><i>Terminated due to rock obstruction</i></p>	None

Table A-1. Results of Shovel Probes in the APE.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cm)	Description (cm): Description—Comments	Cultural Materials
<p>14</p> <p><i>Radial 5 m S of SP 1</i></p>	<p>200</p> <p><i>Auger below 50</i></p>	<p>0–38: Brown loamy fine-grained sand with roots, organics, and few subrounded to subangular gravels up to 4 cm diameter</p> <p>38–150: Light brown medium-fine grained sand with no gravels</p> <p>150–200: Light brown medium-fine grained sand with pockets of orange-brown clay and no gravels</p> <p><i>Terminated due to depth</i></p>	<p>0–38: 3 fragments of asphalt up to 15 cm in size, 2 fragments of colorless and 1 fragment of green bottle glass, 1 fragment of aluminum foil</p>
<p>15</p> <p><i>Radial 5 m W of SP 1</i></p>	<p>200</p> <p><i>Auger below 50 cm</i></p>	<p>0–45: Brown loamy fine-grained sand with roots, organics, and few subrounded to subangular gravels up to 4 cm diameter</p> <p>45–200: Light brown medium-fine grained sand with few subangular gravels up to 3 cm diameter</p> <p><i>Terminated due to depth</i></p>	<p>0–45: 2 fragments of asphalt up to 10 cm in size, 1 fragment of colorless bottle glass</p>

Appendix B. Historic Property Inventory Forms

Location



Address: 113 LINDA ST SE, OLYMPIA, WA 98501
Tax No/Parcel No: 44100201100
Plat/Block/Lot: Section 35 Township 18 Range 2W Quarter SW SW
Geographic Areas: Thurston County, MAYTOWN Quadrangle, T18R02W35

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1953	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 484414

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-08-00140, , Assessors Data Project: Thurston County 1	7/4/2011	Not Determined	
2017-05-03325, DAHP, City of Tumwater-Capitol Blvd/Trosper Rd Improvement Project	6/8/2017		

Photos



113 Linda St. SE, façade



113 Linda St. SE, north and west elevations



113 Linda St. SE, north and west elevations



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 484414

Inventory Details - 7/4/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/4/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 44100201100

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel.

Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).

Physical description: The house at 113 Linda Street SE, Olympia, is located in Thurston County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1953 and is a single family dwelling. The 1-story building has a gable roof clad in asphalt composition. The walls of the single-family form are clad principally in plywood. The ranch style building sits on a poured concrete foundation.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 484414

Inventory Details - 6/8/2017

Common name: Residence
Date recorded: 6/8/2017
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 004

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Block
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Bungalow
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 484414

Significance narrative: This resource is being evaluated under WHR criteria and NRHP Criterion C only. The single-family residence at 113 Linda St. SE in Tumwater is a modest example of a Cape Cod Revival home, a common type featuring simple massing, a symmetrical façade, and minimal ornament. Cape Cod style homes often feature some elaboration at the central, primary entry, and Washington examples commonly include wood shutters (DAHP 2017). This example, while it features the simple massing and symmetry on the façade, includes no ornament at the entry, features aluminum-framed windows rather than wood-framed windows with shutters, and includes an added porch constructed of wood, brick, and concrete. The building is not a good example of its type, period, or method of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value.

The building features integrity of location and setting, as it remains on a residential street in Tumwater with other houses of a similar vintage. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as the building features what appears to be an added porch and replacement windows. Although aluminum-framed windows are not uncommon on houses of this era, they are likely not original to a Cape Cod Revival home. The building features integrity of feeling and association, as it retains its original use and overall domestic character.

