

**OLSON FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES AND
TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PLACES ASSESSMENT
AUBURN, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

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Submitted to:
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ABSTRACT

Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services Limited (LAAS) conducted an archaeological resources and traditional cultural places assessment of the proposed Olson Farm Project for the White River Valley Museum. LAAS' archaeological resources and traditional cultural places assessment included archival and literature review, tribal consultation, agency consultation, field reconnaissance of the project area and production of this technical report. LAAS did not identify any hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period or historic Indian archaeological resources that may be significant, and did not identify any traditional cultural places through tribal consultation. LAAS recorded archaeological deposits associated with the Mary Olson Farm (45KI655) that are probably significant.

LAAS determined through review of environmental, geological, archaeological, historic and archival data, that the Olson Farm project area has a high probability for significant hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period, historic Indian and historic period non-Indian archaeological resources. The Olson Farm project area is in a canyon on the north side of the Green River characterized by resources that would have attracted hunter-fisher-gather groups. In addition, the landform may have functioned as a sheltered campsite and a natural travel corridor to resources in the higher elevations to the east. Ethnographically, two winter villages were less than two miles (3.2 kilometers) from the Olson Farm project area, indicating the Olson Farm project area was in the foraging radius of the two villages. During the historic period, Indians from as far away as Alaska traveled to the White River Valley to participate in the hop harvest. Alfred Olson, the owner of Olson Farm, grew hops on the property and may have hired Indian labor at harvest time. Indians may have camped in the project area during hop harvesting season. The project area was occupied by one Euroamerican family for over 90 years. There is a high probability for historic period archaeological resources associated with this occupation.

During field reconnaissance in the project area, historic period, low density yard deposits associated with the Olson family's disposal practices were identified between the west side of the farmhouse and the east side of the orchard. These resources are intact and are significant under Criterion D for their ability to provide information important to history or prehistory. A Washington State Archaeological Inventory Form was produced to record these deposits and will be appended to the National Register of Historic Places Registration form for the Mary Olson Farm (45KI655).

The Olson Farm is a historical property listed in the National Register of Historic Places and in the King County Landmarks List. Because of the high probability for significant archaeological resources in the Olson Farm project area and vicinity, professional monitoring of any ground disturbing activity is recommended.



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INTRODUCTION

The White River Valley Museum retained Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services Limited (LAAS), in July 2003, to conduct an archaeological resources and traditional cultural places assessment of the proposed Olson Farm project, Auburn, King County, Washington. The goals of the assessment were to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places that might be significant to develop estimates for the probability of hunter-fisher-gather, ethnographic period, historic Indian and historic period archaeological resources in the Olson Farm project area, and to relocate historic fencelines and the privy, if possible. The Olson Farm project area encompasses approximately 10 acres of a 60-acre parcel on the east side of the Duwamish-Green River, in the City of Auburn, King County, Washington. The project area is in the SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4 of Section 32, Township 22 North, Range 5 East, Willamette Meridian (Figure 1).

LAAS' archaeological resources and traditional cultural places assessment consisted of archival and literature review, consultation with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), field reconnaissance of the project area, and production of this technical report. We developed probabilities for hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period, historic Indian, and historic period non-Indian archaeological resources based on the environmental history of the project area and documented ethnographic and historic land use in the project vicinity.

The White River Valley Museum is rehabilitating the Olson Farm, an approximately 60-acre tract of land with a complex of historic farm buildings that are listed in the King County Landmarks List (KCLL) as the Magnus Johnson Farm and in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the Mary Olson Farm (45KI655). The property will be used for public interpretation and education, however, the current proposed Olson Farm Project involves work within the area of the historic buildings. The proposed Olson Farm Project will grade and reroute a historic driveway and grade an area around a historic barn to alleviate drainage problems. Part of LAAS' assessment is to relocate historic fencelines and the position of the historic privy, whose above ground structure is currently stored in the barn.

Historic archaeological resources associated with the Mary Olson Farm (45KI655) were identified in our assessment between the orchard and the east side of the house. These deposits are a low density scatter of secondary refuse and provide information about some of the refuse disposal practices during the Olson Farm occupation. These deposits are intact and are probably significant under NRHP Criterion D for their ability to provide information about disposal practices of early nineteenth century farming families in the Green River Valley. A Washington State Archaeological Inventory Form recording the yard debris was produced for the archaeological deposits (Appendix 3). No hunter-fisher-gather, ethnographic period or historic Indian archaeological resources or traditional cultural places that may be significant were identified during the field reconnaissance and archival research for the project area. However, the potential for such deposits remains high. Monitoring is recommended for all ground disturbing activities in the Olson Farm project area.

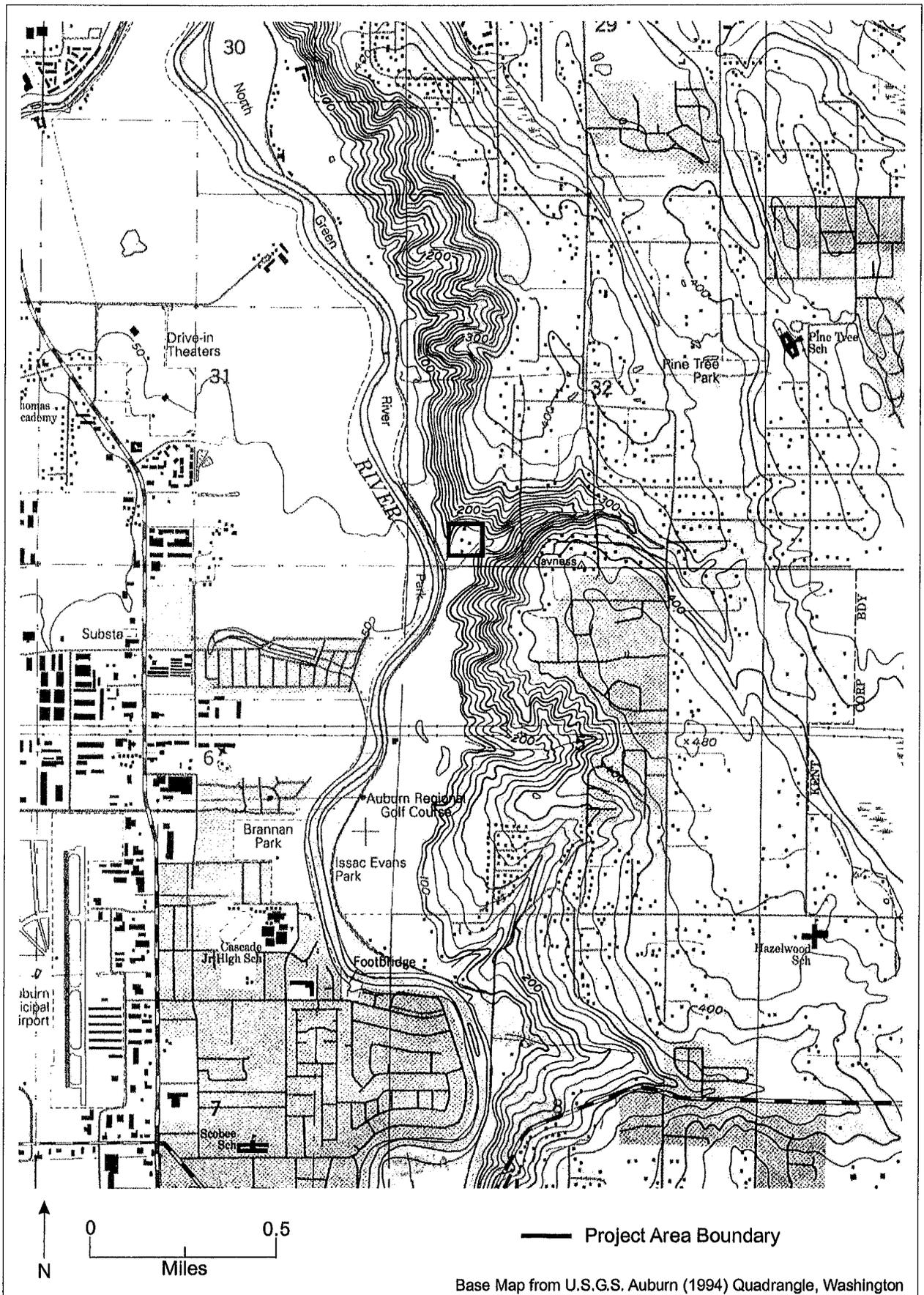


Figure 1. Location of the Olson Farm project area.

Because there is a high probability for intact hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period, historic Indian and historic period Euroamerican archaeological resources throughout the 60-acre Mary Olson Farm property, a cultural resource assessment is recommended for all areas outside those included in this assessment, before any ground disturbing activities are conducted on the property.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The White River Valley Museum proposes to reroute a historic driveway, rebuild the historic fenceline, and grade areas around a nineteenth century barn to alleviate drainage problems at the Mary Olson Farm (45KI655). The rerouted driveway will be extended along the western edge of the orchard to the caretaker's trailer in its new location southwest of the barn. Shallow subsurface grading will facilitate creation of the driveway and alleviate drainage problems (Figure 2). Since one of the goals of the White River Museum is to remain faithful to the original layout of the Olson Farm, the archaeological assessment will also attempt to determine the original site of the privy and the fenceline.

METHODOLOGY

LAAS developed probabilities for hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period, historic Indian and historic period archaeological resources in the project area based on environmental, archaeological, ethnographic, and historic data.

The Olson Farm is a historical property listed in the NRHP and in the KCLL. The methods of historical archaeology rely on the supplementation of field reconnaissance with other sources, such as historic documents, and other sources of information, such as oral histories. LAAS developed probabilities for historic period archaeological resources using oral histories and through examination of historic documents, such as probate records, deeds of sale, wills, historic maps and the United States Federal Census, as well as historic photographs.

LAAS conducted an archival review of environmental reports, ethnographic notes and manuscripts, histories, and historic maps of the Olson Farm project vicinity on file at LAAS, the White River Valley Museum, the Auburn Library, and the OAHF to develop estimates about hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period, historic Indian, and historic period non-Indian land use in the Olson Farm project area and vicinity. Ethnographies, local histories, and historic maps on file at LAAS were examined, including an Olson Farm Master Site Plan (Boyle Wagoner Architects 2000). LAAS also consulted with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, to determine if traditional cultural places are in the project area and to collect information about historic Indian land use.

