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Quad: Tacoma North and Puyallup

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☑ Yes

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Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☐ Yes ☑ No
TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☑ No
Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☑ No
Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes ☑ No

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

DAHP Archaeological Site #:
Cultural Resources Assessment
for the
Taylor Way Rehabilitation Project
Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington

Report # PI-08-18
December 20, 2018

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Executive Summary

On behalf of the City of Tacoma, Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) subcontracted with SCJ Alliance to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Taylor Way Rehabilitation Project located in Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington.

The project is supported, in part, by federal monies and, as such, is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 requires that federal agencies having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed project (i.e. an undertaking) must consider the effect of that undertaking on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible historic properties.

In accordance with Section 106, ATCRC’s cultural resources assessment consisted of background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review determined the area of potential effect (APE) to be located in an area of moderate probability for cultural resources. Field investigation included visual reconnaissance of the APE; subsurface testing was not conducted due to the ground surface within the APE being obscured by nearly 100% impervious surfaces.

No cultural resources were encountered in the APE and, as such, ATCRC recommends the lead federal agency provide a determination of: No Historic Properties Affected. Further, considering the area’s extensive history of fill events and some intact cultural resources recorded beneath that fill, ATCRC recommends archaeological monitoring in locations where expected depth of construction is proposed to extend beyond the documented fill deposits.

Project Location and Description

The project is located in Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington in Township 21 North, Range 3 East, Sections 1, 26, 35, and 36 (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The project proposes to improve the Taylor Way corridor from the Fife/Tacoma border (approximately 300 feet east of SR 509) to the intersection at E. 11th St. and Alexander Ave., and along Lincoln Ave. from Taylor Way to Alexander Ave. (including approximately 400’ east and west of the Lincoln/Alexander intersection). Improvements include reconstructing the roadway surface to heavy haul standards (Fife to E. 11th St.), widening the SR 509/Taylor Way intersection to include dedicated thru and turn lanes, removing or upgrading existing railroad crossings, upgrading traffic and pedestrian signals,
installation of communication fiber, new street lighting, sidewalks, upgrading non-compliant curb ramps, upgrading utilities (storm, wastewater, water, etc.), rechannelizing E. 11th St./Alexander Ave., and other intelligent transportation system (ITS) improvements.

**Area of Potential Effect (APE)**

According to APE Initiation of Consultation letter prepared by WSDOT (dated September 13, 2018), the APE is defined as the footprint of construction and staging will occur within these limits. Indirect (visual, noise, etc.) effects are not anticipated due to the minimal change in setting that will result from the project. The APE was approved by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) on September 24, 2018.
Figure 1. Location of the APE for the Taylor Way Rehabilitation Project as detailed on a portion of the USGS (1994a) Tacoma North and USGS (1994b) Puyallup 7.5" quadrangle map.
Figure 2. Aerial detailing the location of the APE for the Taylor Way Project.
Regulatory Context

This cultural resources assessment was conducted, in part, to satisfy regulatory requirements for Section 106 of NHPA and the implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800. Section 106 requires Federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. A historic property is typically aged 50 years or older and is defined in 36 CFR part 800.16(l)(1) as follows:

… any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the [...NRHP] maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

The procedures under Section 106 requires the Federal agency involved in the undertaking to identify the APE, inventory any historic properties that may be located within the APE, and determine if the identified historic properties located within the APE may be eligible for listing on the NRHP. An APE is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d), as follows:

… the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

If historic properties are identified within the APE, then potential adverse effects to the historic properties must be assessed and a resolution of adverse effects must be recommended. Under Section 106, the responsible Federal agency must, at a minimum, consult with and seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), as applicable, and consult with any affected or potentially affected Native American Tribe(s).

