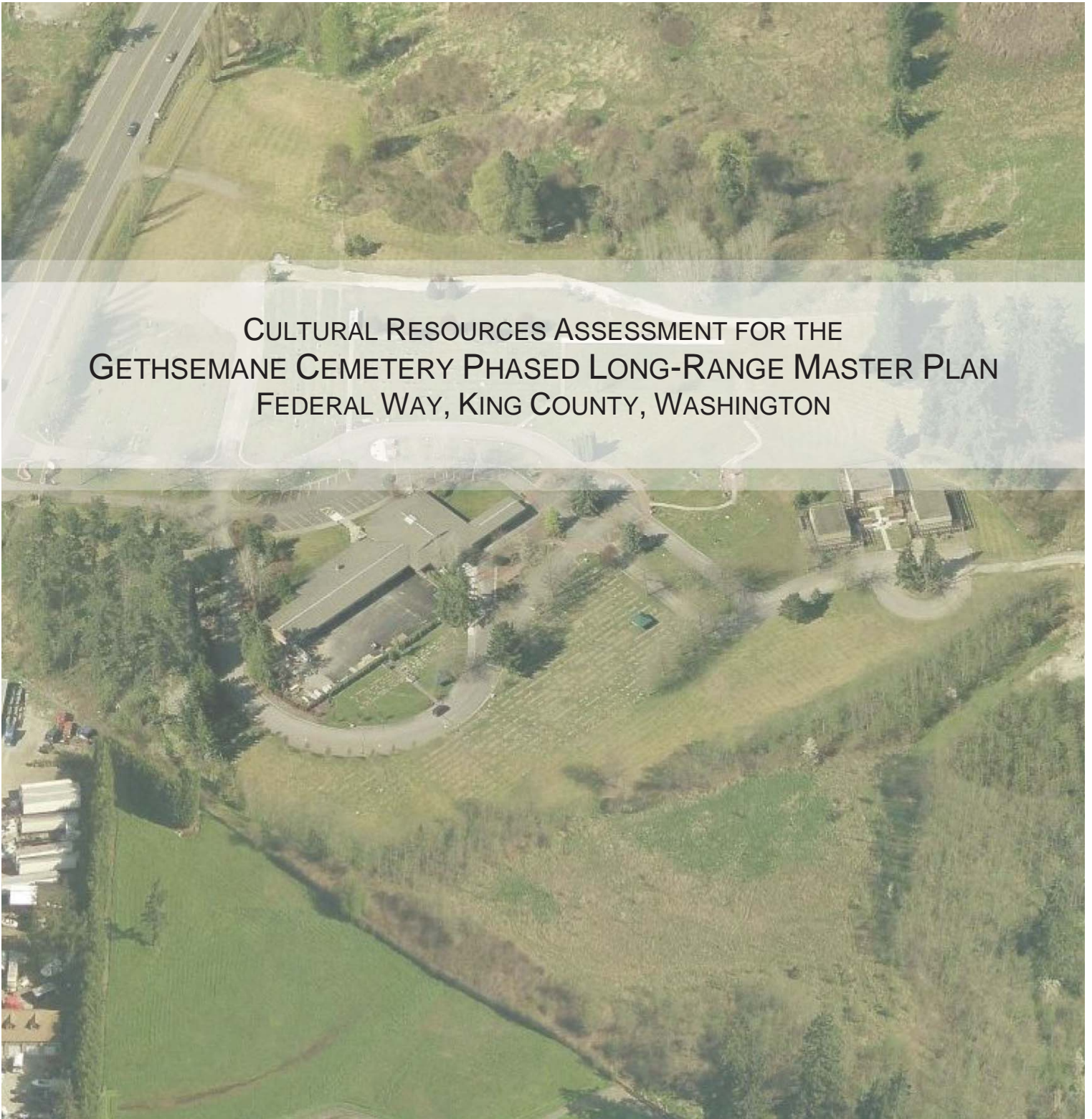


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January 31, 2017

SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE
GETHSEMANE CEMETERY PHASED LONG-RANGE MASTER PLAN
FEDERAL WAY, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Report Prepared for

The Corporation of the Catholic Archbishop of Seattle

By

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Project Number 39393
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REDACTED

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INTRODUCTION

The Corporation of the Catholic Archbishop of Seattle is planning for expansion of the Gethsemane Cemetery in south King County. The Gethsemane Cemetery Master Plan is intended to guide cemetery construction incrementally over the next 50 years. The Corporation of the Catholic Archbishop of Seattle hired J.A. Brennan Associates to assist with their long-range planning and SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to complete a cultural resources assessment of lands surrounding the existing Gethsemane Cemetery that may be developed over the next 50 years. This report describes the pre-contact and historical land use of the project area and provides a summary of previous cultural resources work in the vicinity as background for an assessment of the potential for discovery of significant archaeological resources or human remains within the project boundaries. Methods and results of field investigation follow the contextual information. The results include a discussion of an historical foundation that was identified at Gethsemane Cemetery (45K1866). The report concludes with an assessment of project effects and recommendations for construction following an inadvertent discovery plan (IDP).

Project Location and Description

The Gethsemane Cemetery is at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington (Figure 1). The Gethsemane Cemetery property is 58 acres in total. The focus of master planning, as currently proposed, is the 38 acres west of Hylebos Creek, with site development limited to 13.35 acres, excluding the current cemetery, critical areas, and buffers. Future development would be staged in five phases (Figure 2). Each phase incorporates burials, driveways, shrines, and columbaria, and Phase 5 also includes construction of a mausoleum. In addition, the project would involve extensive landscaping to create an aesthetically pleasing, rolling topography. The phased construction approach reflects the ongoing relationship between the Catholic Church, their cemeteries, and the community. Long-term planning allows the organization to create an attractive and sustainable cemetery landscape that will be maintained for decades to come.

Regulatory Context

As part of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review for the Gethsemane Cemetery Master Plan, the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) requested that a professional archaeologist conduct an archaeological assessment. DAHP suggested that the assessment be structured by a project-specific research design to determine the most appropriate methods for comprehensive archaeological survey prior to project ground disturbance.

SEPA requires project proponents to identify any places or objects listed on or eligible for national, state, or local preservation registers in the vicinity of the project, to present evidence for sites of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance in the vicinity, and to propose measures to reduce or control impacts to those sites. Other relevant Washington state laws address archaeological sites and Native American burials. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly excavating or disturbing prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on public or private land. The Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly destroying American Indian graves and provides that inadvertent disturbance through construction or other activities requires re-interment under supervision of the appropriate Indian Tribe. DAHP reviewed project plans and the field approach prior to field work.

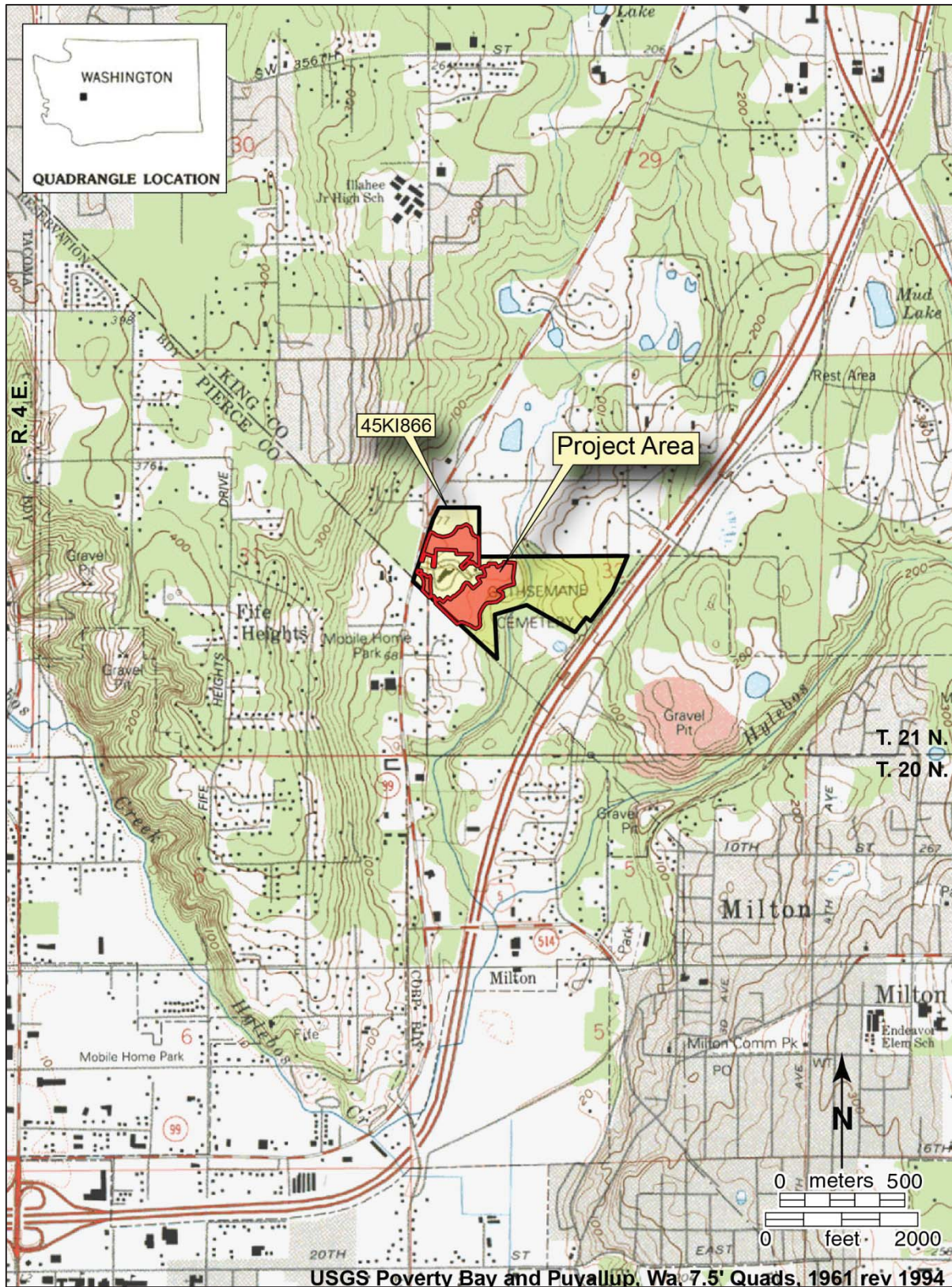


Figure 1. Project location.

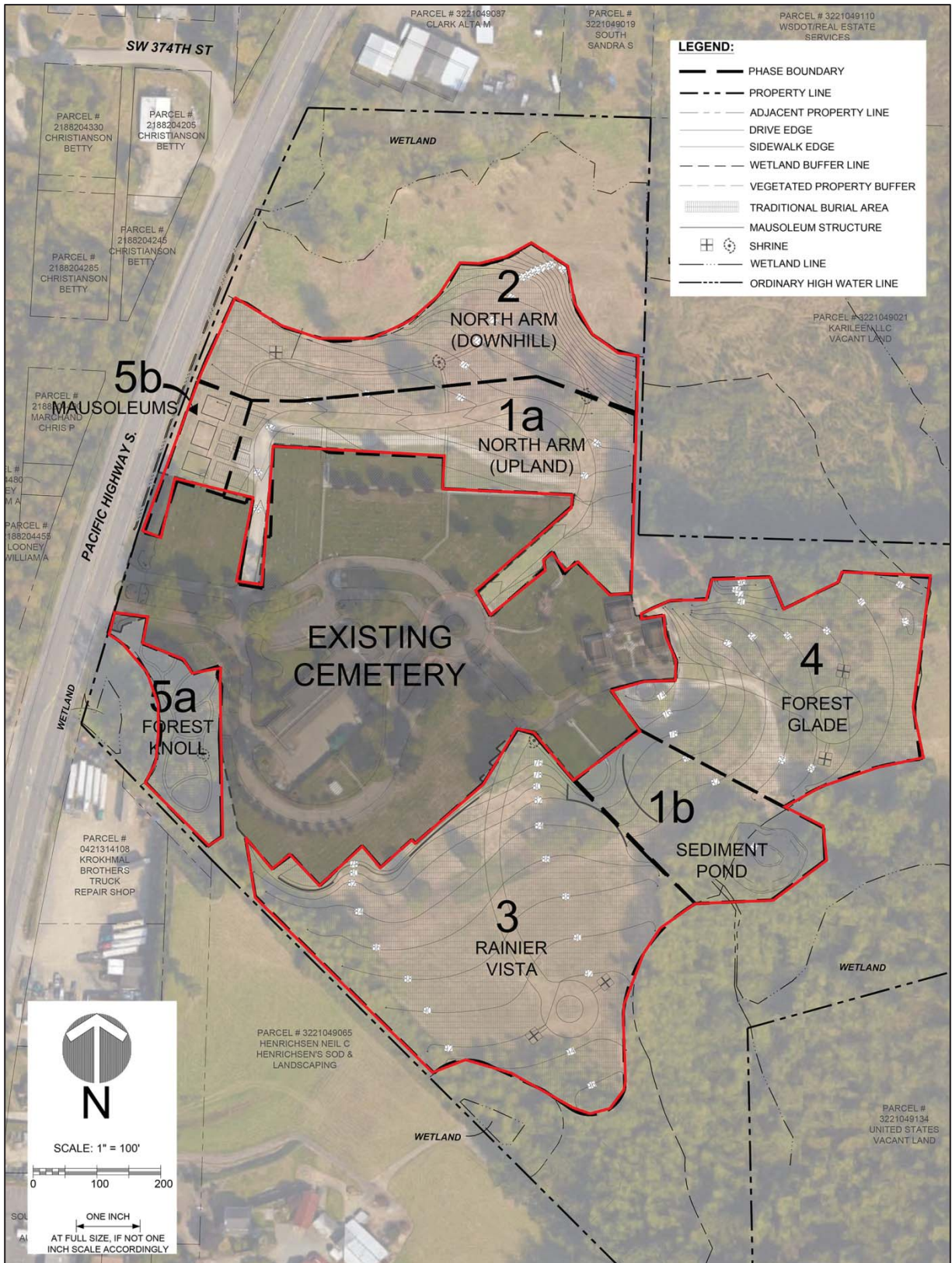


Figure 2. Project plans.

Tribal Coordination

Cultural resources representatives of the Puyallup Tribe, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Duwamish Tribe, Nisqually Tribe, Skokomish Tribe, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Lummi Nation, Suquamish Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, and the Cowlitz Indian Tribe were contacted prior to fieldwork in order to solicit information and concerns about the Gethsemane Cemetery Master Plan.

This correspondence was a technical inquiry only and does not replace government-to-government consultation that may be required for this project under SEPA. SWCA contacted a number of Tribes for this project because some students belonging to each of these Tribes attended St. George's School during its years of operation. Copies of the electronic correspondence are included in Appendix A of this report.

The Puyallup Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Nisqually Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe, and Skokomish Tribe responded to the initial inquiry for information and expressed interest in the project. After providing additional information about the Gethsemane Cemetery Master Plan to these Tribes, the Nisqually Tribe and Skokomish Tribe indicated that the Puyallup Tribe or other nearby Tribes could represent their concerns. However, Nisqually Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Annette Bullchild asked SWCA if she could review available lists of student attendees from school and church records. The Squaxin Island Tribe recognizes the significance of the old school area and would like to be updated as the project moves forward. The Tulalip Tribes did not provide a written response to SWCA's initial inquiry, but members of the Tulalip Tribes visited Gethsemane Cemetery to better understand the project area.

Brandon Reynon, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Puyallup Tribe, also replied to the initial inquiry stating that the Tribe is aware that many Puyallup students attended the school and they have knowledge about the burial of Puyallup children in the Gethsemane Cemetery vicinity, likely at St. George's Cemetery [REDACTED]. Mr. Jeffrey Thomas with the Puyallup Tribe also sent an email to SWCA stating that the school facility and related cemetery is an important place to the Tribe. Mr. Reynon would like to work with Gethsemane Cemetery as the project moves forward.

SWCA informed cultural resources representatives of the Puyallup Tribe, Nisqually Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe, and Tulalip Tribes about the fieldwork schedule once representatives of the Catholic Archbishop of Seattle authorized field survey. Cultural resources representatives of the Tulalip Tribes, Richard Young and Gene Enick, visited fieldwork on Thursday, December 15, 2016, to learn where the students who passed away while attending the school were buried. SWCA showed Mr. Young and Mr. Enick maps of the Gethsemane Cemetery Master Plan area and the location of the Indian School in relation to St. George's Cemetery [REDACTED]. SWCA also informed Mr. Young and Mr. Enick that some, but not all, of the graves were moved from St. George's Cemetery to Calvary Cemetery in Tacoma as well as other cemeteries designated by relatives of the deceased. Annette Bullchild from the Nisqually Tribe visited fieldwork on Friday, December 16, 2016. Ms. Bullchild was interested in viewing the survey excavations, as well as discussing the location of the student burials. SWCA provided Ms. Bullchild with the same information as Mr. Young and Mr. Enick. Both the Nisqually Tribe and the Tulalip Tribes look forward to receiving a copy of this report upon completion, and they expressed continued interest in reviewing any additional lists of Indian School students and burial records that SWCA or the Catholic Archbishop of Seattle locates during future research for additional Tribal family names.

METHODS

The project was conducted in two phases at the request of representatives of the Corporation of the Catholic Archbishop of Seattle. The first phase included background research, the development of historical context for St. George's School as well as nearby property, and a geoarchaeological review and preliminary assessment of archaeological potential in the project vicinity. Based on these findings and consultation with DAHP, a plan was developed for a second phase of work that included field investigations, recommendations, and the preparation of an IDP for use during future construction at the site. The results of these phased assessments were combined in this report.

Background research on the area included in the Gethsemane Cemetery Master Plan provided contextual material for the development of a land-use history of the project vicinity. SWCA personnel began with a search of DAHP's Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database, which provided information on cultural resources projects and previously recorded archaeological and built-environment resources in the project vicinity. SWCA also examined property records, previously published ethnographic and historical accounts, historic maps and photographs, and other pertinent records, as available, to document and compile a reliable land-use history for the property.

SWCA historian Sharon Boswell contacted or visited a number of repositories, libraries and historical societies to locate primary documents as well as additional research materials for the project. The archive at Marquette University Library, which contains the collections of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, provided historic photographs, maps and reports of the yearly activities at St. George's School, but also has more extensive resources about the school that were not accessed. The archive maintained by the Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia preserves some of the records of the sisters who served at the school. Their archivist located correspondence, photographs, biographies and memoirs of sisters at St. George's School as well as copies of related articles and reports.

The major repository visited for the project was the archival facility of the Archdiocese of Seattle. These extensive collections included correspondence, school ledgers and annual reports, photographs, building and site plans, maps and a variety of other primary and secondary sources related to the history of St. George's School, the priests who served there as well as the cemeteries on the site.

The SWCA historian conducted additional research at the Washington State Historical Society, the Federal Way Historical Society, the Tacoma Public Library, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) facility in Seattle, the Puget Sound Branch of the Washington State Archives in Bellevue, the King County Archives, and the University of Washington libraries in Seattle. She compiled historic site plans, school records, government documents, pertinent correspondence, photographs, maps, and later building construction information to provide an understanding of the land use history of the property and to assess whether any potentially sensitive sites may remain within the project area.

SWCA geoarchaeologist Brandy Rinck reviewed the results of previous cultural resources investigations and known archaeological site data to understand the potential for encountering buried archaeological resources in the project area. She also reviewed previous geotechnical studies, as well as other related natural history and ethnographic sources in order to develop a site formation history of the property. The results of geoarchaeological background review were used to plan field investigations. SWCA received approval for the field plan from Gretchen Kaehler at DAHP prior to site investigation. Sharon Boswell and Brandy Rinck participated in an initial site visit on July 27, 2016, in order to verify field conditions and to better understand the existing modern landscape modifications that have occurred as

well as the proposed modifications associated with Phases 1 through 5 of the Gethsemane Cemetery Master Plan.

Field work consisted of shovel probing and mechanical test pit excavation (Figures 3 and 4). Shovel probes were excavated in areas that are likely to be affected by future ground disturbing activities within unpaved and accessible portions of the Gethsemane Cemetery Master Plan area. Probes were excavated at 20- to 30-m (66- to 98-foot) intervals, depending on the likelihood of encountering buried archaeological materials based on historical photographs and plan drawings of the vicinity. Spoils from the 40-cm-diameter (1.3-foot-diameter) probes were screened through ¼-inch mesh in 20-cm (8-inch) levels. The test pits were excavated with a New Holland B95 backhoe using a 1-m-wide (3-foot-wide) toothed bucket.

Test pits were 90 cm (3 feet) wide and 200 cm (6.6 feet) long. Notes about content and sediments encountered in the shovel probes and test pits were made on standard forms that are now archived at the SWCA office in Seattle. One wall of each test pit was drawn in profile to scale. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of all excavations were recorded with a Trimble hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. Photographs of the project area, the excavations, and general overviews were taken and a log of all photographs was kept. The probes and test pits were excavated to culturally-sterile glacial sediment or below the proposed depth of project disturbance, whichever was greater. Test pits and shovel probes were not excavated in known areas of very thick fill.

NATURAL SETTING

Archaeological evidence indicates that the Pacific Northwest was occupied by humans soon after the last glacial retreat. When the continental ice sheets melted, changes induced by processes such as global sea-level rise, climatic warming, earthquakes and associated volcanic activity continued to shape the landscape and influence the lives of people who resided in the Puget Lowland. These processes affected the distribution of potential resources and contributed to the creation of landforms suitable for human occupation. The same changes have been responsible for altering the physical character of the archaeological record itself by preserving or destroying sites.

Geology

The project is in the Puget Lowland, a north-south-oriented structural depression that is bordered by the Cascade Range to the east and the Olympic Mountains to the west. The surface of the Puget Lowland is characterized by rolling uplands that are separated by large troughs, which are occupied by the marine waters of the Puget Sound, rivers, and large freshwater lakes (Galster and Laprade 1991; Liesch et al. 1963; Troost and Stein 1995; Yount et al. 1993). The Puyallup River and Commencement Bay are within a deep trough about 1.8 miles (2.9 km) southwest of the project area.

The Puget Lowland formed when the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet advanced south from what is now Canada during the Vashon Stade of the Fraser glaciation at the end of the Pleistocene (Booth et al. 2003). The ice sheet reshaped the topography of the Puget Lowland by scraping away unconsolidated sediment and bedrock during ice advance and depositing sediment during glacial retreat. In addition, glacial lakes formed on the margins of the continental glacier where drainage was blocked by the ice sheet. It was not until the ice retreated north of Admiralty Inlet about 16,500 years ago that standing water drained from the project vicinity and the land was exposed and available for human occupation (Porter and Swanson 1998). The ice sheet left behind a blanket of compact glacial till, glacial lake beds, and unconsolidated outwash sediment across the surface of the project vicinity (Borden and Troost 2001).



Figure 3. Overview of shovel probe excavation, showing Shovel Probe (SP) 29 (foreground) and SP 30 (background), view east.



Figure 4. Overview of test pit excavation, showing Test Pit (TP) 3 at the toe of the artificial berm, view southwest.