We use the term hunter-fisher-gatherer to describe the Indian people who lived in Puget Sound prior to the arrival of the Euroamerican settlers, regardless of their tribal associations. We have consulted with local Indian Tribes for many years to determine an appropriate term to describe their ancestors. Indian people do not want their ancestors to be called prehistoric people, which is an ethnocentric term. We routinely use the term hunter-fisher-gatherer to refer to Indian

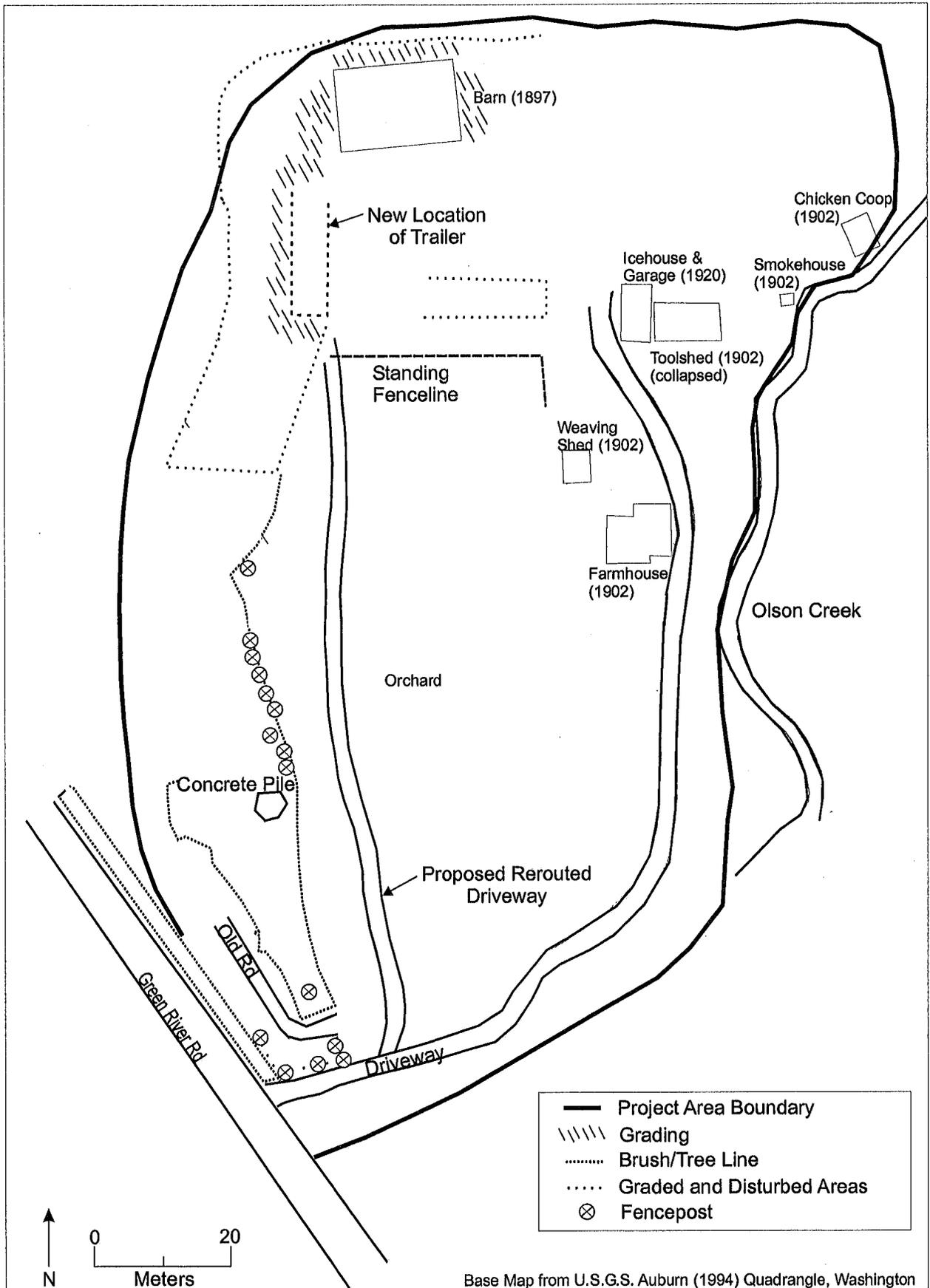


Figure 2. Proposed Olson Farm Project.

people who inhabit environments in the interior of the United States. Tribes in Puget Sound suggested the addition of "fisher" to the descriptor "hunter-gatherer" to reflect the importance of fishing among the Puget Sound Tribes. Puget Sound Indian people view themselves as fishermen as well as hunters and food gatherers.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

Gretchen Kaehler, LAAS Archaeologist, sent a consultation letter describing the project and delineating the project area to John Daniels, Sr., chairman of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and to Donna Hogerhuis, Cultural Resource Specialist for the tribe, on September 17, 2003 (Appendices 1 and 2). On October 1, 2003, Ms. Kaehler called Donna Hogerhuis to solicit comments regarding historic Indian use and traditional cultural use of the Olson Farm project area. Ms. Hogerhuis (personal communication 2003) stated that as far as she knew, no cultural resource studies had been conducted in the Olson Farm project area and that the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe was very interested in work taking place in the Olson Farm project area. Ms. Hogerhuis stated (personal communication 2003) that she would like a tribal monitor to accompany the LAAS archaeologist during fieldwork at the Olson Farm. Arrangements were made to meet the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe monitor at the Olson Farm project area on the day of fieldwork.

AGENCY CONSULTATION

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LAAS archaeologists conducted a records search at the OAHP to identify archaeological resources studies conducted in the Olson Farm project area, and for hunter-fisher-gatherer or historic period archaeological sites within or near the project area vicinity. LAAS also spoke with Stephenie Kramer, Assistant State Archaeologist, about the fact that Olson Farm had been given a Smithsonian site number, 45KI655, although only the above ground buildings and structures had been recorded. According to Ms. Kramer, the Smithsonian site number was given to Olson Farm because the buildings were listed in the NHRP. Ms. Kramer stated that if archaeological resources were identified that were associated with the Olson family, a site form could be produced as an addendum to the NHRP form using the same site number (Stephenie Kramer, Assistant State Archaeologist, personal communication 2003).

KING COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LAAS spoke to Charlie Sundberg, Preservation Planner, King County Historic Preservation Program. Mr. Sundberg stated that the King County Landmarks Commission is very interested in the rehabilitation of the Olson Farm buildings and site, and asked to be kept abreast of the current project.

ENVIRONMENT

The Olson Farm project area is in an area known historically as Olson Canyon, a level area surrounded on the east, north, and south by a canyon with steep hills and ridges. The project area includes an alluvial fan formed by Olson Creek and floodplain sediments deposited on the west end of the alluvial fan by the Duwamish-Green River. The landform is unique because it formed in a small cove on the east side of the Duwamish Embayment, a marine fjord, that occupied the contemporary Duwamish-Green River Valley. After the retreat of the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet around 15,000 years ago, the trough, carved by the keel or base of the glacier, filled with the marine waters of Puget Sound (Dragovitch et al. 1994; Porter and Swanson 1998). Approximately 5,700 years ago, the Duwamish Embayment gradually filled with sediment from the Osceola Mudflow, an enormous lahar that flowed down the face of Mount Rainier. The Osceola Mudflow not only changed the drainage pattern of the White River (now Green River), but provided sediment that was transported by the White River and Green River to gradually fill the Duwamish Embayment.

Prior to 5,000 years ago, the Olson Farm project area was a small marine cove at the edge of the Duwamish Embayment with a marine littoral environment. A small delta extended into the embayment formed of glacial deposits eroded by ancestral Olson Creek. By approximately 5,000 years ago, the Duwamish Embayment, in the project area vicinity, filled with alluvial sediment transported by the White River. The surface area of Puget Sound was one to two meters below contemporary sea levels around 4,400 years ago, so floodplain surfaces in the project area would have been three to six feet below contemporary ground surface (Dragovitch et al. 1994). The ancestral delta of the Duwamish-Green River formed an estuarine marsh habitat with distributory channels in the project vicinity (Dragovitch et al. 1994). By 4,400 years ago, the Olson Farm project area consisted of salt marshes that were inundated by the Green River during the winter.

Over the past 4,400 years, the ancestral delta of the Duwamish-Green River prograded or moved north as the ancestral Duwamish-Green River deposited sediment that was eroded from the Enumclaw Plateau and Mount Rainier. The environment in the project area vicinity changed from an estuarine delta marsh to a river floodplain. Depending on the position of the main channel of the ancestral Duwamish-Green River through time, the project area was adjacent to riparian main channel levees, or away from the channel backwater marshes.

The geomorphic processes that formed and modified the Olson Farm project area within the last 2,000 years are largely alluvial in nature. Contemporary soils in the Olson Farm project area consist of Alderwood and Kitsap series soils on the steepest portions of the sloping canyon walls. The floodplain on the floor of the canyon, where most of the buildings and structures stand, consists of a Mixed Alluvial soil characterized by sandy silt with gravels, pebbles and cobbles (Boyle Wagoner Architects 2000). Erosion of Kitsap and Alderwood series soils, as well as alluvial sediments from the overflow of Olson Creek at the east side of the canyon, have formed the Mixed Alluvial soils that characterize the project area and created the alluvial fan. The west end of the alluvial fan is mantled with fine-grained alluvium deposited during floods.

Along with the location, the Olson Farm project area has resources that would have been attractive to hunter-fisher-gather groups. Early surveyors (United States Surveyor General 1867), recorded vegetation only along section lines, between Sections 32 and 33 and Sections 33 and 34, but the notes indicate that vegetation in the mid-1800s included cedar, fir, maple and salal. Chinook (*Onchorynchus kisutch*), coho (*Oncorynchus tshawyscha*) and chum salmon (*Onchorynchus keta*) comprised historic period runs in the project area as well as odd year runs of pink salmon. Historically, pink salmon (*Onorynchus gorbushcha*) have been rare in the Duwamish-Green River drainage since the 1930s (Williams et al 1975; Lane 1973:17). The uplands surrounding the project area are home to deer (*Odocoileus* spp.), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), and bear (*Ursus americanus*). Riparian mammals are present, such as beaver (*Castor canadensis*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) and racoon (*Procyon lotor*). Olson Creek, on the east wall of the canyon, was historically home to runs of salmon and trout. Ducks and other waterfowl were available along the Duwamish-Green River and in flood stage swamps and floodplain lakes. Marshes and flood stage swamps in the lower Duwamish-Green River valley served as an important wintering and migration ground for waterfowl (Lewarch et al. 1996).