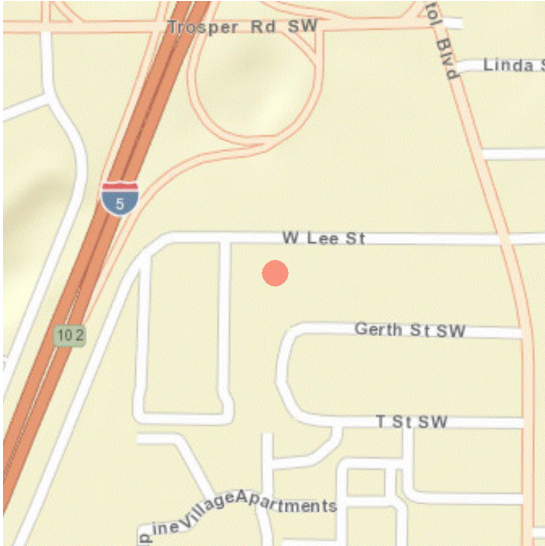
HRA recommends that the building is not a significant example of its type, period, or method of construction, retains reduced integrity, and does not qualify for the WHR or the NRHP under Criterion C.

Physical description: According to the Thurston County Assessor, the residence at 113 Linda St. SE was constructed in 1953 (Thurston County Assessor 2017). The building is roughly square or rectangular, sits on a concrete block foundation, is clad in narrow, vertical boards, and is topped by a side-gabled compositional roof with an extended eave over the central entry. The building faces north and includes a partial wood-framed porch across the primary façade, with stairs constructed of concrete and vertical scored or wire-cut brick. The central entry is flanked east and west by aluminum-framed sliding windows. Aluminum-framed windows are also visible on the west elevation, and a secondary aluminum-framed door is located under a wood-framed shed porch roof on the east elevation. The west elevation includes additional aluminum-framed windows.

Bibliography: Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)
2017 The Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD). Electronic document, <https://dahp.wa.gov/historic-registers/national-register-of-historic-places>, accessed June 6, 2017.

Thurston County Assessor
2017 Property details for 113 Linda St. SE. Electronic document, <http://tcproperty.co.thurston.wa.us/propsql/struct.asp?fe=PR&pn=44100201100>, accessed May 26, 2017.

Location



Address: 301 LEE ST SW, OLYMPIA, WA 98501
Tax No/Parcel No: 12834443800
Plat/Block/Lot: 34-18-2W SE SE BAP N 0 DEG 2 MIN E 400 F FR PT ON
Geographic Areas: Thurston County, MAYTOWN Quadrangle, T18R02W34

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1961	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Multiple Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488818

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-08-00143, , Assessors Data Project: Thurston County Commercial	7/1/2011	Not Determined	
2017-05-03325, DAHP, City of Tumwater-Capitol Blvd/Trosper Rd Improvement Project	6/8/2017		

Photos



301 Lee St. SW facade



Entry details at 301 Lee St. SW



301 Lee St. SW: apartments along the east wall of the complex



Office building and pool at 301 Lee St. SW



West wall of the complex at 301 Lee St. SW



North-face of the office building at 301 Lee St. SW



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488818

Inventory Details - 7/1/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/1/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 12834443800

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling
Cladding	Wood - Plywood
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).

Physical description: The building at 301 Lee Street SW, Olympia, is located in Thurston County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1961 and is a multiple family house. The 1-story building has a platform frame structural system. The walls of the multi-family form are clad principally in plywood.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488818

Inventory Details - 6/8/2017

Common name: Holiday House Apartments
Date recorded: 6/8/2017
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 001

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11
Cladding	Concrete - Block (cmu)
Plan	Square
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488818

Significance narrative: This resource is being evaluated under WHR criteria and NRHP Criterion C only. The multi-family housing complex at 301 Lee St. SW is an example of a modern one- and two-story apartment complex designed around a courtyard for privacy. The complex, taken together with its courtyard and swimming pool, is a modest example of modern multi-family housing, featuring the wide, horizontal façades commonly found on apartment blocks, and the full-width second floor balcony on the southern block that is similar to those that can be found on motels and apartments throughout the U.S. The complex features few other stylistic details, with the exception of the visible beams at the office's roofline, its prow front, and its decorative concrete block.

Known as Holiday House Apartments, the complex resembles the region's midcentury motor inns, and dates from the same era as the demolished Tye Motor Inn that was located across I-5 from this property in 1958 and had become a popular destination for legislators by the early 1960s. However, the Tye Motor Lodge was much larger and grew in significance because of its associations with historic legislative culture. Research did not reveal that the Holiday House Apartments share that documented history.