Kitsap silt loam and Bellingham silt loam are mapped in the project area (Snyder et al. 1973). Kitsap silt loam forms on upland terrace landforms within fine-grained lacustrine deposits mixed with volcanic ash. Bellingham silt loam forms within alluvium in depressions on the glacial upland and along streams like Hylebos Creek, which flows just west of the project area. The parent material of the soil in the project area is of glacial origin and predates the arrival of humans to the region, so one would not expect to encounter buried archaeological material below the extent of soil formation that usually extends up to 1 m below the surface (mbs) (3.3 feet below the surface [fbs]) (Booth et al. 2004). A geotechnical report completed for the project verifies that fill and topsoil overlie recessional lacustrine deposits across the project area (GeoResources 2016). Filling in the south half of the Phase 1 project area is extensive. The Gethsemane Cemetery was graded flat in 1971 and the graded material was used to construct a large berm along the south and east edges of the cemetery (Figure 5). The berm extends all the way to the right (west) bank of Hylebos Creek, which is deeply incised within a ravine.

Flora

The Puget Lowland is covered with extensive stands of coniferous forest characteristic of the western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) vegetation zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Dominant local vegetation included Douglas-fir, western red cedar, and western hemlock, though most of these trees have been cleared from the cemetery. Big-leaf maple and red alder are common in wetter portions of the western hemlock vegetation zone. Stream courses and flood plains are dominated by black cottonwood, willow, Oregon ash, and other riparian plants. Useful plants found along Hylebos Creek include serviceberry, Cascade Oregon grape, birch, sedge, bedstraw, wall lettuce, Labrador tea, water lentil, skunk cabbage, orange honeysuckle, monkey flower, Indian plum, water parsley, reed canary grass, cherry plum, crabapple, wild rose, blackberry, thimbleberry, salmonberry, elderberry, snowberry, cattail, nettle, and huckleberry (Angell and Balcomb 1982; Deur and Turner 2005; Kruckeberg 1991; Weinmann et al. 1984).

Fauna

Prior to extensive settlement of the project vicinity, it was populated by numerous large and small mammals, birds, and fish. Beaver, muskrat, river otter, skunk, coyote, red fox, and weasel were common in riparian woodlands like those along Hylebos Creek. Large mammals such as deer, elk, and black bear, and game birds such as grouse were also found in the surrounding uplands. A variety of migratory waterfowl, including ducks, geese, and swans, frequented the ponds, lakes, and wetlands in the area, and the nearby tidal estuaries were home to gulls, green-winged teal, American widgeon, canvasback, greater scaup, Barrow's goldeneye, black-bellied plover, and whimbrel (Angell and Balcomb 1982; Kruckeberg 1991). Clams, native oysters, mussels, and barnacles as well as other invertebrates were available from the tideflats around Commencement Bay (Olson et al. 2008). Coho and chum salmon used Hylebos Creek for spawning and rearing habitats. Steelhead, Chinook, coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon migrated up the Puyallup River to spawn (Williams et al. 1975). Bullhead trout, cod, flounder, halibut, sea cucumber, sea eggs, skate, sole, and freshwater trout were favorite sources of food in addition to the salmon.

CULTURAL SETTING

The early human history of the project vicinity is marked by utilization of the natural resources that the forested uplands and stream valleys made available. Archaeological and historical evidence indicates that humans moved into the Pacific Northwest at the end of the Pleistocene. The resources and landforms that were used by the earliest inhabitants of the region were also favorable for Euroamerican use and settlement, beginning in the 1850s. Euroamerican settlement along major waterways was accelerated compared to settlement in the forested upland, as small communities grew up surrounding

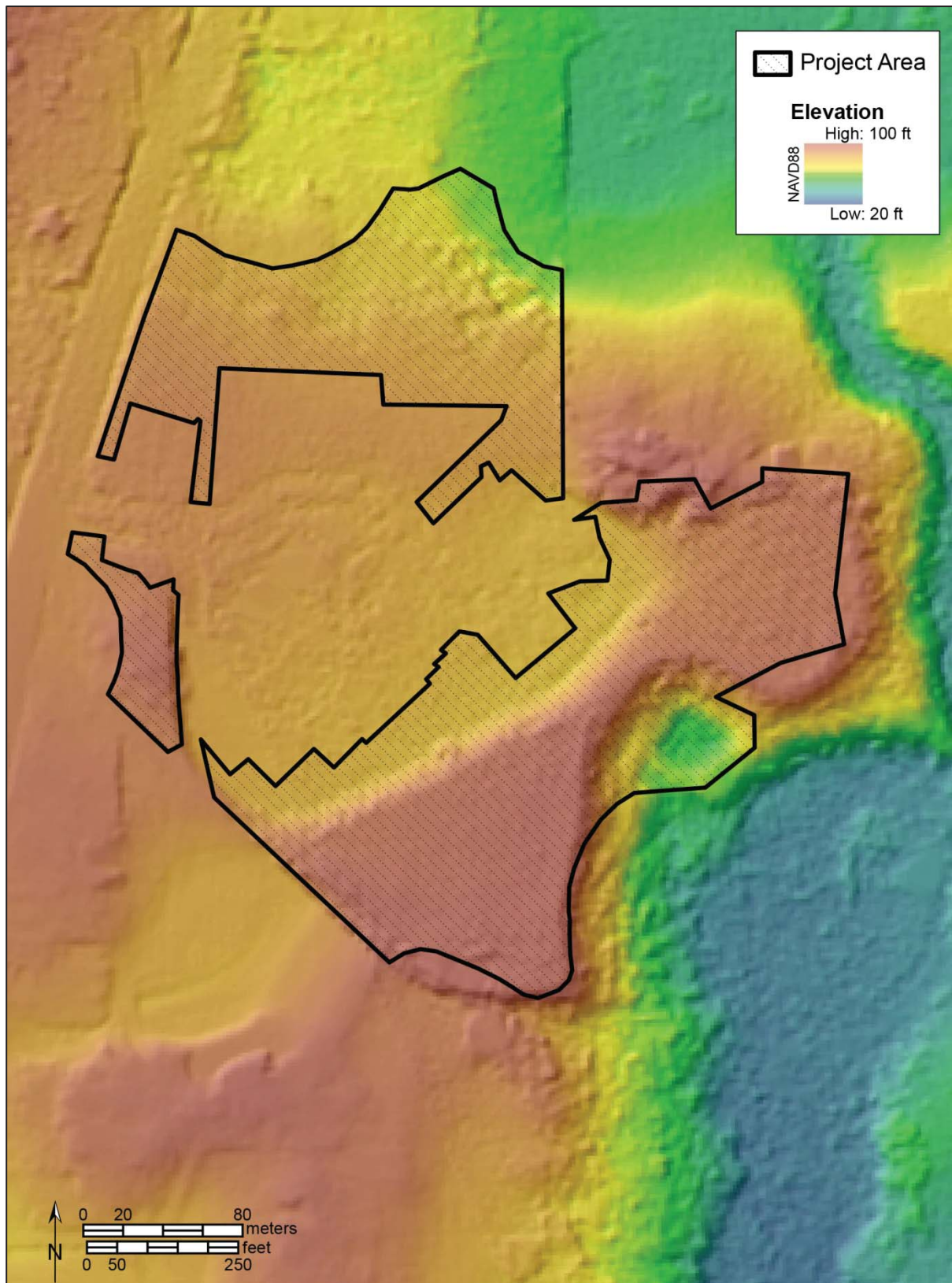


Figure 5. LiDAR image of the project vicinity, showing the artificial berm of fill at the south margin of the project.

mill towns and other industrial pursuits. Evidence of Native American activities or Euroamerican settlement may be found within undisturbed portions of the project area.

Prehistory

Archaeological evidence indicates that humans moved into the Pacific Northwest at the end of the Pleistocene, occupying western Washington as early as 12,500 calibrated years before the present (cal B.P.) (Gustafson and Manis 1984; Jenkins et al. 2012; Kirk and Daugherty 1978). The earliest cultural period in North America, the Paleoindian Period, is dated based on just a few archaeological sites in which a small number of characteristic isolated fluted projectile points have been found (Avey ca. 1991; Carlson 1990; Kopperl et al. 2010; LeTourneau 2010; Meltzer and Dunnell 1987). Inferences about Paleoindian lifeways have been limited to presumptions of tool function based on isolated stone tools and their rare association with peat layers or large extinct mammals, providing few insights on subsistence economy. The projectile point styles of the Paleoindian Period did not persist past 10,000 years ago, when they were replaced by regional variants of lithic technology (Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996).

Human occupation during the early and middle Holocene is better understood than the Paleoindian Period because of several archaeological sites in the region. Archaeological sites that represent the Early Period from 8,000 to 5,000 years ago are locally termed "Olcott" (Butler 1961; Fladmark 1982; Kidd 1964; Mattson 1985). Typical Olcott artifacts are large stemmed or leaf-shaped points, scrapers, flake tools, and blade cores formed of basalt and dacite toolstone (Carlson 1990). Olcott sites are usually located on glacial terraces (Wessen and Welch 1991). Many Olcott sites are classified as stone tool manufacturing sites, and archaeological features such as hearths, structures, and faunal and plant remains, are usually absent (Blukis Onat et al. 2000; Morgan 1999). Age estimates of Olcott sites have been formed based on their similarity to dated components of assemblages from archaeological sites in Canada, and projectile point cross-dating, obsidian hydration analysis, and luminescence dating of two archaeological sites near [REDACTED] (Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996; Chatters et al. 2011).

After about 5,000 radiocarbon years before present (B.P.), larger populations organized in more complex ways to exploit a wide range of locally available resources. Shell middens containing large quantities of shellfish remains and marine fish and mammal bone are common on the saltwater shoreline. Stone and bone tools became increasingly more common and diversified. Full-scale development of marine-oriented cultures on the coast and inland hunting, gathering, and riverine fishing traditions are apparent after about 2500 B.P. (Blukis Onat 1987). Large semisedentary populations occupied cedar plank houses located at river mouths, waterway confluences, and on protected shorelines. The villages were associated with highly specialized seasonal camps in the surrounding area. Artifacts made of both local and imported materials occur in Late Period sites, indicating complex and diversified technologies for fishing, hunting, food processing, and storage. Wealth status objects, status differentiation in burials, art objects, and ornaments are also represented during this period (Ames and Maschner 1999; Blukis Onat 1987; Fladmark 1982; Matson and Coupland 1995).

Ethnography and Early Ethnohistory

The project is within the traditional use area of ancestors of members of the Puyallup Tribe and the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe. Both tribes spoke dialects of the southern Lushootseed language. In southern Puget Sound, Native Americans traditionally distinguished between those who lived upriver and relied heavily on terrestrial game and salmon, and those whose villages were at the mouths of rivers near tidelands and who relied more heavily on marine resources (Smith 1940). Before extensive

Euroamerican settlement of the area, the Puyallup had villages on the coast and along the Puyallup and Nisqually Rivers, while villages of Muckleshoot antecedents were mainly inland along the Green and White Rivers.

A village [REDACTED] was called *Shaxtl'abc* by Smith (1940) and *Esha'ktlabsh* by Swanton (1979). *Xaxtl'abish 1* is the Puyallup Tribe's name for this village, which was probably identified by archaeologists [REDACTED]. Smith (1940) reported the word *Haxtl'* to mean "where silver salmon are plentiful," and Waterman (2001) reports that [REDACTED] was called *Xaxtl!*, meaning "brushy." Waterman (2001) also recorded *Cugca'gwL* to mean "little portage for canoes," and that site may have been located [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was called *čayalq^wu?*, which translated to "hidden water." The number of named places associated with [REDACTED] shows that [REDACTED] was an important place for Native Americans living in the vicinity of the project.

Like many other Puget Sound groups, the Puyallup and Muckleshoot traditionally followed a seasonal round that was tied to available resources. During the winter, people lived in villages of cedar plank houses where they held religious ceremonies and manufactured and repaired tools and other objects. Winter subsistence consisted of preserved and stored foods, especially salmon. Winter was also important for establishing and maintaining social relationships. Heads of households hosted public events marking changes in status like naming, puberty, marriage, or death (Smith 1940).

At the end of winter, people dispersed to exploit seasonally available resources. Salmon, berries, shellfish, and other raw materials like cedar, yew, and ironwood, were collected throughout the spring, summer, and fall (Haerberlin and Gunther 1930). Chinese slippers, mussels, clams, cockles, butter clams, rock clams, horse clams, urchins, and gooey duck were often gathered by women and children (Smith 1940) as were blackberries, cranberries, elderberries, gooseberries, huckleberries, salmon berries, thimble berries, serviceberries, and strawberries. People gathered bull rush, fern roots, camas, sunflower roots, tiger lily bulbs, wapato, cattail, and wild carrot, as well. Men hunted deer, elk, black bear, beaver, chipmunks, ducks and grouse. People used deer and elk bone to make awls, points, tips, wedges, scrapers, and spoons (Smith 1940). Plants provided important materials like wood for tools, canoes, buildings, and containers; fiber for bindings and baskets; and medicine.

Native American lifeways drastically changed during and after initial Euroamerican contact, primarily from disease epidemics (Boyd 1999). The appearance of European and American explorers, fur traders, and government expeditions beginning in the late eighteenth century paved for the way for increased outside competition for the resources in the region. In addition to establishing commercial relationship with these newcomers, Native peoples also began to interact with missionaries and early settlers, who caused even greater changes in traditional cultural practices.

Congress created Washington Territory in March 1853 and appointed Isaac Ingalls Stevens as both the new territorial governor and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Stevens negotiated treaties with a number of Washington Tribes who were asked to cede land and move to a reservation. Ancestors of members of the Muckleshoot and Puyallup Tribes, among others, signed the Medicine Creek Treaty of December 1854, which provided three reservations for these groups: Squaxin Island was set aside for the South Sound tribes, forested land southwest of the Nisqually Flats for the Nisqually Bands, while the Puyallup received a 1,280-acre tract extending along the high bluff fronting Commencement Bay to Point Defiance. These reservations totaled 3,840 acres, while in exchange, the government gained title to 2,500,000 acres of Native land (Carpenter 1986:172–173; Richards 1993:200–210; Ruby and Brown 1986:166).

Dissatisfaction with the treaty and violation of reservation boundaries quickly led to hostilities. Sporadic instances of violence induced some settlers to leave their claimed lands, and in response to an increasingly tense situation, Governor Stevens agreed to return portions of traditional Puyallup territory to accommodate the traditional hunting and fishing grounds of its original inhabitants. He also granted land for the Muckleshoot Reservation between the White and Green Rivers in the present city of Auburn (Marino 1990; Ruby and Brown 1986:166). Under the terms of additional executive orders issued in 1857 and 1873, the Puyallup Reservation was enlarged from 1,280 acres to 18,062 acres and included lands on the southern and eastern sides of Commencement Bay (Harmon 1995:232; Morgan 1979:172; Ruby and Brown 1986:166).

These extensive holdings were soon reduced. The original Medicine Creek Treaty had also provided for the allotment of land parcels to individual Tribal members residing on the Puyallup Reservation. The allotment process was completed in 1886, a year before the enactment of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887, which made it a policy to divide common lands held by tribes into individual parcels and then sell the remainder to other settlers (Ruby and Brown 1986:168). Originally, these allotments were protected and could not be sold outside the reservation, but, due to pressure from the railroads and growing settlement in the region, agitation for the removal of these protections began. A report of the Puyallup Indian Commission in 1892 recommended that all sales restrictions be removed from the land held by the Tribe (Puyallup Indian Commission 1892). The sale of Puyallup Reservation allotments began in 1895 and a significant portion of the reservation left Tribal hands (Ruby and Brown 1986).

Land Use History

The land that is currently within the Gethsemane Cemetery Master Plan area includes a portion of the grounds of the former St. George's Indian School as well as some adjacent property that was originally used for agriculture. The following historical overview explores land use in the project vicinity from early settlement until the construction of Gethsemane Cemetery in the 1970s. The major focus of the study is the founding and development of St. George's Indian School, but there is also a brief discussion of the initial homestead era as well as the closure of the school and redevelopment efforts at the site during the World War II (WWII) and post-WWII eras. This report does not include a complete or detailed history of the operations of the school or of the experiences of the children who attended. It begins with some contextual information on the development of Indian education nationally and in the region, but centers primarily on the establishment and physical growth of the school, the burial practices at the site, and the changes in land use when the school closed.

Background on Indian Education

Native peoples had their own body of knowledge, including both sacred and practical beliefs, which formed the basis of their culture and was passed on from generation to generation. Elders and family members provided education through both oral traditions and physical training and also adopted new ideas that originated from contact with other Native groups (Trafzer et al. 2006:5–6).

Despite these rich cultural traditions, most newcomers to the North American continent tried to use their own customary educational methods to “civilize” the Native peoples they encountered, primarily through missionary efforts to establish new belief systems and promote assimilation. From colonial times in America until well past the Revolutionary War period, various denominations tried to Christianize the indigenous populations through the establishment of educational programs. During these years, the U.S. government supported these efforts and placed an additional emphasis on vocational or trade school training. The role of religion in Native American education continued well into the nineteenth century. The Indian Civilization Act, passed by Congress in March 1819, specified that

Native peoples would be taught by people of “good moral character” and for a number of decades, the Office of Indian Affairs encouraged representatives of religious denominations to fill these roles (Trafzer et al 2006:7–10).

As a result of the period of warfare with Native peoples in the 1850s and the disruption of the Civil War era that followed, the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant developed what became known as the Peace Policy. Part of this new direction in federal Indian policy included a more central role for government in education, including the establishment of federally funded schools for Native children, both on and off the reservations. Reformers during this period were at odds over whether the day school or boarding school approach was more effective. The ideas of Captain Richard Henry Pratt, in particular, influenced the early development of government-run, off-reservation boarding schools like Carlisle in Pennsylvania in the belief that to promote assimilation and learning, Native children should be isolated from their parents and traditional culture while being taught Christian values and work ethic based on a military model (Trafzer et al 2006:11–15).

The federal government, despite its more prominent interest in Indian education, often failed to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out these programs and generally relied on various religious denominations to lead teaching efforts on individual reservations. Competition and ultimately antagonism grew between Protestant and Catholic missionaries to the Native Americans during this period. The Catholic Church did not believe it was being given an adequate number of agency schools under this system, and so in 1874 it established a new internal agency, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, to expand its role in Indian education (Prucha 1984:692–693, 707–708).

Catholic Indian Boarding Schools

Through the work of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, the church made both a financial and doctrinal commitment to Indian education. By 1876, the church had established 10 boarding schools and an additional 18 day schools for Native students throughout the country. Less than two decades later, in 1893, soon after St. George’s was established, the number of Catholic boarding schools had risen to 39, while day schools in operation dropped to 13 (Carroll 2000:xviii).

The Catholic Church was particularly well suited to the demands of Indian education on the frontier. While Indian schools staffed by Protestant denominations or government employees experienced a very high rate of turnover, the strong central bureaucracy and availability of dedicated religious orders within the Catholic Church provided a committed teaching base willing to remain in often isolated conditions on the reservations. In addition, many of these religious orders consisted of recent immigrants, who were generally more sympathetic to cultural differences and the difficulties of assimilation (Carroll 2000:xxv–xxvi).

Indian Education and Puget Sound

Around Puget Sound, the treaties made in 1854 and 1855 between the government and various Native peoples contained provisions for education. The first of these agreements, the Medicine Creek Treaty signed on December 26, 1854, with the Nisqually, Puyallup, Squaxin, and other tribes, included a mandate to establish and maintain a school for a period of 20 years. Once the treaty was ratified in 1859, a school was built on Squaxin Island, but according to government sources, only remained in operation for 3 years because of low attendance (Buchanan 1918:1).

In 1868, Captain Samuel Ross, who was the Superintendent of the Puyallup Agency, became increasingly insistent that the government should fulfill the terms of the treaty and once again provide a school. In a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he argued that a “new mode” for civilizing the Indians was

needed, and his recommendation was that “all Indian children between the ages of 5 and 12 should be taken from their parents and placed in industrial schools...” (Buchanan 1918:1) His request was not addressed until late 1870 or early 1871 when a new school was established on the Puyallup Reservation. Classes were first held in the home of the agency farmer and then moved to a small schoolhouse built on the reservation, which was replaced by a larger building in 1873 (Buchanan 1918:2).

Industrial education remained a priority during this period, but teaching was initially placed under the direction of a Presbyterian minister, the Reverend George Sloan, and his wife. Government funding over the next few years was inconsistent, but the number of Indian pupils slowly grew. The consolidation of the Puyallup and Quinalt agencies in 1888 led to the construction of a larger school and by 1894, enrollment had expanded to more than 136 students (Buchanan 1918:2–5).

Agency policies often reflected changes in the leadership of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C. New policies particularly under the regime of Superintendent of Indian Affairs Thomas Morgan and his successors affected many of the Indian schools in the Northwest. The government began to require school attendance and Indian agents tried to enforce these rules. On some Puget Sound–area reservations, parents were strongly encouraged to send their older children to Chemawa, an early Indian boarding school in Salem, Oregon, or to what became Cushman Indian School on the Puyallup Reservation. Families that had adopted the Catholic faith often requested St. George’s Industrial School as an alternative, arguing that these other schools were too far away and they could not see their children easily if they became ill. Some of the on-reservation teachers brushed off these concerns as “stereotyped” and often pressured parents to accept the government-sponsored alternatives. Many parents resisted, and the Catholic Church, through St. George’s Industrial School, continued to provide an alternative educational opportunity that provided basic education, industrial training, and a sound grounding in religious doctrine (Allan Bartow to Charles Buchanan, Jan. 26, 1904, RG 75, Letters Received, Tulalip Agency, Port Madison, Box 5, NARA, Seattle).

Father Peter Hylebos

Probably the most instrumental figure in the founding of St. George’s School was Father Peter Francis Hylebos, who over his lifetime held a variety of positions in the Catholic Church of the Pacific Northwest. Born in Belgium and educated at the University of Louvain, Father Hylebos left his home country and came to the United States after his ordination in 1870. He began his religious career in Vancouver, Washington, where he served as secretary to Bishop A.M. Blanchet. By 1880 he had taken charge of missions at Steilacoom, Olympia, and Tacoma, and in the latter city built several more churches, including St. Leo’s, where he served as pastor for over 31 years. From 1886 to 1911 he was the Vicar-General of the diocese of Nesqually, which later became the diocese of Seattle, and also recruited members of several religious orders to found schools and hospitals in the region (*Indian Sentinel* 1915:42–44; *Tacoma Catholic Sentinel*, Feb. 11, 1911).