In addition, the walls of the canyon protect the interior from wind providing a sheltered camping locale with easy access to riverine resources. The Olson Canyon is a natural travel corridor from the floodplain to higher elevation glacial outwash driftplain surfaces to the east. The uplands east of Olson Canyon would have been available to hunter-fisher-gatherer groups approximately 14,000 years ago and the interior of the canyon would have available after 5,000 years ago.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

LAAS archaeologists conducted an archival and literature review of previous archaeological resources studies within the vicinity of the Olson Farm project area by reviewing reports and archaeological site forms on file at OAHP and LAAS, to aid in identifying recorded sites in or near the project area and to estimate the likelihood for hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period, historic Indian and historic period non-Indian archaeological resources based on the association of archaeological sites in the vicinity, and with a comparable environmental history.

Olson Farm Archaeological Resources and Traditional Cultural Places Assessment

Table 1. Archaeological Studies and Sites Recorded Within Four Miles (6.4 Kilometers) of the Olson Farm Project Area.

Author(s)	Year	Report Title	Cultural Resources Identified	Eligibility Status
Holmes and Possehl	1963	45KI141. University of Washington Archaeological Field Forms Site Survey Form	Dugout canoe repaired with square nails and lashing	Not evaluated
Shoff	1969	45KI174H-Avord's (sic) Landing. Master Site File	Steamship Landing	Listed in WHR
Shoff	ca. 1969	Alvord's Landing. National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form	Steamship Landing	Listed in WHR
Hansen	1971a	45KI207H-White River Massacre Site. Master Site File	Location of Brannan Cabin	Listed in WHR
Hansen	1971b	White River Massacre Site/Brannan Cabin Site. National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form	Location of Brannan Cabin	Listed in WHR
Parametrix Incorporated	1976	Environmental Monitoring of the Auburn-Kent Sewer Interceptor Construction: Archaeological Survey and Associated Literature Review of Section II	None	Not applicable
Maas	1979	Streambank Erosion Demonstration Project, King County, Washington, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance	None	Not applicable
Dalan et al.	1981	Cultural Resource Overview and Reconnaissance: Green River Flood Damage Reduction Study	Remains of Jeffs Homestead/Farm (not recorded)	Not applicable
Robinson	1984	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Green River Bridge Replacement Project King County, Washington (TAD 305)	None	Not applicable
Robinson	1986	A Cultural Resources Survey of SR 181: SR 181 to Green River Bridge, King County, Washington	None	Not applicable
Robinson	1989	Archaeological Monitoring of Green River Replacement Project, King County, Washington	None	Not applicable
Larson et al.	1994	Mill Creek Drainage Basin Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) Cultural Resources Overview Draft Final Report	Ninety-five previously recorded historic period archaeological sites	Not applicable
Palmer and Cecil	1995	King County Landmarks Registration Form for Johnson, Magnus Farm/Olson, Alford Farm, Olson Canyon Farm	Olson Farm buildings and structures	Eligible for KCLL
Stallings	1995	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Green River Trail, Phase II King County, Washington	None	Not applicable
Iversen et al.	2000	Port of Seattle, Seattle Tacoma International Airport Master Plan, Proposed Third Runway Archaeological Resources and Traditional Cultural Places Assessment, King County, Washington.	None	Not applicable
Lentz	2000	Mary Olson Farm (45KI655). National Register of Historic Places Registration Form	Farmstead structures recorded	Eligible for NRHP
Forsman et al.	2001	Proposed Riverpointe Project, Archaeological Resources and Traditional Cultural Places Assessment, City of Auburn, King County, Washington	Foundations, concrete slabs, fish pond, wooden house (not recorded)	Not evaluated
Schwarzmliller and Schalk	2002	Cultural Resource Survey of the River Park Property	Historic Farmstead (not recorded)	Not applicable
Cooper	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment of Spring PCS Cell Tower Site SE54XC004B-Site 45KI511.	Chipped stone, debitage, and formed tools	Eligible for NRHP†
Cooper	2003	The Holgate Site (45KI511). Washington State Archaeological Site Inventory Form	Lithic tools, debitage. flakes, FMR, charcoal	Eligible for NRHP
Nelson	2003	Jeffs Farm (45KI680). Washington State Archaeological Site Inventory Form	Historic, hunter-fisher-gatherer and/or ethnographic period artifacts	Not evaluated

WHR-Washington Historic Register
 KCLL-King County Landmarks List
 NRHP-National Register of Historic Places
 FMR-Fire Modified Rock
 †-Author's Opinion

No cultural resource studies have been undertaken within the project area, although the Olson Farm buildings and structures have been recorded and the site is eligible for listing in the NRHP (Lentz 2000), and the King County Landmarks List (Palmer and Cecil 1995). Holmes and Possehl (1963) recorded an intact dugout canoe, Site 45KI41, eroding from the west bank of the Green River approximately 1.75 miles (2.8 kilometers) south of the Olson Farm project area. The canoe displayed adze marks typical of ethnographic construction. The canoe had been repaired with both lashing and square nails. While the nails suggested a historic origin for the canoe, the lashing techniques may indicate an earlier origin.

The Holgate Site (45KI511) lies on a riverine terrace 0.3 miles (0.5 kilometers) east of the confluence of Big Soos Creek and the Green River, and 3.25 miles (five kilometers) southeast of the Olson Farm project area. The site is an upland hunter-fisher-gatherer camp with charcoal, fire modified rock (FMR), and lithic flakes (Cooper 2003).

Shoff (1969, ca. 1969) recorded A(l)vords' Landing Site (45KI174H) on the west bank of the Green River. Thomas Alvord was a prominent settler in the area and the steamship landing was the furthest upriver landing in the White River Valley. The White River Massacre/Brannan Cabin Site (45KI1207H) was recorded by Hansen (1971a, 1971b). In 1855, Nelson, a local leader among the Green River people, led a group of Indians through the White River Valley attacking homesteads and killing nine people in response to the terms of the Treaty of Point Elliott. The William Brannan, George King, and Harvey Jones homesteads were attacked. The Donation Land Claims of George King and Harvey Jones were immediately west of the project area on the west bank of the Green River.

Dalan et al. (1981) noted the remains of the Richard Jeffs farm during a cultural resource overview and reconnaissance, but did not record them. Nelson (2003) recorded the Jeffs Farm (45KI680), including a possible privy associated with Euroamerican occupation and artifacts, such as a possible trade bead, marine shell, FMR and a lithic flake. The Dick Jeffs farm was the site of a winter village (Figure 3) that had already been established before the Jeffs arrived. Richard "Dick" Jeffs was married to a Klickitat Indian woman named Mary, and he and his wife lived on the farm until their deaths in 1908 and 1911, respectively. Between the 1870s and mid 1890s, the Jeffs Farm was one of the largest hop growing farms in the White River Valley. Indians from across Puget Sound were often involved in hop harvesting during the peak years of hop farming and frequently camped on the properties of local hop farmers (Lentz 1990:30).

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PLACES STUDIES

An examination of OAHF records did not identify any traditional cultural places studies that have been undertaken in or near the Olson Farm project area.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The proposed Olson Farm Project is in the aboriginal territory of the Stkamish, also referred to as the Lower White River people, and the Skopamish, known as the Green River people (Ballard 1951:1:173; Lane 1973:7). The Stkamish lived in villages on the White (now Green)

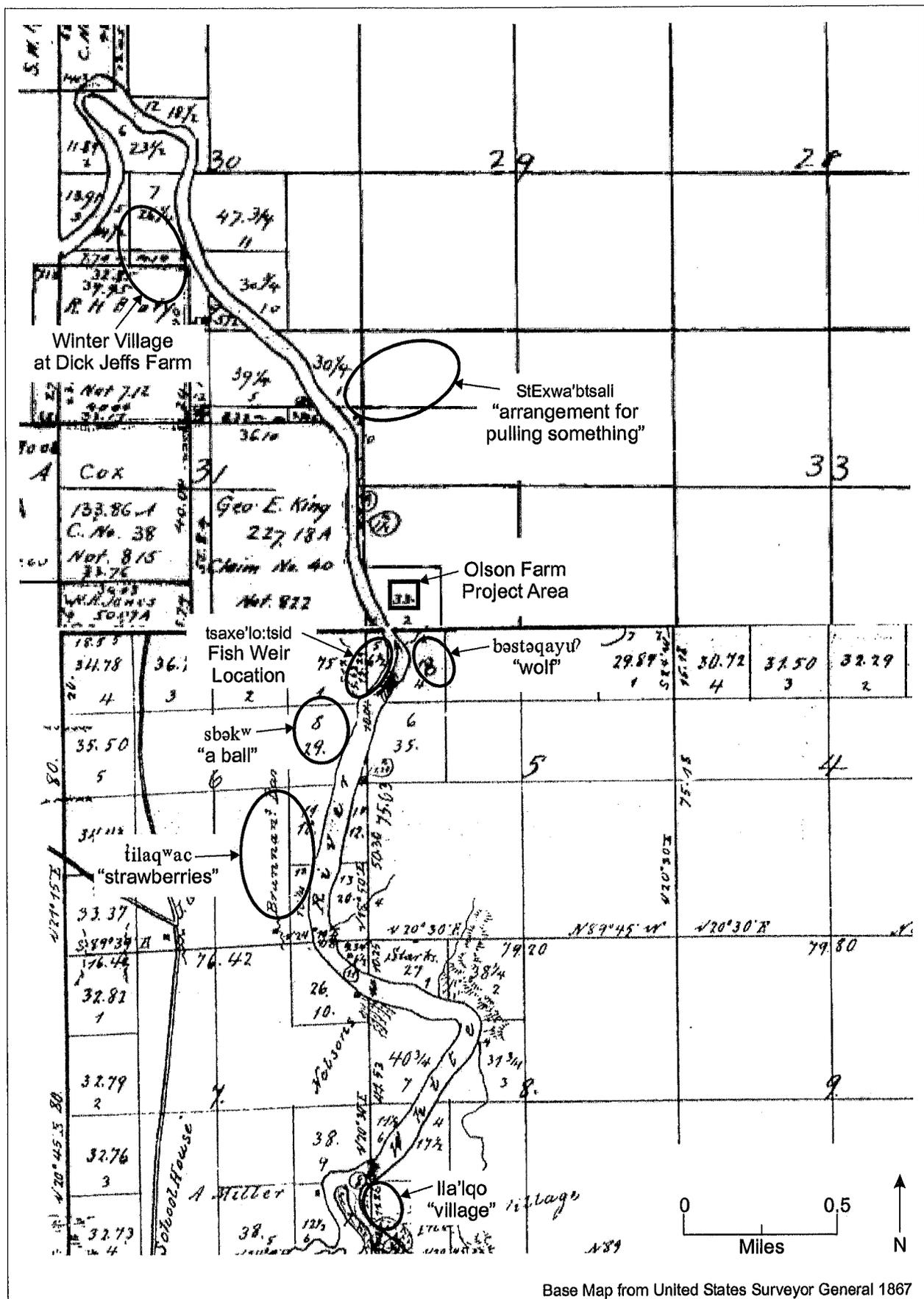


Figure 3. Ethnographic place names and winter villages in the vicinity of the Olson Farm project area (after Ballard 1951; Hilbert et al. 2001; and Waterman ca. 1920).