The building complex retains some elements of modern design, evidenced in its massing and minor ornamental details. HRA recommends that the building complex is a modest example of this common multi-family type, and one of many in the Olympia and Tumwater region, as so many of the region's residents are in the area temporarily due to their association with the legislative calendar. Under WHR criteria and NRHP Criterion C, the building complex, including the buildings, the setting, and the swimming pool, possesses the typical features of its type, period, and method of construction, but is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value.

The complex appears to feature integrity of location and setting, as it remains on its original parcel and retains an original landscape plan. The complex does not retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as all original siding and windows have been replaced with incompatible materials. The building complex retains reduced integrity of feeling and association, as only part of the complex retains its original use and overall multi-family orientation. The office building has been altered to act as a retail and service space, and no longer serves as the apartment complex's offices alone.

HRA recommends that while the apartment complex possesses some of the elements of modern and contemporary architecture, it does not possess enough integrity from its period of construction to qualify for listing in the WHR or the NRHP under Criterion C. As the building complex is relatively young, alterations and additions that appear to date from the early twenty-first century have not gained historic significance of their own.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488818

Physical description:

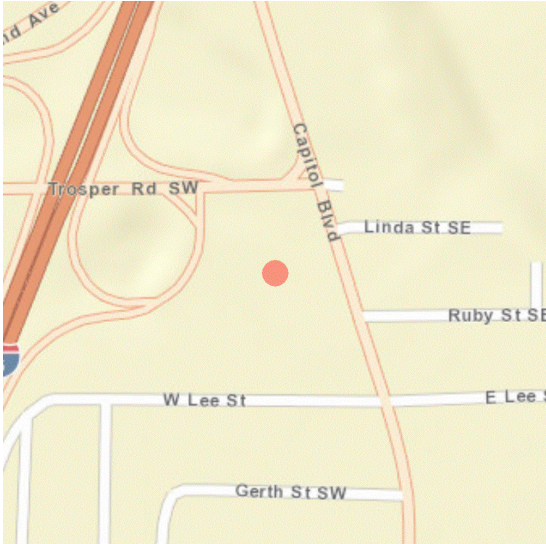
According to the Thurston County Assessor, the apartment buildings at 301 Lee St. SW were constructed in 1961 (Thurston County Assessor 2017). The complex was designed to be private and enclosed. Buildings are linked together and face toward a central space with grassy lawns, concrete walkways, and a shared swimming pool. The southernmost building is a wide, rectangular, side-gabled, two-story mass with crossing single-story, gabled wings on the north and south. An office building is centrally located along the north end of the complex, flanked east and west by privacy fencing and the gabled ends of the east and west wings. The buildings face the interior, leaving the rear of the northernmost office building and the gabled ends of the east and west buildings facing Lee St. SW. With the privacy fencing, the complex provides a nearly bare face to the street. The privacy fencing is constructed of vertical boards topped by wood lattice, and the windowless exterior walls of the northernmost building and the gabled ends of the east and west wings are minimally adorned with ornamental concrete blocks with starburst designs.

Inside the box-like complex is a wide lawn with concrete walkways and a central L-shaped swimming pool, toward which all the apartments in the surrounding buildings face. The northernmost building, which is the office building, and the east and west wings are a single story tall, while the southern building is two stories tall. The apartment blocks are modest in style, rectangular, constructed on a poured concrete foundation, clad in T1-11 or other wood sheet, and topped by compositional gable roofs. All original windows have been replaced with vinyl-framed, sliding windows. While the apartment blocks are modest, with recessed entries, concrete stoops, deep, overhanging eaves, and few decorative elements, the two-story block includes a balcony across the internal wall supported by simple square posts with diamond shapes in the railing. The office block on the north wall is slightly more ornamental, constructed of concrete block with a modest prow-shaped projection on its south wall and decorative, vertical boards under a deeply projecting eave with prominent rafter tails on its south-facing elevation. Windows are aluminum-framed and include deep, projecting concrete sills.