The project is also subject to several Washington State laws that address protection of archaeological sites and Native American burials. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act [RCW 27.53], for example, prohibits disturbance of known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on public or private lands. The Indian Graves and Records Act [RCW 27.44] prohibits disturbance of American Indian graves and provides that inadvertent disturbance through construction or other activity requires re-interment under supervision of the appropriate Indian tribe.
Background Review

Determining the probability for cultural resources to be located within the APE was based largely upon review and analysis of past environmental and cultural contexts and previous cultural resource studies and sites. Consulted sources included project files; local geologic data to better understand the depositional environment; archaeological, historic, and ethnographic records made available on the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database; and selected published local historic records.

Environmental Setting

The APE is geographically situated in the Puyallup River valley on a modified peninsula of land centered between the Hylebos and Blair Waterway in Commencement Bay. This area is located in the Pacific Lowland physiographic province. Regional topography and geology here were formed during the Late Pleistocene, following the advance of several glaciations that originated from Canada and extended between the Cascade and Olympic mountain ranges into the Puget Lowlands (Kruckeberg 1991:12). The most recent glacial event in the Puget Sound, termed the Vashon Stade, is largely responsible for the region’s contemporary landscape; glacial advance and retreat scoured and compacted underlying geology while melt waters carved drainage channels into glacially deposited soils and rocks. Following rising temperatures, the glacier retreated rapidly to the north and left the regional landscape ice-free and suitable for habitation by approximately 11,000 years ago (Kruckeberg 1991:22).

The Puyallup River valley is a relict channel formed in glacial outwash deposits left behind as the glacier retreated from the area (Dragovich et al. 1994:9). The valley extends from near present day Orting to near the city of Puyallup. Prior to a landslide that occurred approximately 5,600 years ago, the APE was located on lands submerged by the deep waters of Commencement Bay, which, due to higher sea levels, extended inland to near the present-day city of Puyallup. The landslide originated from Mount Rainer and displaced 0.7-mile of soil from the summit (Crandell 1971; Dragovich et al. 1994; McKee 1972: 206-207). The event, termed the Osceola Mudflow, infiltrated the channels of the White, Green and Puyallup Rivers with mud and alluvium. The increased sediment load caused the ancient Puyallup River delta to prograde rapidly, shifting the delta from present-day Puyallup northwestward to its contemporary location at Tacoma (Dragovich et al 1994:Figure 5). Continual progradation of the delta occurred as the Puyallup River and other drainages, including Hylebos and Wapato creeks, continually eroded the mudflow deposits and redeposited upriver sediments near the delta mouth, extending it northwestward. It is estimated the Puyallup delta prograded at a rate of approximately 8.2 feet (2.5 meters) a year, over the last 5,600 years, eventually filling over eight linear miles (13 kilometers) of Commencement Bay (Dragovich et al 1994:22; Barnhardt et al 2003).

Over the last 150 years, industrial development of the APE and vicinity has dramatically altered the deltaic environment of Commencement Bay. Large piers were constructed
across the intertidal platform to the delta front and across the shoreline (Downing 1983:28). Former tideflats, marshes and islands were capped with imported fill materials to provide additional land suitable for development. Natural deltaic water channels of Commencement Bay including Hylebos Creek were straightened, widened and dredged for construction of waterways. Dredged materials were used to fill adjacent areas to elevate the lands above the wetlands. Historic and modern development of the delta is estimated to have obscured and obliterated 6.1 square miles of former wetlands (Downing 1983:28). Historical maps (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1877; Puyallup Indian Commission 1892; Bosworth and Bull 1905) indicate that the APE is largely located on these former tidelands (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

Figure 3. Portion of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey (1877) map detailing the location of the APE. Note that most of the APE is centered within former tidelands.
Figure 4. Portion of the Bosworth and Bull (1905) map detailing the location of the APE. Note that that northwesternmost extent of Hylebos Creek has been channelized at this time.