River below the former confluence of the Green and White Rivers near the present cities of Auburn and Kent. The Skopamish lived in villages at the former Green and White River confluence, and above the confluence on the lower and middle course of the Green River above present Auburn.

One Stkamish village and one Skopamish village are within two miles (3.2 kilometers) of the proposed Olson Farm Project (Waterman ca. 1920). Ethnographers recorded a cluster of winter plank houses dating from the historic period, on the west bank of the Green River, on the former Jeffs hop farm, approximately one mile (1.6 kilometers) northwest of the Olson Farm project area (Ballard 1951:1:105). This Stkamish winter village "had already been built by the time of first white settlement" and was described as "quite a resort for the Indians" (Ballard 1951:1:104). The Skopamish village of Ila'lqo, approximately 1.75 miles (2.8 kilometers) south of the project area, was located at the White/Green River confluence (Ballard 1951:1:104). The Stkamish and Skopamish people lived in winter houses made from cedar planks supported by large log house posts deeply set into the ground. Single or multiple family groups occupied winter homes and used them as the center for economic, ceremonial and cultural activity. Families gathered and stored dried foods such as salmon, clams, berries, land game, and roots during late summer and fall for use during the winter months and in trade.

Salmon was the primary resource used by the Stkamish and Skopamish. Salmon runs annually ascended the White (now Green) River and its tributaries. The Stkamish and Skopamish constructed sophisticated fish weirs from hazel, ironwood, and cedar branches to snare salmon in rivers and streams (Ballard 1957:38-40). Salmon were also speared from canoes or by fishermen wading in the river. Waterman (ca. 1920) described tsaxe'lo:tsid, a fish weir on the west bank of the White (now Green) River, 0.25 miles (0.4 kilometers) from the proposed Olson Farm Project (Figure 3). Ballard (1951:1:156-157) also described a salmon weir that was "set up during hop picking season. It was right on the boundary between the James Boys and David Hart's farms." Ballard's description of the historic salmon weir places it in the same vicinity as Waterman's (ca. 1920) tsaxe'lo:tsid fish weir. In addition to salmon, the Stkamish and Skopamish gathered a variety of other plant and animal foods, including, but not limited, to deer, elk, waterfowl, clams, oysters, crabs, roots and berries. The ethnographic place, tilaq^wac, meaning "strawberries," was near the Olson Farm project area and was recognized for its abundance in strawberries (Waterman ca. 1920).

Other ethnographic place names near the Olson Farm project area (Figure 3) include a ball-playing ground known as sbək^w, which means "a ball," located on "a level flat on the west side of the river," approximately 0.75 miles (1.2 kilometers) southeast of the Olson farm project area (Hilbert et al. 2001:146; Waterman ca. 1920:174). The aboriginal ball game, called shinny, was probably played at sbək^w. The ethnographic place name, StExwa'btsali, or "arrangement for pulling something", was described by Waterman (ca. 1920:174) as a skid road where Indians dragged logs down the steep hillside. A third ethnographic place, 0.25 miles (0.4 kilometers) south of the Olson Farm project area, was bəstəqayu?, meaning "wolf" (Waterman ca. 1920; Hilbert et al. 2001:146). At this place, a wolf was changed into a large stone by the Transformer, a supreme being that formerly roamed the earth and changed animals and humans into stone and other geographic features.

The Stkamish and the Skopamish both signed the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott. The terms of the treaty required Indians to move to reservations in order to open their land for non-native settlement. Originally the Stkamish and the Skopamish, as well as the Duwamish, were assigned to the Port Madison Indian Reservation in Suquamish. Later, the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation was established, and many of the descendants of the Stkamish, Skopamish, and Duwamish are now members of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe.

HISTORY

The Olson Farm project area has been shielded from development by the walls of Olson Canyon and remains much as it did when the buildings were constructed in the late 1890s and early 1900s. Alfred Olson, Sr. arrived in the White River Valley sometime in the 1870s. His name is present on the 1876 Federal Census for Meeker Precinct, Washington Territory (United States Department of the Census 1876).

Alfred Olson, Sr. was born in the village of Asmule, Or Parish, Dalsland, Sweden in 1850. Dalsland is a province in southwestern Sweden now known as County Alsford. Alfred Olson immigrated to America with the intention of purchasing land. He did not buy the property immediately, but worked on a neighboring farm as an employee of farmer James R. Stark (United States Department of the Census 1876). Alfred Olson brought with him \$1200 in gold coins with which to make his land purchase (Ramstead 1999). Olson purchased a 73-acre tract of land from Norwegian immigrants Halvor and Juliana Nelson in October of 1879. Halvor Nelson, a blacksmith, his wife and two children had moved to Yakima, Washington after selling their property and were residing there as of 1880 (United States Department of the Census 1880). The sale of the property included:

two cows, one calf, two three year old steer yoke and 2 log chains, one set of blacksmith tools, carpenters tools, one waggon (sic), one box stove and pipe, one bedstead, three chairs, one cupboard, plates and cups, 6 each, all the lumbar in the sawmill yard, all the hay in the barn four tons more or less, 15 head of hogs (sic), one and one half dozen chickens, one boat in all value \$150. (Olson Deed of Sale 1897).

Nelson had built a sawmill on the property and had begun logging the thick timber on the surrounding hills. The property must have also included the log cabin occupied by the Olson family before the farmhouse was built in 1902. Although the cabin is not mentioned specifically, there is mention of "all other buildings" (Olson Deed of Sale 1897). Neighboring farmer, Richard (Dick) Jeffs witnessed the signing of the deed of sale.

Alfred Olson's future wife, Mary K. Anderson, was also born in Asmule, Or Parish, Dalsland, Sweden, but did not immigrate to the United States at the same time as Alfred. Mary's family operated a cottage industry in Sweden and Mary had to remain to help run the family business (Ramstead 1999). Mary Anderson immigrated to Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1882 and then married Alfred Olson and moved to his farm on Green River in 1883. The couple had two children, Anna Soffee Olson born September 8, 1885 and Alfred Carl Olson, born June 22,

1887. Alfred Olson, Sr. soon converted the sawmill to a gristmill and it was used by many of the neighboring farmers. An unpublished manuscript by Charles H. Ballard, son of the founder of Auburn, Dr. Levi Ballard, describes the location of the mill on the Olson farm. "In the later years there was a mill put in a little below the Stark place, on the east side of the White River (the Olson grist mill)" (Bagley 1929:1:696). The millstones for grinding were made from large rocks found on the Olson property (*Auburn Globe Republican* 1935). The extent to which Alfred Olson, Sr. was involved in direct operation of the gristmill is not known. He seems to have spent the majority of his time in farming pursuits. The list of property from the probate court records after his death, lists only farm produce, livestock and household goods as assets and nothing associated with a gristmill, sawmill or lumber (Probate Court of King County, Washington Territory 1887).

Alfred Olson died in 1887, leaving his wife and two small children \$300 in a Seattle bank account, the farm property, and a hop crop valued at \$100 and livestock and other produce (Probate Court of King County, Washington Territory 1887). Together with the cash on deposit in the bank, the estate totaled just under \$2000. Mary Olson was also running a boarding house, although when she started this practice, how long she continued, and where the boarders stayed is unknown. Probate records show an income from a boarding house as well as from the sale of farm produce.

Hops are usually harvested from late August to September. Alfred Olson died in early August of 1887 suggesting that Mary Olson was responsible for the hop harvest that year, as well as the harvest of apples and potatoes. A later document dated 1888 indicates \$244 from the sale of hops. An acre of hops yielded approximately 150 pounds of hops. Hop prices in 1882 ranged from \$0.18 to \$1.08 per pound. Hop prices reached their peak in 1882 and stayed at around \$1.00 per pound with minor fluctuations until 1890 (Lentz 1990). The price of \$244 for a hop harvest assuming \$1.00 per pound, suggests that a little under two acres of Olson's property was devoted to hop farming. After the death of her husband, Mary Olson's brother John Anderson came to reside with her on the farm. In 1893, Mary Olson returned to her home in Sweden, with her two children and brother. She returned to the farm on Green River Road in 1895, the same year she married Eric Magnus Johnson, a Swedish immigrant who had arrived in the country in 1885.

According to Olson family friend, Doris Ramstead, Eric Magnus Johnson was an alcoholic who had married Mary Olson, at least partially in hopes of getting her farm (Ramstead 1999). Before Alfred Olson, Sr. died in 1887, he dictated a will that made his wife Mary his executrix and sole heir as long as she remained his widow. If she married again, lawful parts of the property were to go immediately to each of the children. When Mary Olson remarried, the farm passed to the children. Mary Olson was determined that her second husband not receive any part of ownership of the farm and she sought legal advice on the matter (Ramstead 1999). The farm remained in the Olson name as evidenced by the 1920 Census (United States Department of the Census 1920) that lists Alfred Olson as head of the family and a dairy farmer and E. M. Johnson as a laborer on the farm.

Anna and Alfred Olson continued to live on the farm after the death of their mother Mary Johnson and stepfather, Eric Magnus Johnson, in 1938 and 1935, respectively. Alfred and Anna never married, although they were not reclusive. Oral histories state that the siblings went to dances and parties in the city of Kent and that Alfred was a well-known and well-liked man in the area (Gallie, Sr. 1994, Ramstead 1999). Anna had artistic aspirations and talent. Mary Olson's family were weavers in Sweden where they ran a cottage industry. Mary Olson taught her daughter Anna to weave at a young age, on a large loom that was located in the hallway at the top of the stairs in the 1902 farmhouse. However, the lint from the weaving became a problem as it floated through the air to land on the family's furniture and food. Hence, a separate weaving shed was built northeast of the house and the loom was installed there. Anna Olson wove rag rugs that she eventually sold to J.C. Penney's Department Store in Kent. She also drew pencil sketches and she wanted to go to New York to study art. But her stepfather, Magnus Johnson, would not allow her to go to New York. She spent a year in Seattle in 1907 as a domestic (Ramstead 1999), but after a year, she returned to the farm and remained there until shortly before her death in 1971.