Bibliography:

Thurston County Assessor
2017 Property details for 301 Lee St. SW. Electronic document,
<http://tcproperty.co.thurston.wa.us/propsql/struct.asp?fe=PR&pn=12834443800>,
accessed May 26, 2017.

Location



Address: 5403 CAPITAL BLVD S, OLYMPIA, WA 98501
Tax No/Parcel No: 12834440701
Plat/Block/Lot: Section 34 Township 18 Range 2W Quarter SE SE
Geographic Areas: Thurston County, MAYTOWN Quadrangle, T18R02W

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1946	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488917

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-08-00143, , Assessors Data Project: Thurston County Commercial	7/1/2011	Not Determined	
2017-05-03325, DAHP, City of Tumwater-Capitol Blvd/Trosper Rd Improvement Project	6/8/2017		

Photos



5403 Capitol Blvd. SE, facade



5403 Capitol Blvd. SE, façade detail



5403 Capitol Blvd. SE, south and east elevations



5403 Capitol Blvd. SE, north elevation



5403 Capitol Blvd. SE, east and north elevations



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488917

Inventory Details - 7/1/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/1/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 12834440701

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Concrete - Block (cmu)
Form Type	Commercial
Structural System	Masonry - Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).

Physical description: The building at 5403 Capital Boulevard S, Olympia, is located in Thurston County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1946 and is a commercial business. The 2-story building has an unreinforced masonry structural system. The walls of the commercial form are clad principally in concrete block.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488917

Inventory Details - 6/8/2017

Common name: Line-X
Date recorded: 6/8/2017
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 003

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Hollow Clay Tile
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488917

Significance narrative: This resource is being evaluated under WHR criteria and NRHP Criterion C only. The building at 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE is an amalgamation of a variety of types and styles. The square, two-part commercial building that faces Capitol Blvd. SE features some elements of its period of construction (1946). The building is constructed of hollow clay block with a second story façade and pilasters clad in painted, wire-cut brick. The building appears to have had two entry doors on the façade originally, but the northern door has been enclosed with a vinyl-framed window, and the primary façade is now located on the north elevation, where a metal framed entry door flanked by windows has been added and now acts as the primary entrance.

According to local historian Don Trosper, the building was used by a plumber until Terrell Poage and his son Earl purchased the building in the mid-1970s for an automotive center (Trosper 2010). The 1977 addition greatly enlarged the building, adding nine garage bays to the west and a carport to the north. The additions are approximately 40 years old and have not yet reached an age to be evaluated for historic significance of their own. HRA recommends that due to additions that took place outside the historic period, the building no longer represents a good example of its type, period, or method of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value.

The building features integrity of location and setting, as it remains on its original parcel within the commercial corridor along Capitol Blvd. SE in Tumwater. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as the building has been greatly enlarged by the addition of garage bays clad in new materials and alterations to the façade, which include moving the primary entrance to another elevation and enclosing an original entry door with incompatible materials. The lack of a projecting brick sill and the existence of an address panel similar to the one above the southeast door suggests that this change occurred outside the historic period, perhaps when other additions took place in the 1970s. The building features reduced integrity of feeling and association, as the building is no longer occupied by its original tenant and has changed uses.

The building, which has changed with the evolution of commercial businesses at the Trosper Rd. interchange, was constructed in the historic period, but was altered within the last 50 years. HRA recommends that due to a lack of integrity and alterations to the building's use, patterns of fenestration, and materials, the building does not qualify for listing in the WHR or the NRHP under Criterion C.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488917

Physical description:

According to the Thurston County Assessor, the building at 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE was first constructed in 1946, with additions dating to 1977 (Thurston County Assessor 2017). The building, which is two-stories tall on its east-facing façade and one-story tall to the west, sits on a foundation of poured concrete, is constructed of hollow clay block with a brick façade, and is topped by a front-gabled roof on the single story and a flat roof on the two-story mass.