Cultural Setting

Regional and local studies have provided an archaeological and historical synthesis of approximately the last 10,000 years of human occupation in Puget Sound (i.e. Nelson 1990). Characteristic of the ethnographic pattern in Puget Sound, seasonal residence and logistical mobility occurred from about 3000 before present (BP). Organic materials, including basketry, wood and food stuffs, are more likely to be preserved in sites of this late pre-contact period, both in submerged, anaerobic sites and in sealed storage pits. Sites dating from this period represent specialized seasonal spring and summer fishing and root-gathering campsites and winter village locations. Sites of this type have been identified in the Puget Sound lowlands, typically located adjacent to, or near, river or marine transportation routes. Fish weirs and other permanent constructions are often associated with large occupation sites. Common artifact assemblages consist of a range of hunting, fishing and food processing tools, bone and shell implements and
midden deposits. Similar economic and occupational trends persisted throughout the Puget Sound region until the arrival of European explorers.

Ethnohistoric economies of people in the southern Puget Sound were structured upon a variable rotation of seasonally available resources. Permanent villages provided a central hub from which seasonal activities radiated. During the spring, summer and fall, temporary camps were utilized while traveling to obtain resources that included foodstuffs such as fish, shellfish, waterfowl, deer, roots and berries. Salmon was the single most important food source and was caught in weirs, traps, nets and other fashioned implements (Smith 1940). Plant gathering activities included collection of roots, bulbs and reeds from available wetland, prairie and forest environments. Harvests collected during utilization of temporary camps were transported to the permanent village following the expedition where it was consumed or stored for later use.

The APE is located within the traditional territory of the contemporary Puyallup Tribe of Indians (Castile 1985:20; Smith 1940; Spier 1936:42; Suttles and Lane 1990:485). The Puyallup historically lived in villages located between the Puyallup River delta and Mount Rainier, along the Puyallup, Carbon, and Stuck Rivers, and on the shorelines of Commencement Bay, the Gig Harbor Peninsula, and Vashon Island (Smith 1940; Waterman ca. 1920, 2001). Puyallup villages were typically positioned above the tidal flats “at the juncture of two streams or at the mouth of the stream where it entered the Sound” (Smith 1940:4, 9); “houses were not built along the shores of Puget Sound, they were built along a creek or river, well above the tide flats” (Smith 1940:7-8), where they would not be visible from the bay. In the general vicinity of the APE, ethnographic reports include one village called sh'axtl'abc, which was located “near where Hylebos Waterway empties into Commencement Bay” (Smith 1940). Swanton (1952:434) lists a similar name, “Esha'ktlabsh, on Hylebos Waterway,” in his description of Puyallup villages and subdivisions. Additional Puyallup settlements are recorded along the reaches of the Puyallup River and at the uplands surrounding Commencement Bay.

By the mid-1850s, British and American settlement in the APE, as well as the greater Northwest, had drastically impacted local native groups and their traditions. Many Indian families were relocated and interned during this period. In 1854, following negotiations between Puyallup, Nisqually, and Squaxin Island people and the United States government, the Medicine Creek Treaty led to the abandonment of most southern Puget Sound villages and compelled Indian people to relocate to either of three reservations: Puyallup, Muckleshoot or Squaxin Island (Ruby and Brown 1992). The treaty dissolved Indian title to their traditional lands, and by 1855-1856, the federal government used military force to contain the Puyallup, Muckleshoot and other Indian people dissatisfied with the poor quality of reservation lands.

The APE is located on lands originally assigned to the Puyallup Tribe of Indians for reservation. However, as commercial and residential development of Tacoma expanded, citizens requested that restrictions on surrounding allotted reservation lands be removed to accommodate urban and industrial growth. Tribal landowners sold lots.
after they were pressured to sell, their property was auctioned, or their property was automatically approved for inclusion in railroad right-of-ways. By the end of the 19th century, over half of the former reservation land had been purchased by non-natives for a variety of industrial and commercial purposes including construction a network of railways, lumber mills and shipping facilities.

Commencement Bay was attractive for the development of a port for its deep harbors and existing rail connections. By 1905, development of the tidal flats was underway, including the alignment of Taylor Way, the filling of the tideflats west of the APE, and the dredging of Hylebos Waterway. By 1907, several privately owned docks had been extended over the tidal flats to reach the deeper waters of the Commencement Bay (White 1907). Pierce County built a public port to provide "modern facilities and equipment to handle shipping" (Fairbanks and Martinez 1981:1) and eliminate shipping and cargo restrictions enforced by the private docks.