Alfred Carl Olson, Jr. continued to run the farm growing sufficient food and raising enough stock to be self-sufficient. He raised veal calves and these calves seem to have been the main source of his cash income. In the 1920s he purchased a Packard automobile and the garage was built about the same time. In 1922, Anna started selling her rugs at the newly opened J.C. Penney's department store in Kent so a degree of financial stability must have been evident at the time. Alfred ran the farm with help from his mother Mary and his sister Anna and with horsepower instead of machinery. Alfred continued to live on the farm until he was too old to care for himself and moved in with relatives in Des Moines, Washington, where he died in 1980.

The Johnson/Olson family and their farm received unwanted notoriety in 1902 when escaped outlaw Harry Tracy held the family at gunpoint in their log cabin for twelve hours while E.M. Johnson the stepfather was sent to Tacoma to buy more guns and ammunition for Tracy. The family was held captive throughout the day until Johnson returned with a .45 revolver and ammunition. Harry Tracy rode away on one of the Olson's horses, which he later set free to return to the farm. Tracy later committed suicide to avoid capture.

By the 1970s, the property was being managed by a second cousin as rental property. Horse owner, John Anderson, lived at the property during the 1970s and he added horse stalls to the barn (Palmer and Cecil 1995).

The Olson Farm was purchased by the City of Auburn in 1994 with the intention of using it for public recreation and interpretation.

IMPLICATIONS FOR LAND USE AND PROBABILITY FOR HUNTER-FISHER-GATHERER, ETHNOGRAPHIC PERIOD, HISTORIC INDIAN, AND HISTORIC PERIOD NON-INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

LAAS developed probabilities for archaeological resources in the project area based on environmental, geological, historical, and archival information. The project area has a high probability for significant hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period, historic Indian, and historic period non-Indian archaeological resources. The Olson Farm project area is in a small canyon at the east edge of the Duwamish-Green River. The canyon encompasses a level area where the farmstead is situated and is surrounded by slopes on the east, south, and north. Canyon walls protect the canyon from extreme weather. Olson Creek flows west at the north edge of the canyon. Olson Creek supported runs of silver, pink, and humpback salmon in the past, and still has a few salmon and trout runs, although not to the degree seen in previous years (Patricia Cosgrove, personal communication 2003).

The alluvial fan in Olson Canyon was probably available to hunter-fisher-gatherers by 5,000 years ago although the glacial outwash driftplains surrounding the floodplain would have been available for occupation by 14,000 years ago. Prior to 5,000 years ago, an alluvial fan projected into the Duwamish Embayment. The west end of the fan had an intertidal zone with shellfish and other marine littoral resources. Terrestrial resources were available by traveling up Olson Canyon to the glacial outwash driftplain east of the marine shoreline. Archaeological resources dating prior to 4,400 years ago may be buried beneath recent alluvium or may occur on bluff edges above the former Duwamish Embayment. By 4,400 years ago, the project area would have been adjacent to the estuary of the ancestral Duwamish-Green River. The combination of available resources in terms of fish, plants and terrestrial animals in concert with the protection of the canyon would have enticed hunter-fisher-gatherers as a camping and resource processing area. The top of the steep sloping canyon walls also provided a vista or lookout point for most of the valley and Green River. Confluences of freshwater streams such as Olson Creek with the Duwamish-Green River are high probability areas for hunter-fisher-gatherer fishing camps. Significant hunter-fisher-gatherer resources may also be present at the head of the canyon. These resources may be campsites with stone tools and chipping debris, FMR, charcoal, postmolds from drying racks, and fish and mammal remains representing hunting, fishing and processing. The project area would have been used as a resource acquisition locality by hunter-fisher-gatherer groups.

Ethnographically, the area in the vicinity was used for resource procurement. Two winter villages were within a two mile (3.2 kilometer) radius of the project area. A fish weir was on the west bank of the White (now Green) River 0.25 miles (0.4 kilometers) from the project area. The runs of salmon in Olson Creek and proximity to the banks of the Green River also indicate the area would have been a prime place for camping, fishing, and processing. The hills around the canyon would have provided an excellent vantage point for hunting, as well as an upwind location to track game such as deer and elk.

During the historic period, winter “houses” were located at Dick Jeffs hop farm approximately one mile (1.6 kilometers) north of the Olson Farm project area on the west bank of the Green River (Ballard 1951:1:104. A fish weir was located 0.25 miles (0.4 kilometers) from the project area according to Ballard (1951) (Figure 3). Another fish weir was set up on the site of Dick Jeffs hop farm during the hop harvesting season. Hop harvesting season in the late 1800s drew Indians from across the Puget Sound to participate in the harvest and ensuing celebrations (Flewelling 1990:46). Most farmers in the White River Valley in the late 1800s engaged in hop farming and farmers often utilized Indians as a source of labor during harvest season so Indians may have camped on the Olson property to help with a few days of work before moving on to Dick Jeffs larger farm for a longer season of hop picking.

The probability for significant historic period non-Indian archaeological resources is high. The Olson Farm is listed in the NRHP and the KCLL. Intact archaeological deposits relating to the Olson occupation and use of the area are likely to be extant. The probability for such deposits is high given the nature of the project area. The Olson farm was occupied continuously by a single family for a period of approximately 90 years. Because of the nature of the occupants, the project area was not extensively modified or modernized through the use of farm machinery or the installation of electricity or phone lines. Deposits may exist in the form of garbage pits containing tin cans and glass, privy deposits containing household refuse, and yard areas which may contain secondary refuse scatter. Working areas and special use areas such as the interior and perimeters of the barn, the smokehouse, garage, toolshed and their peripheries, may contain intact subsurface deposits. A 1939 aerial photograph of Olson Canyon, the farm and surrounding fields indicates that a farmyard/work area existed between the barn and garage. This area may contain a low to moderate density of secondary yard debris. The areas surrounding the farmhouse may have been a high traffic area and may contain low density secondary refuse.

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PLACES

No traditional cultural places were identified in the Olson Farm project area through consultation with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe.

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

FIELD METHODS

A systematic and opportunistic field reconnaissance of the Olson Farm project area was conducted on October 9, 2003, by LAAS archaeologists Gretchen Kaehler and Nichole Gillis (Figure 4). Ms. Kaehler and Ms. Gillis were accompanied by James Cross, Sr., monitor for the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, for most of the day. LAAS archaeologists conducted a pedestrian walkover of the entire project area before beginning the excavation of subsurface shovel probes. A 40-meter (131-foot) trench for utility lines to the new location of the caretaker’s trailer had been excavated several days before LAAS archaeologists arrived in the project area. LAAS

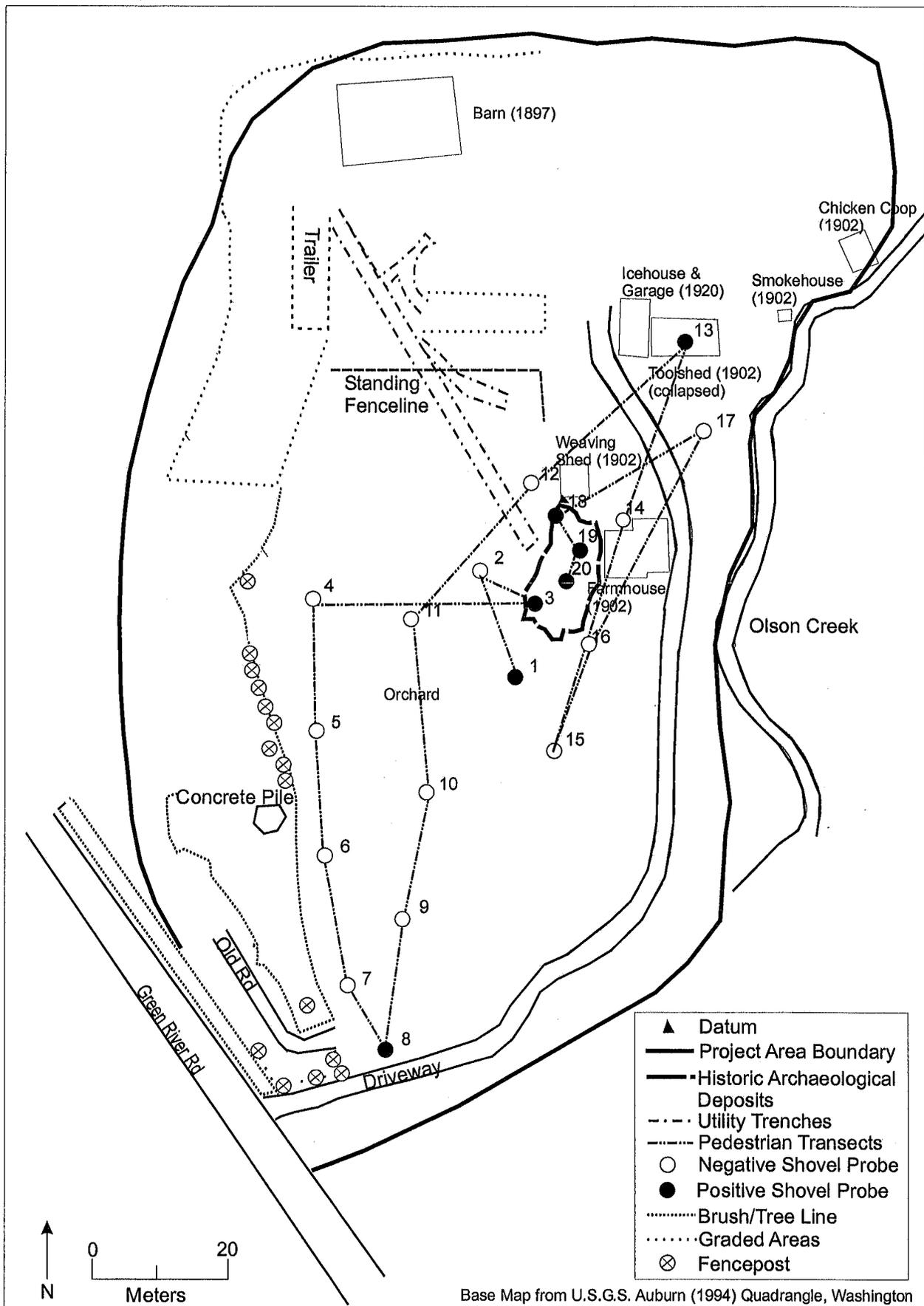


Figure 4. Location of shovel probes and pedestrian transects in the Olson Farm project area.

archaeologists examined the spoil heaps on either side of the trench for evidence of archaeological resources. In addition, an area that was the site of a collapsed building, the smokehouse, the chicken coop, and the interior of the barn were examined.

