Cultural Resources Assessment
for the
34th Street Deck Repair & Seismic Retrofit Project
Tacoma, Pierce County, WA

ATCRC Report # PI-09-24
November 26, 2024

Prepared For:
Exeltech Consulting
Heidi Clayville
hclayville@xltech.com

Prepared By:
Lindsey Holdener, M.S. (candidate);
Colin Higashi, B.S.;
Jennifer Chambers, M.S., RPA (editor); and,
Sarah J. Amell, M.M.A., RPA (Principal Investigator)

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants
Mailing Address: 8525 Stoney Creek Lane SW
Olympia, Washington 98512
Website: www.AquaTerraCRC.com

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

Cultural Resources Assessment
for the
34th Street Deck Repair & Seismic Retrofit Project
Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the City of Tacoma, Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) was contracted by Exeltech Consulting, Inc. to provide a cultural resource assessment for the East 34th Street Bridge Deck Repair & Seismic Retrofit Project located in Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington. The project intends to refurbish the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific Avenue to A Street (built date 1936) with new rocker bearings, steel handrails, guardrails, fiber wrapping, and repair the bridge deck and sidewalk. The project is funded through federal grants and is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Section 106 requires that federal agencies account for the effects of their undertakings on historic properties.

ATCRC's cultural resources assessment consisted of a background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review determined the project to be located in an area with moderately low to moderate potential for archaeological sites to be present. One registered property, the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street has been previously recorded in the project area. The East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and C. The bridge is also listed on the Washington Heritage Register (WHR), and the Tacoma Historic Register. Field investigation included pedestrian survey; subsurface testing was not conducted as the project is confined to the bridge structure. No additional cultural resources were identified. In accordance with the DAHP (2023), the inventory for the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street was updated as it has been over 10 years since it was last updated.

The current project requires alteration of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street to meet modern engineering standards but does not intend to modify core design elements; therefore, ATCRC recommends a finding of ***no adverse effects***. If the restoration design changes or additional ground-disturbing work is required for the project, consultation should be re-initiated to determine if further study is warranted. ATCRC recommends that the project proceed as planned. ATCRC also recommends that an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) be adopted prior to any ground-disturbing activities on the site in the event that archaeological resources or human remains are discovered; an IDP is attached in Appendix A.

REGULATORY

This project is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, and its implementing regulations described in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800. DAHP (2023) requires "any agency issuing a federal permit or license, providing federal funds or otherwise providing assistance or approval to comply with Section 106. Section 106 requires that federal agencies account for 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 National Register of Historic Places (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 [… NRHP] criteria.

The procedures under Section 106 require that the federal lead agency involved in the undertaking must identify the Area of Potential Effects (APE), conduct an inventory of historic properties that may be located within the APE, and determine whether any of the historic properties identified are eligible for listing in 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.

In addition, the State of Washington requires compliance with the cultural resources management laws and regulations under the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources, RCW 27.44 Indian Graves and Records, and RCW 68.50.645 Skeletal Human Remains—Duty to Notify. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly disturbing archaeological sites without a permit from the DAHP. The Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly disturbing Native American or historic graves. RCW 68.50.645 provides a strict process for notification of law enforcement and other interested parties in the event of discovering any human remains, regardless of inferred cultural affiliation.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project is located on E 34th Street, from Pacific Avenue to B Street, in Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington within a portion of Section 9 of Township 20 North, Range 03 East (Figure 1 - Figure 2). The APE is approximately 930 ft (283 m) long and measures an approximate area of 1.13 acres.

The project intends to refurbish the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street with new rocker bearings, column fiber wrapping, steel handrails, and guardrails, as well as repair delamination of the deck and sidewalk. The maximum depth of excavation is one meter (3.3 feet) beneath the ground surface within the existing bridge footprint; excavation is not planned around the bridge footings or foundations. These planned disturbances are within the built-up hill slope beneath the bridge at an estimated steep gradient of 16-30%. Current retrofit plans include either a FRP wrapping or UHPC and Rebar cage at several bases of the footings which will entail very minimal surface disturbance with the placement of materials. Project plans are provided in Figure 3-Figure 9.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project has been defined by Exeltech Consulting, Inc. and the City of Tacoma, and includes the footprint of construction plus all staging areas. Specifically, this includes 930 feet of street on E 34th street, between S. Pacific Ave and A St. The bridge and staging is expected to be included in this per the APE memo. If the location of the staging is relocated outside of these boundaries the APE will need to be revised.

It should be noted that the APE, as provided here, was reviewed and agreed upon by Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), Tribal historic preservation offices, and applicable federal lead agencies on August 26, 2024.

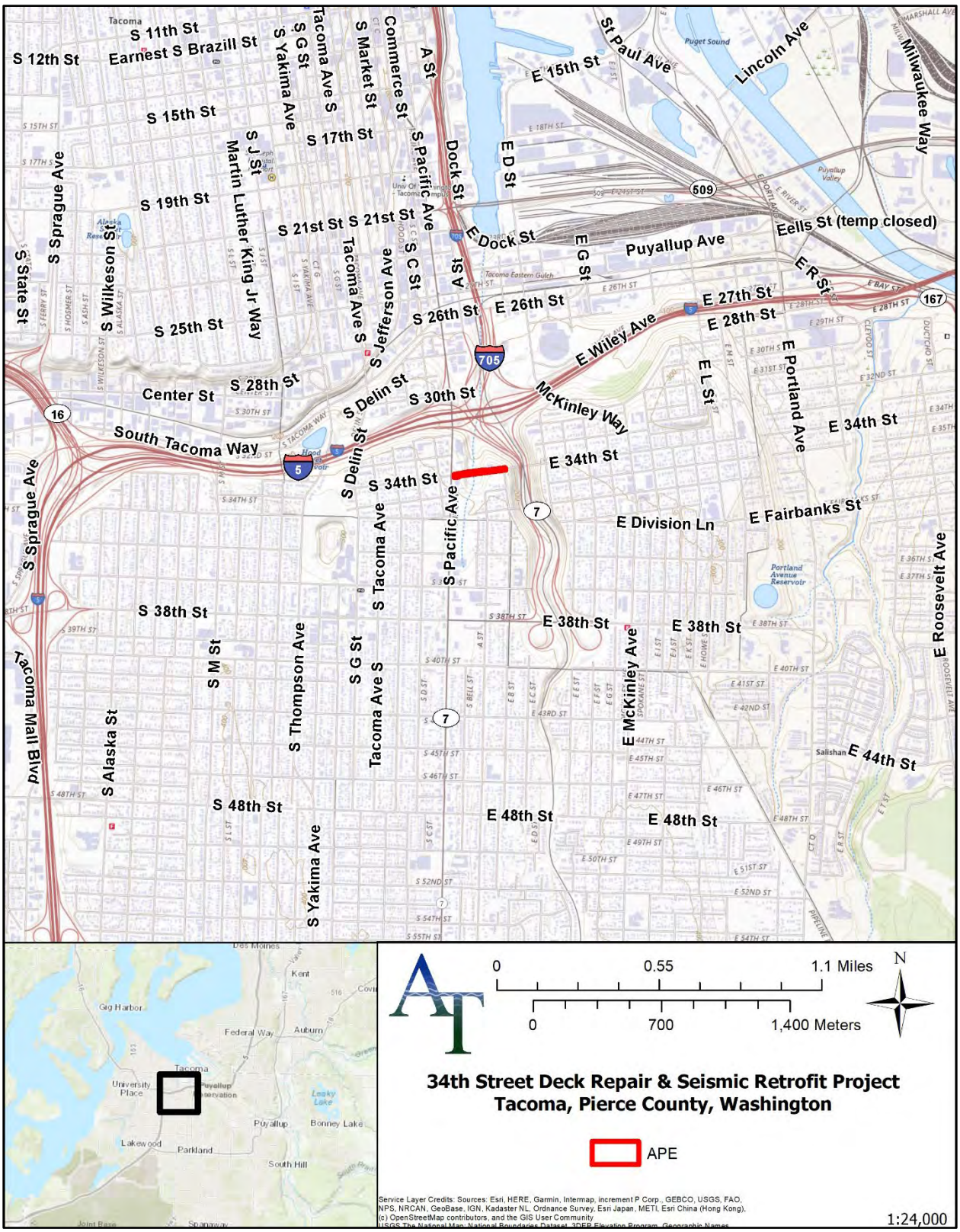


Figure 1. Location of the APE on a portion of the United States Geological Survey ([USGS] 2017) Tacoma South, Washington topographic map.

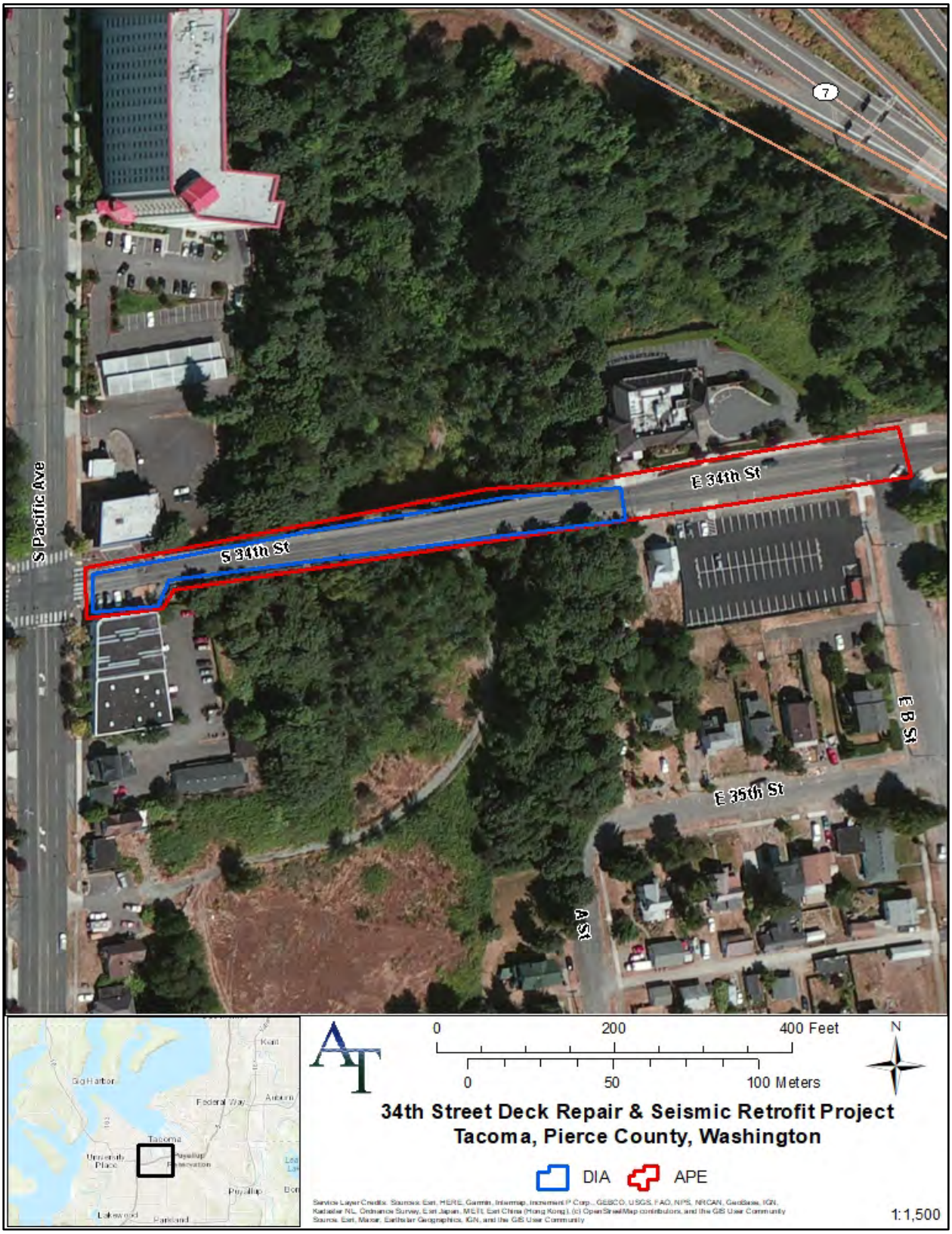


Figure 2. 2011 satellite imagery detailing the location of the APE and DIA.

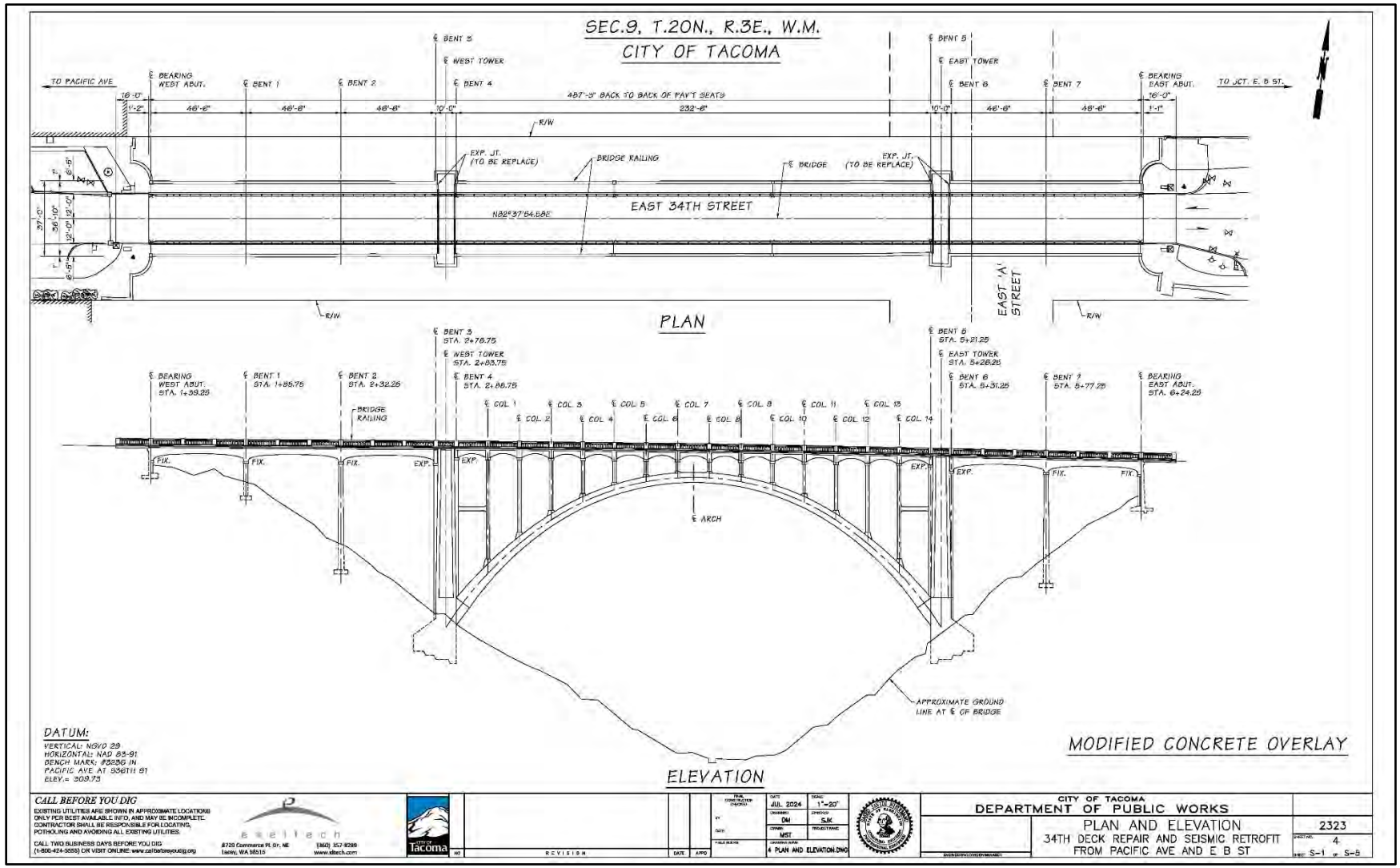


Figure 3. Project plans for the East 34th Street Bridge deck repair and seismic retrofit (as provided by the City of Tacoma Department of Public Works).

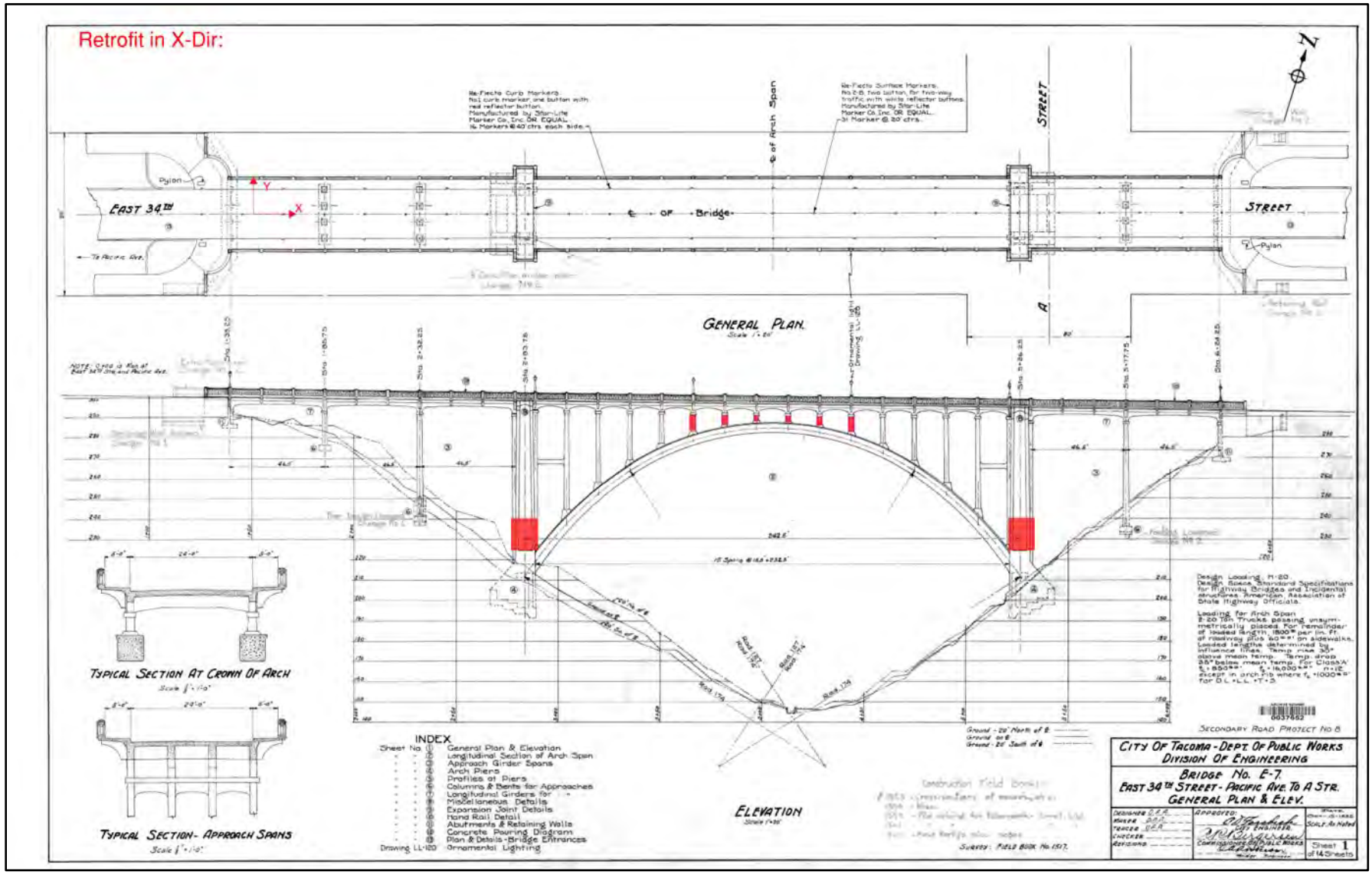


Figure 4. Retrofit locations for Seismic at the longitudinal direction for E 34th St Bridge deck repair and seismic retrofit (as provided by Exeltech).