The two-story mass faces east, is clad in brick on the primary façade, and includes one entry door at the southwest corner paired with two vinyl-framed lights to the north, and a single, one-over-one vinyl-framed window at the northeast corner. This window replaced an entry door identical to the door on the southwest corner. Both are topped by wood address panels. The building's first floor is topped by a projecting fabric awning. The second floor includes two windows, a sliding aluminum-framed window over the entry door and a wider, two-part, wood-framed window to the north. All windows include projecting brick sills except for the window that replaced an earlier entry door. The building's south elevation is obscured by privacy fencing, but reveals that the gabled, single-story mass to the west is wider than the original office block and is clad in metal siding.

While the entry on the east suggests that the building's original entry may have faced Capitol Blvd. SE, the building's north elevation is now the commercial entry, with aluminum-framed double doors with glazing topped by aluminum-framed transoms and flanked by vertical, aluminum-framed display windows. An original door on the north elevation of the two-story mass has been enclosed, although the brick framing remains in place, along with an original window and a concrete lined planter box. To the north of the building is an added carport framed in metal with a standing seam metal roof. To the west of the two-story mass is the 1977 addition, which includes a series of nine garage bays with overhead doors.

Bibliography:

Thurston County Assessor
2017 Property details for 5403 Capitol Blvd. SE. Electronic document,
<http://tcproperty.co.thurston.wa.us/propsql/struct.asp?fe=PR&pn=12834440701>,
accessed May 26, 2017.

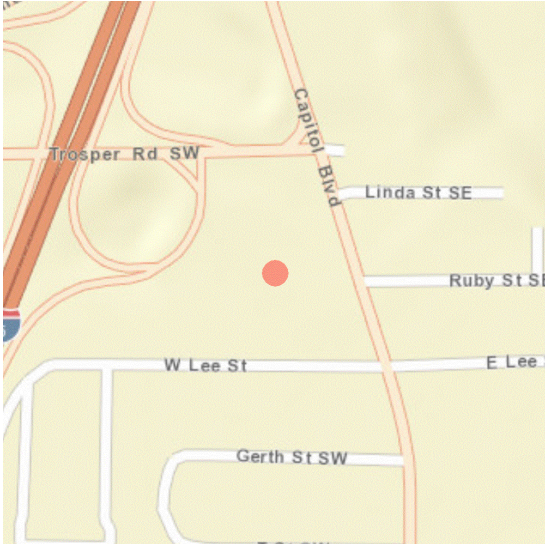
Trosper, Don
2010 Poage's Automotive and Towing. Electronic document,
<http://www.tumwaterhistoricalassociation.org/documents/PoagesAutomotiveandTowing.pdf>,
accessed June 5, 2017.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488785

Location



Address: 5407 S CAPITOL BLVD, OLYMPIA, WA 98501
Tax No/Parcel No: 12834440901
Plat/Block/Lot: Section 34 Township 18 Range 2W Quarter SE SE F
Geographic Areas: Thurston County, MAYTOWN Quadrangle, T18R02W34

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1959	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488785

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-08-00143, , Assessors Data Project: Thurston County Commercial	7/1/2011	Not Determined	
2017-05-03325, DAHP, City of Tumwater-Capitol Blvd/Trosper Rd Improvement Project	6/8/2017		

Photos



5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, façade and south elevation



5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, rear (west) elevation



5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, south elevation



5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, south elevation



5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, entry



5407 Capitol Blvd. SE, façade



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488785

Inventory Details - 7/1/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/1/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 12834440901

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Concrete - Block (cmu)
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Form Type	Commercial

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).

Physical description: The building at 5407 S Capitol Boulevard, Olympia, is located in Thurston County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1959 and is a commercial business. The 1-story building has an unreinforced masonry structural system. The walls of the commercial form are clad principally in concrete block.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488785

Inventory Details - 6/8/2017

Common name: Thompson's Furniture Co.
Date recorded: 6/8/2017
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 002

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Block
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Gable - Front
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488785

Significance narrative: This resource is being evaluated under WHR criteria and NRHP Criterion C only. The building at 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE is a one-part commercial block with very few distinctive elements of any particular type or style, with the exception of its façade. The building is constructed of common materials, particularly concrete block, in a simple, rectangular plan, with an added storefront with added parapet and a modest entry of swinging doors and picture windows. As relayed by Mary Blakely, an employee of Thompson’s Furniture Co., the building’s plan dates from its period of construction, when the front of the building was devoted to retail and the rear of the building was the owners’ residence.