In 1918, the Port of Tacoma was established and the waterways continued to be developed. Over the last 100 years, eight waterways have been dredged in the former Commencement Bay tideflats. Channelized streams and rivers have been dredged to provide deeper waterways and allow access for larger water transport. Dredged soils from the enlarged waterways were redeposited in wetland areas to provide additional suitable land for development. Over time, the majority of Commencement Bay, including the APE, was capped with roughly 5 to 10 feet imported fill deposits to support a variety of industrial and commercial operations. Geotechnical investigations conducted in 2008 identified fill 12 feet thick northwest of E 11th St (Landau Associates 2008).

Previously Recorded Cultural Resource Studies and Sites

According to WISAARD (accessed July 13, 2018), no cultural resources study has been previously conducted in the immediate APE however several have been previously conducted in the vicinity of the APE (Table 1). These past studies were generally conducted as a result of infrastructure improvements and industrial development projects.

Table 1. Cultural resource studies previously conducted in the vicinity of the APE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITATION</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED IN THE APE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berger 2015</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tacoma LNG Project, Pierce County, WA</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller 2006</td>
<td>Hylebos Bridge Rehabilitation Project: Historic, Cultural and Archaeological Discipline Report</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berger and Chambers 2006</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tacoma Grinding Plant Project, 1220 Alexander Avenue, Tacoma</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper 2009</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Puyallup Tribal Terminal, Pierce County, Washington</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parvey 2005</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Port Of Tacoma’s Blair Waterway Infrastructure Improvements Project and Gog-Le-Hi-Te li Mitigation Action Area</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No archaeological sites have been recorded in the APE. The nearest previously recorded archaeological sites to the APE are 45PI47, 45PI974, 45PI1188, and 45PI1203.

45PI47 is the Wapato Fish Weir Site (45PI47). This precontact site was identified during dredging operations of the Wapato Waterway, just west of the APE. Prior to construction of the waterway, the site was located within the former marsh zone of the natural Wapato Creek channel, roughly 0.5 mile from the point where the creek emptied into Commencement Bay (Munsell 1976, 1981). The fish weir consisted of several vertically positioned stakes that apparently spanned the width of the creek prior to modern disturbance. Remains of a basketry hat, fish netting and rope were also identified during archaeological investigations. The site was identified approximately 1.3 feet (4 meters) below mean high tide, buried beneath 7.5 feet (2.3 meters) of industrial fill sands, and 6.6 feet (2 meters) of gray-brown, silty-sand alluvial overburden (Munsell 1976). The site is estimated to date between 400 and 1000 years old (Munsell 1976:54, 1981). 45PI47 will not be affected by this project.

45PI974, 45PI1118 and 45PI1203 were each recorded approximately 350 meters east of the APE at the mouth of Hylebos Creek where it meets the Hylebos Waterway. 45PI974 is the Hylebos Estuarine Restoration Midden site. The site is a precontact shell midden site located 2.12 meters below the original ground surface (Shantry 2009). Other identified artifacts included bone point, mammal and avian bone, and fire modified rock (FMR). 45PI1118 is a lithic isolate consisting of a small basal-notched projectile point with a slightly contracting stem and relatively pronounced barbs (Shong 2010). 45PI1203 is a precontact campsite that consists of a small-displaced concentration of FMR and faunal remains.

Additionally, no historic properties have been recorded in the APE. In the vicinity of the APE, 17 historic property inventory forms have been recorded (Table 2). Of these, two - Fire Station No. 15 (45PI650) and the Educators Manufacturing Company Building (DAHP# 709853) -- are listed in the NRHP. 45PI650 is a Spanish-inspired fire station constructed between 1928 - 1929. The structure is considered historically significant based on its association with the development of Tacoma’s port/industrial area and the growth of the city’s municipal services (Brack 1985). The Educators Manufacturing Co. Building is an industrial building with domed roof that was constructed in 1956 (Beckner 2017). The building was initially recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP but...
later reviewed by DAHP whom found it eligible primarily under criterion A for the building’s significance as a local manufacturer and furniture maker (Griffith 2017).