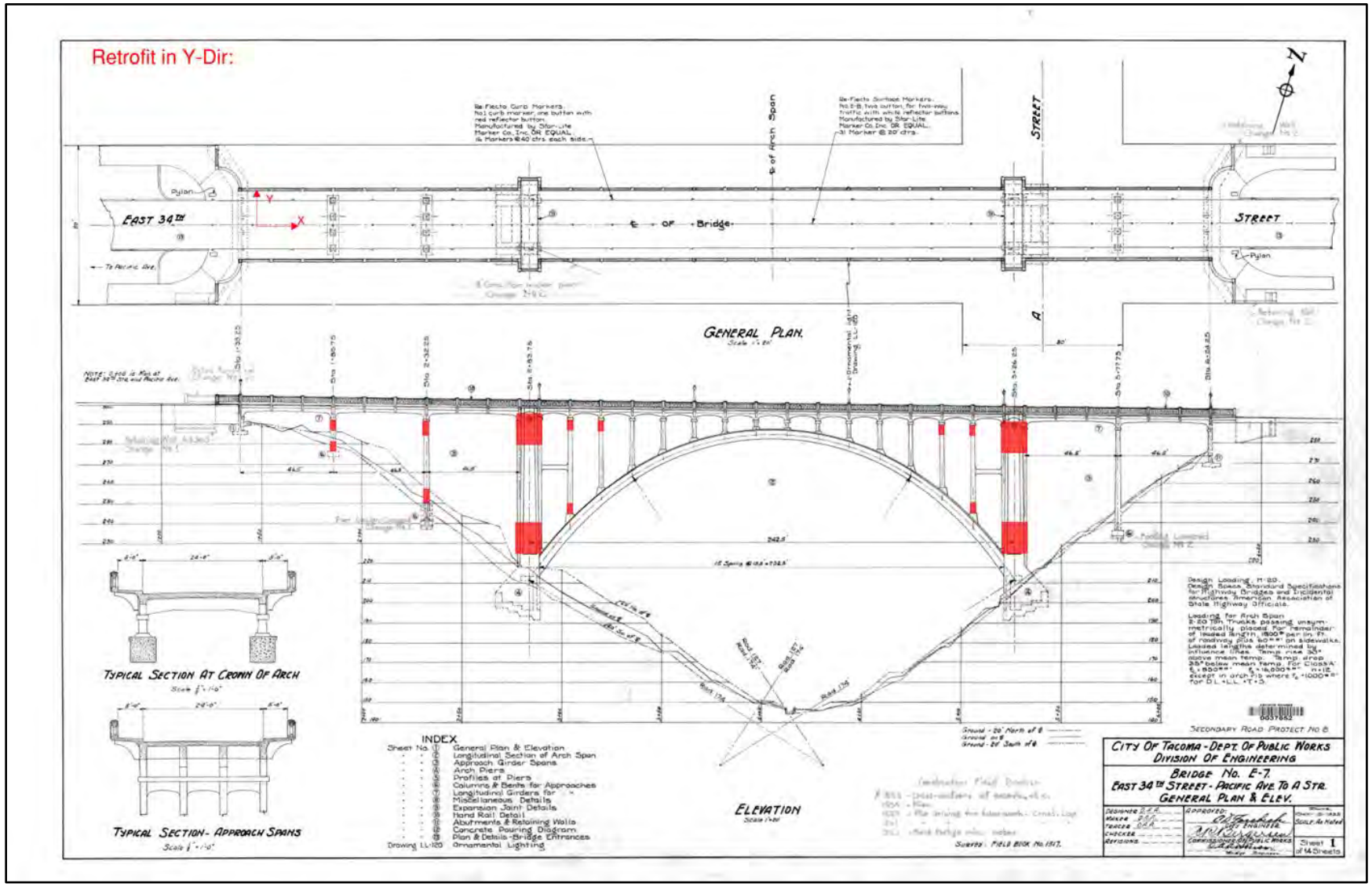


Figure 5. Retrofit locations for Seismic at the Transverse direction for E 34th St Bridge deck repair and seismic retrofit (as provided by Exeltech).

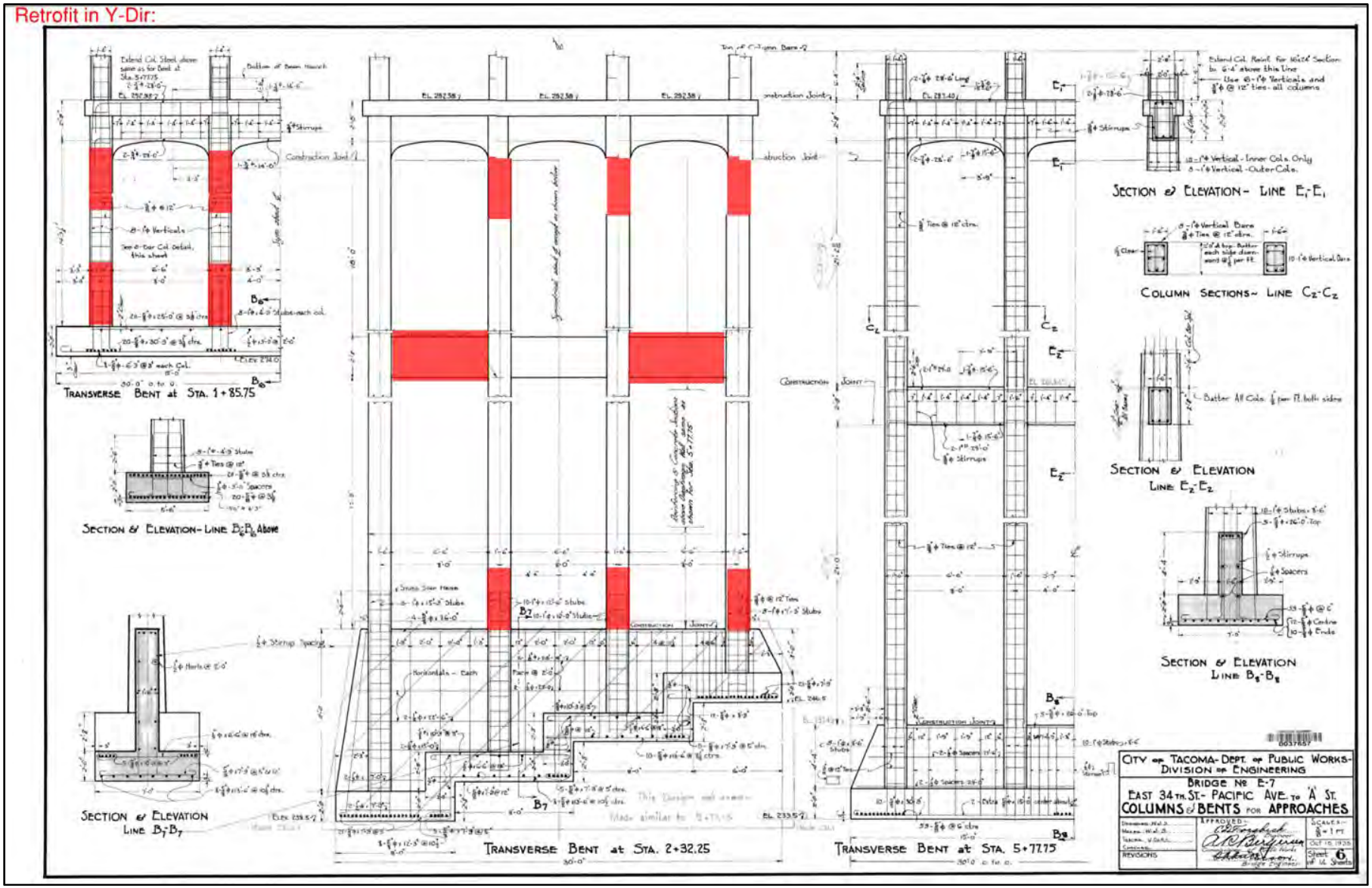
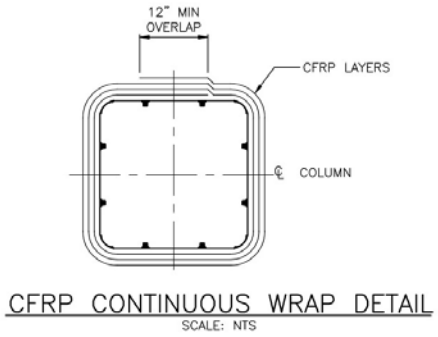


Figure 6. Column and new link beam plans for E 34th St Bridge deck repair and seismic retrofit (as provided by Exeltech).

Columns Retrofit Options:

Typical retrofit for columns

1. FRP wrapping



Not preferred

2. Steel jacketing

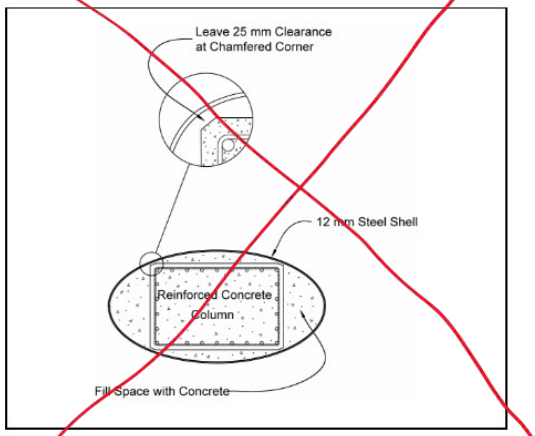
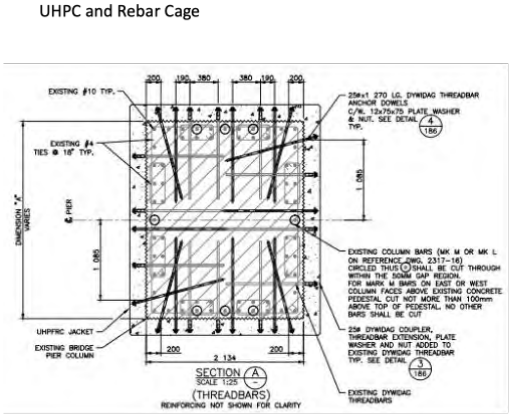


Figure 9-10. Typical steel shell retrofit of rectangular column.

Retrofit of the top and bottom of towers

3. UHPC & rebar cage

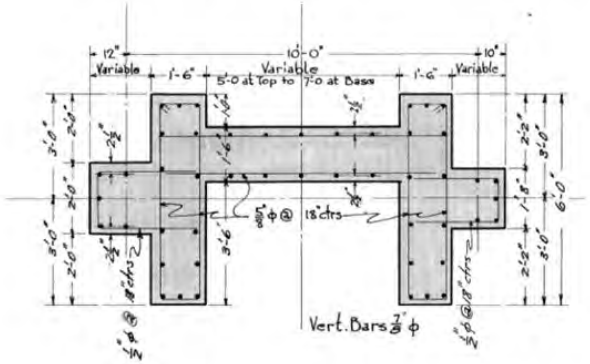


Ref: FHWA/COWEN Park Bridge Seismic Retrofit by WSP

Figure 7. Column Retrofit Options for E 34th St Bridge deck repair and seismic retrofit (as provided by Exeltech).

Towers Retrofit Options:

1. UHPC & rebar cage



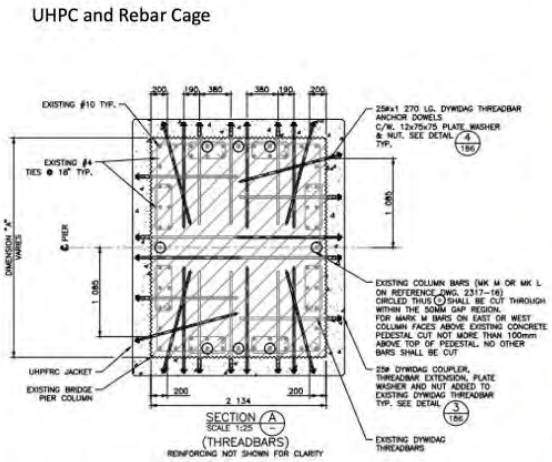
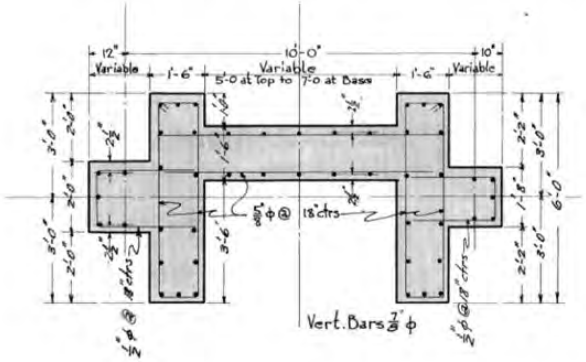


Figure 8. Towers Retrofit Options for E 34th St Bridge deck repair and seismic retrofit (as provided by Exeltech).

Towers Retrofit Options:

1. UHPC & rebar cage



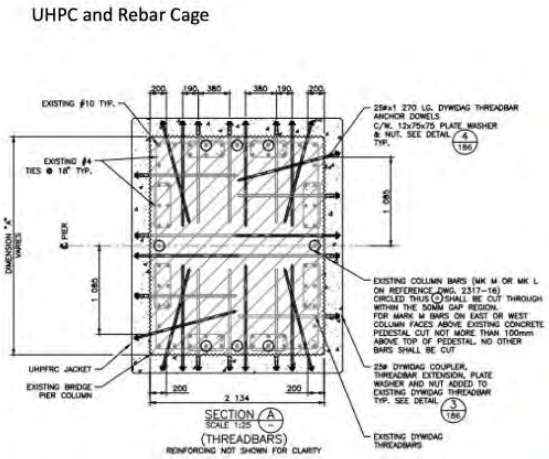


Figure 9. Towers Retrofit Options for E 34th St Bridge deck repair and seismic retrofit (as provided by Exeltech).

CORRESPONDENCE

As part of the Section 106 process, the federal lead for the project, or their delegate, is responsible for consultation and project undertaking notifications with affiliated tribe(s), and interested parties as determined by the federal lead to solicit for specific areas of interest or concern regarding the project. On behalf of ATCRC, an informal notification was provided electronically to the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, the Nisqually Indian Tribe, the Squaxin Island Tribe, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, and the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe on October 15, 2024. As of the date on which this report was prepared, ATCRC has not received any responses, although on October 15, 2024, a returned email was received from PTOI for one of the recipients on their list, which was later learned that this recipient no longer works for the tribe and does not require a copy of the correspondence. A copy of this correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

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; archaeological, historic, and ethnographic records; selected published local historic records, and assessor's records. Archaeological, historic, and ethnographic records were reviewed from the DAHP's Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database.

Environmental Setting

Archaeological evidence supports human occupation in the Pacific Northwest as early as 12,500 years ago (Kirk and Daugherty 1978; Suttles and Lane 1990). Environmental factors such as climate change, glaciation, rising sea levels, isostatic rebound, volcanic eruptions, alluvial processes, and earthquakes dramatically affected the suitability of landforms for occupation as well as the availability of natural resources for both Native and non-Native groups in the Pacific Northwest.

Geology

The APE crosses the Pacific Avenue Gulch: the valley of an ephemeral stream draining north into Commencement Bay within the Puget Lowland physiographic province, which extends from the Washington Cascade Mountains to the Washington coastal ranges (the Willapa Hills and Olympic Mountains) between the Canadian border to the north and the Cowlitz River to the south.

The majority of surface geology in the Puget Lowland reflects the repeated glacial intervals of the Pleistocene, in which large continental ice sheets and smaller alpine glaciers flowed into the basin. These ice sheets scoured and redeposited materials over the course of 2.6 million years, leaving a layer of widespread but largely discontinuous glacial, fluvial, and marine deposits sometimes exceeding 100 meters in depth (Easterbrook 2003; Troost 2016). The most recent glaciation of the Puget Lowland was during the Vashon State of the Fraser Glaciation, between approximately 19 and 11 thousand years before present (YBP), when the Cordilleran Ice Sheet (CIS) covered the

northern and central regions of the basin with up to 1.8 kilometers of ice (Easterbrook 2003; Troost 2016). The CIS reached its maximum Vashon extent, 25 kilometers south of Olympia, by around 16.9 thousand YBP before retreating northwards, allowing marine waters to enter the Puget Sound around 14.8 thousand YBP and rapidly disintegrating into a collection of floating bergs and stagnant, grounded ice (Easterbrook 1992, 2003; Thorson 1980; Troost 2016). The Puyallup River Valley began as a subglacial meltwater channel beneath the CIS, draining into the deep scour lineaments that now contain Puget Sound as well as a fault trace associated with the Tacoma Fault Zone (TFZ) (Palmer 1997; Sherrod et al. 2004). During the retreat, the Puyallup River Valley was partially uncovered while the mouth of the river remained blocked by ice, creating a large proglacial lake that periodically overflowed the southern valley wall to spill across the adjacent lowlands (Easterbrook 1969, 1992; Thorson 1980; Troost 2016).