A systematic survey of the location of the proposed driveway extension was conducted by placing shovel probes 20 meters (65 feet) apart throughout the orchard along the path of the proposed driveway (Figure 4). Additional shovel probes were placed at the edge of the current driveway, around the house, within the orchard, and in the building footprint of the collapsed toolshed. Shovel probes were also placed in areas of divergent vegetation. Areas of vegetation that deviate from the normal on-site vegetation may indicate the site of previous structures, dumps, or privies.

Shovel probes were straight-sided and were 30 to 35 centimeters (12 to 14 inches) in width and ranged in depth from 28 to 63 centimeters (11 to 25 inches) below ground surface. All soils from shovel probes were screened through 1/8" hardware cloth mounted on a shaker screen. LAAS archaeologists recorded observations regarding vegetation, subsurface stratigraphy, soils, and disturbances, on LAAS Shovel Probe Forms, Daily Tracking Logs and Photography Logs. All forms and photographs are on file at LAAS.

Table 2. Shovel Probe Results, Olson Farm Project Area.

Shovel Probe No.	Depth in centimeters	Munsell Color	Soil Description	Cultural Resources Identified
1	52	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Silty loam with 40% subrounded to subangular gravels, pebbles and cobbles	Mammal bone fragments
2	31	10YR 2/2 very dark brown to 10 cm then 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish-brown	Silty loam with 40% subrounded to subangular gravels, pebbles and cobbles to 10 cm then darker silty loam with large cobbles and less gravels	None
3	42	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish-brown to 42 cm then 2YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown	Silty loam with gravels and pebbles to termination at glacial till	Brick fragment, decayed mammal bone, fence staple, composite roofing or flooring fragments
4	52	10YR 4/2 dark grayish-brown	Alluvial sandy silt with 20% small gravels	None
5	63	10YR 4/3 brown	Alluvial silty sand with 20% small gravels	None
6	48	10 YR 4/2 dark grayish-brown	Alluvial sandy silt with 20% small gravels	None
7	49	10YR 5/4 yellowish-brown	Alluvial sandy silt with 30% pebbles and gravels	None
8	28	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish-brown	Compacted sandy loam with pea gravels	Plastic fragment, white earthenware fragment
9	45	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish-brown	Alluvial sandy silt with pebbles and gravels	None
10	52	10 YR 4/3 brown	Alluvial sandy silt with 30% small pebbles	None
11	43	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish-brown	Alluvial sandy silt with 30% small pebbles and gravels	None
12	50	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Alluvial silty sand with 50% gravels and cobbles	None

Olson Farm Archaeological Resources and Traditional Cultural Places Assessment

Table 2. Shovel Probe Results, Olson Farm Project Area (continued).

Shovel Probe No.	Depth in centimeters	Munsell Color	Soil Description	Cultural Resources Identified
13	41	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	Alluvial silty loam with 20% subangular to subrounded pebbles and cobbles	Plastic container fragment, coal, salmon hyomandibular bone
14	52	10YR 4/3 brown	Alluvial sandy silt	None
15	50	10 YR 2/2 very dark brown	Coarse silty sand with 20% pebbles, 10% pebbles and 5% cobbles	None
16	36	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty loam with 20% pebbles and cobbles	None
17	41	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty loam with 20% pebbles and cobbles	None
18	27	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Sandy silt with 40% pebbles and gravels	Three fragments of white earthenware, one canning jar fragment, one suspender buckle, two flower pot fragments
19	41	10 YR4/3 brown	Sandy silt with 30% subangular to subrounded cobbles, pebbles and gravels	Unidentified metal piece, lamp chimney glass, stoneware crock fragments
20	40	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Sandy silt with 30% subangular to subrounded cobbles, pebbles and gravels	.22 gauge rimfire cartridge case with "P" headstamp

FIELD RESULTS

Historic period archaeological resources relating to the Olson family occupation that are probably significant were identified between the east edge of the orchard and the west side of the house. A few historic period artifacts were identified within the toolshed footprint and the utility and septic line trenches, but these lacked integrity of place and location. No hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic or historic Indian archaeological resources that may be significant were identified.

Vegetation in the project area ranged from short grasses that are kept mowed to control emergent shrubs, to historic period and newly planted fruit trees in the orchard. Overstory at the edge of the project area contains bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Understory, which is confined to the brushline along the edges of the canyon, includes dense himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) and swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*).

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A low density deposit of historic period debris including broken ceramics, canning jar glass and metal artifacts was identified between the eastern edge of the orchard and the western edge of the house (Figure 4). The archaeological deposits are probably significant and are most likely the remains of secondary refuse disposal in which small items such as broken glass and ceramics and other unuseable items are deposited in areas adjacent to the house.

Diagnostic artifacts in the yard deposits included an aqua glass canning jar finish fragment and a .22 caliber rifle cartridge with a headstamp. The canning jar finish fragment included a

protuberance on the shoulder that was made to hold a wire bale. This bail would have fitted over a glass lid with a rubber gasket for hermetic sealing. This type of closure on canning jars was introduced around 1900 and used until at least the 1960s although small decorative jars with this type of closure are still produced today. The .22 caliber rimfire rifle cartridge case was headstamped with a "P" for the Peters Cartridge Company. The Peters Cartridge Company operated from 1887 to 1934 when it was absorbed by Remington (Berge 1980:224). Rimfire cartridges were gradually replaced with centerfire cartridges after 1900. By 1933, Remington only listed 17 different caliber weapons that used rimfire cartridges (Berge 1980:225).

A Washington State Archaeological Site Form was prepared to supplement the NRHP form for the historic buildings and structures (Appendix 3). The resources are probably significant because they provide information important to history. The yard debris is important because it includes information that adds to specific knowledge of the Olson family and some of their disposal practices. In a broader sense, it provides information about the disposal patterns of Euroamerican farming families in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

DRIVEWAYS

No significant archaeological resources were identified during the assessment of the proposed historic driveway rerouting through the orchard (Figures 2 and 4). A small sherd of undecorated white earthenware was identified in Shovel Probe (SP) 8 (Figure 4). The ceramic fragment was in disturbed soils and is therefore not significant. Soils associated with the driveway appear to have been disturbed by as much as one horizontal meter (3.3 feet) on either side of the existing driveway. This driveway has most likely been modified and regraded more than once. Annual flooding events would have necessitated corrections and alterations of the drive during the Olson family occupation. Intact archaeological resources may be present under the driveway bed and outside of an approximately one meter (3.3 feet) area on either side of the driveway.

While no significant archaeological resources were identified in the area of the proposed driveway rerouting, the potential for such resources still exists. The orchard has been relatively undisturbed with only sporadic grazing by cattle in the historic period. In addition, the orchard was fenced during the Olson's occupation (Gallie, Sr. 1994) and cattle were only occasionally allowed in to keep the grass down. Significant hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period or historic Indian resources may be present under alluvial deposits in the orchard. The probability for historic period non-Indian archaeological resources is also high since the privy may have been placed within the orchard at some point in the past.

UTILITY AND SEPTIC LINE TRENCHES

LAAS archaeologists examined backdirt from the excavation of a sewer line and utility line trench for the caretaker's trailer. The septic line trench was approximately 12 meters (40 feet) long and was between the base of a 1970s concrete septic system and the caretaker's trailer (Figure 5). The caretaker's trailer was relocated from northeast of the weaving shed to the base of the slope at the west side of the canyon approximately 18 meters (60 feet) south of the barn (Figure 4). Ms. Kaehler and Ms. Gillis observed a saw-cut mammal long bone, colorless bottle



Figure 5. Septic line trench to the new location of the caretaker's trailer, Olson Farm project area. View facing north.

glass, shoe leather and a stoneware vessel fragment in the trench between the septic tank and the trailer. Electric line trenches measuring 17 meters (56 feet) and 10 meters (32 feet) respectively, connected with the septic line trench. The first electric line trench extended from an electrical conduit approximately 12 meters (39 feet) northeast of the weaving shed, to the septic line trench. The second electrical line trench extended from seven meters (23 feet) northeast of the septic trench with a five meter (16 foot) branch from the former site of the caretaker's trailer. The backdirt from the first trench contained bricks and brick fragments including a partial fragment of a handmade sand-struck brick with a full thumbprint at the corner (Figure 6).

BARN

The LAAS archaeologists examined excavations for the replacement of support posts or plinths in the interior of the circa 1897 barn. The excavations for the support posts were approximately 1.22 meters (4 feet) square in width and roughly 36 centimeters (14 inches) in depth. The soil was mixed alluvial sandy silt with a high (greater than 50 percent) cobble concentration. The cobbles were five to seven centimeters (two to three inches) in size and interspersed throughout the excavation. The soil stratigraphy appeared homogenous with no organic layer on the surface indicating that the barn floor was thoroughly cleaned at some point after the livestock had been removed. No hunter-fisher-gatherer or historic period archaeological resources were visible in the exposed walls.

The LAAS archaeologists also examined the graded area behind the barn. The graded area was saturated with runoff from the north and east slopes of the canyon. Several sawhorses were present as well as wood debris from the rehabilitation of the barn's interior. No archaeological resources were noted in the graded area.