### Table 2. Historic properties previously inventoried on WISAARD located in the vicinity of APE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map #</th>
<th>DAHP ID</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>NRHP LISTED?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>31438</td>
<td>Penwalt Chemical Company Main Building</td>
<td>2901 Taylor Way</td>
<td>Unknown age. Single story terra cotta and wood office bldg. with gable roof and cross gable porch with columns.</td>
<td>Not evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>31439</td>
<td>Penwalt Agchem Division</td>
<td>2901 Taylor Way</td>
<td>Unknown age. Terra cotta block industrial building with flat roof. Partially three-story and one-story.</td>
<td>Not evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>31442</td>
<td>Stack</td>
<td>1415 Taylor Way</td>
<td>Concrete industrial stack 200-250 feet tall.</td>
<td>Not evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>31443</td>
<td>Brazier Lumber Company</td>
<td>1429 Taylor Way</td>
<td>Vacant utilitarian complex of buildings of one and two stories. Cement silo at rear.</td>
<td>Not evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>31446</td>
<td>United States Gypsum</td>
<td>2241 Taylor Way</td>
<td>Unknown date. One and one-half story builder office building. Terra cotta with gable roof and gable dormers.</td>
<td>Not evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>31447</td>
<td>Tideflats Substation</td>
<td>3702 Taylor Way</td>
<td>1942 Art Deco single story concrete building.</td>
<td>Not evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>31437</td>
<td>Tacoma Municipal Railway Building</td>
<td>1123 Taylor Way</td>
<td>Unknown date. Two story flat and braced wood frame building.</td>
<td>Recommend not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>651625</td>
<td>Washington Cooperative Farmers Association Feed Mill Complex</td>
<td>1801 Taylor Way</td>
<td>10 story cement grain silo with corrugated metal support buildings.</td>
<td>Recommend not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PI00650</td>
<td>Fire Station No. 15 - Tacoma</td>
<td>3510 E 11th Street</td>
<td>1928 - 1929 Spanish-inspired fire station.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>31440</td>
<td>Kaiser Aluminum – Tacoma Works</td>
<td>3400 Taylor Way</td>
<td>1940 single story wood frame office building with gable roof, portico entry, and vented cupola.</td>
<td>Not evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>31441</td>
<td>Tideflats Steam Plant</td>
<td>Taylor Way, E 11th Street</td>
<td>1930s seven story utilitarian building of brick, metal and concrete.</td>
<td>Not evaluated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Cultural Resources Expectations

Based on review of the project scope; environmental and cultural settings; and, previously recorded cultural resource studies and sites, the APE is considered to be located in an area of moderate probability for cultural resources. Background review indicates that if precontact archaeology were present in the APE it would likely be representative of fishing or other resource gathering. Environmental processes in the APE and vicinity would have made it an unlikely location for long-term occupation. Further these processes, in addition to subsequent in-filling and dredging of the bay, would have likely destroyed or deeply buried any precontact archaeology in the APE. Historic cultural resources would likely be representative of the area’s history of maritime and industrial activities.

### Field Investigation

Field investigation was conducted by Andrew Viloudaki on July 20, 2018 and by Sarah Amell on August 23, 2018. Both visits occurred during warm and clear weather conditions. Field investigation consisted entirely of visual reconnaissance. Visual reconnaissance included inspecting the APE for evidence of cultural resources. Inspection was conducted by vehicle and on foot. Shovel probes (SPs) were considered not feasible due to the extent of impervious surfaces in the APE.

The APE is set in a high-traffic active transportation corridor that is surrounded by commercial and industrial development (Photo 1 - Photo 3). The entire APE was obscured by pavement, concrete walks and curbing; and/or compacted gravels.
Photo 1. Overview of a portion of Taylor Way as included in the APE, view east.