The retreat of the CIS and contemporary alpine glaciers at the end of the Vashon Stade ended glacial landscape evolution in the Puget Lowland but had long-term implications for the province that continued through the early Holocene. The loss of ice mass permitted isostatic rebound across the province, causing differential uplift roughly proportional to the thickness of the ice sheet (Thorson 1980, 1981). Uplift since the end of the Vashon Stade varies from near-zero at the southernmost extent of the CIS (near Black Lake in Olympia) to 140 meters near the Skagit River, and possibly up to 350 meters further north in Canada; rebound in the Tacoma area is estimated at 20-30 meters. The majority of isostatic recovery appears to have completed by 6 thousand YBP and the rate of associated uplift reduced to negligible levels, although accumulated stress from the uneven recovery likely contributes to ongoing seismic activity in the region (Thorson 1981). Simultaneously, the release of water previously impounded in ice sheets produced approximately 150 meters of eustatic sea level rise from the end of the Vashon Stade until approximately 7 thousand YBP, when sea level change slowed (Lambeck et al. 2014; Thorson 1981).

At the end of the Pleistocene, the APE was most likely near the mouth of a minor scour trough on the edge of the glacial till plain overlooking a long slope leading down to Puget Sound, possibly as much as 8.5-10.3 kilometers north and northwest near Browns Point and Point Defiance; terrestrial surfaces have been found buried beneath the slopes to the north at depths of up to 11.5 meters below modern mean sea level (Barnhardt et al. 2018; Dragovich et al. 1994; Stevenson 2014) Over the course of the Holocene, sea level rise flooded the Puyallup Valley while runoff and groundwater from the surrounding glacial plain formed a small ephemeral waterway along the floor of the trough that eventually formed small cuts along the edges of the valley (Barnhardt et al. 2018). By approximately 4,000 YBP, the Puyallup River Delta had advanced to near its current position, and the ephemeral stream would have drained into the intertidal mudflats and wetlands (Dragovich et al. 1994; Palmer 1997; Rinck 2014). Periodic earthquakes along the Tacoma Fault Zone have likely affected the APE and surrounding area; the last known major earthquake occurred approximately 1,100 YBP (Hart Crowser and Associates [HC&A] 1983).

Soils

At present, the APE crosses a small, unnamed valley west of the Tacoma Eastern Gulch. Both footings for the bridge are anchored on the glacial till plain, while the valley exposes underlying pre-Fraser glacial deposits (Schuster et al. 2015). According to the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services ([USDA, NRCS] 2024), soils in the till

plain are expected to consist of Urban land-Alderwood complex, while soils on the walls and floor of the valley are expected to be Alderwood-Everett-Urban land complex (Table 1).

Table 1. Soils expected to be present within the APE (USDA, NRCS 2024).

% of APE	NAME	SLOPE %	LANDFORM	PARENT MATERIAL	TYPICAL PROFILE
66	Everett	35 to 60	Hills	Sandy and gravelly glacial outwash	Oi – 0 to 2 cm: slightly decomposed plant material A – 2 to 8 cm: very gravelly sandy loam Bw – 8 to 61 cm: very gravelly sandy loam C1 – 61 to 89 cm: very gravelly loamy sand C2 – 89 to 152 cm: extremely cobbly coarse sand
34	Alderwood	35 to 60	Hills	Glacial drift or outwash over dense glaciomarine deposits	A – 0 to 18 cm: gravelly sandy loam Bw1 – 18 to 53 cm: very gravelly sandy loam Bw2 – 53 to 76 cm: very gravelly sandy loam Bg – 76 to 89 cm: very gravelly sandy loam 2Cd1 – 89 to 109 cm: very gravelly sandy loam 2Cd2 – 109 to 152 cm: very gravelly sandy loam

Flora and Fauna

The APE is located in the Puget Sound Area of the Western Hemlock Zone of Washington (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). The Western Hemlock Zone is shielded from both maritime and continental air masses by the coastal and Cascade ranges to the west and east, being slightly drier than areas on the coast with more moderate temperature variations than in the continental interior. The Puget Sound section of the Western Hemlock Zone is within the rain shadow of the Olympic Mountains, producing drier and warmer summers than in other areas of the lowlands and generally limiting annual rainfall to 800-900 millimeters instead of the 1500-3000 millimeters received elsewhere in the zone. More than 75% of this precipitation arrives as rain between October 1 and March 31, with long periods of little to no rainfall from June to August (Franklin and Dyrness 1973).

While the Western Hemlock climate regime is generally neither temperature- nor precipitation-limited and produces the highest biomass accumulations recorded in global temperate zones, moisture stress during the summer months limits the growth of the hardwoods that dominate most other temperate regions, and mild winters favor the year-long growth patterns of coniferous species (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). This pattern produces a very unusual variation on the temperate regime that likely sustains a silvicultural balance initially established during the harsher conditions of the Pleistocene. Like most of the Western Hemlock Zone, forest compositions are dominated by unusually large and long-lived conifers (particularly Douglas fir, western hemlock, and western red cedar) while younger forests and riparian areas are characterized by bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, red alder, and willow. Understories will generally transition from salmonberry (with a large variety of accompanying species) in young stands to a mixture of sword fern, red huckleberry, vine maple, Oregon grape, and salal. Much of the Puget Sound area has been extensively cleared and logged since its initial settlement, often with extensive fires during the dry season, and is now covered by subclimax stands of Douglas-fir more than Western Hemlock (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Human activities have introduced many invasive species to the

region, including knotweed, Himalayan blackberry, common groundsel, knapweeds, European starlings, and house sparrows.

Cultural Setting

Precontact

Human occupation in the Northwest Coast is believed to have begun following the retreat of glacial ice across the landscape in the Late Pleistocene. The earliest cultures in the region are thought to have resided in the area beginning approximately 14,000 YBP (Matson and Coupland 2009). Subsistence strategies included an adaptation to highly variable climates and a changing environment (Matson and Coupland 2009). Currently, archaeological evidence indicates patterns of high mobility and small groups reliant on large game and seasonably available resources (Ames and Machner 1999; Matson and Coupland 2009). The earliest known culture sequence in the Pacific Northwest is the Clovis culture dated to 12,000 to 11,000 YBP. This culture, named for its distinctive fluted projectile points, was highly mobile and left little evidence of permanent base camps. These large fluted projectile points have been observed on the surface, distributed throughout the Puget Sound (Croes et al. 2008).

Between 12,000 to 7,000 years ago, foraging strategies changed to include the smaller inland game, aquatic animals, and various plants. Sites from this period are typically encountered on high marine and river terraces (current and abandoned), subalpine meadows, and saltwater shores (Kirk and Daugherty 2007:84). These site types indicate a continued high mobility pattern, subsisted by terrestrial game. This period provides the first indication of plant processing and the use of aquatic environments (Ames and Machner 1999). Faunal and fish remains dating to this period are rare, but archaeological evidence has been reported (Chatters et al. 2011). Evidence from this period indicates a well-developed land-use strategy (Chatters et al. 2011). The artifact assemblage from this period is distinguishable by large leaf-shaped and stemmed points, scrapers, flake tools, and blade cores (Carlson 1990). In the Puget Sound region, as well as regions along the Columbia, the introduction of larger laurel-leaf projectile points indicates a tradition that is part of the Cascade Phase (Matson and Coupland 2009).

After 5000 YBP, populations appear to become larger and more complex as groups utilized a more extensive range of resources, including salmon and shellfish, land mammals, and plant resources such as berries, roots, and bulbs. Subsistence and settlement patterns are archaeologically evidenced to be distinct from those of earlier cultural adaptations (Kopperl et al. 2016). Settlements represent residential base camps with year-round re-occupation and access to multiple environments (Kopperl et al. 2016). Short-term base camps for smaller hunting or gathering groups, concentrating on specialized seasonally available resources, were introduced into the settlement pattern (Thompson 1978 in Kopperl et al. 2016). Between 6,000 and 5,000 YBP, these predominantly sedentary lifestyles produced the first evidence of mass processing and storage of salmon and plants (Kopperl et al. 2016). By approximately 3,000 to 2,000 YBP, hunter-gatherer subsistence settlement patterns became focused on salmon fishing throughout the Puget Sound region and along the Columbia (Blukis Onat 1987, Burtchard 1998, Kinkade 1997, Kopperl et al. 2016). Additionally, ground stone tools, microblades, and cores appear at this time as well as bone and antler tools, ground shells, and harpoons. Canoe technology most likely developed around

2,000 to 3,000 YBP with the construction of large plank houses (Hebda and Matthews 1984, Donald 2003, Matson and Coupland 2009). Shell middens are also prevalent in this period and continued into the ethnohistoric period (Ames and Maschner 1999:89).

Ethnohistoric

Based on archaeological evidence, the ethnohistoric period closely resembles what European explorers encountered when they arrived in the eighteenth century (Chatters et al. 2011). Village sites are commonly present during this period and are placed at the mouth and the confluence of rivers. Seasonal camps were revisited yearly, producing an archaeological record of changing technologies and massive shell middens (Chatters et al. 2011). Faunal remains of large and small sea mammals, including whales, indicate an increased ability to hunt at sea (Ames and Maschner 1999; Matson and Coupland 2009). This is also evidenced by the introduction of compound harpoons made of three pieces bound together for more versatile individual pieces (Ames and Maschner 1999). During this time, a notable shift in the abundance of gathered plants and roots indicates selective management of the naturally available seasonal resources (Deur and Turner 2005). With this, an intensification in a storage-based economy where plant and animal resources contributed to community subsistence year-round, including the least productive months (Ames and Maschner 1999; Deur and Turner 2005).

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.

Concerned Tribes

According to WISAARD, the APE is located within an area of concern for the following Tribes: the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Nisqually Indian Tribe, the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, the Squaxin Island Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe

The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe are a group of Southern Lushootseed speaking Southern Coast Salish people (Suttles and Lane 1990). The Muckleshoot Tribe is comprised of many traditional groups including the Upper Puyallup, Upper Duwamish, and other inland groups, such as the Dothliuk of South Prairie Creek, the Sitkamish, the Smulkamish of the Upper White River reaches, and the Yilalkoamish and Skopamish of the Upper Green River reaches (Muckleshoot Indian Tribe 2024a; Noel 1980; Smith 1940; Suttles and Lane 1990). The contemporary Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation were established under both the Treaty of Medicine Creek of 1854 and the Treaty of Point Elliot of 1855 (Muckleshoot Indian Tribe 2024b).

The following short description of traditional lifeways is from Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (2024a):

> Our ancestors fished for salmon, trout, and steelhead all along the rivers and the Sound, collected shellfish on Puget Sound, hunted for game, harvested huckleberries and other resources throughout their traditional use areas of the Cascade Mountains, and weaved baskets out of the sacred cedar trees that were once plentiful in the lush forests of the Pacific Northwest.

Nisqually Indian Tribe

The Nisqually were traditionally called Squalli or Squalli-absh, meaning "people of the grass country" (Carpenter et al. 2008:7) and are also known as "people of the water" (Nisqually Indian Tribe 2024). They are described by anthropologists as part of the Southern Coast Salish culture area and as speakers of Southern Lushootseed (Suttles and Lane 1990).

The traditional territory of the Nisqually is documented as extending along both sides of the Nisqually River from its delta at the southern end of Puget Sound upstream for nearly 30 miles (Ruby et al. 2010; Suttles and Lane 1990:486), or as described by the Tribe "2 million acres near the present-day towns of Olympia, Tenino, and Dupont, and extending to Mount Rainier" (Nisqually Indian Tribe 2024). The Nisqually also utilize the waterways south of the Narrows, the Nisqually Reach, and Carr Inlet as marine Usual and Accustomed areas (Krenn et al. 2017). Major village sites have been identified at the Nisqually River delta, Nisqually Lake, and confluences of Muck Creek, Clear Creek, and Meshal Creek, and at the towns of Roy, Rainier, and Tenino (Ragsdale et al. 2012:12; Smith 1940:9). After the Treaty of Medicine Creek of 1854, the Nisqually Indian Reservation was established in Thurston County (Nisqually Indian Tribe 2024).

Puyallup Tribe of Indians

The Puyallup Tribe of Indians are a Southern Coast Salish group and speak the Southern Lushootseed language (Suttles and Lane 1990). In their own language, they are known as "puyaləpabš," which translates to "people from the bend at the bottom of the river" (PTOI 2024) and is also associated with the "welcoming and generous behavior" of the Tribe. The Puyallup are a signatory tribe to the Treaty of Medicine Creek of 1854 (PTOI 2024).

The traditional territory of the PTOI ranges from the foothills of təqʷuʔmaʔ/təqʷuʔbəd (Mt. Rainier) to Commencement Bay (PTOI 2024; Suttles and Lane 1990; Smith 1940). The primary village was located at the mouth of the Puyallup River. The Tribe describes that villages were the "heart of social, economic, and political networks, connecting us with the people and villages upriver and along the Sound" (PTOI et al. 2021). Traditionally, the PTOI "lived in long houses along the rivers and creeks and traveled primarily by canoe along the vast waterways" (PTOI et al. 2021).

Snoqualmie Indian Tribe

The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe is considered to be part of the Southern Coast Salish culture area and are speakers of Southern Lushootseed (Suttles and Lane 1990). The Tribe's name in

Lushootseed is *sdukʷalbixʷ* (Snoqualmie Tribe 2024a). Their traditional territory is centered on and around Lake Sammamish (Snoqualmie Tribe 2024a).

Traditionally the Snoqualmie "hunted deer and elk, fished for salmon, and gathered berries and wild plants for food and medicine" (Snoqualmie Tribe 2024b). Of particular significance is "the little red salmon" *sʔilas* (Kokanee), a unique, landlocked species native to Lake Sammamish (Snoqualmie Tribe 2024a). In accordance with Snoqualmie teachings of living with the land, longhouses were integrated into the landscape based on positioning of lakes and rivers (Snoqualmie Tribe 2024a).

Squaxin Island Tribe

The Squaxin Island Tribe's ancestral homelands are along the seven southern-most inlets of the Salish Sea (Squaxin Island Tribe Museum, Library and Research Center [SITMLRC] 2018; Squaxin Island Museum and Tourism Department Staff [SIMTDS] 2015). Each inlet has an ancestral name and associated band: the S'Hotl-Ma-Mish (Carr Inlet), the Squaksin (Case Inlet), Sa-Heh-Wa-Mish (Hammersley Inlet), T'Peeksin (Totten Inlet), Squi-Aitl (Eld inlet), Steh-Chass (Budd Inlet), and Noo-She-Chatl (Henderson inlet). Known as the "People of the Water" (SITMLRC 2018:14), the Squaxin Island Tribe's traditional territory includes overland trails, rivers, and lakes, in addition to the seawater they are known for traversing. While permanent villages are known to be located near the Seven Inlets, the trails the Tribe utilized ranged from "thousands of miles beyond the Rocky Mountains, north to Alaska, and up and down the western Pacific coastal sea" (SITMLRC 2018:14). The Tribe signed the Treaty of Medicine Creek of 1854 and were subsequently relocated to today's Squaxin Island (SIMTDS 2015).

Anthropologist commonly note the Squaxin Island Tribe as primarily being Lushootseed speakers (Suttles and Lane 1990); however, they were historically versed in several Native languages, in addition to using Chinook Jargon and sign language (SITMLRC 2018). The geographically diverse traditional territory of the SIT yielded a number of food sources such as terrestrial mammals including elk, and aquatic animals like the Olympia oyster (SITMLRC 2018).

[REDACTED]

Suquamish Tribe

According to Suttles and Lane (1990), the Suquamish are part of the Southern Coast Salish culture area and are speakers of Southern Lushootseed. Their traditional territory is centered on Agate Pass, and winter villages were historically located in many locations including Bainbridge Island and Seattle (Suquamish 2024; Suttles and Lane 1990). The Suquamish name *dxʷsəqʷəbš* comes from Lushootseed, meaning "people of the clear salt water," and aptly so, as the Tribe traditionally canoed and fished throughout the Central Puget Sound (Suquamish 2024). The Tribe emphasizes that *dxʷsəqʷəb,* "has been the primary home of the Suquamish people since time immemorial. It is

the ancient place on Agate Passage, the site of Old-Man-House Village, the winter home of Chief Seattle and the heart of the Suquamish people. It is here – past, present and future – that the Suquamish people live on the land of our ancestors and our great-grandchildren" (Suquamish Tribe 2024).

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

The Yakama Nation have traditional territory in southwestern Washington "from the Lowlands around the Columbia River to the Snow-peaked Cascade Mountains" (Yakama Nation 2024). Intermarriage between people of the Southern Coast Salish culture area and interior Sahaptin speaking tribes, such as the Yakama, was made possible via overland trails through the Cascade Mountains (Suttles and Lane 1990). According to Suttles and Lane (1990), there was significant contact between the Puyallup/Nisqually and the Kittitas and Yakama people. The Yakama Nation signed the Treaty with the Yakama, 1855 (Yakama Nation 2024).

Ethnographic Placenames

No previously recorded ethnographic placenames were identified as located in the APE and two were recorded within one mile (Table 2). *Tca'tc* refers to a small tributary of a stream, possibly in the gully north of Lincoln High School, located approximately 870 meters east of the APE (Waterman 2001). *^{Tux}wa'dabcEb* refers to the mouth of a stream which formerly flowed east from the head of the jökulhlaup channel near present-day S Tacoma Way, approximately 1000 meters from the APE

Table 2. Ethnographic placenames previously recorded in, and within one mile of, the APE.