Father Hylebos also recognized the potential for growth around Puget Sound and purchased land in both Tacoma and outlying areas. Some of these parcels were later used for the eight churches, two schools, and a hospital he built in the diocese, and he took great pride in completing these construction projects without incurring any debt (American College Bulletin 1903:77; Diocese of Nesqually, Record of Priests Peter Francis Hylebos, 820 Clergy Deceased, 25-2, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

Father Hylebos had a particularly close connection with Northwest Native peoples, and in 1883 was named to serve on a commission of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions to develop better relations between the church and the government in the field of education. By some accounts he was instrumental in securing a federal appropriation of \$319,000 for the support of Catholic Indian schools. Back at home in Tacoma, his ministries to the Puyallup led him to believe that some of these funds could

be put to good use in establishing a local school for Indian children. Many of the older members of the Tribe had been baptized by early missionaries, but there was no opportunity for the next generation to receive a Catholic education (*Catholic Northwest Progress*, Feb. 4, 1910; March 13, 1914; *Tacoma Catholic Citizen*, Feb. 11, 1911; History of St. George's Indian School, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

Accounts vary, but on a trip to the East Coast or possibly to Rome, Father Hylebos met Katharine Drexel, the daughter of a wealthy Philadelphia financier who had made it part of her life's work to support Indian education. She and her sisters used much of their large inheritance to establish schools at Catholic Indian missions across the country and also to support the staff needed for these institutions. Katharine Drexel, later known as Mother Drexel after she founded a new order of nuns, the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, evidently encouraged Father Hylebos to proceed with the school under the auspices of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. She also promised her support for the priests and sisters who would serve as teachers (Govaert ca. 1948; Prucha 1984:707).

Initial Property Claims

The first step was to secure a site for the proposed Indian school. Father Hylebos purchased 141.4 acres for \$4,500 from John and Susie Lister, and the deed was recorded on August 23, 1888. The tract included Lots 1 and 2, the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32, Township 21 North, Range 4 East. The seller, John Lister, was a moulder who had worked in a Tacoma foundry run by his father, and it is not known whether he and his wife knew Father Hylebos or had bought the land as an investment (Chancery to Sister Frances Lynch, May 16, 1974, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives; U.S. Census 1880; Warranty Deed 22011:438-439, King County Archives; Washington Territorial Census 1882, 1885).

Prior to the Listers, several others had filed claims on the property, which abutted the northwestern edge of the Puyallup Reservation. Most were farmers, although possibly their interest was also in land speculation. The eastern boundary of the township was first surveyed by the government in 1861 and then resurveyed in 1867 by well-known pioneer Ezra Meeker, who also established the western township boundary and interior parcels (Figure 6). In the summer of 1873 two claimants filed for homesteads in the southwest quarter of Section 32. Possibly hoping to profit by the Northern Pacific Railway's 1873 announcement that it had chosen Tacoma as its western terminus, or the government's plans to resurvey and expand the Puyallup Reservation, they both chose smaller parcels near the reservation boundary. Welch, a farmer originally from Missouri, homesteaded a 71.6-acre portion of the tract, but evidently allowed his claim to expire in December of 1880. The other 69.8-acre parcel was homesteaded in the summer of 1873 by Levant F. Thompson, who also apparently abandoned his property. Welch evidently left his claim to move to the Enumclaw area, while Thompson, a New Yorker by birth, also continued farming other land in Pierce County (Washington Tract Book, NARA; Washington Territorial Census 1885; 1887; United States Bureau of the Census [U.S. Census] 1870, 1880, 1910, 1920).

The two parcels were consolidated when George W. Gale filed a new homestead claim for 141 acres in February 1882, but he then relinquished the property 2 years later. Gale, whose father was English and his mother Canadian, was born in Washington Territory and lived as a child with his family on a farm in the Puyallup Valley. Based on the requirements of the Homestead Act of 1862, Gale probably resided on his property and made some improvements, but like many fellow settlers may have decided to sell his rights prior to proving up on the claim. After leaving the property, Gale worked as a barber in Seattle among other jobs, but later in life supported himself as an artist (General Land Office [GLO] tract book, NARA, Seattle; U.S. Census 1870, 1880, 1920, 1930).

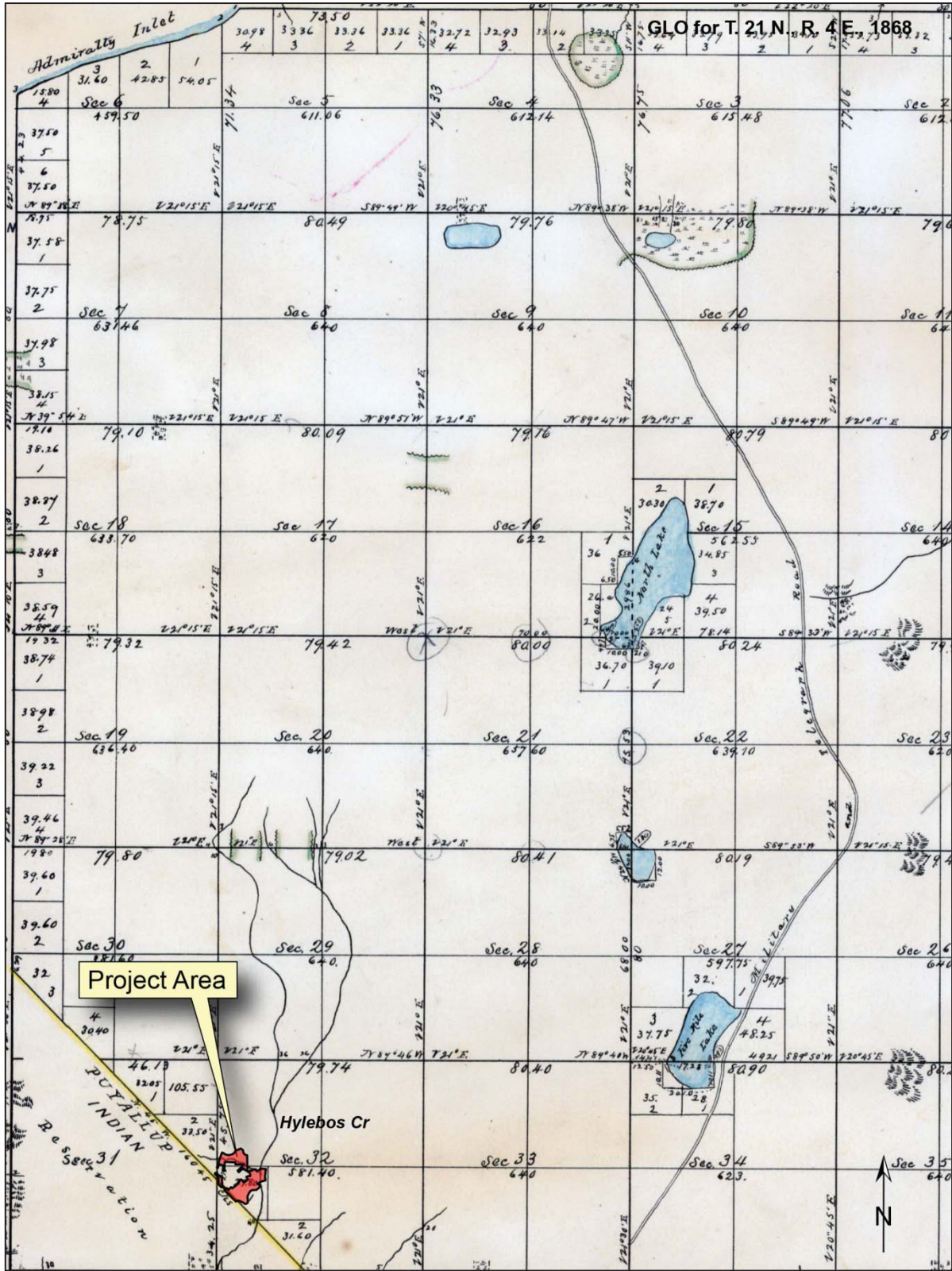


Figure 6. GLO map, 1868, showing project location.

Patrick W. Mullaley filed his own homestead claim on the property the same afternoon that Gale relinquished his rights. Mullaley and his wife were both natives of Ireland and had come to America by way of Australia. The Washington Territorial Census of 1885 indicates that the Mullaleys farmed the property and lived there with their 10 children. Mullaley's final patent shows a date of September 3, 1889, although by August of 1888, GLO records show that the homestead claim was converted to a cash sale. Mullaley likely paid off the property before it was transferred to the Listers, who then sold it to Father Hylebos (Washington Tract Book, NARA, Seattle; Washington Territorial Census 1885, 1887).

Olive Counter settled on the land immediately to the north of the parcel purchased by Father Hylebos. Counter, who was born in Maine, served in a New York infantry company during the Civil War before moving west. Like the adjoining property, Counter's 160 acres were claimed and then relinquished several times beginning as early as 1873. In the 1880 census Counter and his family are shown farming in the area, and federal records indicate that he initially filed a formal homestead claim on the property in 1881. He relinquished the land in 1883 but evidently returned to the property in 1885 and received a patent for a cash entry in 1889. Counter initially farmed his parcel but then sold the claim within a few years (Washington Tract Book, NARA, Seattle, Washington; U.S. Census 1880).

Founding a School

Father Hylebos believed the site he had purchased was an ideal setting for the school, fancifully describing it as "a really romantic-looking, rolling, western ranch in a primeval forest." Only about 5 to 6 acres of timber had been cleared from a plateau that overlooked the rest of the homestead, "with Mount Tacoma shyly peeking over the top of the immense trees that covered the landscape" (Hylebos 1915:8). A stream that ran through the property was also an important asset, to provide the institution's drinking water.

With the help of volunteer labor, Father Hylebos evidently supervised the construction of the first school building on the property, a three-story frame structure that was begun in August 1888. This building was 72 by 50 feet and sat on a stone foundation at the center of the plateau. The interior was entirely lined with red cedar and could house up to 80 students in dormitory rooms. It also included a chapel, a kitchen, laundry, and sewing room as well as a dining hall and accommodations for sisters and a priest (Govaert ca. 1948; Hylebos 1915:8).

Construction proceeded quickly and the school building was ready for occupancy in October of 1888. The Mother General of the Sisters of St. Francis in Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania, had agreed to provide four teachers for the school, and Sisters Leonella, Ludwina, and Redempta, as well as the superior, Sister Jerome, also arrived early in that month. In addition, a lay teacher, Esther Stevenson, was sent from Philadelphia by Mother Katherine Drexel to oversee the education of the boys (Govaert ca. 1948; Hylebos 1915:8-9).

Right Reverend Bishop Junger, who headed the diocese at that time, appointed Father Charles DeDecker as the school's first superintendent (Figure 7). Like Father Hylebos, he was a native of Belgium, where he attended the University of Louvain. He was ordained in June 1886 and arrived at the Diocese of Seattle a few months later. He served initially in a number of small missions around the region and also was a visiting priest on the Puyallup, Nisqually, and Muckleshoot reservations. Most accounts suggest that he requested the post at St. George's and over the next few decades refused other parishes in order to continue his work with Native children. He also spent a large portion of his family wealth to support the school (*Catholic Progress*, Jan. 29, 1926, Feb. 5, 1926; Diocese of Nesqually, Record of Priests, 820, Deceased Clergy, 25-5, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

Student Body and Programs

The first children arrived at the school on October 26, 1888, and more followed in November. Father Hylebos had secured a government appropriation to support 50 Native students from around the Northwest, and these funds as well as private donations accounted for a major portion of the school's operating expenses. During the first year, however, no more than 30 students were enrolled, with an additional five non-Native children also joining in classes (Figure 8). Attendance ledgers show that the Tribes represented during the first few terms included the Puyallup, Nisqually, Suquamish, Muckleshoot, Tulalip, and Yakima, with ages ranging from 8 to 18 (Ledger, St. George's Mission Indian Industrial School, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives; Memorandum, Oct. 6, 1943, 1040, St. George Indian School, Tacoma, Correspondence-Property Sales, 13/10, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

As a result of the initially low attendance figures, the government reduced its contributions in 1889 to support only 25 students. It also changed its requirements to limit attendees to the Puyallup tribe. Evidently both Fathers Hylebos and DeDecker blamed the situation on initial lack of knowledge about the school, but also the hostility of the Puyallup Indian agent, Edwin Eels. According to an article published in the *Catholic Sentinel* and later accounts by Father Hylebos, Eels arrested several parents who sent their children to St. George's and used Tribal police officers to return students to the reservation school. Telegrams to the Office of Indian Affairs helped to bring about the release of the imprisoned, but harassment and pressure on families who chose to send their children to St. George's continued (*Catholic Sentinel*, Nov. 5, 1892; Hylebos 1915:9–10).

Father Hylebos traveled to Washington, D.C., to meet with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Thomas Morgan, and seek a larger appropriation for St. George's. Despite his pleas, the school received no additional funding, and the commissioner also failed to offer any real solutions for the problems with the Puyallup agent. On his return to the Northwest, Father Hylebos made the decision to give the students 2 months of vacation during the summer of 1889 to save money and allow time to seek additional enrollment. The plan was successful, and when the new term began during the following October, 43 pupils were in attendance (Govaert ca. 1948).

Even with a growing number of students, federal funding was cut entirely by 1891. Government policy was changing to remove all religious supervision from Indian schools, but the main argument given to Father Hylebos was that the construction of a large new school on the Puyallup reservation provided sufficient space for all Native students in the area and was more cost-effective than a number of smaller



Figure 7. Rev. Charles DeDecker, first superintendent of St. George's, ca. 1910.



Washington State Historical Society, Image 1923.5.3

Figure 8. Students and staff at St. George's Industrial School, 1889.

schools. Despite the loss of federal support, St. George's was able maintain its programs through donations, especially the financial commitment of Mother Katharine Drexel, who contributed \$1,080 per quarter from 1890 to 1935. Based on her advice, Father Hylebos had decided to transfer the deed for the school's 141 acres to the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions in January of 1889, and the Bureau also provided financial backing for the school's development. In addition, Father DeDecker made yearly contributions from his personal funds (Govaert ca. 1948).

Religious training was at the center of the school's mission, but based on the vision of Father Hylebos, St. George's served primarily as an industrial school, teaching agricultural and household skills in addition to basic education. Students performed much of the maintenance, cooking, and cleaning at the school as part of their curriculum, and also assisted with livestock and gardening. According to the school superintendent, no child was required to work more than half a day, and there was also time for recreation (Figure 9), but as described by Father Hylebos, the roles and responsibilities were extremely well-defined:

The girls take their weekly turn to perform the different branches of daily housework. Some are very successful at making bread, and really proud of it; others prefer to do general cooking; all learn to be proficient with needle and thread and mend their own clothes. They make the beds and clean and sweep and dust like ordinary housemaids, and at proper times they help in the laundry. Above all, they love to take care of the chickens and to watch the brooding machines. The boys are inclined to be around the horses and bring the cows from the surrounding woods at milking time. They help to clear new land, saw up the firewood to proper lengths, repair farm fences, work in the hay fields, assist in the sowing, planting, or reaping of the vegetable garden, and occasionally steal plums, pears, cherries, or apples. Boys will be boys (Hylebos 1915:11).



Marquette University Libraries, BCIM 9-155-06-09

Figure 9. Snowball fight on the school grounds, ca. 1913.

In addition to its educational purpose, the domestic and agricultural work also helped to defray the costs of food and upkeep for the school. In her memoirs, one of the sisters later called St. George's "a very poor mission" and described how there was only "one balanced meal daily and cereal for breakfast and supper" (Murphy n.d.). Milk and butter from the school's cows, eggs from its chickens, and vegetables raised in the garden were an important component of meals for the students. Also, firewood cut by the boys was a primary heat source (Figures 10 and 11).

Early Improvements

In addition to their chores and training, the students also helped with improvements and the construction of new buildings and structures that were part of the school complex. In 1889, the boys built a new bridge over Hylebos Creek and laid logs to form a corduroy road across the wetlands that led to the county highway. The students slowly worked at clearing the surrounding property and helped to plant an orchard east of the main building. A second building was added, a frame structure of 62 by 16 feet, which housed a girls' recreation hall and laundry and later, a bakery. As the student body steadily grew, a boys' recreation hall was built in 1895 as was a residence for hired help and a barn for the livestock. The students constructed boardwalks to connect these new buildings and also dug ditches and cleared swampland to provide access to various parts of the property (Hylebos 1915:11–12; Verhaag 1898:25–26).

During a time of national economic turmoil in 1894 and 1895, Father DeDecker also recruited unemployed men to volunteer their time to clear some of the thickly wooded areas around the school. A wagon picked them up on Monday mornings in front of St. Leo's church in Tacoma and many stayed throughout the entire week. Their main tasks were to fell the huge trees on the school property and saw them into lengths as well as to clear brush. Some of the men also hauled granite boulders from various



Figure 10. The land around the school was heavily timbered, and students not only cut wood, but also learned other “industrial” skills.



Figure 11. St. George’s students were taught agricultural practices, and the school grounds included gardens, an orchard, and outbuildings for the care of waterfowl, livestock, and other farm animals; photograph ca. 1913.

parts of the grounds to a hillside location where they built a grotto. Mass was celebrated in the grotto when it was completed in July of 1895, and it also became the site of numerous other religious ceremonies (Hylebos 1915:12–13).

A well on the property initially served as the school’s main water source and then a ramp was erected so that water from Hylebos Creek could be carried to the main buildings. Later Father DeDecker obtained an easement from the Swindell family, who lived to the northwest, and built a wooden water pipeline from a spring-fed reservoir on their property to the school. The water was stored in a tank and then pumped into the main buildings, while secondary lines ran to the barn and other outbuildings as well as to the small house that stood to the north of the school buildings and was occupied by Father De Decker (Govaert to Bishop Shaughnessy, Jan. 9, 1943, Mar. 17, 1943; Memorandum, Bishop Shaughnessy, Apr. 1, 1943, 1040, St. George Indian School, Tacoma, Correspondence-Property Sales, 13/10, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

During this period the school population became increasingly diverse, and the number of students grew steadily, reaching 73 by 1904 (Figure 12). In addition to children from nearby tribes, including the Puyallup, Tulalip, Nisqually, Squaxin Island, Suquamish, Muckleshoot, and Quinault, the school also drew students from the Cowlitz and several tribes in Oregon and Alaska. As the student body grew so did the pressure for space, and in 1905, a foundation was laid for a separate chapel so that more room would be available in other facilities. The 72 by 24-foot chapel was constructed on the southwest corner of the main school building and was completed by early November of that year (Hylebos 1915:15).

Burials and Cemeteries

[REDACTED] Like any community, St. George’s had its share of deaths and the need for burials. An attendance ledger shows that the first death among the students occurred within a few months of opening, when a 9-year-old Nisqually girl succumbed to consumption. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia Archives

Figure 12. The enrollment at St. George's grew with students from a number of tribes throughout the Northwest.



A letter from Mother Katherine Drexel indicates that the diocese of Seattle may have considered devoting [REDACTED] to a cemetery as early as 1902. Although the initial correspondence from the Bishop of Seattle was not found, Mother Drexel wrote to the diocese, turning down their request. In her reply, she stated: "I wish I could feel justified in granting the land for the purpose mentioned. To give forty or fifty acres for a burial place would take much from the property of the Indian Mission and I am afraid the property would depreciate in value on account of a cemetery being so near to it" (Mother Drexel to Bishop O'Dea, Sept. 19, 1902, St. George's Indian School, Correspondence-General, 1901-1942, File 12/11, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

Changes in Leadership

Despite this request to Mother Drexel and her ongoing support of the school, the actual ownership of St. George's property remained in the hands of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. Because of their distance, requests for funds or information often went unanswered, sometimes making it difficult to make quick, but necessary, decisions affecting the school. As a result in 1923, Father Charles DeDecker and a group of sisters decided to incorporate the school in Washington and formed a "benevolent, charitable, and educational corporation" to be known as St. George's Indian School. In addition to DeDecker, the incorporators included Sister Mary Cornelia (Mary Ellen Jordan), Sister Mary Neri (Anna Perrion), Sister Mary Celesta (Bridget Cox), Sister Mary Falconieri (Frances Spath), and Sister Mary Thecla (Agnes Hurley). Father DeDecker was named the president of the Board of Trustees, whose other members included Sister Mary Cornelia and Sister Mary Neri (Articles of Incorporation, St. George's Indian School, Aug. 23, 1923, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

The new board could make decisions about the development of the school directly, although the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions continued to retain ownership. By that time, nearly a dozen buildings and other structures formed the nucleus of St. George's campus, although several of them were showing severe signs of age. Father DeDecker's health had begun to decline and in 1924 he resigned his post to return to his home in Belgium. He died there a little over a year later. Bishop O'Dea appointed the Reverend John Govaert, who had previously served at Yakima, as the new head of the school (*Catholic Progress*, Jan. 29, 1926, Feb. 5, 1926; Diocese of Nesqually, Record of Priests, 820, Deceased Clergy, 25-5, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

A New Building Program

Father Govaert quickly found that he had inherited a failing infrastructure as well as the chronic shortage of funds faced by his predecessors. Father DeDecker had left him a donation of \$1,000 for the school, and he had used it to update the water system, replacing the main wooden tank with a cement one, installing 2,400 feet of galvanized pipe, and removing the old wooden pipe that was rotting and leaking. He also added a new toilet for the girls' dormitory, a bathroom for the sisters, and a concrete septic tank for all of the effluents. The small remainder from the gift was used to purchase hay and

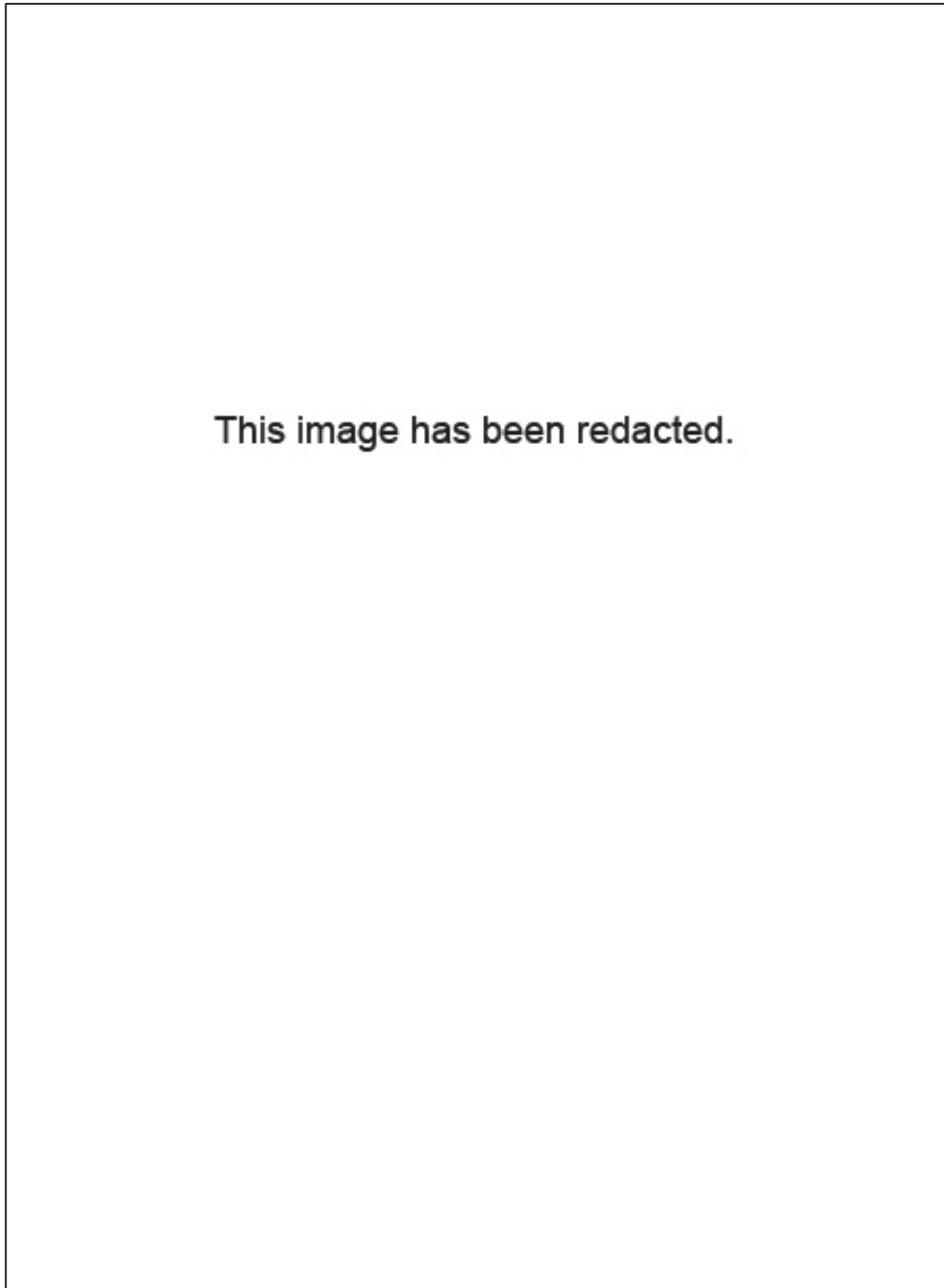


Figure 13. A survey of the school grounds conducted in September 1922 shows the buildings and other improvements at the site [REDACTED].