Photo 2. Overview of a portion of Taylor Way as included in the APE, view east.
Results
No cultural resources were identified in the APE.

Conclusions and Recommendations
ATCRC’s cultural resources assessment consisted of background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review determined the APE to be located in an area of moderate probability for cultural resources. Field investigation included visual reconnaissance of the APE; subsurface testing was not conducted due to the ground surface within the APE being obscured by nearly 100% impervious surfaces.

No cultural resources were encountered in the APE and, as such, ATCRC recommends the lead federal agency provide a determination of: No Historic Properties Affected. Further, considering the area’s extensive history of fill events and some intact cultural resources recorded beneath that fill, ATCRC recommends archaeological monitoring in locations where expected depth of construction is proposed to extend beyond the documented fill deposits.

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

Bosworth, W.M., and W.A. Bull
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Cooper, Jason

Crandell, D.R.
Downing, J.

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Fairbanks, Eugenia, and Marilyn Martinez

Griffith, Greg

Kruckeberg, A. R.

Landau Associates

Lasmanis, Raymond

McKee, B.

Miller, Heather Lee and Bradley Bowden

Munsell, David A.
1976 The Wapato Creek Fish Weir Site, 45PI47, Tacoma, Washington. In The Excavation of Water Saturated Archaeological Sites (Wet Sites) on the Northwest

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Parvey, Michele

Puyallup Indian Commission

Ruby, R.H. and Brown J.A

Shantry, Kate

Shong, Mike

Smith, Marian W.

Spier, Leslie
Suttles, Wayne, and Barbara Lane

Trautman, Pam and Scott Williams

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1888 USC&G Map, Tacoma, Washington.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1994a *Tacoma North, WA Quadrangle*. 1:24,000. 7.5-Minute Series. USGS, Washington, D.C.

1994b *Puyallup, WA Quadrangle*. 1:24,000. 7.5-Minute Series. USGS, Washington, D.C.

Waterman, T. T.


White, D.H.
Appendix A: Project Plans
FINISHED GRADE ELEVATIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN FINAL DESIGN
FINISHED GRADE ELEVATIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN FINAL DESIGN

STA 115+00 MATCH LINE (SEE SHEET PP-24)

STA 109+75 MATCH LINE (SEE SHEET PP-22)
FINISHED GRADE ELEVATIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN FINAL DESIGN
DESIGN PROFILES TO BE INCLUDED IN FINAL DESIGN
DESIGN PROFILES TO BE INCLUDED IN FINAL DESIGN
LEGEND

- DRAIN PIPE
- DRAINING DRAIN PIPE
- DRAINAGE DRAIN PIPE
- DRAIN PIPE DRAINAGE
- DRAINING DRAIN PIPE TYPE 1
- DRAIN PIPE DRAINAGE TYPE 1
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- GUTTER DRAIN PIPE TYPE 1
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- RAIN DRAIN PIPE TYPE 2
- RAIN DRAINAGE DRAIN PIPE TYPE 2
- RAIN DRAIN PIPE DRAINAGE TYPE 2
- NURSERY PIPE TYPE 1
- NURSERY PIPE TYPE 2
- NURSERY PIPE DRAINAGE TYPE 1
- NURSERY PIPE DRAINAGE TYPE 2

FINISHED GRADE ELEVATIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN FINAL DESIGN

SCALE IN FEET

TAYLOR WAY REHABILITATION
STA T 303+00 TO T 314+00

CITY OF TACOMA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

8730 TALLON LANE NE, SUITE 200
LACEY, WA 98516
P: 360.352.1465    F: 360.352.1509
SCJALLIANCE.COM

STRAIGHTENER TYPE 1
STRAIGHTENER TYPE 2
CUT OFF PLAN
CUT TO PLAN
STRAIGHTENER TYPE 3
FINISHED GRADE ELEVATIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN FINAL DESIGN