REF. NO.	LOCATION	WATERMAN ORTHOGRAPHY	WATERMAN TRANSLATION	LUSHOOTSEED TRANSLATION	PROXIMITY TO APE
6	Tacoma: a small stream, tributary to reference #5	*Tca'tc*	Hidden	Hide	0.54 mile
5	Tacoma: mouth of the stream which formerly ran in the gully near 24th Street	*^{Tux}wa'dabcEb*	Ground flooded or dry according to the tides	Place of the tide; place of where the tide has gone out	0.63 mile

Historic

Historic Euro-American exploration and settlement in the Puget Sound region begins in the 1600s with Spanish exploration along the western coast of North America, including Puget Sound. In response to Spanish exploration in the region's western waters, English explorer, Captain George Vancouver, and his crew investigated Puget Sound in 1792 (Crowley 2003a). Vancouver sent Lieutenant Peter Puget and Master Joseph Whidbey on a six-day tour of the Sound in May. The pair named various landmarks, including Whidbey Island and Puget Sound, as well as Mount Rainier and Hood Canal. The team then returned to Britain, where Vancouver began preparing a report of his findings; he died before it could be completed (Crowley 2003a). This was followed by the Lewis and Clark Expedition from 1802 to 1804 which traveled to the mouth of the Columbia

River to explore the lands purchased by the United States from France and the people who lived in them.

Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), a partnership between the Bay Company and the North West Company, two rival fur trading operations in Canada and the United States, established fur trade posts in the Pacific Northwest during the early 1800s (Oldham 2003). HBC established its first foothold in today's Washington State in 1825 when Chief Factor John McLoughlin moved his operation at Fort George north of the Columbia River to Fort Vancouver. From there, Captain Vancouver oversaw expansion into the Puget Sound region, where his staff traveled, trapped and traded with local tribes until they returned south to Fort Vancouver in the fall. There, the company accepted supplies from a London supply ship each fall and loaded up the empty hold with timber bound for Hawaii. When the ship returned from Hawaii, Captain Vancouver's staff filled the hold with pelts bound for Great Britain (Oldham 2003).

Competition from American fur traders increased during the 1830s. In 1833, McLoughlin sent Archibald McDonald to the Puget Sound to establish a new trading post and stockade at modern-day DuPont, Washington, named Fort Nisqually. The HBC's Fort Nisqually was the first non-native settlement in the Pacific Northwest, and it acted as a local hub, attracting traders, providing goods, and welcoming the first waves of Euro-American settlers (Crowley 2003b; Nisbet and Nisbet 2011).

In 1841, Congress passed the Distributive Preemption Act, which recognized squatter's rights and allowed settlers to buy up to 160 acres for $1.25 an acre after 14 months' residence. In 1843, the provisional government in Oregon was offering 640-acre claims to new settlers, partly to assist the United States in establishing control of the region which it shared with Great Britain. The United States and Great Britain settled on the 49th parallel as the boundary between the United States and Canada in 1846, leaving Fort Nisqually and other HBC properties on lands owned by the United States government. The United States continued to encourage Euro-American settlement in the region, and waves of migrating Americans arrived. Soon, relationships between Euro-American settlers and native tribes deteriorated, and the fur trade worsened. Fort Vancouver closed in 1860, and Fort Nisqually in 1870 (Nisbet and Nisbet 2011).

While the depletion of pelts, increased settlement, and worsening tribal relations spelled the end of HBC in the Northwest, other broad trends in development began to shape the Puget Sound region. In 1849, gold was discovered in California, and settlers flowed west, either to hunt for gold or to supply those who did. Concurrently, in a succession of donation land acts, the United States government offered free or inexpensive land in Oregon Territory (which included today's Washington State) to settlers who moved to the region and homesteaded. To protect newly arrived settlers in the wake of an attack on Fort Nisqually, the United States Army established Fort Steilacoom in today's Pierce County in 1849, which provided medical care and protection but also supported a local road building program (Denfeld 2012). In 1850, Congress passed the Donation Land Claim Act, which offered 320 acres of federal land to white male adults who established residence on the property by December 1, 1851. If married, a couple could claim an additional 320 acres (Riddle 2010). One of the first claimants near the APE was Nicholas Delin, who arrived in

Tacoma in 1852 and established a water-powered sawmill at the head of Commencement Bay (Wilma 2002).

In 1853, Washington Territory was carved from Oregon Territory. While the Donation Land Claim Act was still in effect, the rules changed in 1854, and settlers in the Northwest had to purchase land for $1.25 an acre. This remained the law until the Homestead Act was passed in 1862 (Riddle 2010). While settlement increased, the new arrivals brought with them agricultural and ranching practices that introduced new species, suppressed native species, introduced new weeds and new crop diseases, and led to the suppression of traditional lifeways, including the late-summer controlled burns that native tribes used to prepare the land for new crops of camas and berries around Puget Sound (Rowe 2018).

In response to increasing tensions between native tribes and the settlers, Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens began negotiations with the Puyallup and other nearby groups. These negotiations ultimately resulted in the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854. The Puyallup, Nisqually, Muckleshoot, and Steilacoom peoples were compelled to cede the majority of their traditional territory to the United States government and relocate to one of three reservations: the Muckleshoot, Puyallup, or Squaxin Island (Ruby et al. 2010). The treaty provided rights to fish, hunt, gather roots and berries, and pasture horses, provided rules of conduct, and appropriated $32,500 to be paid to the tribes over 20 years. The conditions of the treaty were quickly violated by Euro-American settlers, and several tribes revolted in the Puget Sound Indian War and Yakima War between 1855 and 1858. Conflict began in the eastern portion of the territory and quickly spread to the Puyallup River area (Oldham 2022). Governor Stevens ordered the construction of a series of blockhouses and forts along the Puyallup River Valley to protect settlers (Land Use Advisory Commission Staff [LUAC] 2015). The tribes were suppressed by United States forces and militiamen, and the Nisqually, Puyallup, and White and Green River Tribes met with a United States delegation to renegotiate the terms of the treaty. As a result, the Puyallup reservation was enlarged from 1,280 acres to 18,062 acres and a second reservation was planned for groups more culturally linked to inland areas. The new reservation was placed on Muckleshoot Prairie between the White and Green Rivers, replacing a United States Army fort (Ruby et al. 2010).

Settlers quickly returned to the areas abandoned during the conflict and settlement accelerated further in 1862 with the passage of the Homestead Act, which allowed individual United States citizens to claim up to 160 acres (Riddle 2010). Commercial and residential development expanded, and citizens requested that restrictions on reservation lands be removed to accommodate urban and industrial growth. Many Tribal landowners would eventually lose their properties through sale, auction, or approval by the government for automatic inclusion in land grants. Development spread from several discrete loci: the largest settlement bordered the waterfront, on the slopes overlooking the historic mudflats around Commencement Bay, but smaller satellite communities developed nearby (USGS 1897).

Additional settlement of the local area was facilitated by a series of railroad projects which turned Tacoma into an important transit hub. In 1864, a land grant was provided for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad (then the Milwaukee and Union Pacific). A line was planned to connect the Great Lakes to Tacoma and construction was completed in 1883 (MacIntosh and

Wilma 1999). In 1873, as Northern Pacific Railroad executives toured Washington in search of a terminus for their new railroad line, cities up and down the Puget Sound competed for the honor, offering perks and financial advantages. In July 1873, Northern Pacific executives announced that Tacoma's Commencement Bay would be the railroad's new terminus. It was undeveloped and closer to the rail line's route along the Columbia River than Seattle. The decision set off a bitter rivalry between the two cities and kicked off decades of rail expansion in the area, thrilling entrepreneurs like Tacoma's first promoter, Matthew McCarver, who had located the city on Commencement Bay hoping to attract the railroad to its deep-water port (MacIntosh and Wilma 1999). Numerous smaller stub lines were built and operated in the area through the end of the 19th century and into the early 20th century: one of the most important of these was the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, which was originally built as a narrow-gauge logging railroad but converted to standard-gauge in 1891 and was eventually incorporated into the Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul & Pacific Railroad. The Tacoma Eastern Railroad provided passenger and freight service between Tacoma and Ashford from 1905 to 1932, removing passenger service with the onset of the Great Depression and eventually being bought by the City of Tacoma in 1989 (Holter and McAbee 2005; Sullivan 1999).

A significant portion of the labor force in the Pacific Northwest during the latter half of the 19th century was composed of young Chinese immigrants who came to the United States to take advantage of the opportunities in a young and rapidly expanding market, often with the intent of returning to China after earning enough money to secure a comfortable lifestyle at home (University of Puget Sound 2018). Many found work in railroad construction projects and mining enterprises, or formed communities in cities where they worked in laundries, groceries, and domestic fields. As the population of Chinese Americans grew, they created mutual aid societies to support each other and give new immigrants a safe start upon arrival. The success and visibility of the Chinese American population was opposed by steadily increasing nativist sentiment by other groups, particularly Euro-American workers. Anti-Chinese sentiment was ingrained in federal law with the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and 1892 Geary Act, prohibiting Chinese immigration, and manifested with protests and outbursts of violence against Chinese workers throughout the western states. On November 3, 1885, the approximately 1,000 members of the Chinese American community in Tacoma was forcibly expelled, its supporters intimidated, and its neighborhood later burned by a mob of 500 white residents (University of Puget Sound 2018). The event, named "The Tacoma Method," was applauded locally and in numerous other western cities, but was widely condemned by the rest of the nation and the international community. Twenty-seven white residents and one remaining Chinese resident, Ah Chung Charley, were arrested for the incident. Ah Chung Charley was soon acquitted, and the 27 white residents, including several prominent public figures such as the mayor of Tacoma, were indicted but never convicted for a crime and continued to be influential in state and local politics. The United States government under President Cleveland offered a formal apology to China in 1886 and paid $276,619.75 in damages to the Qing government over anti-Chinese violence but maintained the ban on Chinese immigration until the repeal of the Geary Act in 1943 (University of Puget Sound 2018).

Going into the 20th century, Tacoma entered a pattern of financial ruin followed by booming business, largely driven by wartime demand for shipyards and timber or agricultural products (Pierce County 2024). During the first three decades of the 20th century, Tacoma experienced rapid

expansion and a boom of public spending programs. 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 western tide flats, 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). The Port of Tacoma was created in 1918, with voters electing to invest in new facilities and improvements to the waterways along the bay, and public education funding was drastically increased to introduce additional programs and expand capacity to serve the burgeoning population (Pierce County 2023; Historic Tacoma 2010). The East 34th Street Bridge was built in 1936, and the Harold G. Moss Bridge was built over the larger Tacoma Eastern Gulch to the west in 1947. The city boomed again with the onset of World War II, with demand for the port and the increasing dominance of personal automobiles and expansive suburbs fueling expansions and renovations (Historic Tacoma 2010). During World War II, many Japanese residents were temporarily interned nearby at the Puyallup Fairgrounds before being moved to more permanent prison camps further inland. Railways and streetcars were phased out in favor of personal automobiles and trucks, and Interstate-5 (I-5) was built as part of the Interstate Highway System between 1956 and 1978 (Pierce County 2023).

Today, Tacoma is the second largest city in Washington with a commercial section centered around the Port of Tacoma and Commencement Bay. The city center is surrounded by extensive neighborhoods of more diffuse suburban developments. South Tacoma, including the Hilltop neighborhood and Lincoln International District, are home to large minority communities who have been displaced by redlining and housing appreciation since the mid-1900s (University of Puget Sound 2023).

WISAARD

DAHP's WISAARD database was reviewed to identify cultural resource studies, archaeological sites, registered properties, properties, cemeteries, and Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs) that have been previously recorded in, and within a one-mile radius of, the APE. WISAARD also provides a predictive model to determine the likelihood for archaeological resources to be present in the APE based on a series of environmental variables.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Properties

One property (i.e. historic buildings and/or structures aged at least 50 years old) has been recorded in the APE and an additional 40 have been previously recorded within a 0.25-mile radius (Table 7). In the APE is the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street (Property ID: 31791). Property ID: 31791 is discussed above. Located adjacent to the APE is Property ID: 499692 and Property ID: 531589; both of which are determined not NRHP eligible.

Table 6. Properties previously recorded in, and within a 0.25-mile radius of, the APE.

PROPERTY ID	COMMON NAME	ADDRESS	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	DISTANCE FROM APE
31791	East 34th Street Bridge - Pacific to A Street - Tacoma	Pacific to A Street - Tacoma	Determined eligible	In APE
499692	Pacific Heights Athletic Club	3319 Pacific Ave, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	Adjacent to APE
531589	No data	3401 Pacific Ave, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	Adjacent to APE
31791	Harold G. Moss Bridge (currently labeled as the East 34th Street Bridge)	B to D Street, Tacoma	Determined Eligible	90 feet
531452	No data	3317 Pacific Ave, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	100 feet
536372	David Fisher Center	201 S 34th St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	150 feet

PROPERTY ID	COMMON NAME	ADDRESS	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	DISTANCE FROM APE
31799	Lincoln Heights, Street Plan	S 35th St, Oregon Ave, S 38th St and S Pine St, Tacoma	No Determination	200 feet
531476	Douglas Oil Co. Service Station	3402 Pacific Ave, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	200 feet
723406	Bridgeview Apartments	3302 Pacific Ave, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	250 feet
36396	Tacoma Rail – formerly Tacoma Eastern Railway	Frederickson, Washington	Determined Eligible	300 feet
508368	No data	305 S 35th St, Tacoma	No determination	390 feet
97083	Char-LoMar Apts.	3202 Pacific Ave, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	560 feet
97080	3209 S C St	3209 S C St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	580 feet
97082	212 S 32nd St	212 S 32nd St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	630 feet
97076	Willard Staff Resource Center	3201 S D St, Tacoma	Determined Eligible	640 feet
97081	214 S 32nd St	214 S 32nd St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	640 feet
97085	218 S 32nd St	218 S 32nd St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	650 feet
719682	Residence	3410 S D St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	670 feet
516429	No data	305 Division St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	750 feet
508405	No data	311 Division St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	750 feet
50024	No data	402 S Wright Ave, Tacoma	No determination	750 feet
505567	No data	315 Division St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	780 feet
533868	No data	317 Division St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	820 feet
50025	No data	414 S 34th St, Tacoma	No determination	860 feet
676739	Jessica Steed	412 S 35th St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	930 feet
109148	Mt. Sinai Deliverance Church	3516 S D St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	960 feet
676556	Fawcett Street Apartments	3201 Fawcett Ave, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	990 feet
519232	No data	412 E 35th St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	0.19 mile
507805	Thomas Grzelka	424 S 35th St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	0.20 mile
50026	No data	502 S 34th St, Tacoma	No determination	0.21 mile
91161	Liverman House	420 E Harrison St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	0.21 mile

PROPERTY ID	COMMON NAME	ADDRESS	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	DISTANCE FROM APE
508618	No data	3582 S D St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	0.21 mile
507853	No data	3578 S D St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	0.22 mile
505816	No data	3574 S D St, Tacoma	Determined Eligible	0.22 mile
526084	No data	3572 S D St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	0.23 mile
517910	No data	506 E 34th St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	0.23 mile
666232	Delina Purdue	2585 E E St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	0.23 mile
511223	No data	3562 A St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	0.23 mile
720578	No data	506 E 34th St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	0.24 mile
533978	No data	3566 S D St, Tacoma	Determined Not Eligible	0.24 mile
112141	Puget Sound General Hospital	215 S 36th St, Tacoma	Determined Eligible	0.25 mile

[REDACTED]

TCPs

No TCPs have been previously recorded in, or within a one-mile radius of, the APE.

Predictive Model

According to WISAARD, the APE is located in a moderately low to moderate probability area for precontact archaeological sites to be present.

OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTATIONS

The objective of this cultural resource assessment was to identify any in-situ cultural resources that may exist within the APE and, if so, to determine if the resources are significant and if the proposed project would affect such resources.

Based on ATCRC's background review of environmental and cultural contexts, previously recorded cultural resource studies and sites, and review of the WISAARD state-wide site probability model, the APE is in an area of moderately low to moderate potential for the presence of archaeological resources and the bridge is itself requires assessment.

From an archaeological perspective, precontact and ethnographic site types that could be encountered within the APE include seasonally occupied base camps, short-term field camps, and seasonally utilized resource- procurement and processing loci. Resource procurement and processing loci represent a wide variety of activities that vary according to resource types present and environmental setting. Activities occurring at such sites were generalized or focused on specific resources such as salmonid procurement, game hunting sites, plant gathering areas, felling trees for planks, canoe building, bark removal, and localities where flaked and groundstone material sources exist. In addition, other site types or features would have been present in the precontact and early contact period cultural landscapes associated with the occupation of upland settings where the APE is located. These include trails linking villages or accessing resource procurement loci, rock art, culturally modified trees, and burials, among others; however, it is unlikely that the latter set of site types are extant due to historic disturbance and utilization of the APE leading to poor surface preservation conditions.

Archaeological sites dating to the historic period result from early/modern Euro-American settlement activities that include the original homesteading infrastructure. In addition, resource exploitation activities that were common to market-driven economies of the mid-to-late 19th century included common commercial activities that revolved around widespread timber harvesting and delivery to sawmills for processing along with harvesting of salmon runs. Sites of this period include farmsteads clustered around highly productive areas in river valleys, sawmills located along larger watercourses near developing towns and ports to facilitate the transport of timber to the mills, and road systems linking developing areas to developed areas and areas where resources were being exploited.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Field investigations for this project was completed by Lindsey Holdener (ATCRC Project Archaeologist), Brinn Mari (ATCRC Cultural Resource Specialist), Jake Schuchmann (ATCRC Field Technician) and overseen by Sarah Amell (ATCRC Principal Investigator) on October 17, 2024, during cool, partly cloudy conditions.

Field investigations involved pedestrian survey. Pedestrian survey consisted of walking systematic transects along both the north and south sides of the APE noting vegetation, topography, access, hazards. Subsurface testing was not completed per DAHP (2023) as the bridge is covered in cement or asphalt and proposed direct impacts under the bridge are on a steep 16-30% slope and has no access safe for ATCRC to complete a survey below. Vegetation below the bridge could be described as large trees and bushes that surround the footings of the bridge. Additionally, below the bridge at the bottom were several homeless encampments which deemed it unsafe for the ATCRC survey crew without proper safety measures put in place (i.e. Pierce County Services or law enforcement).

The APE is primarily characterized as a transportation corridor (Figure 10-Figure 12). South/East 34th Street is a two-way street paved in asphalt with concrete curbs and sidewalks along both sides of the road. The street crosses the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street in the western portion of the APE. The entire APE length is 930 ft (283m), the road is super positioned above the bridge and the total length of the bridge is the total length of the street within the APE. Vegetation surrounding consisted of the APE consisted largely of cultivated grasses and ornamental shrubs, maples and cottonwoods, and English ivy. Ground surface visibility was considered poor at the time of survey.

Figure 10. Overview of the APE from the top of the bridge on E. 34th Street, facing east.