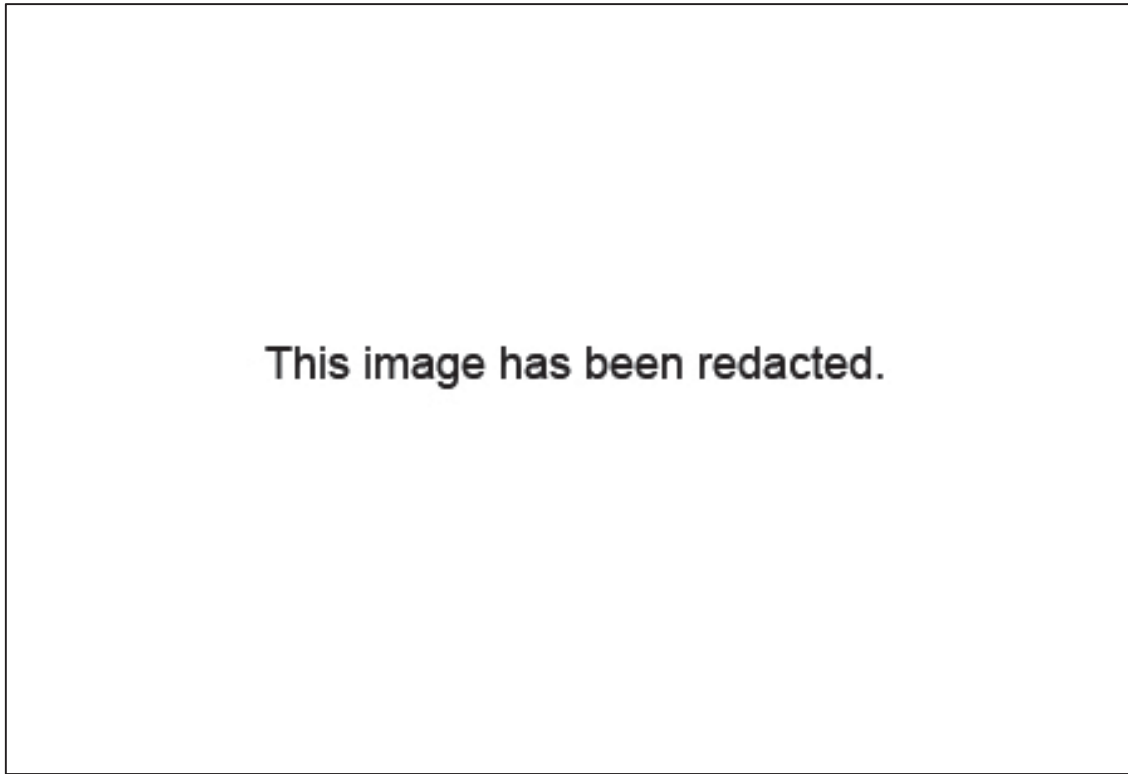


Figure 14. [REDACTED]

potatoes (Govaert to Bishop O’Dea, July 23, 1925, 1040, St George Indian School, Correspondence-General, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

Father Govaert accomplished other projects with the help of his students and volunteer labor from the community. In 1925, for example, he and the older boys from the school built a temporary 70 by 32-foot boys’ dormitory with an adjoining room for their supervisor and a 26 by 20-foot bathroom with toilets and washing facilities. As he described it, “We mixed the concrete, installed the plumbing and wired the building. Between the main building and the boys’ dormitory, the path is roofed with lumber salvaged from the old building of the nurses’ home in Tacoma” (Govaert 1930) (Figure 15). The following year the school was electrified for the first time with the addition of a steam plant. In 1927, the old barn was replaced with a new structure with a concrete foundation and floor (Govaert 1930; Govaert ca. 1948; Father Govaert to Bishop O’Dea, July 23, 1925; Sept. 15, 1927, Sept. 27, 1927, 1040, St George Indian School, Correspondence-General, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

Enrollment continued to climb at the same time, however, reaching a record of 104 students in September 1927. As a result Father Govaert began making plans for additional repairs and expansion of the facilities. By 1930, Father Govaert believed that the original school building was a fire hazard and Bishop O’Dea agreed with his assessment. He began planning for its replacement and approached the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions with the idea of selling 60 acres of the school’s land to pay for the renovations. The stock market crash, however, undercut that solution (Govaert 1930).

Father Govaert decided to make a broader appeal. A campaign was started in the regional church publication, the *Catholic Northwest Progress*, to raise funds for the school’s building program. Father

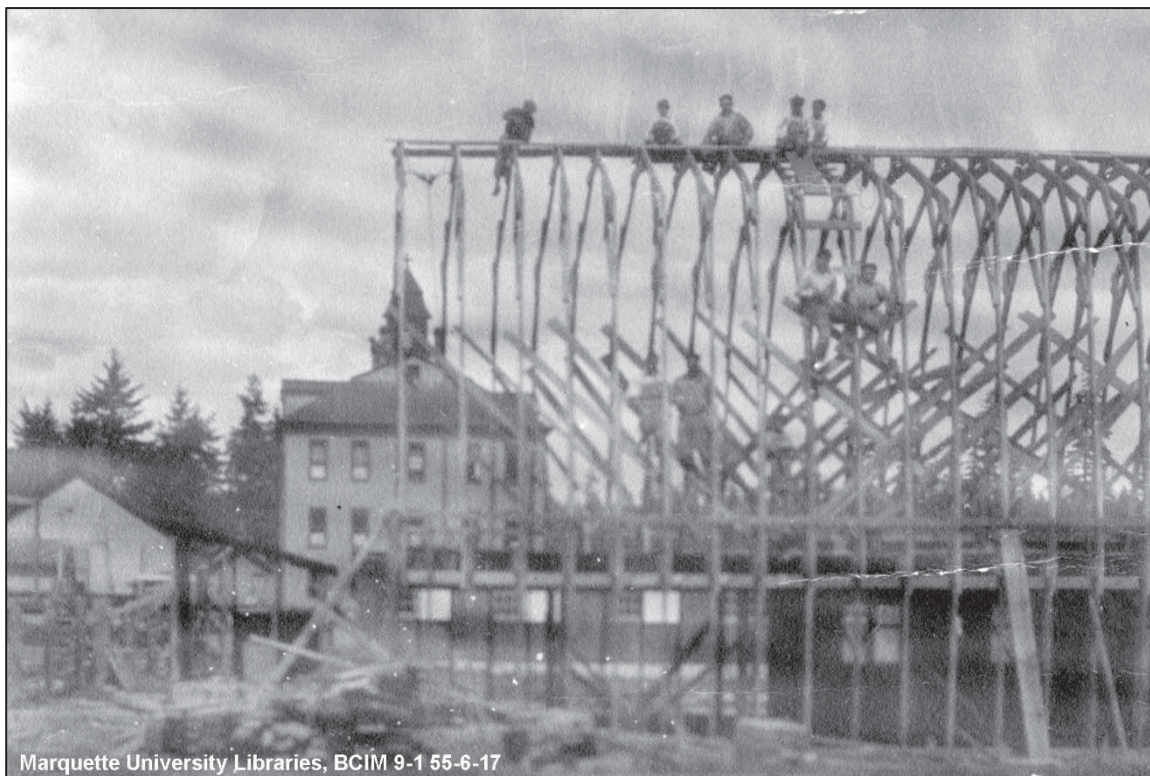


Figure 15. School superintendent Father John Govaert raised money for new buildings at the school and used student labor to begin construction of a dormitory, followed by a chapel and other additions. Photograph ca. 1930.

Govaert also wrote an article for *Indian Sentinel*, the publication of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, in which he described the difficult conditions at the school, the age of the buildings and the need for better facilities. "Having seen service overseas during the Great War," he wrote, "I have been in worse places than this. So I do not care how I have to rough it. But I would like to do something to make this place comfortable for these poor children and the good Sisters" (Govaert 1930).

With the funds received, Father Govaert undertook a phased approach designed to put each department under one roof and eliminate the need for all outside buildings while spreading the expenditures over a number of years. He also used the older boys to help him with the building construction as a further cost-saving measure (Figures 15 and 16). The strategy proved to be effective:

The first unit containing the boiler room, laundry, kitchen, sisters' dining room and community room, the girls' dormitory was erected and paid for in 1930. In 1931 a 23,000 gallon tank was built to provide water in an emergency and also for fire protection. The second unit containing a parlor, 4 class rooms, boys' dormitory, Sister's quarters, boys' play hall and showers was erected in 1932, and the chapel was moved to a central position east of the main building, but adjacent and in line with the new addition. In 1935 the old building of 1888 was torn down, and another unit 140 ft by 30 ft was built in its site and completed for the opening of school in September of that year. Thus we have St. George's as it stands today, a two story building with a frontage 230' x 30' and 72' of wings; the north wing taking care of the girls; the south wing of the boys, with the chapel and sisters' quarters in the center (Govaert ca. 1948).



Figure 16. Construction of new buildings nears completion, ca. 1933.

School Closure

Despite the successful building program, the severe economic downturn in conjunction with a withdrawal of funds by Mother Katharine Drexel ultimately brought about the closure of the school. In 1935, Father Govaert received notice from Mother Drexel that after June of 1937, the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament would no longer provide a subsidy to the school. Although efforts were made by Father Govaert, the Sisters of St. Francis, and even Mother Drexel to develop an alternative source of funding, no effective solution was found. In addition, the diocese itself was in a precarious financial position and could not offer any kind of monetary support to the school (Father Govaert to Mother Drexel, Jan. 17, 1937; Mother Katharine Drexel to Mother M. Veronica, Sept. 3, 1937; Brief Facts Concerning St. George's Indian Mission, Nov. 27, 1937).

Bishop Shaughnessy made the decision not to reopen St. George's in the fall of 1937, but kept open the possibility that if circumstances changed, he would reconsider his decision. The Sisters of St. Francis were particularly upset about the situation, with Sister Robertina writing, "...Since we cannot return to St. George's, I feel like an orphan, waiting every day what will take place" (Archbishop Cicognani to Father Tenny, Dec. 17, 1937; Bishop Shaughnessy to Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, June 18, 1937; Bishop Shaughnessy to Mother General, Nov. 18, 1938; Sister Mary Robertina to Reverend Mother Veronica, Sept. 17, 1937, 1040, Box 140, Folder 4, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

Potential Uses of the Site

With the school closure, a number of issues arose related to legal oversight of the property, [REDACTED], and the future disposition of the school buildings and other improvements (Figure 17). Father Govaert remained at the school for several years to oversee the transition before moving to a parish in Toppenish, Washington. Rather than dissolving the St. George's Corporation, the church secured the resignations of Father Govaert and the sisters of the Order of St.

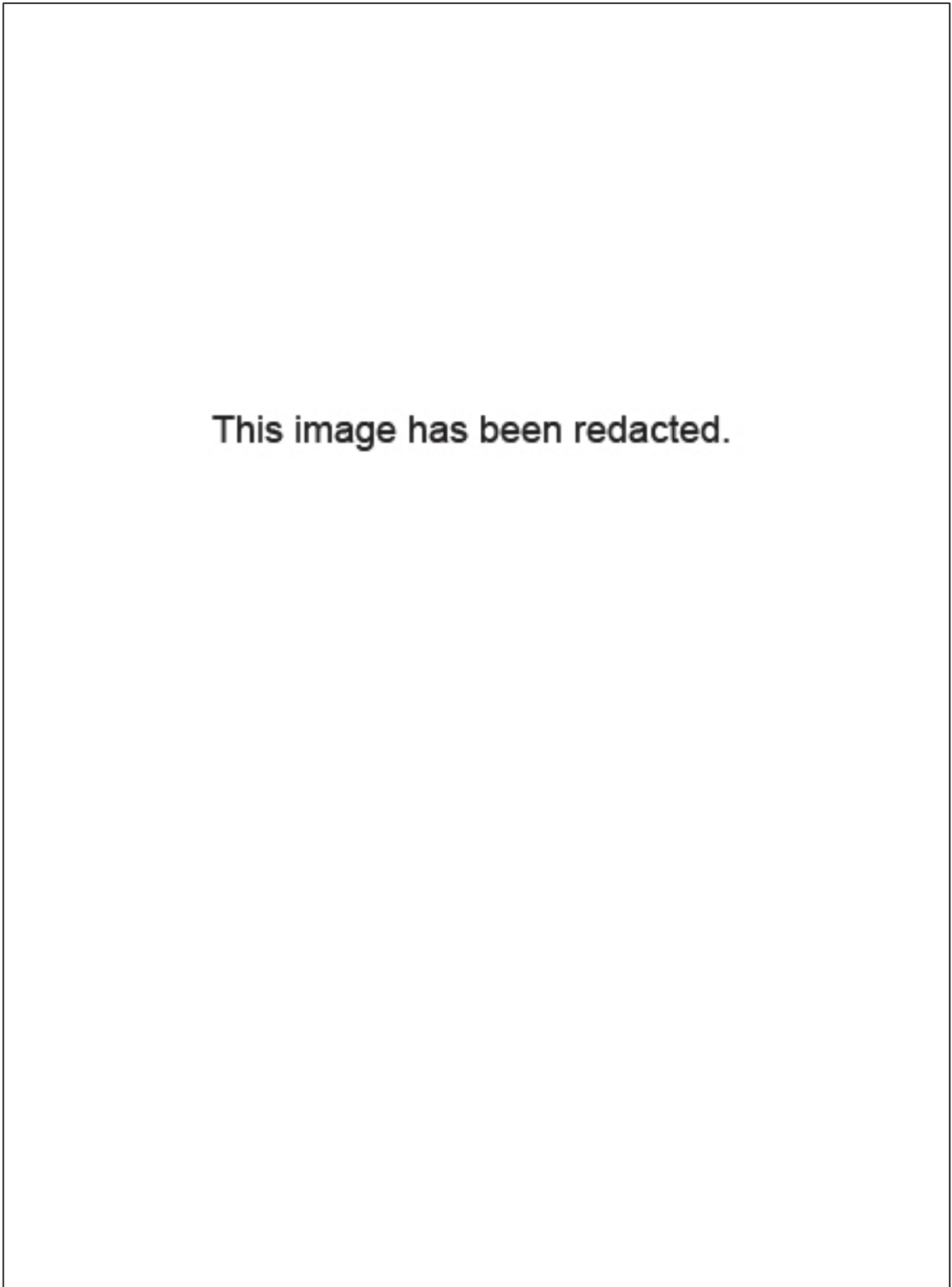


Figure 17. Historical aerial photograph, 1936, showing buildings on school property just before the school was closed as well as the farmstead to the north of the school.

Francis who previously served on the board of directors and at a meeting in December of 1939, replaced them with Bishop Shaughnessy and several other priests serving the archdiocese (Bishop Shaughnessy to Govaert, Sept. 19, 1939; Memorandum, Bishop Shaughnessy, Dec. 9, 1939, 1040, St. George Indian School, Tacoma, Correspondence-Discontinued Operation, 13/9, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

There was little consensus on the future use of the facilities and, as a result, few changes took place. The church initially hired a caretaker, George Morrow, to live in the northeast wing of the school building and maintain the property. Morrow hoped to lease or buy the land for farming, but because of the ownership issues with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, the Chancery refused his repeated requests. Without permission, the Morrow family moved to a small house on the school grounds, planted some crops and raised livestock. The church began eviction proceedings against him in early 1942, but he and his family did not vacate the property until March of 1943. In the meantime, another renter, Mark Bodine, moved into a house formerly occupied by Father Govaert near the other main school buildings and also grazed some livestock (Agreement, Father Govaert and George Morrow, March 28, 1938; Father Govaert to Rev. Joseph Dougherty, Dec. 8, 1940; Rev. Dougherty to George Morrow, Jan. 6, 1941, Henry Broderick, Inc. to John Corrigan, Feb. 12, 1942, Mark Bodine to Rev. Dougherty, Mar. 14, 1943, 1040, St. George Indian School, Tacoma, Correspondence-Discontinued Operation, 13/9, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

During this period the church explored other options for the old school buildings, including the establishment of a home for the aged or an orphanage. Father Govaert and Bishop Shaughnessy also discussed the renovation of the chapel as a Hospitality House and the use of the dormitory facilities for housing the Japanese or for the care of transients. In addition, the church received a number of offers to lease or purchase the property, which were all referred to the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, as the school's owner (Memorandum, Bishop Shaughnessy, June 4, 1940; Bishop Shaughnessy to Rev. John Tenny, Feb. 26, 1942, 1040, St. George Indian School, Tacoma, Correspondence-Discontinued Operation, 13/9, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

In early 1943, the federal government approached the Archdiocese with a proposal to lease the complex for housing as part of the war effort. The government was only interested in using the main building and the land immediately surrounding it and planned to make renovations that would create 28 living units, each one with its own kitchen and bathroom facilities. At the end of the lease the church would gain title to the improvements without cost. There was some concern about the water supply, which was still transported from a spring to the northwest of the property across Pacific Highway. After an inspection found some contamination in the water, the Archdiocese agreed to dig a new well and install a pumping system on the property as a condition of the lease (Bishop Shaughnessy to Rev. J.B. Tenny, Sept. 10, 1943, 1040, St. George Indian School, Tacoma, Correspondence-Property Sales, 13/10, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions signed the lease agreement with the National Housing Authority in late September 1943. The Corporation of the Bishop of Seattle was also authorized to fulfill any lease obligations on behalf of the Bureau and to collect and retain rent payments necessary to defray its expenses. A drilling firm dug a deep well and installed a 66 inch by 18-foot tank and two pumps for the new water system, while the government contractor, Bonnell Construction Company, worked to renovate the school building. Under a separate agreement with the church, the contractor also patched, cleaned, and painted the chapel roof to protect that segment of the building, which was not part of the government lease (Rev. Tenny to Bishop Shaughnessy, Sept. 22, 1943; Bishop Shaughnessy to Rev. Tenny, Sept. 29, 1943, Dec. 1, 14, 1943; Well Drilling Contract, Nov. 3, 1943; Henry Broderick to W.A. Slate, Dec. 1, 1943, 1040, St. George Indian School, Tacoma, Correspondence-Property Sales, 13/10, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives) (Figure 18).

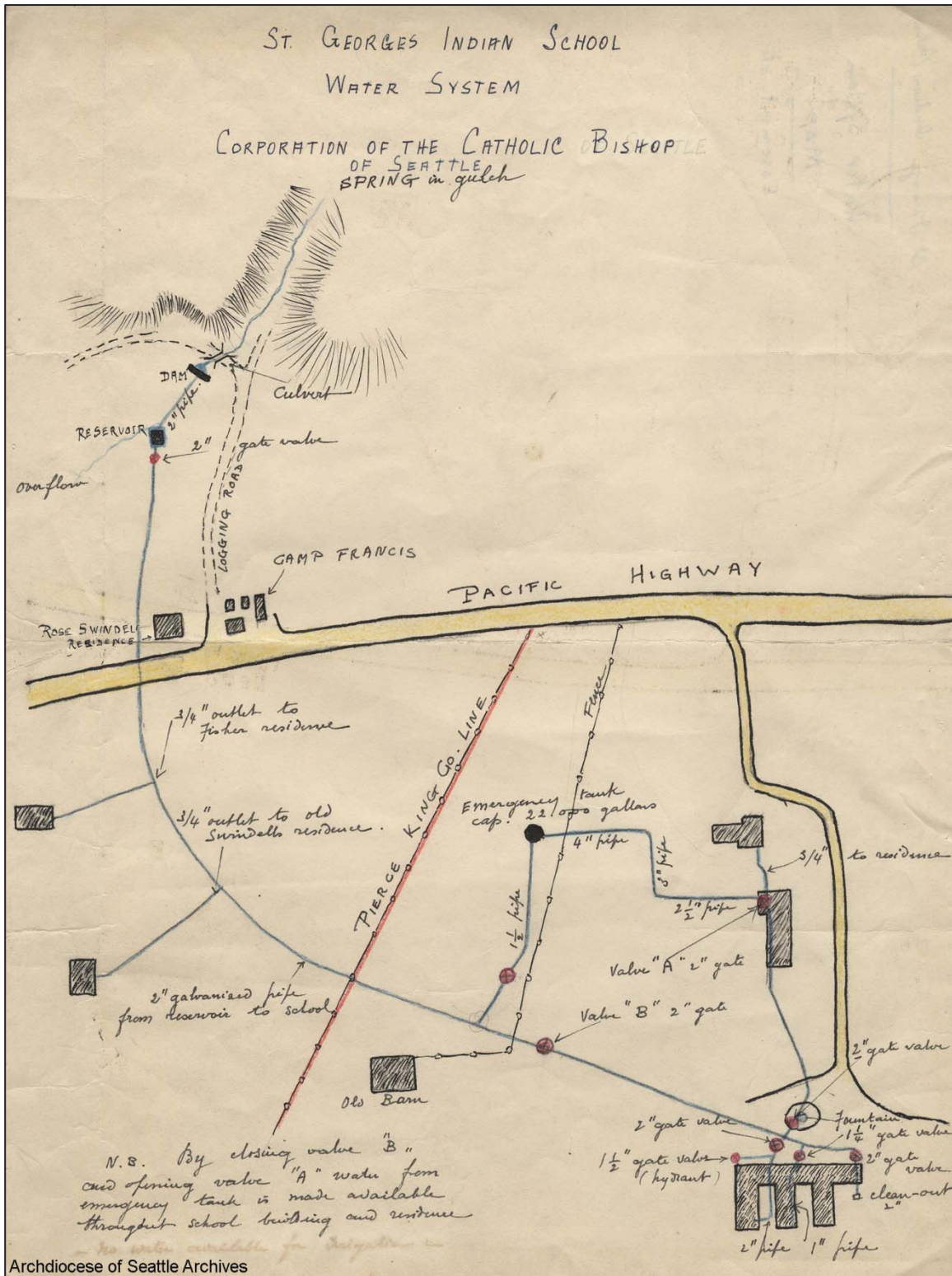


Figure 18. In preparation for the use of the St. George's buildings for government housing during WWII, improvements to the water system were made.