The Thompson family originally constructed a feed store at this location in the 1940s. The Thompsons also owned a market and fueling stations at this intersection, earning it the name “Thompson’s Corner.” The original 1940s building burned down in 1949 and was then reconstructed. The present building, completed in 1959, was first used as an antique and used furniture store. In the late 1970s, the Thompson family began selling new furnishings as well (Stevenson 2016). Employee Mary Blakely believes that the signage and the parapet may have been repainted and reclad in the 1980s.

The building is not a distinctive example of commercial or modern architecture from the mid-twentieth century. While one-part commercial blocks are often records of their time, and a 1959 example might be expected to feature modern forms, materials, or signage, this example is utilitarian and modular, adorned with minor details like non-functioning shutters, flower boxes, and glass block to give the simple plan additional character. These elements do not identify the building as a good example of any particular type, period, or method of construction. HRA recommends that the building is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value.

The building features integrity of location and setting, as it remains part of the fabric of Capitol Blvd. SE’s retail corridor in Tumwater. It retains reduced integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as it has been altered by additions on the west end, including temporary buildings and additions dating to 2010 and alterations to the parapet dating from outside the historic period. The building features integrity of feeling and association, as it has been the site of the Thompson Furniture Co. since at least 1972 and has been part of the retail corridor since its completion in 1959.

HRA recommends that the building is not significant under Criterion C for its architectural character and retains reduced integrity from its date of construction. HRA recommends that the building does not qualify for listing in the WHR or the NRHP under Criterion C.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 488785

Physical description:

According to the Thurston County Assessor, the building at 5407 Capitol Blvd. SE was first constructed in 1959, with additions dating to 2000 (Thurston County Assessor 2017). The building is a one-part commercial block, constructed as a long, rectangular building with a front facing gable and an additional storefront added to the gabled façade. The building sits on a foundation of concrete block, is constructed of concrete block, and is topped primarily by a compositional gabled roof; the projecting storefront is topped by a flat roof, likely of torched down asphalt. The building faces Capitol Blvd. SE to the east.

The primary façade includes a concrete porch sheltering under an extended eave supported by four simple square, wood posts on wood bases. The building's façade includes paired, central swinging doors with glazing and brass kickplates. The doors are flanked north and south by large wood-framed, two-light display windows with decorative, non-operable wood shutters. On the façade's southeast corner is a wrapping window of glass block. Above the façade, the extending eave is boxed, clad in T1-11, and used as a backdrop for signage. The building is home to Thompson's Furniture Co. While the building's north elevation is obscured by a neighboring building and fencing, the building's south elevation is visible. The elevation includes concrete block pilasters between four single-light wood-framed windows with wood shutters and wood flower boxes. The main building is topped by a compositional roof.

From the building's south and west (rear) elevation, it is clear that additions have been made. The primary building is a modified L shape, with an original, narrower gabled wing extending to the west of the main building with its own flat-roofed addition to its west. The addition includes a second exterior door on its west elevation flanked by vinyl-framed windows. It faces a concrete pad sheltering under a shed porch roof supported by simple square posts. A simple, rectangular, flat-roofed addition is located to its south and is clad in vertical boards or wood sheet and includes a metal skirt at the foundation line. It has a single window on its south elevation and a door and square wood porch on the west. A final, simple, additional gabled building is located northwest of the original building and is clad in similar materials. All these western additions appear to date to 2000, based on their materials and utilitarian shapes and styles. The parcel also includes a number of shipping containers, at least one of which has been converted to a small retail space. These are not being recorded at this time due to their temporary nature.

Bibliography:

Stevenson, Shanna

2016 Schmidt House History Talks. The Southgate Area: Intersection of History, June 16, broadcast by TCTV Channel 26. Electronic document, <http://tctvsbs.tctv.net:51500/Cablecast/Public/Show.aspx?ChannelID=5&ShowID=17105>, accessed June 5, 2017.

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