Figure 11. Overview of APE from the top of the bridge on E. 34th St., facing west.

Figure 12. Overview of APE from bridge overlook, facing west and viewing the bottom of the bridge.

RESULTS

One cultural resource, the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street, was identified in the APE. The bridge was first inventoried with the DAHP in 1979. At this time, the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street was included in the same form with the East 34th Street Bridge, B to D Street. The form was last updated in 1992 and, as such, requires updating as it is older that 10 years (DAHP 2023). After correspondence with DAHP on July 22, 2024, to correct the form issue in WISSARD, DAHP will create two different Historic Property Inventory Forms for each section and then move the National Register boundary to the location of the west bridge (B to D Street). This can be viewed in Appendix B.

East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street

The United States Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (USDOT FHWA) National Bridge Inventory (NBI) (USDOT FHWA 2024) and the earlier nomination forms (Gallaci and Grulich 1992; Soderberg 1979) report that the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street was built in 1937. However, this information appears to be incorrect as the copper placard located at the western end of the bridge reports that the bridge was constructed in 1936 (Figure 17). The 1936 built date is also supported by the Tacoma Daily Ledger (1936), which reported that the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street officially opened October 20, 1936. Bridge project plans from 1935-1936 can be viewed in Figure 29 and Figure 30.

The East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street was constructed by the MacRae Brothers of Seattle under the supervision and design of C. D. (Carl Davison) Forsbeck, City Engineer of Tacoma, and O. A. Anderson, City Bridge Engineer (Soderberg 1979; Holstine 2005:202). It was built as a cost of $250,000 to replace an old wooden bridge (Tacoma Public Library 2024). It was financed through highway funds and the Emergency Administration of Public Works. Physically, the present structure represents an era of bridge construction distinguished by elements popularized during a period of bridge modernization in the 1930s. The concrete fixed-arch design was used extensively for spans over 100 feet in length. Of the fixed arches built before 1940 within the State, the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street has the longest span with the greatest rise, and its attenuated, minimal form reveals the capabilities of reinforced concrete as well as reflecting the progressive reduction in quantities of structural material used in concrete arch design. The straightforward simplicity of the arch is impressive as it frames the industrial expanse of Tacoma.

The East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street is an open spandrel concrete arch bridge which extends 485 feet roughly east-northeast over the Pacific Avenue Gulch and reaches a maximum height of 150 feet above the streambed. The bridge consists of a 243-foot parabolic arch over the center of the valley, flanked on the east by two 47-foot continuous girder spans and on the west by three 47 foot continuous girder spans (Figure 13). The arch is composed of two arch ribs which are 24 feet center-to-center. Each arch rib has a depth of 58 inches, with a width of 60 inches at the crown and a width of 97 inches at the skewback. The arch ribs are connected by six tie struts, which are each three feet wide and two feet deep. Spandrel columns, spaced 15.5 feet apart, rest on the arch ribs and support a 24 foot wide roadway of beam and girder design, with 5 foot sidewalks cantilevered on each side. The main piers, which are square columns of reinforced concrete, rest on cemented gravel.

Two large viewing decks are present at each end of the bridge, one on each side of the road, for a total of four end span viewing decks (Figure 14 - Figure 15). The end-span decks feature a curved viewing area and concrete posts with corroded copper or copper alloy placards embossed with information about the bridge's construction (Figure 16 - Figure 17). Four viewing decks are present on the bridge span, two on each side of the bridge directly above the main piers bracketing the parabolic arch (Figure 18 - Figure 19). The mid-span viewing decks measure 78 inches wide by 56 inches deep, with metal crossing plates and caps at the expansion joints between bridge sections. The bridge is lined by two concrete railings, 11 inches wide by 28 inches tall, which run the entire length of the bridge and feature a decorative structure consisting of connecting pastels, 16 inches square horizontally by 28 inches tall, at 15.5-foot intervals (directly above each spandrel column above the arch, but continuing across the continuous girder spans to the east and west) and nine rounded arch cut-outs between each pastel, measuring 9 inches wide by 14 inches tall (Figure 20). Lining the railing are 12 (six on each side, one every five pastels) fluted light standards marked with a PLSC insignia, replicating those used throughout Tacoma's neighborhoods in the 1930s (Figure 21 - Figure 22). The bridge does not appear to be significantly altered from its original 1936 design. Bridge designs from the 1999 as-built plans reflect that the design of the bridge has not been significantly altered (Figure 31).

In 1982, the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street was listed in the NRHP. According to WISAARD it is eligible under Criterion A and C. Gallaci and Grulich (1992:7) note that the bridge likely played a role in the settlement of east Tacoma as the bridge allowed for water to span to additions east of Pacific Avenue (Criterion A); and, that the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street has the longest span with the greatest rise and its attenuated, minimal form reveals the capabilities of reinforced concrete as well as reflecting the progressive reduction in quantities of structural material used in concrete arch design (Criterion C). ATCRC found no information that would contradict this information at this time and, as such, concurs with the previous NRHP eligibility statements.

Figure 13. Central arch of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street as seen from the northeastern mid-span viewing platform, looking southwest.

Figure 14. Southwestern end-span viewing platform of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street, looking east.

Figure 15. Southwestern end-span viewing platform of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street, looking southwest.

Figure 16. Western display posts with copper placards of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street, looking north.

Figure 17. Close-up of the southwestern copper placards of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street, looking northeast.

Figure 18. Northeastern mid-span viewing platform of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street, looking west.

Figure 19. Southeastern mid-span viewing platform of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street, looking southeast.

Figure 20. Connecting pastel and decorative arch cut-outs in the railing of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street, looking south.

Figure 21. Fluted base of a light standard on the southern railing of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street, looking northeast.

Figure 22. Close-up of the PLSC insignia on a light standard of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street, looking northwest.

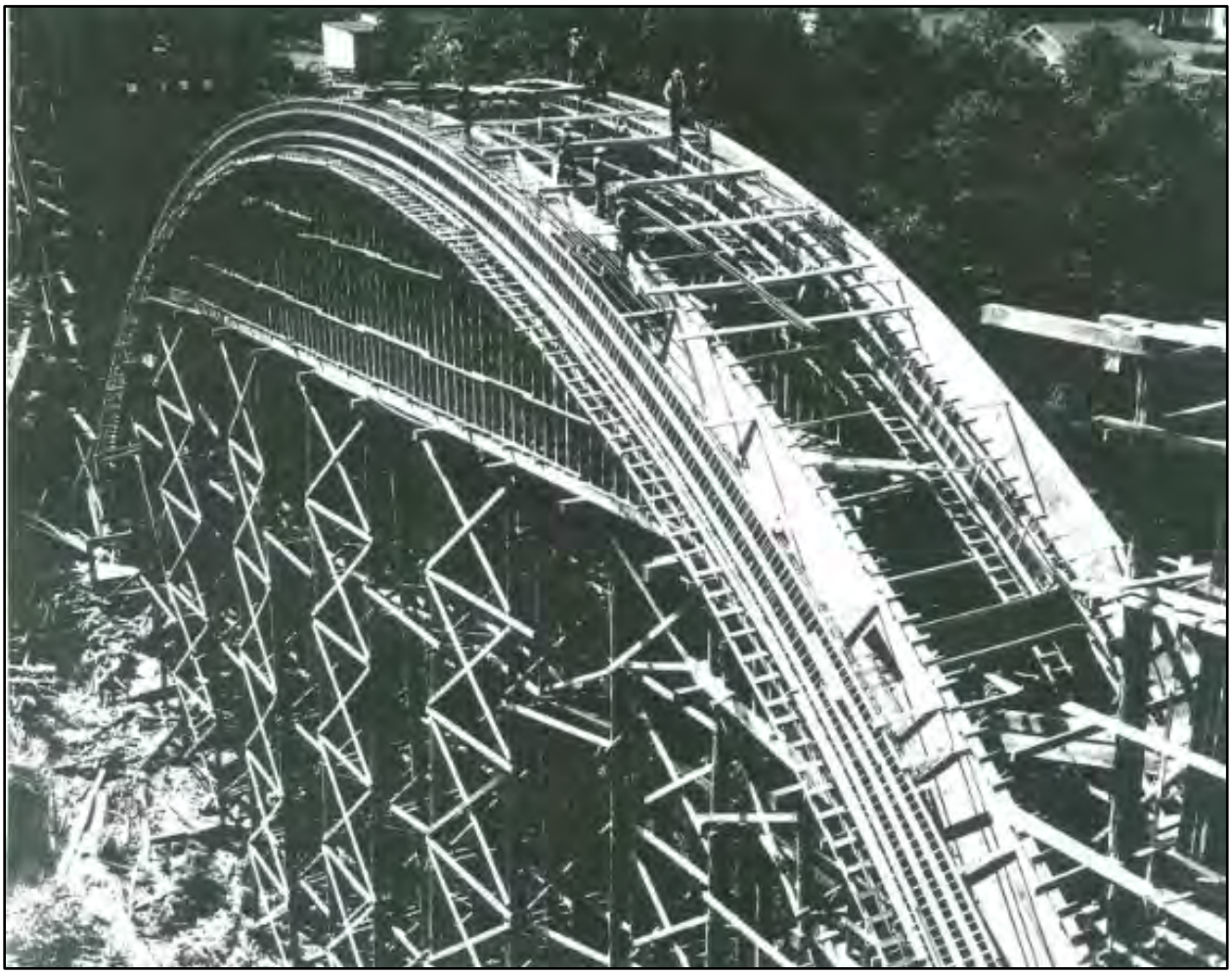


Figure 23. Circa 1934 photograph of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street under construction (City of Tacoma).

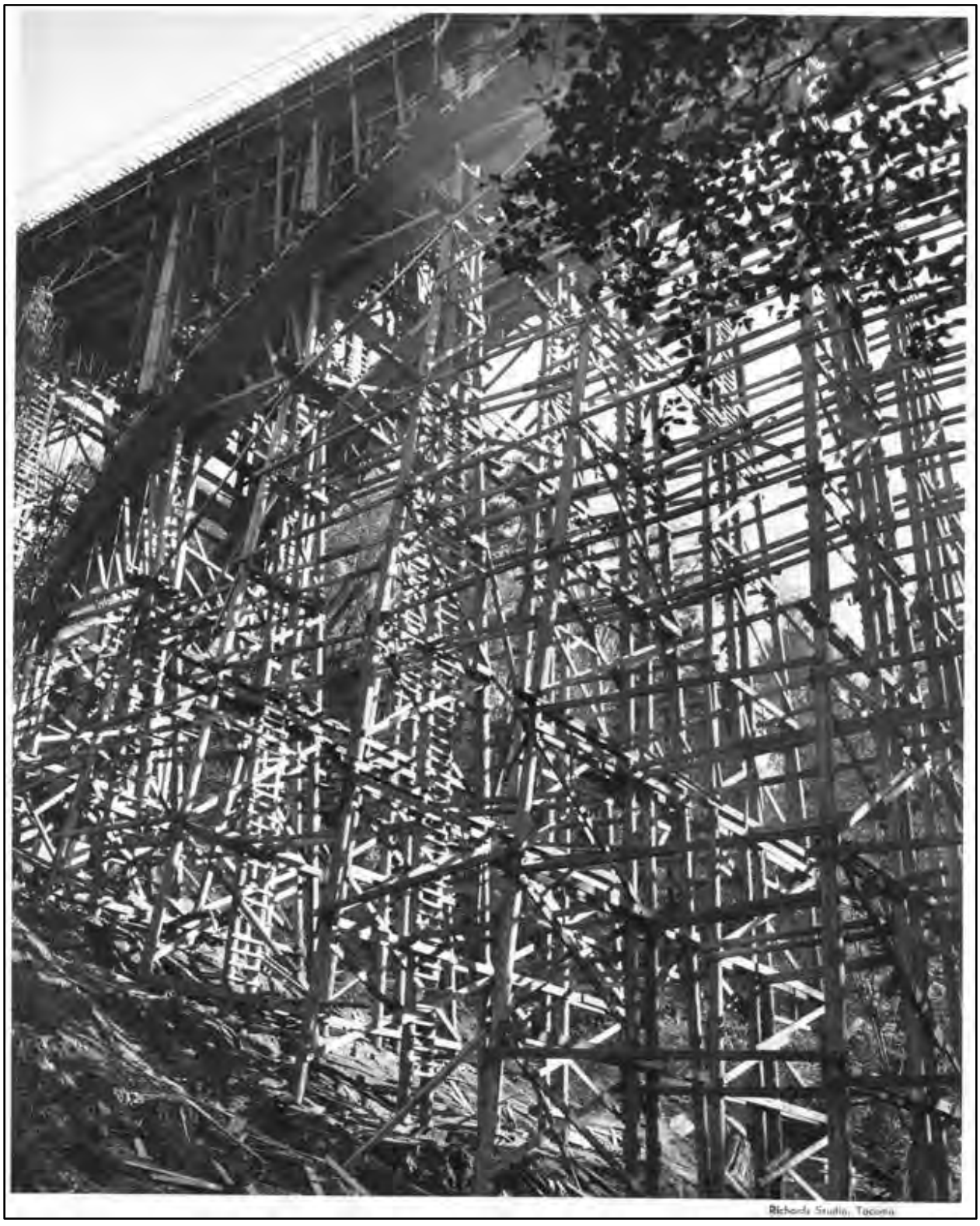


Figure 24.The in-construction phase below East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street circa 1935 (Tacoma Public Library 2024).

Figure 25.The East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street in construction circa 1935 (Tacoma Public Library 2024).

Figure 26. The in-construction phase of East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street circa 1935 (Tacoma Public Library 2024).

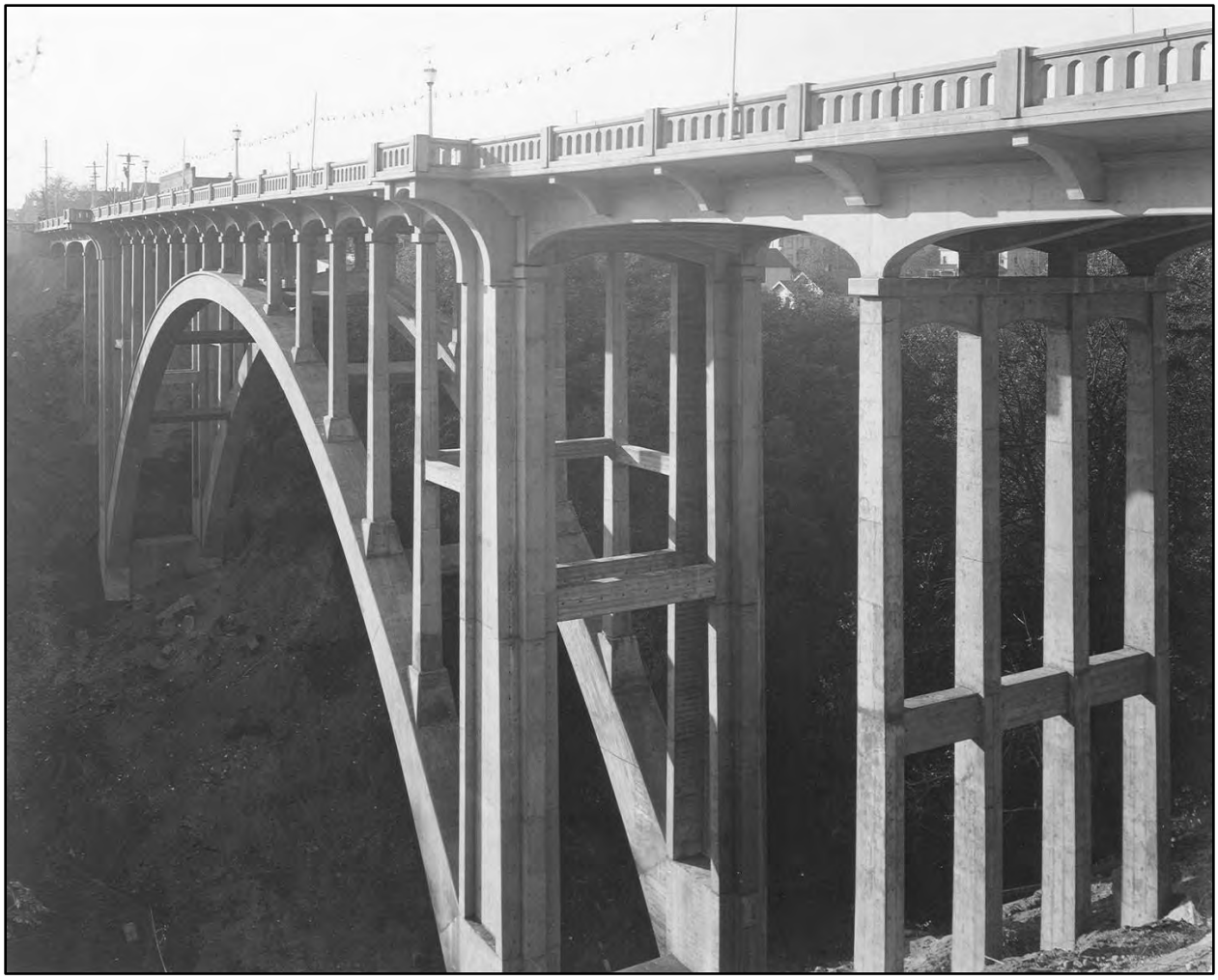


Figure 27. The completed East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street as pictured on October 20, 1936 (Tacoma Public Library 2024).

Figure 28. 1979 overview of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street (Soderberg 1979).