Cemeteries and Reburials

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Post-War Uses

After World War II, the government ended its lease with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, but oversight of the buildings remained with the Archdiocese of Seattle. The church hired a caretaker for the property and many of the units in the main school building continued to be rented to individuals and

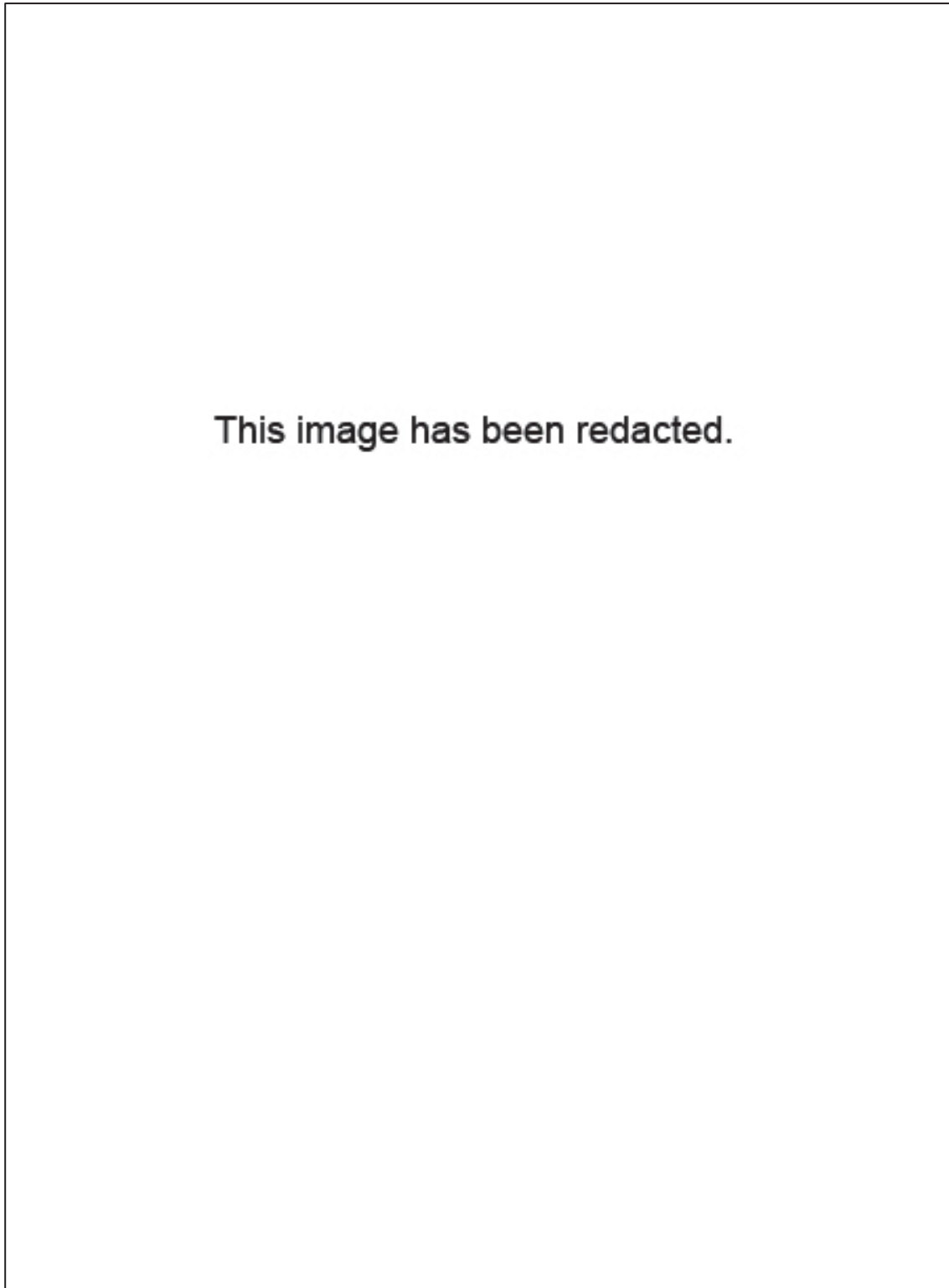


Figure 19. [REDACTED]

families (Figure 20). During this period the Bureau received a number of inquiries about potential purchase of the property. The Archdiocese also expressed an interest in acquiring the land, and after several years of discussion, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions agreed to the sale. For a payment of \$35,000 in September of 1952, the Bureau transferred the deed for the St. George's School property to the Archdiocese (Rev. John Tenny to Archbishop Thomas Connolly, Jan. 11, 1950; Robert Allen to Connolly, March 19, 1951; Connolly to Tenny, Sept. 16, 1952, 1040, St. George Indian School, Tacoma, Financial Records, 14/6, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

Discussions were held about future uses of the property, but in the meantime, the church continued to rent some of the apartment units in the former school building. Maintenance and upkeep were limited, and the facility slowly began to fall into disrepair (Figure 21). In the late 1950s, church officials revived the idea of turning the property into a cemetery serving Catholics on the south side of Seattle. The Pacific Highway (later U.S. 99) had skirted the property to the west since the late 1920s, but the planned construction of a new north-south freeway by this time promised much quicker and easier access to the area from both Seattle and Tacoma. Cost analyses and other factors were addressed slowly, and the decision was finally made in the early 1970s to proceed with the construction of a new cemetery at the site (Archbishop Thomas Connolly to Rev. Ailbe McGrath, May 18, 1962; Rev. Joseph Doogan to Connolly, July 2, 1962, 636 Cemeteries, South King County, Gethsemane II, General, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

Gethsemane Cemetery

The Reverend Joseph Doogan, Director of Cemeteries for the Archdiocese, took charge of the development of the new cemetery. Architects Maloney, Herrington, Friesz and Lund, who had previously designed Holyhood Cemetery, were chosen to develop plans for the new facility. Their initial proposal included several alternatives that required construction along Hylebos Creek, but the provisions of the Shoreline Management Act led to the decision to focus development to the west of the stream and adjacent wetlands. In the meantime, the remaining tenants were asked to vacate their units, and demolition of the existing buildings began in mid-1971. Once plans were finalized, a contract for the construction of an administrative building and garden crypts was awarded to F.S. Jones Construction Company in late September of 1972 (Clark 1971; Connor Hammond to Ralph Lund, Dec. 5, 1971; *Daily Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 27, 1972, in 636 Cemeteries, South King County, Gethsemane II, Construction 1972, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

Construction began in late 1972 with a significant amount of earth moving and site preparation. The need for additional soil testing was among the first of a series of unanticipated problems that were encountered and slowed progress. According to a synopsis written by Father Doogan in 1975, the project ultimately took over two years to complete because of construction delays, labor strikes, and additional environmental issues and permitting requirements. As a result, costs rose by more than 25 percent to over \$1 million. (Figure 22). (Connor Hammond to Ralph Lund, Dec. 5, 1971; *Daily Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 27, 1972; Rev. Joseph Doogan to Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen, July 25, 1975, in 636 Cemeteries, South King County, Gethsemane II, Miscellaneous, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

While construction was still underway, Father Doogan also began to plan for future expansion. In 1974 he obtained permission from Archbishop Thomas Connolly to purchase or secure options on property that bordered the cemetery both to the north and to the south. Approximately 10 acres on the northern border was originally part of the Olive Counter homestead, which had changed ownership and been divided and sold in smaller parcels by 1900. The portion ultimately purchased by the church had remained as agricultural land for a number of years and later included storage facilities. Among the individuals who owned this property were W.S. Ellis, John and Lena Welfringer, and Eugene Guy. Several

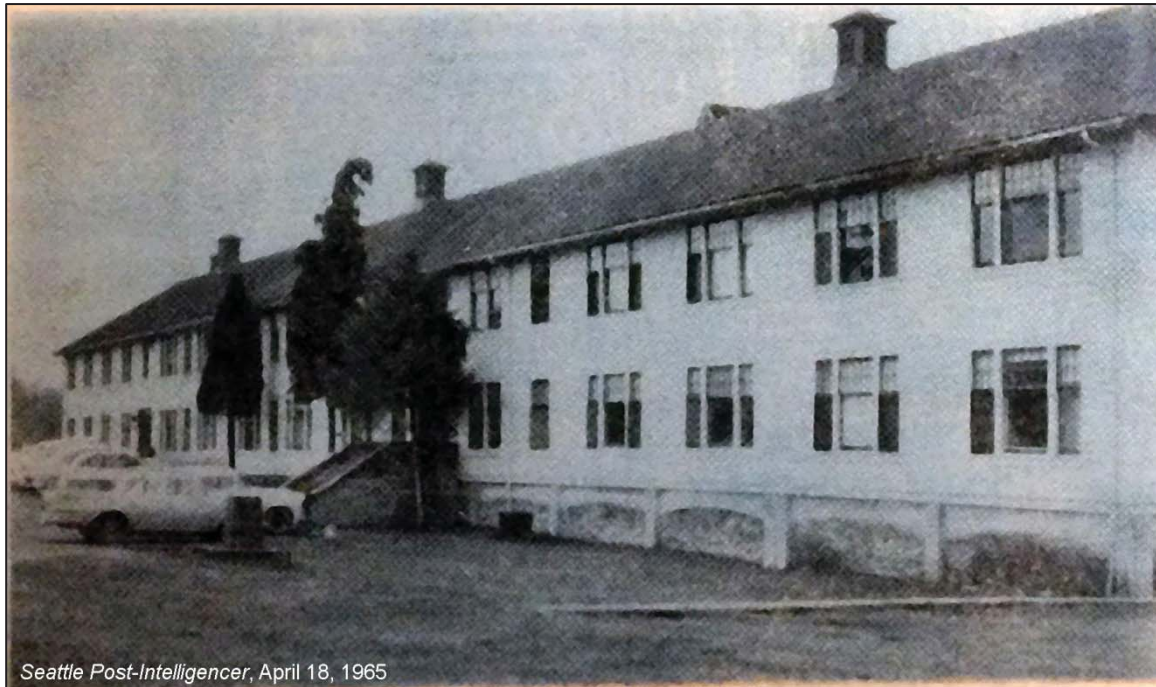


Figure 20. The main school building was remodeled for wartime housing and then rented as apartments in subsequent years.



Figure 21. By the early 1970s the buildings had fallen into disrepair. Photograph ca. 1971.



Figure 22. Demolition of the buildings began in 1971 and the remaining furniture and other reminders of the school's past were removed prior to construction of the Gethsemane Cemetery, ca. 1972.

of these families did not live on the property and likely leased it to others for farming. The Welfringers, for example, were residents of Tacoma, while William Ellis lived in Seattle. The land included a small house and 20- by 30-foot barn by the early 1900s. At the time of the church's acquisition, a house assessed at \$20,000 as well as a building that served as the Fowler Manufacturing truck canopy warehouse were located on the property. According to county records, the warehouse was originally a barn built near the residence in 1963. The building was moved to vacant property in the vicinity by 1990 (Rev. Joseph Doogan to Archbishop Connolly, May 17, 1974; Archbishop Connolly to Rev. Doogan, August 5, 1974; US Census 1900, 1910, 1920; King County Assessor Property Card, Folio 21985, Washington State Archives, Bellevue; King County Assessor, Timber Survey Maps, 1907, King County Archives, Seattle).

As the cemetery neared completion, Native peoples also expressed their displeasure with the project and the church's use of the property by occupying the administrative building at the site in November of 1974. Among their grievances was the treatment of children at the former school and larger Indian education issues as well as the neglected condition of the early St. George's Cemetery [REDACTED]. After lengthy negotiations on these and other issues related to the use of Hylebos Creek, the church deeded the St. George's Cemetery property to the Puyallup Indian Tribe in 1982 (Summation of Meeting with Indian Group Home Coalition, Dec. 2, 1974; Rev. Harvey McIntire to Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen, Apr. 14, 1980; Patrick Crowley to Patrick Please, June 10, 1982, in 636 Diocese-Real Estate Correspondence, Cemetery Gethsemane, South King County, Archdiocese of Seattle Archives).

Archbishop Thomas Connolly officially dedicated Gethsemane Cemetery in May of 1975. Sales of burial plots were initially slow, but as area population grew, the cemetery became the primary resting place for members of the Catholic faith in south King County and northern Pierce County.

PREPARATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND RESULTS

This section contains the results of archaeological research as well as the field survey of the property. It begins with a review of previous investigations and an evaluation of available geotechnical data and other resources, which provide the background for a discussion of archaeological sensitivity. This information formed the basis for the field plan, and the results of the field survey as well as recommendations follow. No significant cultural materials were identified in the Gethsemane Cemetery Master Plan area, but one archaeological feature that is part of 45KI866 was recorded.

Previous Investigations Summary

The WISAARD database shows that 19 cultural resources investigations have taken place within 1 mile of Gethsemane Cemetery (Table 1). Eight of these investigations were completed for Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) projects on State Route (SR) 161, SR 167, SR 18, Interstate 5, and SR 99 (Forsman et al. 2003; Livingston and Cowan 2008; Luttrell 2003, 2004a, 2004b; Riser 2013; Sharpe et al. 2009; Sparks and Montgomery 2005). Three of the eight WSDOT investigations included wetland mitigation along Hylebos Creek (Forsman et al. 2003; Livingston and Cowan 2008; Sparks and Montgomery 2005). Six other mitigation and restoration projects for private companies, as well as the Port of Tacoma, also required cultural resources investigations along Hylebos Creek (Becker and Thompson 2003; Berger 2009; Goetz and Rust 2008a; Luttrell 2005; Miller 2006; Shong and Miss 2011). Four previous investigations were completed for clean-up of a landfill, underground storage tank removal clean-up, and commercial contamination clean-up (Boersema 2010b; McWilliams and Rooke 2011a, 2011b; Shaw et al. 2009). Finally, one cultural resources assessment was previously completed for upgrades to a cell tower (Finley 2014).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations Within Approximately 1 Mile of the Project Area

AUTHOR	DATE	PROJECT	RELATION TO PROJECT AREA	RESULTS*
Becker and Thompson	2003	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Proposed Habitat Restoration Project at the Jordan Site Fife, Pierce County	0.9 mi SW	Column redacted
Forsman et al.	2003	Paaga Property Conceptual Mitigation Plan Archaeological Resources Assessment Federal Way, King County	Adjacent	
Luttrell	2003	Cultural Resources Investigations for Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 161: Milton Way to South 360th Street Project, Pierce and King Counties	0.7 mi SE	
Luttrell	2004a	Cultural Resource Investigations for the Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 167: Puyallup to SR 509 Project, Pierce County	0.6 mi S	
Luttrell	2004b	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Washington State Department of Transportation's I-5: Pierce County Line to Tukwila Stage 4 HOV Project, Pierce County	0.6 mi S	
Luttrell	2005	Cultural Resources Investigations for Friends of the Hylebos' East Fork Hylebos Creek Channel Restoration Project, Pierce County	0.5 mi SE	
Sparks and Montgomery	2005	Letter Report: Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey Report for the Spring Valley Restoration Project	0.1 mi N	
Miller	2006	Karileen Restoration Project	Adjacent	
Goetz and Rust	2008a, 2008b	Cultural Resources Reports for Wildlands of Washington Hauff Property, Tacoma	1 mi W	
Livingston and Cowan	2008	Addendum to the I-5 to SR 161/SR 18 Triangle Improvements Cultural Resources Discipline Report	0.7 mi NE	
Berger	2009	Cultural Resources Overview of the Lincoln Avenue Grade Separation Project Compensatory Wetland Mitigation Site, Tacoma, Pierce County	0.8 mi SW	
Sharpe et al.	2009	Tacoma/Pierce County HOV Program I-5: Port of Tacoma Road to King County Line – HOV Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources Discipline Report	0.7 mi S	
Shaw et al.	2009	Archaeological Monitoring and Cultural Resources Assessment for the B & L Woodwaste Site, Fife, Pierce County	0.9 mi S	
Boersema	2010b	A Cultural Resource Survey of Clerget Industries Highway 99 Parcel Milton, Pierce County	0.1 mi SW	
McWilliams and Rooke	2011a	Archaeological Assessment for the proposed Spring Valley Underground Storage Tank Site, King County	0.1 mi N	
McWilliams and Rooke	2011b	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Spring Valley Underground Storage Tank Site Removal Project, in King County	0.1 mi N	
Shong and Miss	2011	Letter Report: Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the Port Parcel 88 Combined Habitat Project, Port of Tacoma, Pierce County	1 mi SW	
Riser	2013	Cultural Resources Survey, SR 99 West Fork Hylebos Creek Culvert Replacement Project, King County	0.5 mi N	
Finley	2014	Letter Report: Results of a cultural resources inventory of the County Line 99/Lourie cell site (Trileaf #611484), Tacoma, Pierce County	0.1 mi W	

*Newly recorded cultural material identified within 1 mile of project area.



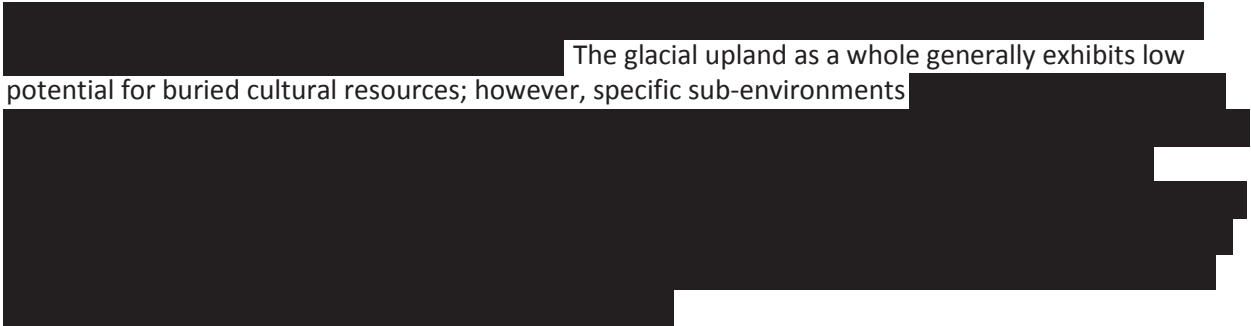
Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Within Approximately 1 Mile of the Project Area

SITE NO.	COMPILER/DATE	AGE	DESCRIPTION	RELATION TO PROJECT AREA
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Table redacted

Archaeological Sensitivity

The surface of the glaciated uplands surrounding the Puget Sound was available to inhabitants of the region beginning in the early Holocene. Upland areas, such as the project vicinity, first supported camps of early hunter-gatherers who moved from location to location with little specialization in settlement type. In the archaeological record, these early camps would be characterized by Olcott or earlier style stone tools and fire-modified rock (FMR) from campfires. Later in the Holocene, the glacial uplands were more often used for special purposes related to procurement of resources, such as cedar, game animals, berries, and other plants, as well as for other purposes unrelated to subsistence, like burials. Specialized use of the uplands in the later Holocene left behind variable artifact assemblages and several site types, but most pre-contact archaeological sites found on glacial upland landforms are small. Larger-scale development of the upland did not begin until about 100 years ago when Euroamericans cleared the forests and began to settle.



The glacial upland as a whole generally exhibits low potential for buried cultural resources; however, specific sub-environments

If pre-contact cultural materials are present in undisturbed portions of the project area, they would likely be identified within . However, much of the project area has been

disturbed by development in the past (Figure 23). Substantial soil removal occurred in the middle of the project area when Gethsemane Cemetery was constructed in 1972. The material that was removed was used as fill to raise the elevation of the areas surrounding the cemetery. [REDACTED]

There is also moderate potential for encountering significant ethnographic period and early historical cultural resources in the project area. The property went through several phases of development and use beginning in the 1870s. Most of the settlers in the early homestead period were short-term residents, but likely built some kind of residences, possibly cleared and cultivated a few acres, and grazed livestock. Construction of the first large school building and numerous outbuildings and other structures by Father DeDecker in the 1880s, 1890s, and early 1900s, improvements to the school and the addition of a large new school building by Father Govaert in the 1920s and 1930s, and then changes to the property by the government in the 1940s all left their mark on the project area.

The construction of the current cemetery in 1972 undoubtedly had the greatest impact on the preservation potential of the project area. If historical cultural materials are preserved below the surface of the modern cemetery, they might include artifacts and features related to the early homesteading period. More likely these cultural materials may relate to the operation of the school; structural foundations and footings of the school buildings, dormitories, recreation structures, barns, and residences; boardwalks; ditches; water features like pipes, tanks, and wells; privies, orchard remnants, or debris dumps. The potential for identifying intact, significant historical cultural resources in the project area is tempered by the past practice of demolishing existing buildings and structures between periods of construction and the large-scale earth moving that occurred for development of Gethsemane Cemetery. Foundations most likely to remain are those related to the second wave of construction in the 1920s, as well as the renovation and construction efforts during WWII. [REDACTED]

Hylebos Creek marks the general limit of extensive disturbance in the project vicinity.

Field Survey Results

SWCA completed excavation of test pits (TPs 1–6) and shovel probes (SPs 1–54) at Gethsemane Cemetery between December 14 and 16, 2016 (Figure 24). The survey covered all five areas of proposed ground disturbance associated with planned cemetery expansion and no significant cultural materials were encountered. The farmstead that was once [REDACTED] is reduced to a couple of small depressions in the ground that are filled with brush. One foundation, which has been inventoried as a feature of 45KI866, remains. The school building that was once present in the vicinity of a modern berm was razed and bladed away prior to landscaping of the berm, as were most of the other nearby buildings shown on early maps and in historical photographs of the project vicinity (Figure 25). Structural elements were not encountered in the test pits or shovel probes. A few loose concrete footings were identified at the surface in modern dumping areas and non-diagnostic glass, metal, and ceramic items were in the fill.