TOOLSHED

The toolshed that stood at right angles to the present garage collapsed in 1999. The debris from the collapsed building had been removed and only the building footprint remains with a partial native stone pier foundation. Surface examination of the area revealed a secondary refuse scatter of mammal trap parts, miscellaneous unidentified metal bits, unburned coal, carbon battery rods and modern debris. A single shovel probe, SP 13, was placed in the interior of the building footprint (Figure 4). Items identified from the shovel probe backdirt included a hard plastic bracket, unburned coal fragments, possible FMR, and a large coho salmon (*Onchorynchus kitsuch*) hyomandibular bone (Figure 7). The hyomandibular is one of the more robust bones in the salmon's head and tends to preserve well. According to a 1939 tax assessment (King County Assessor 1939), the toolshed possessed a board floor. Oral histories (Gallie, Sr. 1994; Ramstead 1999), as well as gas fixtures in the farmhouse indicate that the Olson family used manufactured gas for lighting. Carbide gas power involved the production of acetylene gas in a generator. Gallie, Sr., (1994), a family friend, states that the generator was housed in this building at one time. The presence of unburned coal in the deposits may indicate that the building housed or was heated by a coal stove or a coal-powered generator or boiler prior to the installation of the acetylene gas generator. Alternately, coal may have been stored in the building for use elsewhere. After the Olson family acquired their car in the 1920s and built



Figure 6. Handmade brick in utility trench.



Figure 7. Contents of Shovel Probe 13. Clockwise from left: coal, FMR, salmon hyomandibular, and plastic bracket.

the new garage to house it, the toolshed may have been used for miscellaneous purposes ranging from storage to processing animal skins and meat. Fish and mammal meat may have been prepared in the building and then taken to the smokehouse less than eight meters (26 feet) south of the toolshed. The building is designated as a "toolshed," although, according to Doris Ramstead (1999), the Olson family kept their wagon there before the purchase of the car. It has also been speculated that this building may have been the original barn on the property (Patricia Cosgrove, personal communication 2003).

FENCELINES

At least three types of fencing existed at the Olson Farm, based on historic 1930s photographs: hop pole fencing, split-rail fencing and board and wire fencing.

Oral histories document a fence line surrounding the orchard. Arnold Gallie, Sr. (1994) states that the dairy cows occasionally grazed in the orchard. A 1936 aerial photo shows a fenceline extending from the southwest corner of the barn following the west boundary of the orchard to Green River Road. Another segment of fenceline also originates at the northeast corner of the barn and continues east along the base of the north canyon wall. According to measurement of the air photo, the fence extended 46 meters (150 feet) to the east and then continued along the historic drive to the road. According to Arnold Gallie, Sr. (1994), the entire farmyard was fenced and the cattle were allowed to graze throughout the farmyard. The orchard was fenced off and the cattle were only allowed in that area to keep the grass down.

Historic photographs also show more decorative fencing around the front of the house and between the house and driveway.

PRIVY

The above ground structure for the privy used by the Olson family is currently stored in the barn. Privies, also called "necessary houses" or "out-houses" (Noble and Cleek 1997:139), were often located downwind and away from the house to control the odor, but close enough for use at night or during inclement weather. Fragrant bushes, such as lilacs, were often planted near privy locations.

The privy at Olson Farm was probably moved more than once and was most likely built to be transportable. It may or may not have been located near the house in the early period and chamberpots might have been used at night. Arnold Gallie, Jr. who visited Anna and Alfred Olson in the 1960 and 1970s, stated that the privy was "at the east edge of the orchard behind the house" (Gallie, Jr. 1999). No evidence of a privy pit was identified during field reconnaissance in this area. A concrete septic tank had been installed in the 1970s during John Anderson's occupation and this was exposed by the excavation of the sewer line trench (Figures 8 and 9). The septic system might have been placed in the same area as the privy. By the 1960s, both Anna and Alfred were elderly and the privy would probably have been placed close to the house during that time. Buried privy pits from previous locations of the privy may exist in the project area. Privy pits would be evidenced by dark, organic soils, possibly alternating



Figure 8. 1970s concrete septic tank exposed by trenching line.



Figure 9. Electrical and septic trenches. View facing south.

with layers of lime and possible household refuse such as bottles, broken dishes and other discarded items.

CONCLUSIONS

Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services Limited (LAAS) conducted an archaeological resources and traditional cultural places assessment for the Olson Farm Project in the City of Auburn, King County, Washington. The archaeological and traditional cultural places assessment included consultation with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, a records search at the OAHP, a review of records, oral histories and historic photographs on file at the White River Valley Museum, and field reconnaissance of the approximately 10-acre Olson Farm project area. LAAS developed a probability model for hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period, historic Indian and historic period non-Indian archaeological resources in the project area, and tested this model through field reconnaissance. Traditional cultural places in the project area were assessed through consultation with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe.

LAAS determined through archival review, prior to conducting the field reconnaissance, that the Olson Farm project area had a high probability for hunter-fisher-gatherer and ethnographic period archaeological resources associated with seasonal resource procurement such as salmon and trout fishing. The landform that contains the Olson Farm project area, Olson Canyon, was available for hunter-fisher gatherer use by 5,000 years ago and offered a variety of riverine and terrestrial resources as well as sheltered camping areas and access to fresh water from Olson Creek and various un-named springs. Ethnographic data indicates that ancestral bands of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe utilized the land along the White (now Green) River and its tributaries establishing winter villages and exploiting a variety of resources including fish, plants and terrestrial mammals. LAAS did not identify any hunter-fisher-gatherer or ethnographic period archaeological resources in the Olson Farm project area.

LAAS determined through a review of histories, oral histories, historic photographs and newspaper articles, and historic legal documents, that the Olson Farm project area had a high probability for significant historic Indian and historic period non-Indian archaeological resources. Historic Indians continued to camp and utilize resources in the vicinity of the project area in conjunction with wage labor during the hop harvesting season. The Olson Farm project area also has a high probability for significant historic period archaeological resources associated with the occupation of the project area by the Olson family, Swedish immigrants who lived and farmed the project area for over 90 years.

Significant historic archaeological resources associated with the Olson family are present in the project area. A low density yard scatter between the orchard and the east side of the farmhouse is associated with the Olson family and suggests that small household refuse was discarded in the side yard. Trash pits and the remains of other demolished buildings may be extant in the project area. These resources provide important evidence about life and land use at the Olson

Farm. For example, field results suggest that the Olsons followed a pattern of refuse disposal in which small, unuseable household objects were scattered on the west side of the house at the edge of the orchard. Mammal bone found in the utility trench may be indicative of home butchering practices. The presence of handmade bricks in the spoils from the utility line suggests early buildings or other structures. Remains from the sawmill/gristmill may be present along Olson Creek, as well as evidence of a flume at the higher elevations of the creek. Historic photos show a hog scalding scaffolding and historic documentation indicates that the family kept pigs for consumption. Gallie, Jr. (1999) said that a cold house was located between the weaving shed and the northeast corner of the house (Figure 10). This cold house was used to store meat. A 1939 aerial photograph shows a structure between the barn and the garage. While this structure is no longer extant, archaeological resources associated with the structure may remain and can provide information about the structure and its use. The area of the weaving shed was also the site of the log cabin that the Olson family occupied for over twenty years before the farmhouse was built in 1902.

Because of the way the Olson family farmed and used the land, the potential for significant archaeological resources remains high. Farming was accomplished through man and horsepower, which has a lower impact than mechanized farming equipment on subsurface archaeological resources. The potential for intact hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period and historic Indian archaeological resources remains high even after prolonged Euroamerican occupation. Field reconnaissance identified archaeological resources associated with the Olson family in the form of yard scatter on the west side of the farmhouse. These deposits are intact and provide information on the disposal practices of the Olson family and are probably eligible for listing in the NRHP. The fact that these deposits have remained intact for a period of over 50 years, bolsters the prediction that significant archaeological resources may be present in the Olson Farm project area and on the Olson Farm property in general. Figure 10 presents the high probability area for historic archaeological resources in the Olson Farm project area.

Boundaries of the estimated high probability area were developed based on historic resources identified in the utility line trench and shovel probes and through the examination of oral histories and historic photographs of the property that indicate areas of intensive use, the location of demolished buildings or previous locations of buildings or structures that have been moved. Hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period and historic Indian archaeological resources may be present within or outside of these areas.

LAAS did not identify any traditional cultural places within the Olson Farm project area during consultation with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe.