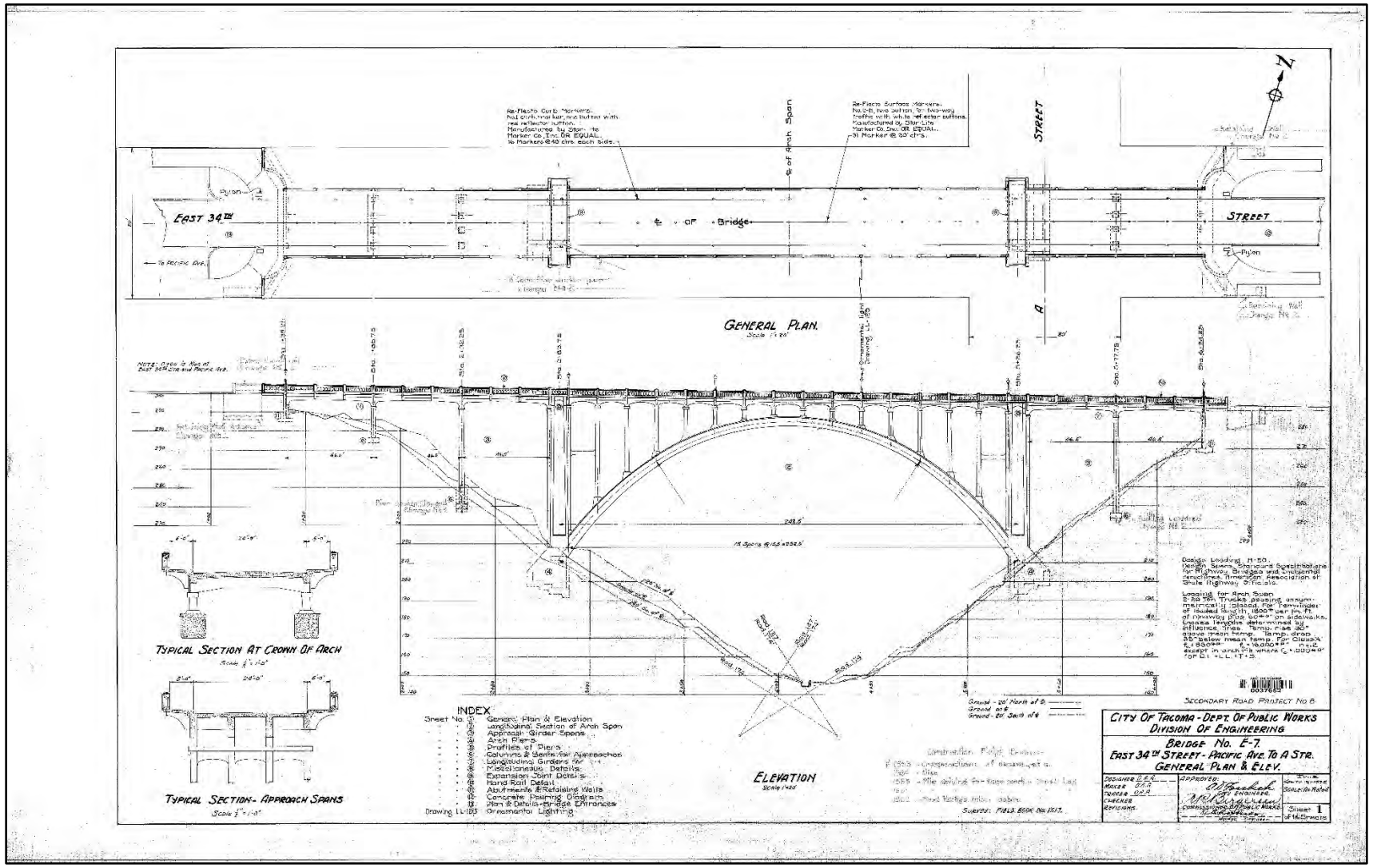


Figure 29. 1935 as-builts for the E. 34th St Bridge.

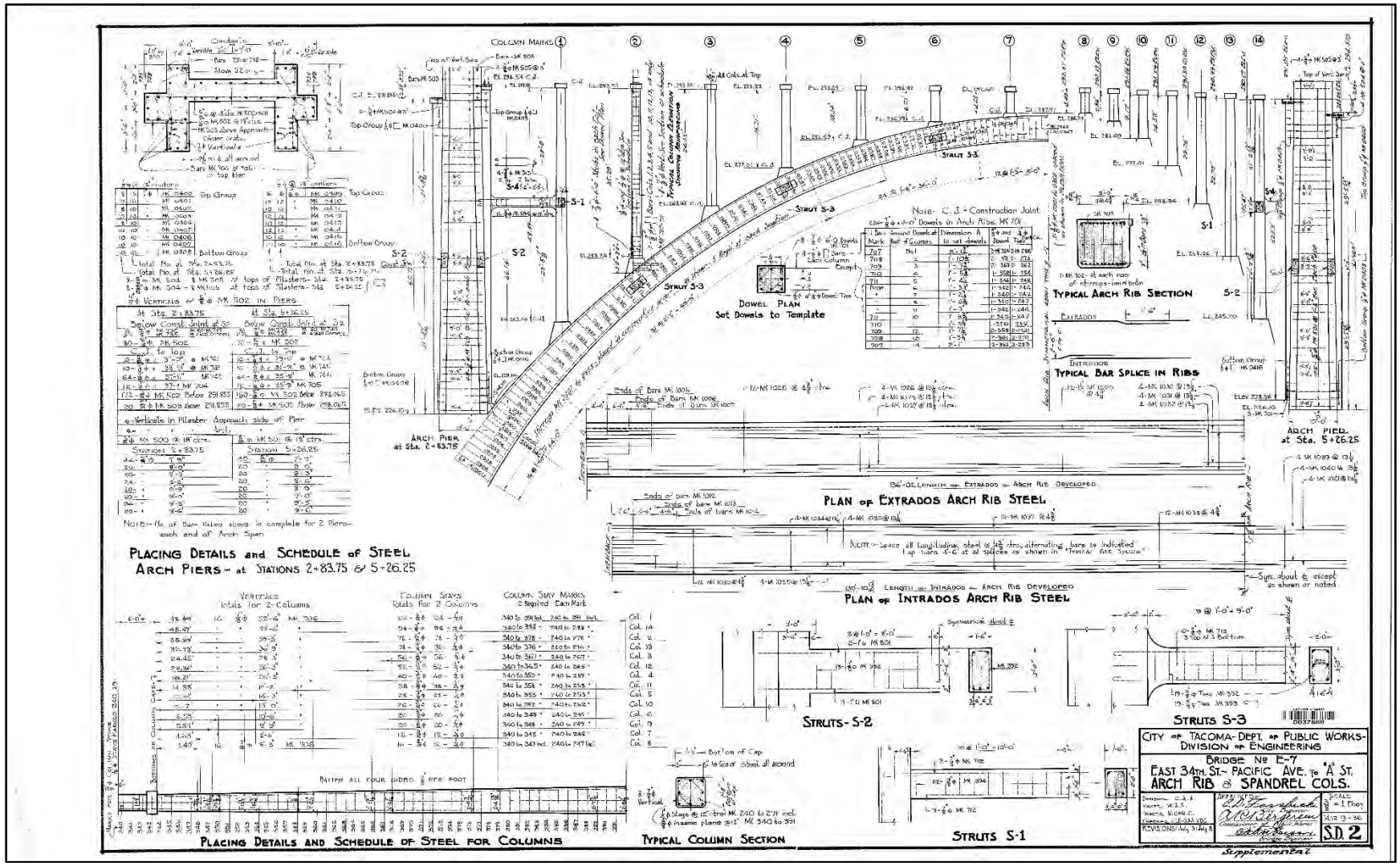


Figure 30. 1936 as-builts for the Arch Rib and Spandrel Columns of the E. 34th St. Bridge.

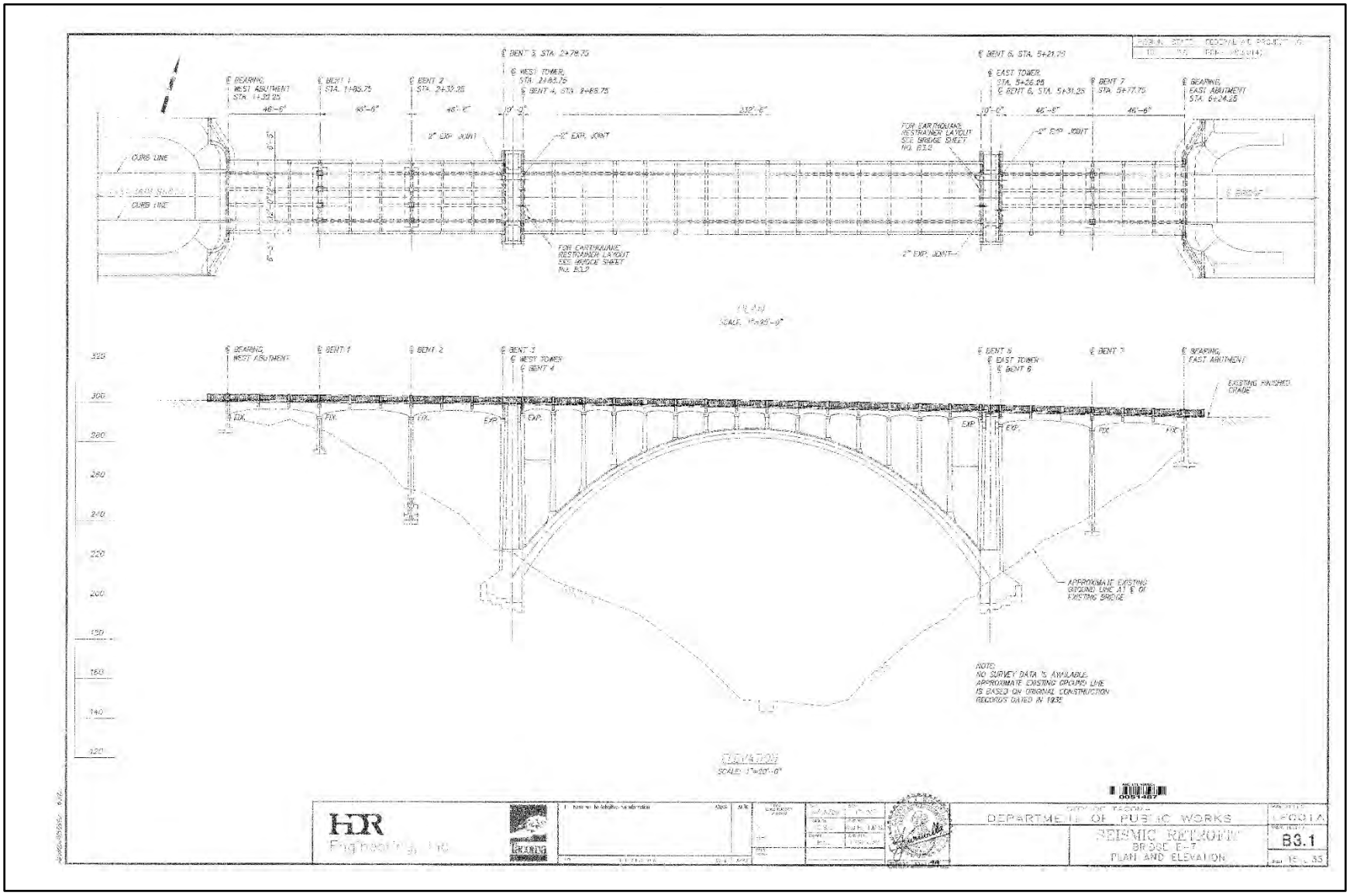


Figure 31. 1999 as-builts for the E. 34th St Bridge.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ATCRC's cultural resources assessment consisted of background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review determined the project to be located in an area with moderately low to moderate potential for archaeological sites to be present. One registered property, the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street has been previously recorded in the project area. The East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A and C. The bridge is also listed on the WHR and the Tacoma Historic Register. Field investigation included pedestrian survey; subsurface testing was not conducted as the project is confined to the bridge structure. No additional cultural resources were identified. In accordance with the DAHP (2023), the inventory for the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street was updated as it has been over 10 years since it was last updated.

The current project requires alteration of the East 34th Street Bridge – Pacific to A Street to meet with modern engineering standards, but does not intend to modify core design elements; therefore, ATCRC recommends a finding of ***no adverse effects***. If the restoration design changes or additional ground-disturbing work is required for the project, consultation should be re-initiated to determine if additional study is warranted. ATCRC recommends that the project proceed as planned. ATCRC also recommends that an IDP be adopted prior to any ground-disturbing activities on the site in the event that archaeological resources or human remains are discovered; an IDP is attached in Appendix A.

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 of and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

REFERENCES

Anderson, M. L., R. J. Blakeley, R. E. Wells, and J Dragovich. 2011. Eastern Boundary of the Siletz Terrane in the Puget Lowland from Gravity and Magnetic Modeling with Implications for Seismic Hazard Analysis. American Geophysical Union fall meeting.

Ames, Kenneth M., and Herbert D. G. Maschner. 1999. *Peoples of the Northwest Coast: Their Archaeology and Prehistory*. Thames & Hudson, London.

Barnhardt, Walter A, Robert E Kayen, Joseph D Dragovich, Stephen P Palmer, Patrick T Pringle, Brian L Sherrod, and Shawn V Dadisman. 2018. *The Effects of Volcanic Debris Flows (Lahars), Earthquakes and Landslides on Holocene Deltas at Puget Sound, Washington*. Pacific Coastal and Marine Science Center, United States Geological Survey, Menlo Park, California. https://cmgds.marine.usgs.gov/data/geotech/pugetposter/. Accessed March 2024.

Blukis Onat, Astrida R. 1987. Resource Protection Planning Process Identification of Prehistoric Archaeological Resources in the Northern Puget Sound Study Unit. Prepared for Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia. BOAS, Inc., Seattle.

Burtchard, Greg C. 1998. Environment, Prehistory & Archaeology of Mount Rainier National Park, Washington. Prepared for the National Park Service, Seattle, Washington.

Carlson, Roy. 1990. Cultural Antecedents. In Northwest Coast, edited by Wayne Suttles, pp. 60–69. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 7, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Carpenter, Cecelia Svinth, Maria Victoria Pascualy, and Trisha Hunter. 2008. *Images of America: Nisqually Indian Tribe*. Arcadia Publishing.

Chatters, James C., Jason B. Cooper, Philippe D. LeTourneau, and Lara C. Rooke. 2011. *Understanding Olcott: Data Recovery at 45SN28 and 45SN303 Snohomish County, Washington*. Report prepared by AMEC Earth & Environmental for Granite Falls Alternate Route Project, Department of Public Works, Snohomish County, Washington.

City of Tacoma. 2024. 34th Street Bridge Deck Repair and Seismic Retrofit. Electronic resource, https://projects.cityoftacoma.org/?data_filter=dataSource_4-18e58e0c4d5-layer-8:projname=%2734th%20Street%20Bridge%20Deck%20Repair%20and%20Seismic%20Retrofit%27&page=Project-Web-Page, accessed November 2024.

Croes, Dale and Rhonda Foster. 2003. State of Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form 45TN240. On file at DAHP, Olympia.

Croes, Dale, Scott Williams, Larry Ross, Mark Collard, Carolyn Dennler, and Barbara Vargo. 2008. The Projectile Point Sequences in the Puget Sound Region, In *Projectile Point*

Sequences in Northwestern North America, edited by Roy L. Carlson and P. R. Magne, pp. 105–130, Archaeology Press, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia.

Crowley, Walt. 2003a. *George Vancouver Begins British Survey of Puget Sound on May 19, 1792*. HistoryLink.org essay 5230. Electronic document, https://www.historylink.org/File/5230, accessed October 10, 2019.

Crowley, Walt. 2003b. *Hudson's Bay Company Establishes Fort Nisqually, First Non-Native Settlement on Puget Sound, in April 1833*. HistoryLink.org essay 5231. Electronic document, https://www.historylink.org/File/5231, accessed October 10, 2019.

Denfeld, Duane. 2012. Fort Steilacoom (1849-1868). HistoryLink.org essay 10102. Electronic document, https://historylink.org/File/10102.

Deur, Douglas and Nancy J. Turner. 2005. Introduction: Reconstructing Indigenous Resource Management, Reconstructing the History of an Idea. In *Keeping it Living: Traditions of Plant Use and Cultivation on the Northwest Coast of North America*, pp. 3-36. Edited by Douglas Der and Nancy Turner. UBC Press, Vancouver British Columbia.

Donald, Leland. 2003. The Northwest Coast as a Study Area: Natural, Prehistoric, and Ethnographic Issues, In *Emerging from the Mist: Studies in Northwest Coast Culture History,* edited by R. G. Matson, Gary Coupland, and Quentin Mackie, pp. 289–327, UBC Press, Vancouver.

Dragovich, Joe D., Patrick T. Pringle, and Timothy W. Walsh. 1994. Extent and Geometry of the Gid-Holocene Osceola Mudflow in the Puget Lowland -- Implications for Holocene Sedimentation and Paleogeography. *Washington Geology* 22(3): 3-26.

Easterbrook, Don J. 1969. Pleistocene Chronology of the Puget Lowland and San Juan Islands, Washington. *GSA Bulletin* 80(11): 2273-2286.

Easterbrook, Don J. 1992. Advance and Retreat of Cordilleran Ice Sheets in Washington, U.S.A. *Geographic physique et Quaternaire* 46(1): 51-68.

Easterbrook, Don J. 2003. Cordilleran Ice Sheet Glaciation of the Puget Lowland and Columbia Plateau and Alpine Glaciation of the North Cascade Range, Washington. In *Western Cordillera and Adjacent Areas*, ed. T. W. Swanson, pp. 137-157. Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado.

Foster, Rhonda, Margaret Henry, and Larry Ross (Approved by the Squaxin Island Tribal Council Resolution #13-38). 2013. Ethnohistory. In *Qwu?gwes: The Qwu?gwes Archaeological Site and Fish Trap (45TN240), and Tested Homestead (45TN396),* Edited by Dale R. Croes, Principal Investigator, South Puget Sound Community College, With Rhonda Foster and Larry Ross, Squaxin Island Tribe, Cultural Resources Department pp. 38-50. On file at DAHP, Olympia.

Franklin, J. F. and C.T. Dyrness. 1973. Natural vegetation of Oregon and Washington. Forest Service General Technical Report. PNW-8, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Gallaci, Caroline and Gene Grulich. 1992. Tacoma Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Report on file with the City of Tacoma.

Hart Crowser & Associates (HC&A). 1983. *Geology of the Port of Tacoma*. Report on file with the Port of Tacoma.

Historic Tacoma. 2010 Tacoma's Historic Schools: and Architectural Primer. Electronic document, https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/planning/historic-preservation/walking-tours/tacoma-historic-schools.pdf, accessed April 2024.

Holstine, Craig, and Richard Hobbs. 2005. *Spanning Washington: Historic Highway Bridges of the Evergreen State*. Washington State University Press, Pullman.

Holter, Russel and Jessie McAbee. 2005. *Rails to Paradise: The History of the Tacoma Eastern Railroad 1890-1919.* Gorham Printing, Rochester, Washington.