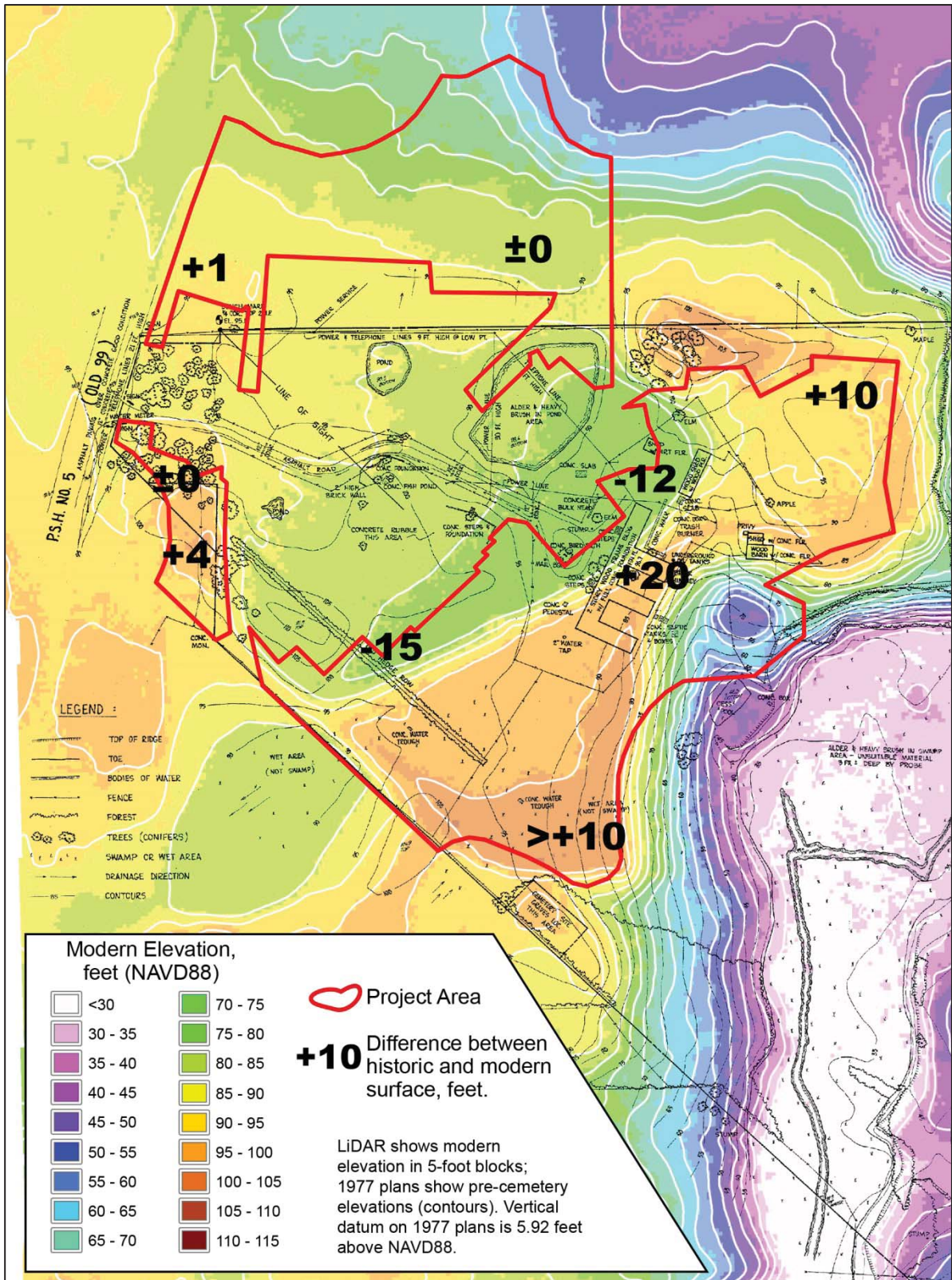


Figure 23. Development plans from 1972 construction of Gethsemane Cemetery overlain on a LiDAR image of the project area showing the amount of change in elevation that has occurred due to blading and filling during construction.

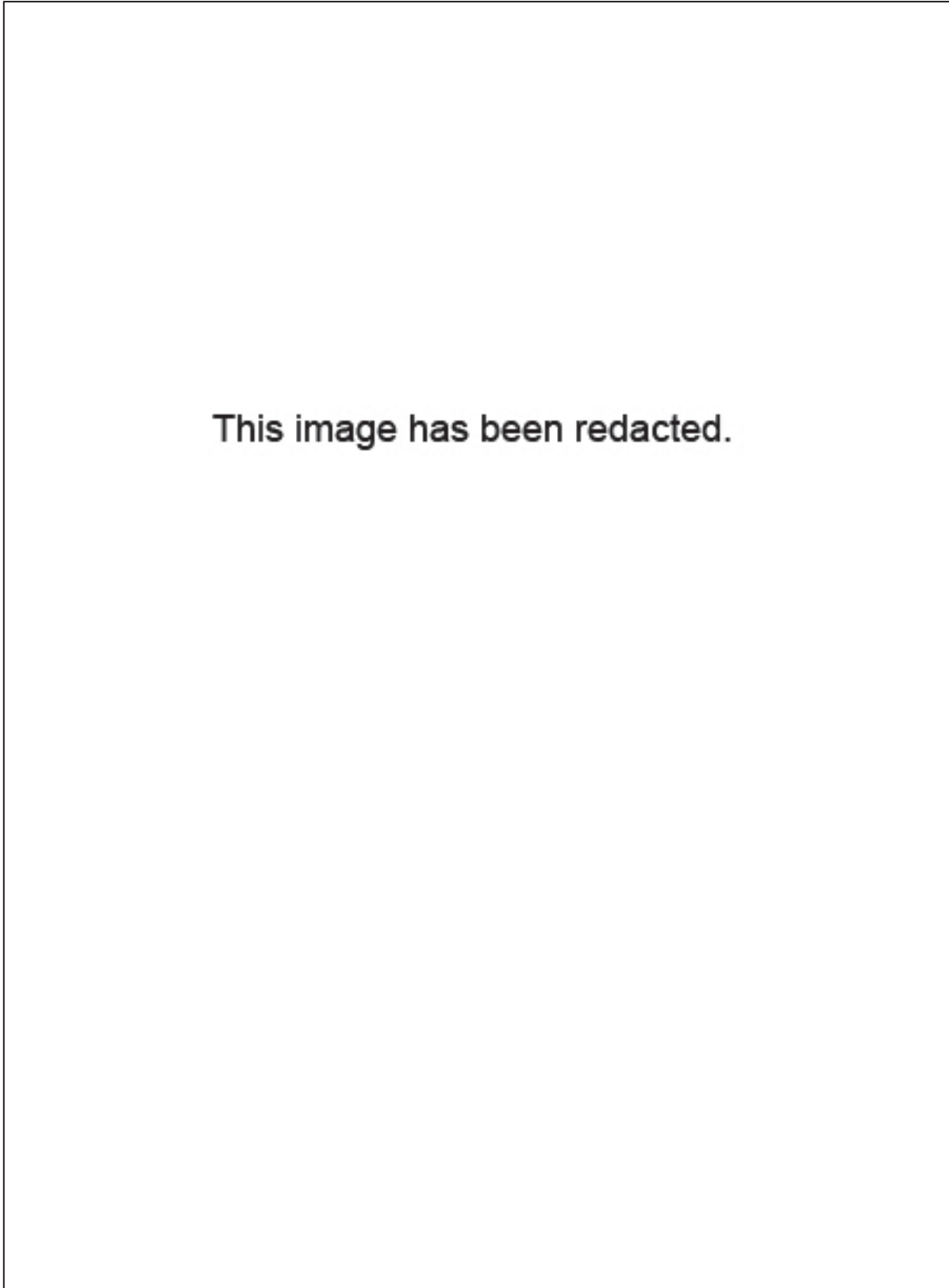


Figure 24. Shovel probes and test pits excavated during field survey around Gethsemane Cemetery.

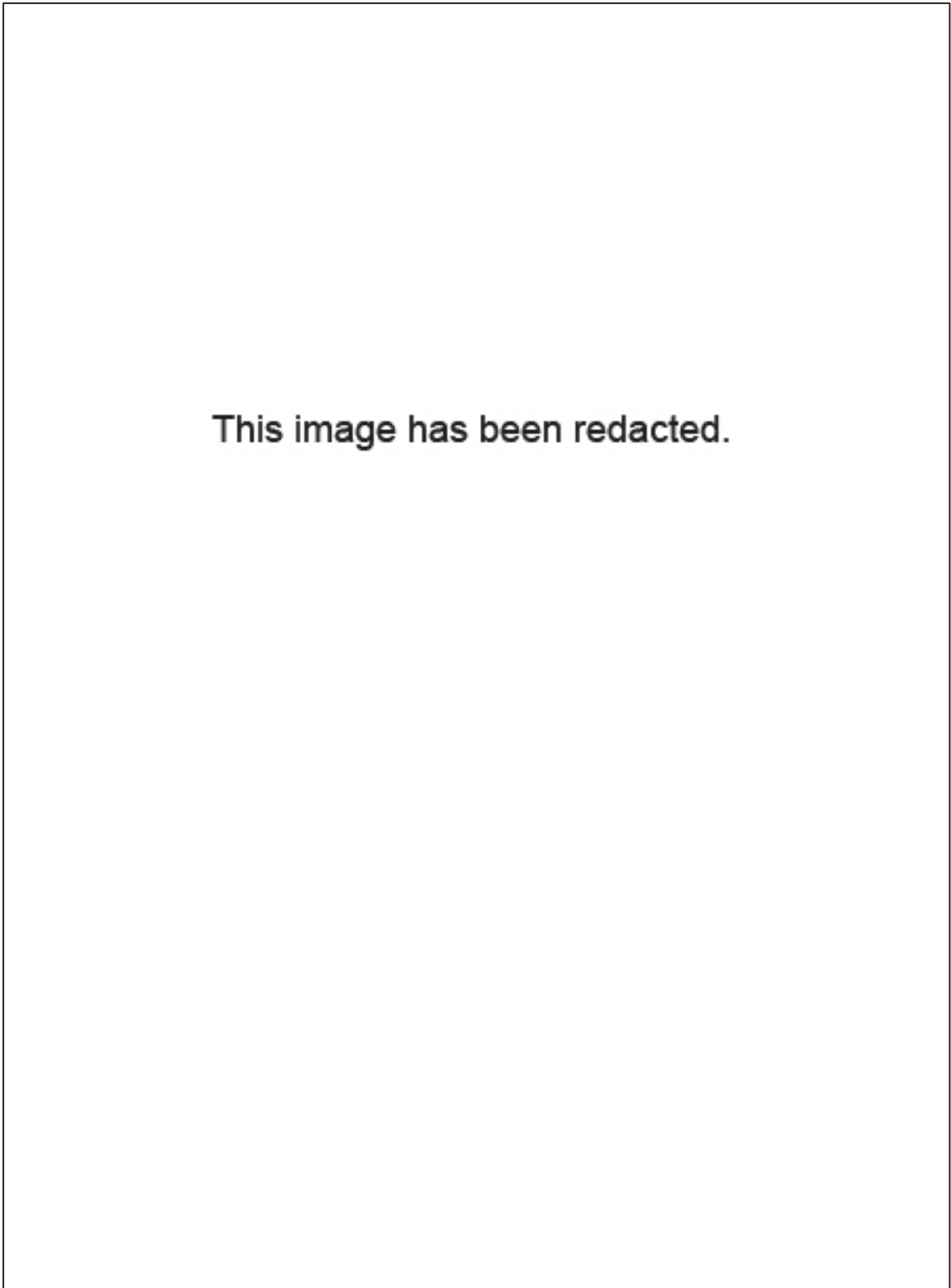


Figure 25. Shovel probes and test pits shown over 1936 aerial photograph and 1977 map overlay of the Indian School as it stood prior to cemetery construction in 1972.

North Arm

The North Arm of the cemetery includes Development Areas 1a (North Arm Upland), 2 (North Arm Downhill), and 5b (Mausoleums). SPs 1 through 19, TP 1, and TP 2 were excavated in the North Arm, which once contained a historical homestead and farm. There are several depressions and cuts in the North Arm of the cemetery that are filled with soil and brush (Figure 26). These depressions mark the locations of past buildings and structures that have been removed. They vary from 9 to 18 m (30 to 60 feet) across and from 60 cm to 1.5 m (2 to 5 feet) deep.

Rubble associated with building demolition, such as a concrete footing on the ground surface, is present in the North Arm of the cemetery. Additional rubble may be incorporated into a large area of fill that has built up in the form of an approximately 3-m-high (10-foot-high) platform in the northeast corner of the cemetery (Figure 27). A summary of the sediments and cultural materials encountered in the shovel probes and test pits is in Appendix B.

North Arm Excavations

The stratigraphy observed in TPs 1 and 2 is similar. In TP 1, 50 cm (1.6 feet) of silty, gravelly, and sandy fill overlies historically disturbed soil to 93 cm below the surface (cmbs) (3 fbs) (Figure 28). Naturally deposited glaciomarine sediments that are clayey and predate the arrival of humans to the region are below 93 cmbs (3 fbs). In TP 2, gravelly fill extends to 90 cmbs (2.9 fbs) and overlies the glaciomarine stratum (Figure 29). The fill is gravelly in TP 2 because this test pit was excavated adjacent to one of the depressions that mark the location of a past structure and the hole left behind after removal of the building foundation must have been filled with pebbles. Fragments of garden mesh were observed in the fill in TP 1 and no other cultural materials were identified.

The shovel probes showed evidence for a weakly developed modern soil sequence formed in the fill that blankets the North Arm of the cemetery. The fill is typically composed of brown fine sandy and clayey silt with scattered pebbles that extends to an average of 50 cmbs (1.6 fbs) and overlies either a truncated remnant B horizon or a truncated remnant C horizon formed in glaciomarine sediment. The thickness of the fill and the nature of the basal soil units depend on the extent of historical disturbance prior to filling and the original topography prior to development of the cemetery. Topographically high areas or areas that have been bladed usually have less fill and that fill directly overlies truncated glacial sediment (Figure 30). Topographically lower areas or areas where the elevation has been artificially built up for landscaping usually have more fill and more intact soil underlying the fill. In the North Arm, the fill is thinnest at the north and west edges of the cemetery property and thickens to the east. A pre-fill soil surface was present from 60 to 75 cmbs (2 to 2.5 fbs) in SP 17, but no cultural materials were associated with the soil.

Foundation Feature

One feature that is part of archaeological site 45KI866 was identified. The feature is a rectangular concrete foundation (Figure 31). The exterior dimensions of the foundation measure 15 feet 8 inches from west to east and 5 feet 8 inches from north to south. The interior dimensions of the foundation measure 14 feet 8 inches from west to east and 4 feet 8 inches from north to south. The foundation is poured concrete that is 6 inches thick (Figure 32). The interior of the foundation is filled in with fill sediment and debris, which include a discarded tire. The ground surface outside of the foundation is at or above the top of the concrete, while the surface of the interior of the foundation fill varies from 5 to 20 cm (2 to 8 inches) lower than the exterior surface.



Figure 26. Pits that represent places where historical buildings have been removed are filled with brush; view to the south from near SP 10.



Figure 27. Built up platform of fill in the north east corner of the North Arm; view to the south.



Figure 28. West wall of TP 1 at 150 cmbs.



Figure 29. South wall of TP 2 at 100 cmbs.



Figure 30. SP 18 excavated to 65 cmbs, showing fill overlying truncated glacial sediment.

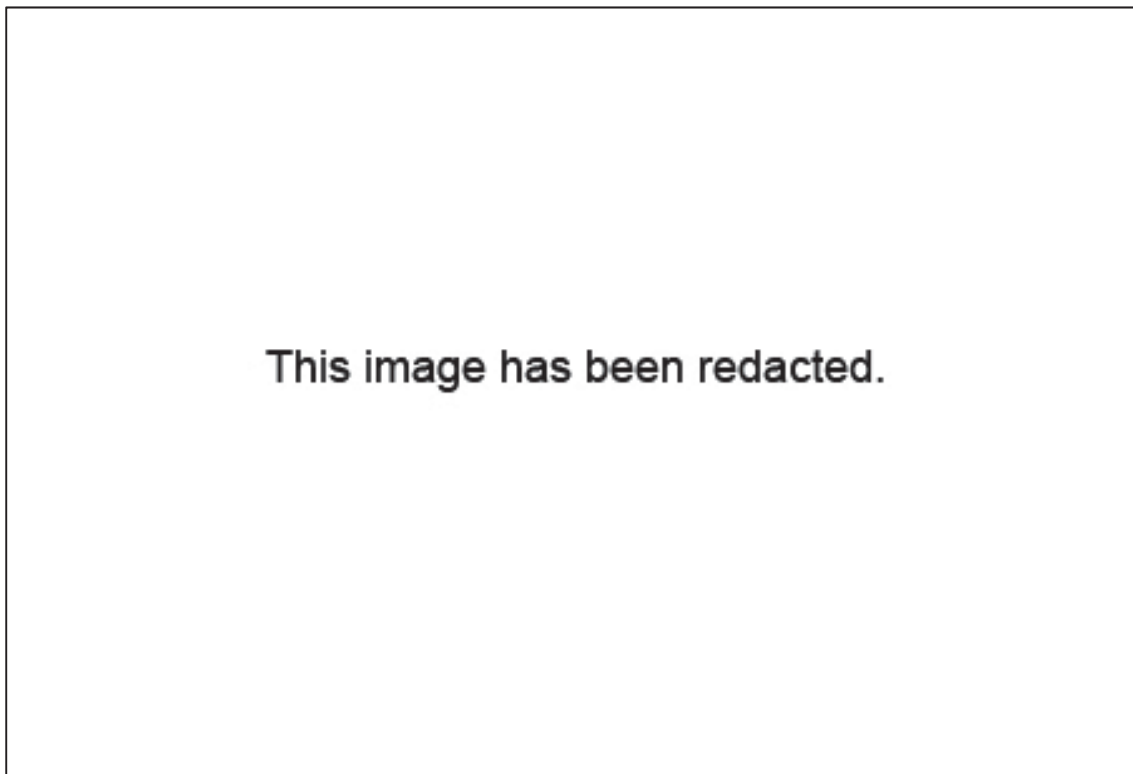


Figure 31. Overview of foundation feature that is part of 45K1866, looking southwest.



Figure 32. South wall of the foundation feature, which is about 6 inches thick, in 45KI866.

Two 46-cm-diameter (1.5-foot-diameter) fragments of concrete rubble from a wall are on the north side of the foundation, possibly marking an old doorway, and a bent 8-cm-diameter (3-inch-diameter) segment of pipe is at the northwest corner of the foundation. There are no cultural materials on the ground adjacent to the foundation.

This foundation feature is the only remaining evidence of the farmstead that once stood [REDACTED], but it does not retain data potential beyond what has been recorded on the state archaeological site inventory form. Any impacts to this part of 45KI866 will not be considered adverse because it is not significant. A Washington State Archaeological Site Inventory Form documenting this feature of 45KI866 is included in Appendix C.

Forest Glade

SPs 20 through 31, TP 3, and TP 5 were excavated in the Forest Glade, or Development Area 4. Prior to construction of the cemetery, the Forest Glade was an open field and orchard. A couple of fruit trees remain in the Forest Glade today as signs of past land use. The Forest Glade also includes three borrow pits where previous landowners mined sand and gravel from the natural glacial outwash hill at the northeast corner of the property. The pits vary from 12.2 to 21.3 m (40 to 70 feet) across and from 1.8 to 2.4 m (6 to 8 feet) deep. The upper pit is a contained depression that is accessed from the north edge of the property and the two lower borrows are each open on one end and accessed from the southwest. The borrow pits appear to have been used for debris disposal after mining was complete because they contain concrete rubble and brush (Figure 33).



Figure 33. Area mined for sand and recently used for rubble disposal at the northwest edge of the Forest Glade Area 4; view to the north.

TP 3 was excavated at the toe of the artificial berm that marks the current extent of burials at the cemetery. The stratigraphy observed in TP 3 is typical of the Forest Glade. The artificial berm is on top of the historical location of the Indian School. If remnants of the school were present below the berm fill, they were expected to be encountered in the toe of the berm. But TP 3 showed similar stratigraphy to TPs 1 and 2, suggesting the school was razed and the foundation area was bladed clean of debris prior to berm construction. TP 1 contained a clayey, sandy, silty A horizon formed in fill from 0 to 50 cmbs (1.6 fbs) (Figure 34). The fill did not include any cultural materials. A clayey, silty truncated B horizon was below the fill reaching 85 cmbs (2.8 fbs) and conformably overlying glaciomarine deposits. The fill dips along the slope of the berm, but the underlying natural B and C horizons exhibit flat-lying remnant bedding.

The area around TP 5 is not typical of the Forest Glade. A significant amount of fill has been used to build the area around TP-5 up and out toward Hylebos Creek. As such, the south end of the Forest Glade landform is artificial. Mixed layers of gravelly, clayey, silty fill are between 0 and 75 cmbs (2.5 fbs) in TP 5, overlying gravelly, clayey, sandy, and silty fill with many concrete fragments from broken grave boxes and other cemetery debris (Figure 35). A silty buried surface within the fill is from 180 to 195 cmbs (5.9 to 6.4 fbs), which overlies additional clayey, gravelly, and silty fill layers from 195 to 215 cmbs (6.4 to 7 fbs). Glacial sediments were encountered at the base of TP 5 from 215 to 250 cmbs (7 to 8.2 fbs). No remains of the Indian School were identified.

The fill in SPs 20 through 31 is an average of 65 cm (2.1 feet) thick, but varies from a minimum of 22 cm (9 inches) up to 110 cm (3.6 feet) thick with no discernable pattern across the portion of the Forest Glade area tested. Shovel probes were not excavated around TP 5 where the fill was too thick to



Figure 34. South wall of TP 3 at 215 cmbs.

excavate through by hand. The fill overlies truncated reddish brown soils and glacial sediments. The basal stratum is glacial outwash in the north half of the Forest Glade and glaciolacustrine sediment on the south half of the Forest Glade.

Sediment Pond

Development Area 1b is the Sediment Pond where SPs 32 through 36 and TP 4 were excavated. This portion of the cemetery property shows the most elevation change. The west side of the Sediment Pond area, at the margin of the existing cemetery, is bladed flat (Figure 37). The flat portion of the existing cemetery rises steeply up about 6 m (20 feet) in elevation to the top of the artificial berm. The berm is narrow in the Sediment Pond vicinity and the topography drops steeply down about 9.1 m (30 feet) in elevation into an old cesspool area to the east on the creek side of the berm (Figure 38). Part of this depression will become a silt pond for the future development, though most of the old cesspool is altered and filled in.

SPs 32, 35, and 36 were investigated on the flat part of the cemetery at the base of the artificial berm where an average of 37 cm (1.2 feet) of silty fill overlies truncated glaciomarine sediment. Similar to TP 3, TP 4 was excavated nearby into the toe of the berm to see if remnants of the school buildings were present below the berm fill. The fill extends to 115 cmbs (3.8 fbs) in TP 4 and overlies glacial soil and sediment (Figure 39). No cultural materials were encountered in the fill or at the boundary between the fill and the underlying natural deposits. The surface of the glacial soil appears to have been bladed prior to berm creation and landscaping.