Hebda, R.J., and R.W. Matthews. 1984. Holocene History of Cedar and Native Indian Cultures of the North American Pacific Coast. *Science* 225:711–713.

Kinkade, Dale M. 1997. Cowlitz (Salish) Place Names. *University of British Columbia*. 249-263.

Kirk, Ruth, and Richard Daugherty. 2007. *Archaeology in Washington*, University of Washington Press, Seattle WA.

Kopperl, Robert, Amanda Taylor, Christian Miss, Kenneth Ames, and Charles Hodges. 2015. The Bear Creek Site (45KI839), a Late Pleistocene-Holocene Transition Occupation in the Puget Sound Lowland, King County, Washington. *PaleoAmerica* 2015; 1(1) 116-120.

Kopperl, Robert, C. Hodges, C. Miss, J. Shea, and A. Spooner. 2016. *Archaeology of King County, Washington: A Context Statement for Native American Archaeological Resources*. Prepared for the King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle.

Krenn, Caitlin, Jenny Serpa, Liliana Caughman, Bernita Lacroix, and Amber Arndt. 2017. Nisqually Food Sovereignty Assessment. Electronic document, http://www.nisqually-nsn.gov/files/5815/1076/7612/NisquallyFoodSovereigntyAssessmentReport2017.pdf, accessed February 2023.

Lambeck, Kurt, Hélène Rouby, Anthony Purcell, Yiying Sun, and Malcolm Sambridge. 2014. Sea Level and Global Ice Volumes from the Last Glacial Maximum to the Holocene. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 111(43): 15296-15303.

Land Use Advisory Commission Staff [LUAC]. 2015. Frederickson Community Plan Background. Pierce County Comprehensive Plan. Electronic resource, https://www.piercecountywa.gov/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Item/809?fileID=999, accessed April 2024.

MacIntosh, Heather, and David Wilma. 1999. *Northern Pacific Railroad announces Tacoma terminus on July 14, 1873*. HistoryLink.org Essay 922. Electronic document, https://historylink.org/File/922.

Matson, R. G., and Gary Coupland. 2009. *The Prehistory of the Northwest Coast*. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, California.

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe. 2024a. History. Electronic resource, https://www.muckleshoot.nsn.us/history, accessed June 2024.

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe. 2024b. Muckleshoot Tribal Lands & Acknowledgement. Electronic resource, https://www.muckleshoot.nsn.us/tribal-lands, accessed 2024.

National Park Service (NPS). 1995. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources Department, Washington D.C.

Nisbet, Jack, and Claire Nisbet. 2011. *Hudson's Bay Company*. HistoryLink.org Essay 9881. Electronic document, https://www.historylink.org/File/9881, accessed March 2021.

Nisqually Indian Tribe. 2024. Heritage. Electronic document, http://www.nisqually-nsn.gov/index.php/heritage/, accessed July 2024.

Noel, Patricia Slettvet. 1980. Muckleshoot Indian History. Auburn School District No. 408, revised 1985, Auburn, WA.

Oldham, Kit. 2003. British Explorer Captain James Cook names Cape Flattery on March 22, 1778. HistoryLink.org Essay 5035. Electronic resource, https://www.historylink.org/File/5035, accessed March 2022.

Oldham, Kit. 2022. South Puget Sound Tribes Sign Treaty of Medicine Creek on December 26, 1854. HistoryLink.org Essay #5254. Electronic resource, https://www.historylink.org/File/5254, accessed April 2024.

Palmer, Stephen P. 1997. *Holocene Geologic History and Sedimentology of the Duwamish and Puyallup Valleys, Washington*. Washington Geological Survey. Submitted to the U.S Geological Survey, Requisition No. 96-7440-4455. Report on file at Washington Geological Survey, Olympia.

Pierce County. 2024. History. Electronic resource, https://www.piercecountywa.gov/197/History, accessed April 2024.

Puyallup Tribe of Indians. 2024. About Our Tribe. Electronic document, https://www.puyalluptribe-nsn.gov/about-our-tribe/, accessed June 2024.

Puyallup Tribe of Indians, City of Tacoma, and Pretty Gritty Tours. 2021. *The Land of the Puyallup People*. Electronic resource, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gzWA8-0qOW8, accessed June 2024.

Ragsdale, Emily K., Jennifer Olander, Lindsay Ponte, and Bradley Bowden. 2012. Archaeological Site Verification of 55 Sites and Isolates on Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Pierce and Thurston Counties, Washington, On file at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Riddle, Margaret. 2010. *Donation Land Claim Act, Spur to American Settlement of Oregon Territory, Takes Effect on September 27, 1850*. HistoryLink.org essay 9501. Electronic document, https://www.historylink.org/File/9501, accessed March 2021.

Rinck, Brandy A. 2014. A Geoarchaeological Perspective on Late Holocene Puyallup River Delta History Using Lithostratigraphic Data from Xaxtl'abish 1 on the Hylebos Creek Distributary in Tacoma, WA. *Quaternary International* 341: 5-19.

Rowe, Kara. 2018. *Agriculture in Washington 1792 to 1900*. HistoryLink.org essay 20523. Electronic document, https://www.historylink.org/File/20523, accessed March 2021.

Ruby, Robert H., John A Brown, and Cary C. Collins. 2010 [1992, 1986]. *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK.

Schmandt, Brandon, and Eugene Humphreys. 2011. Seismically Imaged Relict Slab from the 55 Ma Siletzia Accretion to the Northwest United States. Geology 39(2): 175-178.

Schuster, J. Eric, Ashley A. Cabibbo, Joseph F. Schilter, and Ian J. Hubert. 2015. *Geologic Map of the Tacoma 1:100,000-Scale Quadrangle, Washington*. Map Series 2015-03. Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources, Olympia.

Sherrod, Brian L., Thomas M. Brochure, Craig S. Weaver, Robert C. Bucknam, Richard J. Blakely, Harvey M. Kelsey, Alan R. Anderson, and Ralph Haugerud. 2004. Holocene Fault Scarps Near Tacoma, Washington, USA. *Geology* 32(1): 9-12.

Smith, Marian W. 1940. The Puyallup-Nisqually. *Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology*, Vol. 32, Columbia University Press, New York.

Soderberg, Lisa. 1979. HAER Inventory for PI663. On file with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Spier, Leslie. 1936. *Tribal Distribution in Washington.* General Series in Anthropology, Number 3. George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wisconsin.

Squaxin Island Museum and Tourism Department Staff. 2015. Squaxin Island. In *Native Peoples of the Olympic Peninsula Who We Are*, edited by Jacilee Wray, pp. 89-103. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Squaxin Island Tribe Museum, Library and Research Center (SITMLRC). 2018. A People's History of the Seven Inlets *Steh-Chass*. Electronic document, https://squaxinislandmuseum.org/peoples-history-book/, accessed June 2024.

Stevenson, Alexander E. 2014. Archaeological Site Inventory Form for 45PI01327. On file with the Washington Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation.

Sullivan, Michael. 1999. A Mountain Calling The Tacoma Eastern – Linking Puget Sound and Mount Rainier National Park. *The Magazine of Northwest History* 13(4)

Suttles, Wayne P., and Barbara S. Lane. 1990. Southern Coast Salish. In *Northwest Coast*, edited by Wayne Suttles, pp. 485–502. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 7, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Tacoma Daily Ledger. 1936. 10,000 at Opening of Span: 34th Street Bridge Over Pacific Ave. Gulch is Officially Opened to Public. 21 October 1936 (page 1). Electronic resource, https://www.newspapers.com/image/725894943/?match=1&terms=%2234th%20street%20bridge%22, accessed November 2024.

Tacoma Public Library. 2024. Richards Studio T126-1. Online Digital Collections. Electronic resource, https://cdm17061.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p17061coll21/id/8937/rec/8, accessed November 2024.

Thompson, Gail. 1978. Prehistoric Settlement Changes in the Southern Northwest Coast: A Functional Approach. *Reports in Archaeology 5*. Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle.

Thorson, Robert M. 1980. Ice-Sheet Glaciation of the Puget lowland, Washington, during the Vashon Stade (Late Pleistocene). Quaternary Research 13(3): 303-321.

Thorson, Robert M. 1981. *Isostatic Effects of the Last Glaciation in the Puget Lowland, Washington*. Open File Report 81-370. United States Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.

Troost, Kathy. 2016. Chronology, Lithology and Paleoenvironmental Interpretations of the Penultimate Ice-Sheet. PhD dissertation, Department of Earth and Space Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA NRCS). 2024. Web Soil Survey. Electronic resource, http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/appHomePage.htm, accessed April 2024.

United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (USDT FHWA). 2024. National Bridge Inventory. Electronic resource, https://infobridge.fhwa.dot.gov/Data/Map, accessed April 2024.

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1897. Tacoma, Washington. 1:125,000 topographic map. USGS, Washington, D.C.

University of Puget Sound. 2018. The Tacoma Method. Electronic resource, https://www.tacomamethod.com/, accessed April 2024.

University of Puget Sound. 2023. Race in the City of Destiny. Electronic Resource, https://www.tacomarcd.com/hilltop, accessed April 2024.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). 2024. Section 106. Electronic resource, https://dahp.wa.gov/project-review/section-106, accessed January 2024.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). 2023. Washington State Standards for Cultural Resources Reporting (updated 4/19/2023). Electronic resource, https://dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/CR%20Update%20April2023.pdf, accessed January 2024.

Waterman, T. T. 2001. The Geographical Names Used by the Indians of the Pacific Coast. *Geographical Review*, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 175-194.

Waters, Michael R., Thomas W. Stafford, Jr., H. Gregory McDonald, Carl Gustafson, Morten Rasmussen, Enrico Cappellini, Jesper V. Olsen, Damian Szklarczyk, Lars Juhl Jensen, M. Thomas, P. Gilbert, and Eske Willerslev. 2011. Pre-Clovis Mastodon Hunting 13,800 Years Ago at the Manis Site, Washington. Science 334(6054):351–353.

White, D.H. 1907. White's Atlas of Pierce County Washington, Township 21 North, Range 3 East, Washington.

Wilma, David. 2002. Nicholas Delin Begins Construction of a Sawmill at the Head of Commencement Bay on April 1, 1852. Historylink.org Essay 5017. Electronic document, https://www.historylink.org/File/5017, accessed April 2024.

Yakama Nation. 2024. About. Electronic document, https://www.yakama.com/about/, accessed June 2024.

APPENDIX A: INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

The following Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) outlines the procedures to be implemented, in accordance with state and federal laws, if NRHP potentially-eligible and ineligible cultural resource materials are inadvertently discovered during construction. The separate protocol for discovery of human skeletal remains is also described below.

1. RECOGNIZING CULTURAL RESOURCES

A cultural resource is an item of historical, traditional, or cultural importance. The item could be prehistoric or historic. Examples might include:

- A multi-species accumulation of shell (shell-midden) with associated bone, stone, antler or wood artifacts, burned rocks or charcoal.
- Bones that appear to be human or animal bones associated with a shell-midden (i.e. with associated artifacts or cooking features).
- An area of charcoal or very dark stained soil with associated artifacts.
- Artifacts made of chipped or ground stone (i.e. an arrowhead, adze or maul) or an accumulation (more than one) of cryptocrystalline stone flakes (lithic debitage).
- Basketry, cedar garments, fish weir stakes or items made of botanical materials.
- Clusters of tin cans or bottles, logging or agricultural equipment that appear to be older than 50 years.
- Buried railroad tracks, decking, or other industrial materials.

Not all cultural resource material encountered will be potentially-eligible for listing on the NRHP. To be eligible for the NRHP cultural resources identified during construction must be 50 years of age or older, meet one or more of the four criteria listed below, and retain sufficient physical integrity to convey historical significance (36 CFR 60.4). A building, site, object, or structure may be considered for inclusion in the NRHP if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
2. The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
3. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components might lack individual distinction.
4. The property has yielded, or might be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The following archaeological resources will indicate potentially NRHP-eligible deposits and will be assumed NRHP-eligible until determined otherwise by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO):

- Precontact deposits (such as midden deposits) associated with Native American use or occupation.
- Historic era non-Native American artifacts from NRHP-eligible (or potentially NRHP eligible) deposits (native soil or surfaces that were stable and exposed either between fill episodes, or after the conclusion of historic filling).
- Historic features consisting of stratified deposits with artifact concentrations that appear to be spatially or temporally distinct. This includes refuse deposits, privies, or other discrete accumulations.
- Courses of brick or other architectural materials that are part of a building foundation or pavement in their original position.
- Historic era non-Native American artifacts from non-eligible contexts, only if they are diagnostic or have educational value.

Examples of deposits that will not be considered NRHP eligible include:

- Isolated or loose construction materials (brick, mortar, window glass), bottles, cans, located within fill sediments (not located in primary context).
- Mass deposits of lumber, concrete, granite, coal, etc.
- Pilings, decking, trestle, and railroad track, unless of clearly unusual construction.
- Historic-era artifacts not associated with a feature or stable surface.

Artifacts or deposits that are not potentially eligible, as described above, will be noted in daily field logs, photographed and documented on scaled site plans if possible. The protocol for Inadvertent Discovery, including the stop-work clause noted in the procedure below will not be implemented for artifacts or deposits that are not potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

2. ON-SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

STEP 1: STOP WORK

If any contractor or subcontractor believes that he or she has uncovered any cultural resource during construction of the project, all work adjacent to the discovery must stop. The discovery location should not be left unsecured at any time. Cultural resources encountered during an archaeological survey are intentional discoveries and are not covered under this plan.

STEP 2: NOTIFY DAHP

Rob Whitlam, Ph.D.
DAHP, State Archaeologist
Rob.Whitlam@dahp.wa.gov
(360) 586-3080
(360) 890-2615

The DAHP will review the eligibility criteria above, make a recommendation to the artifact or deposits potential eligibility, and will proceed with agency and tribal notification as necessary (so

long as the artifact or deposit is determined eligible). After consultation, DAHP will complete a written plan of action describing the disposition of cultural resources pursuant to 43 CFR Part 10 and will execute their prescribed duties within that plan of action.

3. PROTOCOL FOR DISCOVERY OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

In the event that human remains are discovered during the construction, the following procedures are to be followed to ensure compliance with RCW 68.60: Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves, and RCW 27.44: Indian Graves and Records. Washington State law requires immediate notification of known or suspected human remains to county and/or municipal law enforcement agencies, county medical examiner or coroner's offices, DAHP, and federal and local agencies involved directly with the project or having jurisdiction over the subject properties.

If ground-disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during construction, then all activity that may cause further disturbance to those remains must immediately cease and the area of the find must be secured and protected from further disturbance. Any human remains that are discovered will be treated with dignity and respect. The remains should not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. If, however, handling of human remains is unavoidable, the archaeological monitor and/or professional archaeologist will use cloth gloves. All remains will remain covered with a tarpaulin that will not be removed until such time that the coroner assumes jurisdiction of the find.

The finding of human skeletal remains must be reported to the County Medical Examiner / Coroner in the most expeditious manner possible. The County Medical Examiner / Coroner will determine if the remains are human and whether the discovery constitutes a crime scene. If the remains are determined to not be a crime scene, the County Medical Examiner / Coroner will notify DAHP. The DAHP will be responsible for informing the affiliated tribes regarding the discovery. Contact information for the County Medical Examiner / Coroner and the DAHP is provided below.

CONTACT INFORMATION IF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS ARE DISCOVERED

Karen Cline-Parhamovich	Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist
Pierce County Chief Medical Examiner	Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
2537986494	360-586-3534

4. PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION

Project construction outside the discovery location may continue while documentation and assessment of the cultural resources proceed. A Cultural Resources Specialist (either from DAHP, a consulting Tribe, or a professional consultant) must determine the boundaries of the discovery location. In consultation with DAHP and affected tribes, the project lead will determine the appropriate level of documentation and treatment of the resource. If federal agencies are involved, the agencies will make the final determinations about treatment and documentation.

Construction may continue at the discovery location only after the process outlined in this plan is followed, and DAHP (and the federal agencies, if any) determine that compliance with state and federal laws is complete.

APPENDIX B: CORRESPONDENCE

Lindsey Holdener <lindsey@aquaterracrc.com>

Technical Notification for the East 34th Street Bridge Deck Repair & Seismic Retrofit Project

1 message

Lindsey Holdener <lindsey@aquaterracrc.com> Tue, Oct 15, 2024 at 1:23 PM
To: Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterracrc.com>
Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterracrc.com>
Bcc: Brad Beach <beach.brad@nisqually-nsn.gov>, Shaun Dinubilo <sdinubilo@squaxin.us>, laura.murphy@muckleshoot.nsn.us, strudel@suquamish.nsn.us, THPO@yakama.com, DAHP@snoqualmietribe.us

Good Afternoon,

This is a technical notification and information request in support of a cultural resource assessment by ATCRC for the East 34th Street Bridge Deck Repair & Seismic Retrofit Project located at East 34th Street Bridgel, Tacoma, Pierce County WA, on Pierce County ROW (Google Maps link: (East 34th Street Bridge)). Attached below are maps of the project area.

ATCRC will be on site on October 17th, to complete the Historic Property Inventory for this project. This site was requested for archaeological assessment prior to construction by WSDOT. For this project, an updated historic property inventory will be completed for the bridge as the project aims to update the bridge itself. An APE memo has previously been submitted, reviewed and approved to WSDOT and DAHP for this project

The location is in a moderate to low risk area for precontact archaeological deposits, as defined by the DAHP. If there is any additional information about cultural resources or culturally sensitive areas that we should be aware of before fieldwork, we would appreciate any information you can provide. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding the project. Attached below is a map of the project location.

Regards,

--
Lindsey Holdener, B.A.; M.S. Candidate
Project Archaeologist (In training)
Lindsey@aquaterracrc.com
Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants
8525 Stoney Creek Lane SW
Olympia, WA 98512
(o) 360-754-2208
Available: Monday-Thursday 8am-5pm Friday 8am-12pm
www.AquaTerraCRC.com

2 attachments

34th Street_Aerial.jpg
442K

34th Street_24K.jpg
528K

Lindsey Holdener <lindsey@aquaterracrc.com>

Technical Notification for the East 34th Street Bridge Deck Repair & Seismic Retrofit Project

2 messages

Lindsey Holdener <lindsey@aquaterracrc.com> Tue, Oct 15, 2024 at 1:23 PM
To: Mike Shong <mike.shong@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>, "Jennifer M. Keating" <Jennifer.M.Keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>, Brandon Reynon <brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>
Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterracrc.com>, Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterracrc.com>

Good Afternoon,

This is a technical notification and information request in support of a cultural resource assessment by ATCRC for the East 34th Street Bridge Deck Repair & Seismic Retrofit Project located at East 34th Street Bridget, Tacoma, Pierce County WA, on Pierce County ROW (Google Maps link: (East 34th Street Bridge)). Attached below are maps of the project area.

ATCRC will be on site on October 17th, to complete the Historic Property Inventory for this project. This site was requested for archaeological assessment prior to construction by WSDOT. For this project, an updated historic property inventory will be completed for the bridge as the project aims to update the bridge itself. An APE memo has previously been submitted, reviewed and approved to WSDOT and DAHP for this project

The location is in a moderate to low risk area for precontact archaeological deposits, as defined by the DAHP. If there is any additional information about cultural resources or culturally sensitive areas that we should be aware of before fieldwork, we would appreciate any information you can provide. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding the project. Attached below is a map of the project location.

Regards,

--
Lindsey Holdener, B.A.; M.S. Candidate
Project Archaeologist (In training)
Lindsey@aquaterracrc.com
Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants
8525 Stoney Creek Lane SW
Olympia, WA 98512
(o) 360-754-2208
Available: Monday-Thursday 8am-5pm Friday 8am-12pm
www.AquaTerraCRC.com

2 attachments

34th Street_Aerial.jpg
442K

34th Street_24K.jpg
528K

---

postmaster@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov <postmaster@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov> Tue, Oct 15, 2024 at 1:23 PM
To: lindsey@aquaterracrc.com

Delivery has failed to these recipients or groups:

Jennifer M. Keating (Jennifer.M.Keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov)

The email address you entered couldn't be found. Please check the recipient's email address and try to resend the message. If the problem continues, please contact your email admin.

Diagnostic information for administrators:

Generating server: vmEX1.PTOI.Local

Jennifer.M.Keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov
Remote Server returned '550 5.1.10 RESOLVER.ADR.RecipientNotFound; Recipient not found by SMTP address lookup'

Original message headers:

```
Received: from vmEX3.PTOI.Local (172.19.11.108) by vmEX1.PTOI.Local
 (172.19.11.106) with Microsoft SMTP Server (version=TLS1_2,
 cipher=TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384) id 15.2.1544.4; Tue, 15 Oct
 2024 13:23:49 -0700
Received: from mail.puyalluptribe-nsn.gov (172.19.10.106) by vmEX3.PTOI.Local
 (172.19.11.108) with Microsoft SMTP Server (version=TLS1_2,
 cipher=TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384) id 15.2.1544.11 via Frontend
 Transport; Tue, 15 Oct 2024 13:23:49 -0700
X-ASG-Debug-ID: 1729023824-2332bd188a2270bc0001-DVLVLW
Received: from mail-pj1-f54.google.com (mail-pj1-f54.google.com [209.85.216.54]) by mail.puyalluptribe-nsn.gov
with ESMTP id d4t7mR0sqJZgGcM6 (version=TLSv1.3 cipher=TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 bits=256 verify=NO) for
<Jennifer.M.Keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>; Tue, 15 Oct 2024 13:23:44 -0700 (PDT)
X-Barracuda-Envelope-From: lindsey@aquaterracrc.com
X-Barracuda-Effective-Source-IP: mail-pj1-f54.google.com[209.85.216.54]
X-Barracuda-Apparent-Source-IP: 209.85.216.54
Received: by mail-pj1-f54.google.com with SMTP id 98e67ed59e1d1-2e2e2d09decso160910a91.1
        for <Jennifer.M.Keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>; Tue, 15 Oct 2024 13:23:44 -0700 (PDT)
DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=rsa-sha256; c=relaxed/relaxed;
        d=aquaterracrc-com.20230601.gappssmtp.com; s=20230601; t=1729023824; x=1729628624;
darn=puyalluptribe-nsn.gov;
        h=cc:to:subject:message-id:date:from:mime-version:from:to:cc:subject
         :date:message-id:reply-to;
        bh=pecFsRIG9sZrhlxeUS+gG6D6L7SUclQJwAvVEc9BCAs=;
        b=TATy0zLABhfcBB8YAJ/BH1he1hNwpN3t7HZQ9Zs4gnIPJtyzG8xgLbRDs/O34bZl3T
         bKGruSbnCyT5VaX92/aWMqAqiqz1gvVThmzFrt6Ker8tIwds204Bt/25Ug3LhjCLAhVh
         dIA4wIu4VDQzLyfK+Kou1NhpnST6avi7jU+Kuvxdpre4fqbdMeuMSMxc8m7D7nO8mmM+
```

HHebECvErT2hb3/0mc0ORjaF3QggClKAA0ZwsDXinaIY2LqXH9MSgKCbWhXqGve9p2vq
iAUawmkM2FDSJ1pA49zbrT6uvn/kv7UmFrbpyHT2Jv6xdDxKVkf0M1yPKa6hksnTDBMU
qvGg==
X-Google-DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=rsa-sha256; c=relaxed/relaxed;
d=1e100.net; s=20230601; t=1729023824; x=1729628624;
h=cc:to:subject:message-id:date:from:mime-version:x-gm-message-state
:from:to:cc:subject:date:message-id:reply-to;
bh=pecFsRIG9sZrhlxeUS+gG6D6L7SUclQJwAvVEc9BCAs=;
b=wr3m2/ITPwehJJA8oPpUpz4eHsQyLll82hi9iM9a3l2E9Mj5toIFPbO4Ng+9BUtDAq
wpCtIGn94WPNlaz0QVPl6An6CYugxJ/9gRU63DN2ysQW44QiUGZMphBajA4YoDk6ER6V
W9ZoWEgfDxU7L2JabHgjhlX6hoIJwNgB7Z1xl6iu5FyNg2lq9Mh/0NufUdpeZ7ZYW/DL
L7MR8MbupxTGkSrfr9SJbKH08grYS2pqOSOkR1YTkMijDWNuWotW06wKOoicS3Ld4nXF
URSizt+S68s/lBdXHP9cpKDLc5T9fustccdWfzvZoSm8e1pHkOA2FEzP47vMDPgixJ3d
6JeQ==
X-Forwarded-Encrypted: i=1; AJvYcCXChZOY/1q5Np6WKjyf8KB3fX51Ci6b4//868JkeIOSJO3qqax8L3WQhVo+XRIL9O/RezGd+/
a74J1UYWAUi4gfxMk=@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov
X-Gm-Message-State: AOJu0YwdLQM4mxqA/70hLZ0jk1bODEBoUkbuygbSeOwnPBMC/AR4EnwB
pR+oS9pyhPyb1k7Ul/LUo36XvXmuSIqJ2Lz26XRox3jkLRlUhYLE2XZU6UlUG8P3dZsbj6wQE+4
n1JaNL2P0yJUzFb2lP6uSPJmmlMsiZ4xSg1ea4w==
X-Google-Smtp-Source: AGHT+IEYHRKWL12Dj2UzQ9GEmBDHgPzvyJp1zDiYd1K0MivnT/PlE0oZs8Ao8B7Wv2XQeEDweub9/
ReAYlr3jjzz/XM=
X-Received: by 2002:a17:90b:1d8a:b0:2e3:109:5147 with SMTP id
98e67ed59e1d1-2e3aa18ac80mr2519126a91.17.1729023823644; Tue, 15 Oct 2024
13:23:43 -0700 (PDT)
MIME-Version: 1.0
From: Lindsey Holdener <lindsey@aquaterracrc.com>
Date: Tue, 15 Oct 2024 13:23:31 -0700
Message-ID: <CAPDTc9uixkZdVLzRaKWvMyZC6kVb1tz91mJp-s5qPCWrE24KYA@mail.gmail.com>
Subject: Technical Notification for the East 34th Street Bridge Deck Repair &
Seismic Retrofit Project
To: Mike Shong <mike.shong@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>, "Jennifer M. Keating"
<Jennifer.M.Keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>, Brandon Reynon
<brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>
X-ASG-Orig-Subj: Technical Notification for the East 34th Street Bridge Deck Repair &
Seismic Retrofit Project
CC: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterracrc.com>, Carson Golden
<carson.golden@aquaterracrc.com>
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="000000000000d1bf88062489ba0a"
X-Barracuda-Connect: mail-pj1-f54.google.com[209.85.216.54]
X-Barracuda-Start-Time: 1729023824
X-Barracuda-Encrypted: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
X-Barracuda-URL: https://172.19.10.20:443/cgi-mod/mark.cgi
X-Barracuda-BRTS-Status: 1
X-Virus-Scanned: by bsmtpd at puyalluptribe-nsn.gov
X-Barracuda-Scan-Msg-Size: 5082
X-Barracuda-Spam-Score: 0.00
X-Barracuda-Spam-Status: No, SCORE=0.00 using global scores of TAG_LEVEL=2.0 QUARANTINE_LEVEL=1000.0
KILL_LEVEL=3.0 tests=BSF_SC0_MISMATCH_TO, DKIM_SIGNED, DKIM_VERIFIED, HTML_MESSAGE
X-Barracuda-Spam-Report: Code version 3.2, rules version 3.2.3.131845
Rule breakdown below
pts rule name description
---- ---------------------- --
0.00 DKIM_SIGNED Domain Keys Identified Mail: message has a signature
-0.00 DKIM_VERIFIED Domain Keys Identified Mail: signature passes
verification
0.00 HTML_MESSAGE BODY: HTML included in message
0.00 BSF_SC0_MISMATCH_TO Envelope rcpt doesn't match header
Return-Path: lindsey@aquaterracrc.com

Original-Recipient: rfc822;Jennifer.M.Keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov
Final-Recipient: rfc822;Jennifer.M.Keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov
Action: failed
Status: 5.1.10
Diagnostic-Code: smtp;550 5.1.10 RESOLVER.ADR.RecipientNotFound; Recipient not found by SMTP address lookup
X-Display-Name: Jennifer M. Keating

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: Lindsey Holdener <lindsey@aquaterracrc.com>
To: Mike Shong <mike.shong@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>, "Jennifer M. Keating" <Jennifer.M.Keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>, Brandon Reynon <brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov>
Cc: Sarah Amell <sarah@aquaterracrc.com>, Carson Golden <carson.golden@aquaterracrc.com>
Bcc:
Date: Tue, 15 Oct 2024 13:23:31 -0700
Subject: Technical Notification for the East 34th Street Bridge Deck Repair & Seismic Retrofit Project
Good Afternoon,

This is a technical notification and information request in support of a cultural resource assessment by ATCRC for the East 34th Street Bridge Deck Repair & Seismic Retrofit Project located at East 34th Street Bridget, Tacoma, Pierce County WA, on Pierce County ROW (Google Maps link: (East 34th Street Bridge)). Attached below are maps of the project area.

ATCRC will be on site on October 17th, to complete the Historic Property Inventory for this project. This site was requested for archaeological assessment prior to construction by WSDOT. For this project, an updated historic property inventory will be completed for the bridge as the project aims to update the bridge itself. An APE memo has previously been submitted, reviewed and approved to WSDOT and DAHP for this project

The location is in a moderate to low risk area for precontact archaeological deposits, as defined by the DAHP. If there is any additional information about cultural resources or culturally sensitive areas that we should be aware of before fieldwork, we would appreciate any information you can provide. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding the project. Attached below is a map of the project location.

Regards,

--
Lindsey Holdener, B.A.; M.S. Candidate
Project Archaeologist (In training)
Lindsey@aquaterracrc.com
Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants
8525 Stoney Creek Lane SW
Olympia, WA 98512
(o) 360-754-2208
Available: Monday-Thursday 8am-5pm Friday 8am-12pm
www.AquaTerraCRC.com

2 attachments

34th Street_Aerial.jpg
442K

34th Street_24K.jpg
528K

Lindsey Holdener <lindsey@aquaterracrc.com>

Fwd: E 34th Street Bridge(s) Tacoma, WA

8 messages

Colin Higashi <colin@aquaterracrc.com> Mon, Jul 1, 2024 at 5:03 PM
To: Lindsey Holdener <lindsey@aquaterracrc.com>

FYI if they ask

Colin Higashi
Cultural Resources Specialist II

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants
Colin@AquaTerraCRC.com
8525 Stoney Creek Lane SW
Olympia, WA 98512
(d) 360.754.2208
(c) 425.209.6232
www.AquaTerraCRC.com

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **DAHP Support** <support@dahp.wa.gov>
Date: Mon, Jul 1, 2024 at 3:06 PM
Subject: RE: E 34th Street Bridge(s) Tacoma, WA
To: Jackey Anderson <jackey.anderson@aquaterracrc.com>
Cc: Jennifer Chambers <Jennifer@aquaterracrc.com>, Colin Higashi <colin@aquaterracrc.com>

Hello Jackey,

Thank you for bringing this to our attention, I am going to loop in Michael who manages the register here at DAHP. Unfortunately, he is on vacation and may take some time to respond. If this is more urgent, I can reach out to other folks for a quicker response.

Michael,

Please let me know if and how the mapping needs to be changed, and I can implement.

Many thanks,

Sam Belisle *(He/Him/His)*

GIS Analyst |

Email: support@dahp.wa.gov

Main Office: (360) 586-3065

Physical Address: 1110 Capitol Way South Suite 30, Olympia, WA 98501

Mailing Address: PO Box 48343, Olympia, WA 98504-8343

www.dahp.wa.gov

From: Jackey Anderson <jackey.anderson@aquaterracrc.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 26, 2024 2:53 PM
To: DAHP Support <support@dahp.wa.gov>
Cc: Jennifer Chambers <Jennifer@aquaterracrc.com>; Colin Higashi <colin@aquaterracrc.com>
Subject: E 34th Street Bridge(s) Tacoma, WA

External Email

Hello,

We are currently contracted to complete an APE memorandum for the 34th Street Bridge Deck Repair project, located at E 34th Street and Pacific Avenue, Tacoma. There are two historic-era bridges called the 34th street bridge, one is the "west" bridge from Pacific Avenue and one is the "east" bridge from B to D Street. The "west" bridge was constructed in the 1930s and the "east" was constructed in the 1940s (https://cdm17061.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p17061coll21/id/5242/rec/11).

From the description on the nomination form, the listed bridge is located at "Pacific to A" street; and the photograph appears to be the "west" bridge (https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/82004279). However,

on WISAARD, it appears the NRHP listed bridge (45PI663) mapped in the location of the "east" bridge, located from B to D street. The "west" bridge does not appear.

I believe this is just a mapping issue, but I wanted to check if DAHP considers either, or both, bridges part of the NRHP-listed Property, as the Tacoma register (https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/planning/historic-preservation/NominationDocs/Bridge%20-%20East%2034th%20Street%20Bridge.pdf) includes both bridges as one entry, and because of the location discrepancy.

Thanks,

Jackey Anderson

--

Jackey Anderson, MS, RPA

(she/her)

Project Archaeologist

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants

jackey.anderson@aquaterracrc.com

www.AquaTerraCRC.com

Availability: Monday and Wednesday 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Jackey Anderson <jackey.anderson@aquaterracrc.com> Wed, Jul 3, 2024 at 9:12 AM

To: DAHP Support <support@dahp.wa.gov>
Cc: Jennifer Chambers <Jennifer@aquaterracrc.com>, Colin Higashi <colin@aquaterracrc.com>, Lindsey Holdener <lindsey@aquaterracrc.com>

Hello,

Thanks for your response. We were initially hoping to submit our report by July 11th. Would this be near Michael's return or is he taking a longer absence?

The bridge should be mapped as described on the Inventory "Pacific to A Street." (highlighted in yellow, attached)

Thanks,
Jackey

On Mon, Jul 1, 2024 at 3:06 PM DAHP Support <support@dahp.wa.gov> wrote:

> Hello Jackey,
>
> Thank you for bringing this to our attention, I am going to loop in Michael who manages the register here at DAHP. Unfortunately, he is on vacation and may take some time to respond. If this is more urgent, I can reach out to other folks for a quicker response.
>
> Michael,
>
> Please let me know if and how the mapping needs to be changed, and I can implement.
>
> Many thanks,

Sam Belisle *(He/Him/His)*
GIS Analyst I

Email: support@dahp.wa.gov
Main Office: (360) 586-3065
Physical Address: 1110 Capitol Way South Suite 30, Olympia, WA 98501
Mailing Address: PO Box 48343, Olympia, WA 98504-8343
www.dahp.wa.gov

WA_PierceCounty_34thAveBridge_Tacoma.pdf
15907K

Jackey Anderson <jackey.anderson@aquaterracrc.com> Tue, Jul 23, 2024 at 8:13 AM
To: "Houser, Michael (DAHP)" <Michael.Houser@dahp.wa.gov>
Cc: "Jennifer@aquaterracrc.com" <Jennifer@aquaterracrc.com>, "colin@aquaterracrc.com" <colin@aquaterracrc.com>, "lindsey@aquaterracrc.com" <lindsey@aquaterracrc.com>, DAHP Support <support@dahp.wa.gov>

Thank you for clearing that up!

On Mon, Jul 22, 2024 at 4:17 PM Houser, Michael (DAHP) <Michael.Houser@dahp.wa.gov> wrote:

> Jackey:
>
> Good catch! That is super confusing! Those old nominations are always problematic. Looks like they came initially to NPS as two separate listings under a statewide MPD for bridges. Pacific to A street (1937) was listed no issues. East B to D Street (1948) had some issues because it was less than 50 years old in 1981-82. Further info was requested to justify exceptional significance. However, it looks like none of that was done... and I'm not seeing any verification that the 1948 portion was actually listed.
>
> So.. what does that means for us? Looks like we need to create to different HPIF's for each section and then move the NR boundary to the location of the west (1937) bridge.
>
> **Michael Houser** |*State Architectural Historian*
>
> Cell: 360.890.2634
>
> **Michael.Houser@dahp.wa.gov**
>
> *My weekly hours are 8am – 4:30pm, Mon-Fri*
>
> **Dept. of Archaeology & Historic Preservation |www.dahp.wa.gov**
>
> 1110 S. Capitol Way, Suite 30 |Olympia, WA 98501
>
> PO Box 48343 | Olympia WA 98504-8343
>
> Like DAHP on Facebook!
>
> *Please note that many DAHP employees are working from home. E-mail will be the best method of communication.*