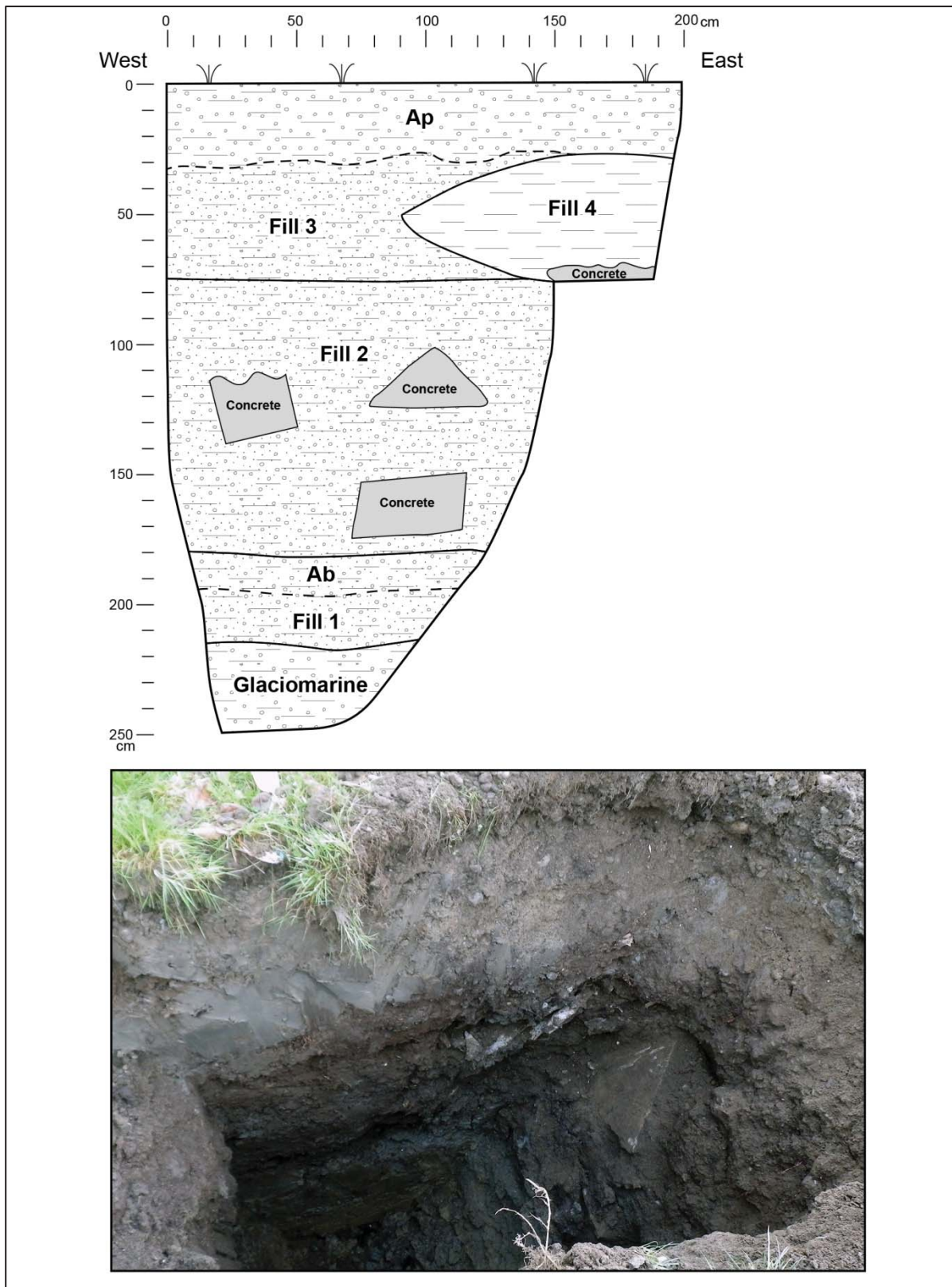


Figure 35. South wall of TP 5 at 250 cmbs.



Figure 36. Examples of the scattered debris observed in the fill, [REDACTED].



Figure 37. Excavation of SP 32, SP 36, and SP 37 along the base of the artificial berm in the Sediment Pond Area 1b; view to the southwest.



Figure 38. Recently created silt pond between SP 33 and SP 34, showing excavation of SP 33 looking east.



Figure 39. South wall of TP 4 at 120 cmbs.

SPs 33 and 34 were excavated on the backside of the berm along a pathway that rings the sediment pond that was built to replace the cesspool. The pathway is about halfway down the slope. There, fill extends to at least 120 cmbs (3.9 fbs) and the underlying glacial deposits are also disturbed. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The entire Sediment Pond landscape is highly altered.

Rainier Vista

The Rainier Vista section of the cemetery, or Development Area 3, included SPs 37 through 41 at the base of the filled berm, as well as SPs 42, 46 through 54, and TP 6 on top of the filled berm. The berm widens in Rainier Vista and meets the natural topography at the southeast edge of the project area. A wetland at the south end of Rainier Vista [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Stratigraphy observed in SPs 37 through 41 was similar to the stratigraphy noted in SPs 32, 35, and 36 at the base of the berm in the Sediment Pond area. Fill extends from 30 to 40 cmbs (1 to 1.3 fbs) in SPs 37 through 41 and overlies truncated glacial soil and sediment. The fill was much thicker on top of the berm in SPs 42, 46 through 54, and TP 6. The fill is an average of 90 cmbs (3 fbs) in SP 42 and SPs 46 through SP 54, but is over 150 cmbs (5 fbs) in some areas tested with shovel probes (Figure 40). Buried soil surfaces were preserved at the base of the fill in Rainier Vista, such as at 160 cmbs (5.2 fbs) in SP 52. At TP 6, 45 cm (1.5 ft) of imported clayey, gravelly, sandy, silty fill is on top of a disturbed B horizon, which extends to 160 cmbs (5.2 fbs) and overlies intact glaciomarine parent material (Figure 41). No cultural materials were identified in the Rainier Vista survey excavations.



Figure 40. Excavation of SP 48 at 150 cmbs showing typical stratigraphy of fill over glacial soils.



Figure 41. East wall of TP 6 at 180 cmbs.

Forest Knoll

Three shovel probes, SPs 43 through 45, were excavated in Development Area 5a called the Forest Knoll. Fill and disturbance related to the current cemetery extends to an average of 33 cmbs (1 fbs) at Forest Knoll. The fill and disturbed deposits overlie truncated glaciomarine soil and sediment. No cultural materials were identified in the Forest Knoll survey excavations.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the land-use history and documented demolition and removal of the St. George's Indian School buildings, significant archaeological resources were not expected to be encountered in primary context within most of the project area. SWCA completed the survey and confirmed that significant archaeological materials are not present in areas where development is proposed. Archaeological site 45KI866 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although the foundation shares a site number and boundary with Gethsemane Cemetery, the foundation is from an earlier farmstead and is not associated with the modern cemetery. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended at archaeological site 45KI866.

SWCA recommends plans for future construction beyond Phases 1 through 5 as they are currently proposed in the Master Plan be reviewed by a professional archaeologist prior to completion of the undertaking. All future plans should also continue to avoid St. George's Cemetery east of Hylebos Creek.

In addition, SWCA recommends that Gethsemane Cemetery continue to coordinate with the Tribes whose students attended the school. In particular, SWCA recommends consultation with the Puyallup Tribe because of their nearby location, [REDACTED], and their current ownership of the former St. George's Cemetery.

Finally, SWCA recommends that future ground-disturbing activities follow a plan for inadvertent discovery in order to guide Gethsemane Cemetery in case cultural resources are unexpectedly discovered. The plan should be implemented during any large-scale, ground-disturbing efforts associated with preparation of the land around the existing cemetery for new burials, as well as after initial construction work is complete and individual burials are placed into the ground. [REDACTED]

In short, a contractor or cemetery employee conducting excavation should cease activities at once and follow the protocol outlined in the plan, beginning with contacting an archaeologist to confirm and evaluate the discovery. If construction in any area encounters human remains, whether burials, isolated teeth, bones, or potential mortuary items, work in that area should be stopped immediately and the area around the discovery secured (RCW 68.50.645 and RCW 27.44.040). The Federal Way Police Department, the King County Medical Examiner, DAHP, and the appropriate Tribes must be notified. The IDP is included as Appendix D of this report.

This assessment is based on project design specifications provided by J.A. Brennan Associates and Gethsemane Cemetery in January 2017. If construction plans change, and particularly if the project footprint is expanded to include other areas that are not currently part of Phases 1 through 5, then additional cultural resources assessment may be required. Future phases of the project with ground disturbance beyond the extent of historical disturbance or beyond Phases 1 through 5 will require additional archaeological investigations.

Please ensure that an electronic copy of this finalized report is provided to DAHP and the Tribes.

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APPENDIX A: CORRESPONDENCE



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November 10, 2016

Kate Valdez, THPO
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
PO Box 151
Toppenish, WA 98948

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Ms. Valdez,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

Much of the land on which the cemetery is currently located and which is part of the expansion plan was originally the site of St. George's Indian School. The school was founded in 1888 with funding from the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions and the ongoing assistance of Mother Katherine Drexel. Students from a number of tribes throughout the Northwest attended the school. At the time, the school complex included a main school building and dormitories as well as barns and other facilities to teach agricultural practices and other skills. The school was closed in 1936 and the main building was remodeled as apartments for use by the government as defense housing during World War II. Any remaining buildings from the school were demolished in 1971 when the Seattle Archdiocese first developed Gethsemane Cemetery.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Brandy A. Rinck'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Brandy A. Rinck
Geoarchaeologist, M.A., RPA

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November 10, 2016

Johnson Meninick, Cultural Resources
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
PO Box 151
Toppenish, WA 98948

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Mr. Meninick,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

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November 10, 2016

David Powell, TFW Cultural Resources
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
PO Box 151
Toppenish, WA 98948

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Mr. Powell,

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November 10, 2016

dAVE Burlingame, Director of Cultural Resources
Cowlitz Indian Tribe
PO Box 2547
Longview, WA 98632-8594

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Mr. Burlingame,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

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November 10, 2016

Cecile Hansen, Chairwoman
Duwamish Tribe
4705 W. Marginal Way S.W.
Seattle, WA 98106-1514

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Ms. Hansen,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

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November 10, 2016

Lena Tso, THPO
Lummi Nation
2665 Kwina Road
Bellingham, WA 98226-9298

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Ms. Tso,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

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November 10, 2016

Laura Murphy
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
39015 172nd Avenue SE
Auburn, WA 98092

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Laura,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

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November 10, 2016

Jackie Wall
Nisqually Tribal Historic Preservation Office
4820 She-Nah-Num Drive SE
Olympia, WA 98513-9105

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Ms. Wall,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

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**Nisqually Indian Tribe
4820 She-Nah-Num Dr. S.E.
Olympia, WA 98513
(360) 456-5221**

November 15, 2016

Brandy Rinck
SWCA
221 First Ave. W. Ste. 205
Seattle, WA 98119

Dear Ms. Rinck.

The Nisqually Indian Tribe thanks you for the opportunity to comment on:

Re: Gethsemane Cemetery

The Nisqually Indian Tribe has reviewed the letter you provided for the above-named project. The Nisqually Indian Tribe defers to the Puyallup Tribe as they own the Indian School Cemetery that is also there.

Sincerely,

Jackie Wall
THPO
Nisqually Indian Tribe
(360)456-5221 Ext. 2180
wall.jackie@nisqually-nsn.gov



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November 10, 2016

Annette Bullchild
Nisqually Tribal Historic Preservation Office
4820 She-Nah-Num Drive SE
Olympia, WA 98513-9105

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Ms. Bullchild,

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From: Brandy A. Rinck
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2016 3:33 PM
To: Sharon A. Boswell
Subject: FW: Gethsemane Cemetery

From: Annette Bullchild [<mailto:bullchild.annette@nisqually-nsn.gov>]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2016 1:16 PM
To: Brandy A. Rinck
Subject: RE: Gethsemane Cemetery

Hello Brandy, can we get a list of the school records that show the Nisqually Tribe students, we would then be able to do research.

Thank You

Annette “Nettsie” Bullchild
Nisqually Tribe THPO
(360) 456-5221 ext 1106
bullchild.annette@nisqually-nsn.gov



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November 10, 2016

Brandon Reynon
Puyallup Tribe
3009 East Portland Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98404

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Brandon,

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From: Brandy A. Rinck
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2016 3:28 PM
To: Sharon A. Boswell
Subject: FW: Gethsemane Cemetery

From: Brandon Reynon [<mailto:brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe.com>]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2016 4:24 PM
To: Brandy A. Rinck
Subject: RE: Gethsemane Cemetery

Hey Brandy,

Yes, we will definitely have some information for you. You are correct that Puyallup had many children attend that school and even children buried in the vicinity of Gethsemane cemetery. We are aware of some and their locations, but can't rule out that there are more in the vicinity. I look forward to working with you all closely on this project.

Sincerely,

Brandon Reynon

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Assistant Director
Historic Preservation Department
Puyallup Tribe of Indians
253.573.7986 (w)
253.225.4807 (c)

Everything I am is because of my Ancestors



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November 10, 2016

Jeffrey Thomas
Puyallup Tribe
6824 Pioneer Way
Puyallup, WA 98371

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Mr. Thomas,

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November 10, 2016

Kris Miller, THPO
Skokomish Tribe
N 80 Tribal Center Road
Skokomish, WA 98584-9748

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Kris Miller,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

Much of the land on which the cemetery is currently located and which is part of the expansion plan was originally the site of St. George's Indian School. The school was founded in 1888 with funding from the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions and the ongoing assistance of Mother Katherine Drexel. Students from a number of tribes throughout the Northwest attended the school. At the time, the school complex included a main school building and dormitories as well as barns and other facilities to teach agricultural practices and other skills. The school was closed in 1936 and the main building was remodeled as apartments for use by the government as defense housing during World War II. Any remaining buildings from the school were demolished in 1971 when the Seattle Archdiocese first developed Gethsemane Cemetery.

At this time, we are interested to know if you have any ethnographic information about the school or concerns for cultural resources in or near the project area. If so, please contact us at your earliest convenience so these locations can be taken into account during planning. We respect any concerns you may have about sharing sensitive information with us, and we will be happy to work with you regarding these concerns. You can contact me by phone at 206-781-1909 x6703 or email at brinck@swca.com if you have questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Brandy A. Rinck'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Brandy A. Rinck
Geoarchaeologist, M.A., RPA

Tel: 206-781-1909 x6703
Fax: 206-781-0154
Email: brinck@swca.com
www.swca.com

From: Brandy A. Rinck
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2016 10:53 AM
To: Sharon A. Boswell
Subject: FW: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

From: Miller, Kris [<mailto:kmiller@skokomish.org>]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2016 2:10 PM
To: Brandy A. Rinck
Subject: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Brandy Rinick,

The Skokomish THPO has received and reviewed your letter regarding the *Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan* located at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, WA. We have no comments or concerns, nor do we have any ethnographic information regarding the project area. Please be sure to contact other local tribes with an interest in the area.

If you have further questions, please contact me at shlanay1@skokomish.org

Sincerely,

--

Kris Miller

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
80 N Tribal Center Road
Skokomish, WA 98584
shlanay1@skokomish.org



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November 10, 2016

Rhonda Foster, THPO
Squaxin Island Tribe
SE 70 Squaxin Lane
Shelton, WA 98584-9200

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Ms. Foster,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

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November 10, 2016

Dennis Lewarch, THPO
Suquamish Tribe
PO Box 498
Suquamish, WA 98392-0498

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Mr. Lewarch,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

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Rhiannon K. Held

From: Brandy A. Rinck
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2016 3:28 PM
To: Sharon A. Boswell
Subject: FW: Gethsemane Cemetery

From: Dennis Lewarch [<mailto:dlewarch@Suquamish.nsn.us>]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2016 3:43 PM
To: Brandy A. Rinck
Subject: RE: Gethsemane Cemetery

Thank you, Brandy. I have a meeting with Leonard on Tuesday and will see if he has any information.

Best,

Dennis

Dennis E. Lewarch
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Fisheries Department, Suquamish Tribe



Office Telephone:360-394-8529 Cell:360-509-1321 FAX:360-598-4666

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 498
Suquamish, WA 98392

Suquamish Tribe Administration Building Street Address:
18490 Suquamish Way
Suquamish, WA 98392



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November 10, 2016

Richard Young, Cultural Resources
Tulalip Tribes - Hibulb Cultural Center & Natural History Preserve
6410 23rd Avenue NE
Tulalip, WA 98271

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Richard,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

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November 10, 2016

Tim Brewer
Tulalip Tribes - Hibulb Cultural Center & Natural History Preserve
6410 23rd Avenue NE
Tulalip, WA 98271

RE: Gethsemane Cemetery Phased Long-Range Master Plan

Dear Mr. Brewer,

The Corporation of the Archbishop of Seattle has retained J.A. Brennan Associates, PLLC, to develop a long-term master plan for Gethsemane Cemetery at 37600 Pacific Highway South in Federal Way, Washington. The plan proposes a fifty-year period of development, carried out in five phases, which will affect approximately 15 acres of additional property, all located to the west of West Hylebos Creek. The timing and details of the phases will be determined in the future, but the cemetery expansion will include burials, driveways, mausoleums, and other shrines. As a result of Master Planning, SWCA is conducting preliminary research for a cultural resources assessment of land adjacent to the current Gethsemane Cemetery (Figure 1).

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APPENDIX B: SHOVEL PROBE AND TEST PIT SUMMARY

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
SP 1	5234820	550312	0	25	Grayish brown, slightly fine sandy, clayey silt with very few, sub-angular to rounded, small to large pebbles; many rootlets to medium roots; loose; wet; A horizon formed in fill; gradual lower boundary.	Column redacted
			25	45	Grayish brown, clayey silt with common rootlets; bioturbated by worms and roots; weak, sub-angular blocky to partly tabular, friable structure; A/B horizon formed in glaciomarine; gradual lower boundary.	
			45	70	Brownish gray, bedded, clayey silt to silty, fine sand; bedded and laminated on order of 0.25 to 5 cm thick beds; few rootlets; compact; tabular, friable, moderately-strong structure; C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glaciomarine sediments.	
SP 2	5234856	550326	0	39	Grayish brown, silt with traces of sand and very few, angular to sub-angular, small to medium pebbles; few rootlets; few charcoal flecks; A horizon; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			39	61	Light brownish gray, silty clay with very few, angular, small to medium pebbles; very few rootlets; common iron oxide staining; strong, angular blocky structure; C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glaciomarine sediments.	
SP 3	5234893	550338	0	14	Brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; A horizon; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			14	35	Gray, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; A horizon mixed in fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			35	51	Reddish brown, gravelly, silty, coarse sand; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			51	65	Gray and brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; mixed appearance; fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			65	73	Light brown, gravelly, silty sand; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; compact; C horizon formed in possible glacial outwash. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 4	5234878	550389	0	13	Brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; A horizon; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			13	62	Gray, gravelly, clayey silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded, very small to large pebbles; common mottles; compact; woody debris; fill. * Probe terminated due to compact cobbles in fill.	
SP 5	5234838	550381	0	20	Grayish brown, fine sandy, clayey silt with very few, sub-angular to rounded, small pebbles to small cobbles; many rootlets; sod on top; A horizon formed in fill; clear to gradual lower boundary.	
			20	45	Brownish gray, clayey silt to medium sand; appears to be bedded; tabular, friable, weak to moderately strong structure; glaciomarine sediments used as fill; gradual lower boundary.	
			45	115	Mottled gray and brown, mixed, fine to medium sand and clayey silt with very few, sub-angular to rounded, small to very large pebbles; few root and large bark fragments; loose; B horizon formed in fill or disturbed glacial; clear to gradual lower boundary. * Began augering at 93 cmbs.	
			115	145	Mottled, brownish gray and dark grayish brown, bedded, clayey silt to medium sand with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to very large pebbles; few rootlets and organic fibers; common, orange redox mottles; locally common charcoal fragments; beds are on order of 2-5 cm thick; B horizon formed in glacial.	

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
			145	190	Mottled orange and light gray, slightly clayey, fine sandy, silt transitioning to gray, clayey silt with depth; few rootlets and organic fibers; compact; weathered glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glaciomarine sediments.	
SP 6	5234838	550413	0	13	Brownish gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded to rounded, small to medium pebbles; common rootlets to fine roots; A horizon; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			13	31	Brownish gray, fine to coarse sandy, silty, sub-rounded to rounded, very large pebbles to large cobbles; few rootlets and charcoal flecks; fill; abrupt, wavy lower boundary.	
			31	56	Mottled grayish brown and yellowish brown; gravelly, sandy, clayey silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded to rounded, medium to very large pebbles; few rootlets; water seeping in at 35 cmbs; common iron oxide staining; disturbed glacial mixed with fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			56	85	Gray and yellowish gray, silty clay with few rootlets; common iron oxide staining and yellowish mottles; weathered or soil altered glaciomarine; gradual lower boundary. * Began augering at 80 cmbs.	
			85	140	Mottled gray and yellowish gray, clay; strong, angular blocky structure; occasional iron oxide staining; glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glaciomarine sediments.	
SP 7	5234869	550423	0	48	Dark brownish gray, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; many large roots; A horizon; clear, wavy lower boundary.	
			48	63	Light brownish gray, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; many, dark yellow mottles; compact; water at 50 cmbs; B/C horizon. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 8	5234902	550427	0	65	Grayish brown, fine sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; common rootlets and small roots; few charcoal flecks and woody debris; common, yellowish iron oxide mottles and staining; glacial sediments used as fill.	
			65	100	Dark grayish brown, fine to medium sandy, silt with common rootlets and few charcoal fragments; common woody debris; water at 66 cmbs; buried A horizon; clear lower boundary.	
			100	115	Gray clay with very few rootlets above 110 cmbs; C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glaciomarine sediments.	
SP 9	5234900	550466	0	9	Brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, small pebbles; many small roots; A horizon; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			9	50	Light brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, small pebbles; common, dark yellow mottles; more compact with depth; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			50	55	Bluish gray, clayey silt (gleyed); saturated; compact; water at 50 cmbs; C horizon formed in glacial. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 10	5234887	550445	0	21	Dark brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, small pebbles; many, small roots; A horizon; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			21	47	Light brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, small pebbles; common, dark yellow mottles; more compact with depth; possible wetland deposit; clear, smooth lower boundary.	

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
			47	66	Brownish gray, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, small pebbles; compact; saturated; water at about 60 cmbs; possible C horizon formed in glacial. * Probe terminated in compact, sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 11	5234876	550477	0	20	Dark brown, sandy silt with very few, sub-rounded, small pebbles and many, small roots; A horizon; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			20	60	Light brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, small pebbles; common, dark yellow mottles; more compact with depth; disturbed or redeposited C horizon.	
			60	70	Brownish gray, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, small pebbles; compact; saturated; water at about 60 cmbs; possible C horizon formed in glacial. * Probe terminated in compact, sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 12	5234850	550444	0	23	Grayish brown, fine to coarse sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small to large pebbles; common rootlets and few charcoal specks; common woody debris; A horizon; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			23	70	Brownish gray, fine sandy, clayey silt with yellowish mottles; many charcoal fragments up to 1 cm diameter; few rootlets; common iron oxide staining; disturbed or reworked glacial sediments; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			70	80	Gray, silty clay with few, iron oxide stains; strong, angular blocky structure; C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in compact, sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 13	5234823	550442	0	28	Dark grayish brown, silty, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are common to many, sub-angular to rounded, small pebbles to small cobbles; many rootlets; A horizon formed in fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			28	75	Mottled gray and yellowish brown, fine sandy, clayey silt with common rootlets and few organic debris; orange and dark brown mottles due to iron oxide and manganese oxide; appears disturbed above 50 cmbs; B horizon.	
			75	110	Brownish gray, bedded, clayey silt to silty, very fine sand; few rootlets; very compact; laminated and bedded; tabular, friable, moderately strong structure; glaciomarine. * Began augering at 80 cmbs. * Probe terminated in compact, sterile glaciomarine sediments.	
SP 14	5234822	550465	0	30	Grayish brown, fine sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to rounded, small to medium pebbles; many rootlets; granular, fine, weak structure; A horizon.	
			30	52	Yellowish to brownish gray, clayey silt with common rootlets; B horizon formed in disturbed deposit; clear to gradual lower boundary.	
			52	165	Brownish gray to gray, clayey silt with few rootlets; orange and brown, rootburn with charcoal down NE wall about 5 cm wide; compact; fine to medium sand bed near between 150 and 160 cmbs; B horizon formed in weathered glacial deposits. * Began augering at 85 cmbs.	
			165	170	Light brownish gray to gray, bedded, clayey to fine sandy, silt; compact; tabular, friable structure; glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in compact, sterile glaciomarine sediments.	
SP 15	5234821	550507	0	22	Grayish brown, gravelly, fine to medium sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; common rootlets to small roots; A horizon; gradual lower boundary.	

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
			22	96	Mottled light gray and yellowish gray, fine sandy, silty clay with very few, sub-rounded, medium to large pebbles; few rootlets; common charcoal fragments up to 1 cm in size; possible C horizon; reworked or disturbed glacial. * Began augering at 75 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to rock obstructing auger.	
SP 16	5234858	550502	0	9	Dark brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; common, small roots; A horizon; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			9	19	Light brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, very small to large pebbles; common, dark yellow mottles; fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			19	49	Brownish gray, coarse sandy, silt with very few, sub-rounded, very small to large pebbles; saturated; fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			49	57	Light brown, silt with very few, sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; compact; saturated; common, dark yellow mottles; C horizon formed in glacial. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 17	5234787	550493	0	35	Brown, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are common, sub-rounded, small to very large pebbles; common to many rootlets; sod; fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			35	60	Very dark brownish gray, fine sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small pebbles; common, scattered, small to large charcoal fragments; common, small roots; fill; redeposited A horizon material; clear lower boundary.	
			60	75	Dark to very dark brown, clayey silt with few charcoal fragments and common to many rootlets; common iron and manganese oxide mottles and weak nodules; intact, buried A horizon; clear to gradual, bioturbated lower boundary.	
			75	110	Mottled orange and light gray, clayey silt with few rootlets and organic fibers; compact; color becomes more gray with depth; common, strong iron and manganese oxide mottles and nodules; granular to sub-angular blocky structure; B horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Began augering at 100 cmbs.	
			110	120	Mottled pale orange and light gray, clayey silt with very few rootlets; compact; common, strong iron and manganese oxide mottles and nodules; C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glaciomarine sediments.	
SP 18	5234768	550461	0	12	Brownish gray, gravelly, silty, fine to medium sand; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; common rootlets and few charcoal flecks; A horizon; clear lower boundary.	
			12	24	Yellowish brown, silty, fine to medium sand with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; few rootlets; water seeping in at about 24 cmbs; B horizon; abrupt lower boundary.	
			24	50	Gray, silty clay with yellow mottles and few rootlets; disturbed or reworked C horizon; clear lower boundary.	
			50	65	Gray clay; very compact; C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glaciomarine sediments.	
SP 19	5234763	550508	0	25	Grayish brown, slightly clayey, gravelly, fine to coarse sandy, silt; gravels are few to common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to very large pebbles; many rootlets; sod cap; A horizon formed in fill; clear lower boundary.	
			25	80	Mottled gray and brownish orange, fine sandy, clayey silt with common rootlets; common, iron and manganese oxide mottles; granular, fine, weak soil structure; B horizon formed in glaciomarine; clear to gradual lower boundary.	

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
			80	90	Mottled gray and orange, bedded, clayey to fine sandy, silt with few, scattered rootlets; moderately compact; tabular, weak to moderately strong structure; C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glaciomarine sediments.	
SP 20	5234741	550556	0	83	Mixed gray, gravelly sand, dark brown, sandy silt and light brown, sand; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; appears very mixed up; compact; fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			83	95	Light brownish gray, fine to medium sand; massive appearance; glacial outwash. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial outwash deposit.	
SP 21	5234721	550540	0	19	Dark brown, gravelly, sandy silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small to large pebbles; many, small roots; A horizon; abrupt, smooth lower boundary,	
			19	43	Brownish gray, gravelly, clayey silt; gravels are common, sub-rounded, medium pebbles to small cobbles; very compact; fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			43	125	Light brown, fine sand; compact; massive; glacial outwash. * Began augering at 80 cmbs. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial outwash deposit.	
SP 22	5234750	550584	0	26	Mixed dark grayish brown and gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sandy, silt; gravels are few to common, sub-angular to rounded, very small pebbles to small cobbles; fill; abrupt to clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			26	60	Mottled light brownish gray and gray, very fine sandy to clayey silt with very few, sub-angular to rounded, small pebbles to small cobbles; common rootlets to large tree roots; small to large charcoal fragments; many, fine oxidation mottles; fine, weak, sub-angular blocky soil structure; B horizon formed in disturbed glacial; gradual to diffuse lower boundary.	
			60	140	Mottled orange, light gray and brownish gray, clayey to fine sandy, silt with few beds of fine sand and occasional, small pebbles; scattered, small roots and rootlets; oxidation mottles; B horizon formed in glacial. * Began augering at 80 cmbs. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial outwash deposit.	
SP 23	5234756	550612	0	20	Dark grayish brown, gravelly, fine to coarse sandy, silt; gravels are few to common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small pebbles to small cobbles; many rootlets; a horizon formed in fill; clear, wavy lower boundary.	
			20	40	Brownish gray, gravelly, clayey, fine sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to very large pebbles; common roots, organic debris and few charcoal fragments; common rip-ups of clayey silt; B horizon formed in fill or disturbed; clear, wavy lower boundary.	
			40	125	Light brownish gray, fine sandy to clayey silt; few rootlets to small roots; compact; sticky; common, strong redox mottles that pale with depth; B/C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Began augering at 90 cmbs. * Probe terminated in sterile, glacial sediments.	
SP 24	5234763	550657	0	20	Grayish brown, gravelly, clayey, sandy silt; gravels are common, sub-angular to rounded, small pebbles to small cobbles; many rootlets and few charcoal fragments; A horizon formed in fill; clear, wavy lower boundary.	
			20	110	Mottled brown and gray, gravelly, sandy, clayey silt; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small pebbles to small cobbles; common roots and organic debris; B ₁ horizon formed in fill. * Began augering at 90 cmbs.	

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
			110	120	Mottled light brownish gray and gray, gravelly, silty, fine sand; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small to large pebbles; loose; few rootlets; few, weak, iron oxide mottles; B ₂ horizon formed in fill.	
			120	135	Mottled brownish orange and gray, locally sandy, clayey silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small pebbles; weak, itinerant soil structure; likely fill; clear lower boundary.	
			135	140	Grayish brown, gravelly, medium to very coarse sand; gravels are common to many, sub-rounded to sub-angular, very small pebbles to small cobbles; fill. * Probe terminated due to obstructing rocks.	
SP 25	5234730	550650	0	34	Brownish gray, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; few, small roots; saturated; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			34	42	Very dark brown, organic-rich silt with common, small roots; peaty organic layer; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			42	60	Brownish gray, clayey silt with common, dark yellow mottles; saturated; compact; glacial. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 26	5234725	550617	0	17	Brown, gravelly, fine to medium sandy, silt; gravels are common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; common rootlets to small roots and woody debris; fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			17	22	Dark brown, fine sandy, silt with very few, sub-rounded to rounded, small pebbles; many rootlets, woody debris and charcoal flecks; buried A horizon; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			22	48	Mottled light gray and yellowish gray, fine to coarse sandy, clayey silt with very few, rounded, small to medium pebbles; common rootlets, charcoal flecks and wood debris; water at 31 cmbs; possible lens of peat at 35-45 cmbs (underwater); disturbed or reworked glacial.	
			48	60	Gray clay with few rootlets in upper 5 cm; C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 27	5234717	550584	0	9	Dark brown, gravelly, sandy silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; common, small roots; A horizon formed; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			9	26	Brownish gray, clayey silt with common, dark yellow mottles; saturated; clear, wavy lower boundary.	
			26	52	Bluish gray, clayey silt; mottling is less than above; saturated; gleyed; possible wetland deposit. * Probe terminated due to water in probe.	
SP 28	5234694	550588	0	27	Mottled gray and yellowish gray, silty clay with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; common rootlets; fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			27	98	Brownish gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sandy, clayey silt; gravels are common, sub-rounded to rounded, small pebbles to small cobbles; common rootlets; few lenses of clay, between 2 and 8 cm thick; bedded fill. * Began augering at 45 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to compact cobbles obstructing auger.	
SP 29	5234680	550619	0	45	Mottled brownish gray and gray, clayey silt with pockets of gray clay and very few, sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; few rootlets; common, iron oxide staining; fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			45	80	Brownish gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sandy, silt; gravels are common, rounded, large pebbles to small cobbles; few rootlets; more compact with depth; very compact at 80 cmbs; fill. * Probe terminated due to compaction.	

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
SP 30	5234683	550660	0	8	Grayish brown, gravelly, clayey silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; few, small roots; weak A horizon; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			8	47	Light brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, small cobbles; common, dark yellow mottles; more compact with depth; wetland or fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			47	60	Gray to bluish gray, clayey silt; compact; saturated; possible gley. * Probe terminated due to compaction in gleyed sediments.	
SP 31	5234705	550638	0	21	Mottled gray and bluish gray, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; common, small roots in upper 10 cm; mixed fill deposit; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			21	44	Brown silt and light brown, clayey silt; organic-rich; common, small roots; fill or disturbed organic layer; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			44	110	Light brown and gray, clayey silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; dark yellow mottles; saturated; mixed appearance; fill. * Began augering at 80 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to cobbles obstructing auger.	
SP 32	5234687	550537	0	39	Grayish brown, clayey silt with common, small to large roots; likely fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			39	75	Gray silt with one large root at 75 cmbs; few, yellowish iron oxide stains; C horizon formed in glacial. * Began augering at 50 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to root obstructing auger in sterile sediments.	
SP 33	5234654	550595	0	76	Grayish brown, gravelly, silty, fine to coarse sand; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; few, fine to medium roots; fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			76	125	Mottled gray and yellowish gray, silty clay with very few, sub-rounded, small pebbles; few rootlets; occasional woody debris and charcoal; disturbed or local fill; gradual lower boundary. * Began augering at 80 cmbs.	
			125	140	Gray, clayey silt; dry; C horizon formed in sterile glacial. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 34	5234631	550555	0	60	Mottled brownish gray and gray, gravelly, sandy, clayey silt; gravels are common, sub-angular to rounded, small pebbles to small cobbles; common roots and few charcoal fragments; fill; gradual lower boundary.	
			60	120	Mottled brownish gray and gray, clayey, gravelly, sandy silt; gravels are common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small to very large pebbles; scattered, large woody debris and charcoal fragments; fill. * Began augering at 80 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to concrete or rock obstructing auger.	
SP 35	5234693	550523	0	16	Dark brown, silty, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small to large pebbles; few rootlets; fill; clear lower boundary.	
			16	24	Dark brown, fine sandy, silt with very few, sub-rounded, small pebbles; few rootlets; buried A horizon; clear, smooth lower boundary.	
			24	42	Mottled brown and gray, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded to rounded, medium to large pebbles; compact; disturbed C horizon; abrupt lower boundary.	
			42	56	Brownish gray, silt; compact; platy structure; intact C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
SP 36	5234661	550498	0	13	Dark brown, sandy silt with very few, sub-rounded, small pebbles; many, small roots; A horizon; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			13	47	Brownish gray, gravelly, clayey silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small pebbles to small cobbles; few, dark yellow mottles; few to common, gray silt nodules; very compact; fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			47	89	Light brown, silty, fine sand with common, dark yellow mottles; possible glacial outwash. * Began augering at 75 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to large cobble obstructing auger.	
SP 37	5234650	550467	0	11	Dark brown, gravelly, sandy silt; gravels are common, angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; few rootlets; A horizon; abrupt lower boundary.	
			11	25	Mottled light gray and light brown, gravelly, silty clay; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to large pebbles; B horizon; clear lower boundary.	
			25	105	Grayish brown, coarse sandy, silty, sub-angular to rounded, very small pebbles to large cobbles; fill. * Began augering at 95 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to rocks obstructing auger.	
SP 38	5234630	550429	0	23	Dark brown, sandy silt with very few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; many, small roots; A horizon; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			23	40	Brownish gray, gravelly, clayey silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small pebbles to small cobbles; few dark mottles; compact; mixed; fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			40	68	Gray, very coarse sandy, sub-rounded to rounded, very small to large pebbles; very compact; glacial outwash or fill. * Probe terminated due to compact sediments.	
SP 39	5234612	550392	0	26	Dark brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are common, sub-rounded to rounded, very small to small pebbles; few rootlets; A horizon; clear, wavy lower boundary dips steeply to west, down to about 60 cmbs.	
			26	71	Light gray, fine sandy, silty clay; compact; C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 40	5234610	550358	0	44	Dark brown, sandy silt with very few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; many, small roots; A horizon; fill.	
			44	45	Geotech fabric with pebbly drain rock; probable utility trench. * Probe terminated due to utility in fill.	
SP 41	5234634	550329	0	30	Dark brown, sandy silt with very few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; many rootlets; saturated; A horizon; abrupt, wavy lower boundary.	
			30	49	Brownish gray, clayey silt with many, dark yellow mottles; very compact; water seeping in from below; glacial. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
SP 42	5234582	550407	0	100	Mottled grayish brown and yellowish brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt with few rootlets; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; water at 12 cmbs; fill. * Began augering at 50 cmbs.	
			100	165	Very dark brown, fine sandy, silt with many rootlets and woody debris; peat odor; common, iron oxide stains; buried peat or O/A horizon.	
			165	195	Mottled very dark brown and gray, clayey silt with few rootlets; possible diffuse transition to glaciomarine. * Probe terminated due to suction and water.	
SP 43	5234669	550308	0	17	Dark brown, sandy silt with very few, sub-rounded, medium pebbles; many, small roots; common woody debris; A horizon; abrupt, wavy lower boundary.	

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
SP 44	5234697	550296	17	31	Light brown, clayey silt with many, dark yellow mottles; disturbed or reworked glacial; gradual, wavy lower boundary.	
			31	58	Brownish gray, clayey silt with many, dark yellow mottles; compact; glacial. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
			0	29	Dark brown, gravelly, sandy silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; few rootlets; A horizon; gradual, wavy lower boundary.	
SP 45	5234648	550299	29	84	Mottled gray and reddish gray, silty clay; color becomes light gray with depth; more compact with depth; B/C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
			0	39	Dark brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; few rootlets.	
SP 46	5234601	550346	39	81	Yellowish gray to light gray, silty clay with very few, sub-angular, small pebbles; compact; B/C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
			0	20	Dark brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded, large pebbles to small cobbles; many, small roots; A horizon; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			20	38	Light brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, very large pebbles to small cobbles; many, dark yellow mottles; disturbed or reworked glacial; clear, wavy lower boundary.	
SP 47	5234582	550379	38	57	Gray to light gray, clayey silt with few, dark yellow mottles; becomes lighter gray in color and more compact with depth; mottles decrease with depth; glacial. * Probe terminated in sterile sediments.	
			0	31	Grayish brown, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; few rootlets; water seeping in at 30 cmbs; fill; gradual lower boundary.	
			31	135	Grayish brown, gravelly silt; gravels are common, sub-rounded to rounded, medium pebbles to small cobbles; few charcoal flecks; common iron oxide stains; fill. * Began augering at 53 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to cobble obstructing auger.	
SP 48	5234562	550408	0	150	Grayish brown, gravelly, clayey silt; gravels are few, angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles and small cobbles; few rootlets in upper 20 cm; fill. * Began augering at 74 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to compaction and obstruction in auger.	
			SP 49	5234531	550433	0
SP 50	5234543	550472	8	75	Light brown, gravelly, clayey silt; gravels are common, sub-rounded, small pebbles to small cobbles; fill. * Began augering at 60 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to rock obstructing auger.	
			0	65	Mixed brown and gray, gravelly, clayey silt and fine sandy, silt; gravels are few to common, sub-rounded, small pebbles to small cobbles; loose; common rip-ups of glaciomarine silt; fill.	
			65	80	Brownish gray, gravelly, medium to very coarse sand; gravels are many, sub-rounded, small pebbles to large cobbles; water at 60 cmbs; likely fill. * Probe terminated due to sidewall collapse in water and loose, gravelly sand.	
SP 51	5234531	550498	0	21	Grayish brown, gravelly, silty, fine sand; gravels are few, sub-rounded, medium to very large pebbles; many, small roots; A horizon; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
SP 52	5234500	550505	21	38	Brownish gray, gravelly, clayey silt; gravels are common, sub-rounded, medium pebbles to large cobbles; common, dark yellow mottles; bluish gray silt mixed in; very compact; fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	
			38	65	Gray, gravelly, coarse to very coarse sand; gravels are many, sub-rounded to rounded, very small to medium pebbles; saturated; water at about 45 cmbs; fill. * Probe terminated due to sidewall collapse under water.	
			0	80	Mixed gray and brown, clayey silt and gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are few to common, sub-rounded to rounded, small to very large pebbles; common rootlets and tree roots; few rip-ups of tabular silt (glaciomarine); iron and manganese oxide mottles; fill.	
			80	120	Mixed gray and light brownish gray, clayey silt and gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small to very large pebbles; compact; few rip-ups of bedded, tabular silt; B formed in fill. * Began augering at 100 cmbs.	
			120	150	Grayish brown, clayey, fine sandy, silt with very few, sub-rounded, very small to large pebbles; scattered charcoal and organic debris; bioturbated; lenses of rootmat between clods; weak, granular soil structure; buried A horizon.	
			150	160	Mottled gray and yellowish gray, slightly fine sandy, clayey silt with very few pebbles; soil formed in possible colluvium or alluvium.	
			160	170	Grayish brown, slightly fine sandy, clayey, silt with very few, sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; common rootlets and organic debris; bioturbated by roots and worms; fine, weak, granular structure; buried A horizon formed in natural alluvium or glaciomarine.	
			170	200	Bluish gray to yellowish gray, clayey silt with few, small roots and rootlets; B horizon or gley formed in alluvium or glaciomarine. * Probe terminated in sterile sediments at desired depth.	
SP 53	5234599	550533	0	10	Grayish brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; few roots; A horizon formed in fill; gradual lower boundary.	
			10	50	Brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are common, sub-rounded to rounded, medium pebbles to small cobbles; few rootlets; fill. * Probe terminated due to time and safety constraints; located on slippery, brushy slope.	
SP 54	5234547	550519	0	52	Brownish gray and bluish gray, clayey silt; fine roots in upper 10 cm; appears mixed; very compact at base; saturated; fill. * Probe terminated due to water and compaction.	

Table B-2. Test Pit Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
TP 1	5234850	550355	0	50	Mottled brownish gray and gray, fine to medium sandy, clayey silt with very few, sub-rounded, medium to very large pebbles; common, small roots; small, granular soil structure due to worm bioturbation; fill; clear lower boundary.	Column redacted
			50	93	Mottled pale brown and reddish brown, silt with scattered organic fibers and few, small roots; few, small charcoal fragments to pieces of wood charcoal; color mottling due to iron oxidation; historically-disturbed soil; gradual lower boundary.	
			93	150	Light brownish gray, clayey silt with few, small organic fibers; many small iron oxide mottles; remnant bedding visible; glaciomarine parent material. * Test pit terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
TP 2	5234873	550463	0	45	Brown, sandy silt; disturbed; fill; abrupt lower boundary.	
			45	90	Gray, sub-angular to sub-rounded, medium pebbles to small cobbles; fill; abrupt lower boundary.	
			90	100	Yellowish gray to gray, clayey silt with few, small iron oxide mottles; B/C horizon formed in glaciomarine. * Test pit terminated in sterile glacial soils.	
TP 3	5234706	550558	0	50	Brown and grayish brown, clayey, fine sandy, silt with many, small roots above 10 cmbs; granular soil structure; disturbed; fill with 10 cm-thick modern A horizon at top; clear to abrupt lower boundary that dips west along slope of berm.	
			50	85	Mottled light brown, gray and reddish brown, clayey silt with few, small roots; remnant bedding visible; color mottling due to iron oxidation and water table fluctuation; truncated B horizon; clear to gradual, smooth lower boundary.	
			85	120	Gray, very clayey, silt; very compact; glaciomarine sediment. * Test pit terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
TP 4	5234674	550526	0	28	Brown, clayey, sandy, gravelly silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded to sub-angular, small to medium pebbles; common small roots; fill; abrupt to gradual lower boundary.	
			28	40	Yellowish brown, medium to coarse sand; fill; abrupt lower boundary.	
			40	115	Brown, clayey, sandy, gravelly silt; gravels are common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, small pebbles to large cobbles; loose; fill; clear lower boundary.	
			115	140	Mottled light gray, brown and reddish brown, medium sand; color mottling due to iron oxidation; massive with little remnant bedding; soil-affected outwash; gradual lower boundary.	
			140	215	Light gray, slightly clayey, silty, fine sand; compact; glacial outwash. * Test pit terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
TP 5	5234672	550585	0	30	Brown, gravelly, clayey silt; gravels are common, angular to sub-rounded, small to very large pebbles; wet; modern A horizon formed in fill; clear lower boundary.	
			30	75	Light brown, gravelly, clayey, silty, fine to medium sand (Fill 3) and light gray, silty clay (Fill 4) with debris; where present, gravels are common, angular to sub-rounded, small to very large pebbles; Fill 3/4; fill; abrupt lower boundary.	
			75	180	Light brown, dark brown and gray, gravelly, clayey, sandy silt with debris; where present, gravels are common, angular to sub-rounded, small pebbles to boulders; Fill 2; clear lower boundary.	
			180	195	Dark brown, silt; A horizon formed in Fill 1.	

Table B-2. Test Pit Summary

NO.	UTM (Zone 10, NAD83)		TOP (cmbs)	BOTTOM (cmbs)	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL MATERIAL
	NORTHING	EASTING				
TP 6	5234580	550431	195	215	Bluish gray, clayey, gravelly, silt; gravels are common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; Fill 1.	
			215	250	Light brownish gray, gravelly, clayey silt; gravels are few to common, sub-rounded to sub-angular, small to medium pebbles; common, small iron oxide mottles; glacial ice contact deposit. * Test pit terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	
			0	45	Mottled light brown and gray, clayey, fine to medium sandy, gravelly silt; gravels are common, angular to sub-rounded, small to large pebbles; few, small roots; color mottling due to iron oxidation; fill; clear lower boundary.	
			45	160	Mottled light brown and gray, fine sandy, clayey silt; wet; color mottling due to iron oxidation; truncated B horizon; gradual lower boundary.	
			160	180	Bluish gray, silty clay with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; glaciomarine sediment. * Test pit terminated in sterile glacial sediments.	

APPENDIX C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

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APPENDIX D: INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

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