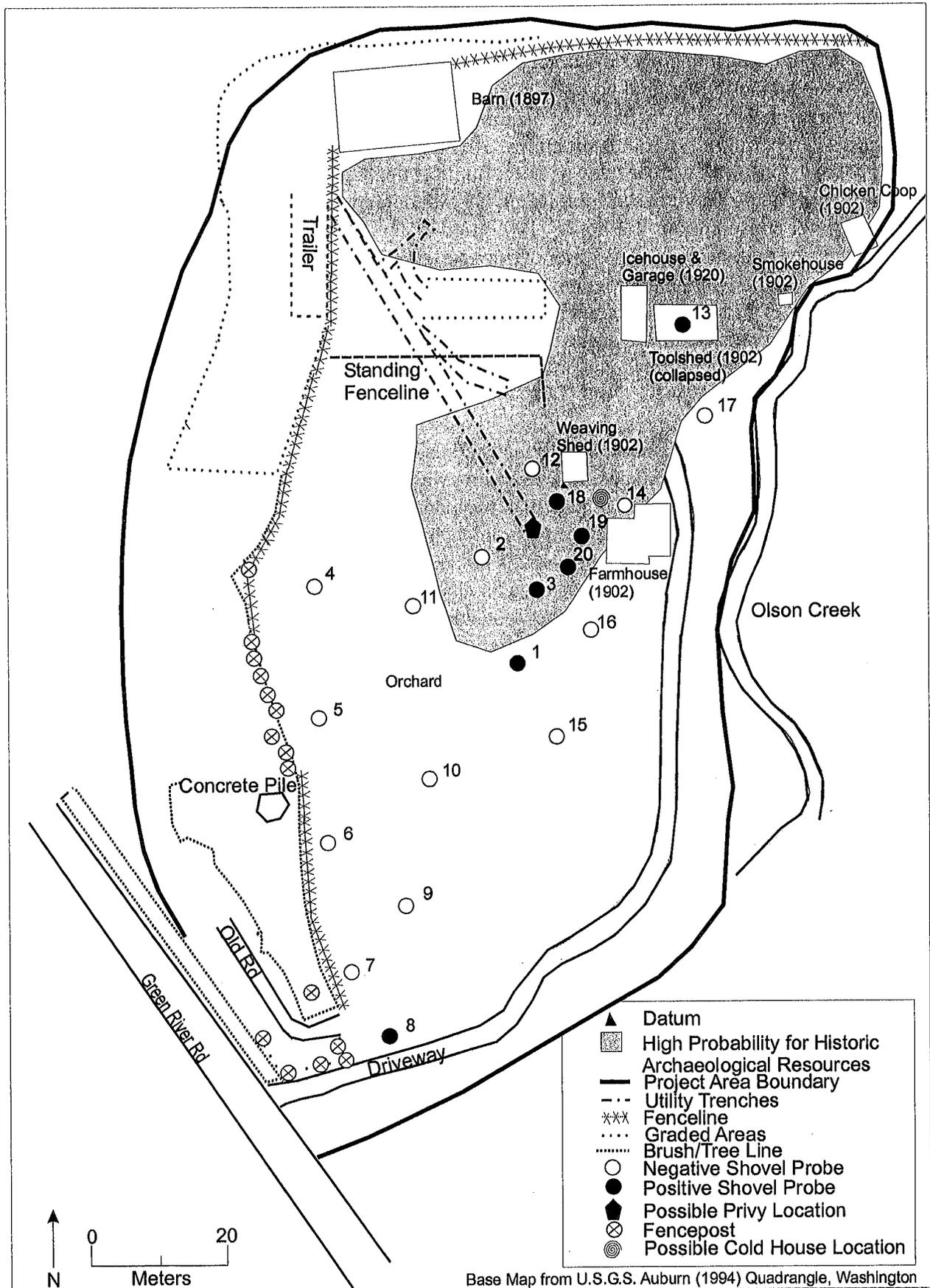


Figure 10. Predictive model for historic archaeological resources in the Olson Farm project area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- LAAS recommends that a professional archaeologist monitor all ground disturbing activities including, but not limited to, grading and regrading, excavation for utility lines and tree removal and replanting trees in the orchard. Excavations for foundations, fenceposts, drainage improvements or support posts within buildings should also be monitored.
- Because of the high probability for significant hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic period, historic Indian and historic period non-Indian archaeological resources any ground disturbing projects on the 60-acre Olson Farm property outside of the area assessed for this project, should have a cultural resource assessment prior to the commencement of any project that includes ground disturbance.
- In the event that hunter-fisher-gatherer or historic period archaeological deposits and/or human remains are inadvertently discovered during construction excavation in any portion of the proposed Olson Farm project area, ground disturbing activities should be halted immediately in an area large enough to maintain integrity of the deposits. The City of Auburn, the White River Valley Museum, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the OAHP and a professional archaeologist should be immediately notified. Treatment of the archaeological deposits would be coordinated through consultation among these parties.

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APPENDIX 1

INDIVIDUALS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

Individuals and Agencies Contacted

Cosgrove, Patricia, Director, White River Valley Museum, meeting, September 26, 2003, October 9, 16, 2003.

Cross, James Sr., Monitor, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, meeting, October 9, 2003.

Daniels, John Jr., Chairperson, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, letter, September 17, 2003.

Hogerhuis, Donna, Cultural Resource Specialist, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, letter, September 17, 2003; telephone, October 1, 2003.

Kramer, Stephenie, Assistant State Archaeologist, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, telephone, October 8 and November 6, 2003.

Sundberg, Charlie, Preservation Planner, King County Historical Preservation Program, telephone, November 4, 2003.

Weaver, Bob, Archaeologist, telephone, October 15, 2003.



APPENDIX 2

TRIBAL CORRESPONDENCE

LARSON
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
LIMITED

September 17

John Daniels Jr.
Chairperson
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
39015 172nd Avenue SE
Auburn, Washington 98002-9763

Subject: Olson Farm Archaeological Resources and Traditional Cultural Properties Assessment

Dear Mr. Daniels:

Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services Limited (LAAS) was retained by the White River Valley Museum to conduct an archaeological and traditional cultural places assessment of the proposed Olson Farm Project, City of Auburn, Washington. The Olson Farm Project consists of modifications to a portion of a 60.6-acre parcel of land owned by the White River Museum. Modifications will include shallow grading, re-routing of a historic drive and the creation of a new driveway in the area of extant farm buildings. The Olson Farm is a Euroamerican farmstead containing six buildings, an orchard and fields, dating between 1897 and 1930. The Olson Farm project area is on the east side of the Green River in Section 32, Township 22 North, Range 5 East, Willamette Meridian, King County, Washington (Figure 1). The White River Valley Museum proposes to utilize the Olson Farm property for public interpretation, recreation and use.

The White River Valley Museum has retained LAAS for this cultural resource assessment to obtain information about Euroamerican use of the project area and to assure that no significant hunter-fisher-gatherer or historic archaeological resources will be disturbed during the grading. Tribal consultation is being conducted for this project to identify traditional cultural use areas and/or historic and ethnographic use of the project area.

LAAS' archaeological and traditional cultural place assessment for the project currently consists of field reconnaissance, archival and literature review, and production of a technical report. We are gathering existing archaeological, historic, ethnographic, and historic Indian data from the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the White River Valley Museum. However, we are aware that the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe may have information gathered from elders regarding the project area and/or the Tribe may currently use areas for traditional cultural activities near the proposed project.

We encourage the Muckleshoot Tribe's cultural representative to contact us if the Tribe has

7700 PIONEER WAY
SUITE 101
GIG HARBOR
WASHINGTON
98335-1164
TEL: [253] 858.1411
FAX: [253] 858.1410

Mr. John Daniels Jr.
September 17, 2003
Page 2

information that might be useful in the assessment, or if the Tribe has comments or concerns regarding the project area. We also understand that traditional cultural use areas are private, but would welcome the opportunity to work with the Tribe regarding incorporation of this type of information in a secure and respectful manner. Please contact us at 1-888-631-6131 or at gkaehler.laas@attglobal.net at your earliest convenience if you would like to discuss the matter further. Otherwise, Gretchen Kaehler from LAAS will contact the Tribe's cultural representative within the next week.

Sincerely,



Lynn L. Larson
Principal Investigator

LLL/GK

cc: Donna Hogerhuis, Cultural Specialist, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
Patricia Cosgrove, Museum Director, White River Valley Museum

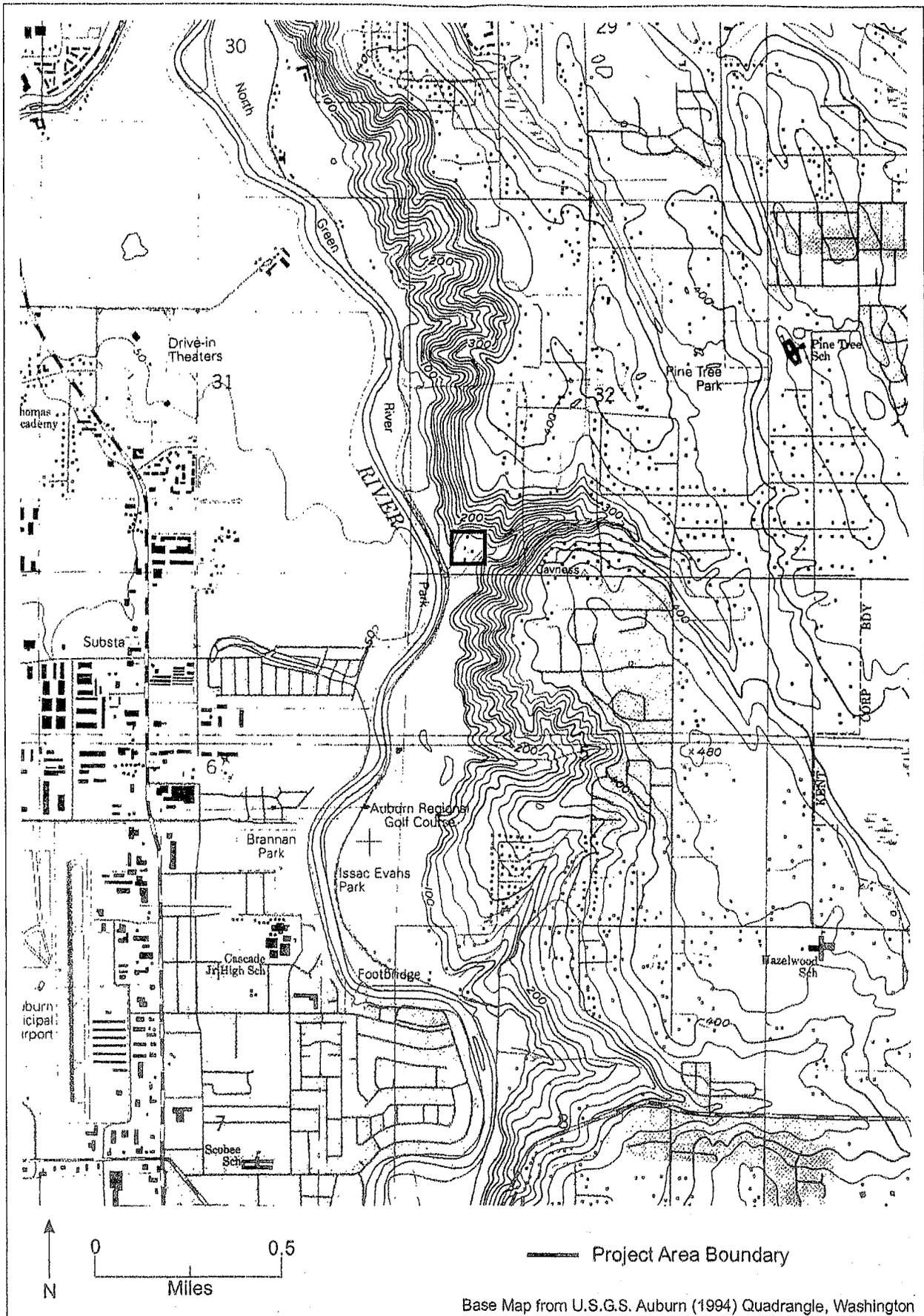


Figure 1. Location of Olson Farm Property.

APPENDIX 3

WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM



WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
ADDENDUM

County: King County
Site Number: 45KI655
Date: 10/09/03 Compiler: G. Kaehler
Location Information Restrictions: Yes__ No X Unknown__

SITE DESIGNATION

Site Name: Mary Olson Farm
Field or other Designation: Computer Number:

SITE LOCATION

UTM: Zone: 10 Easting: 560090 Northing: 5243580
Legal Description: T 22 North R 5 East Section 32
Latitude: Longitude: Elevation (ft/m): 600 feet
USGS Map: Quad Name: Auburn Washington Quadrangle
Series: Washington Date: 1993
Drainage: Major: Green River Minor: Olson Creek River Mile:
Aspect: East Slope:

Location Description (General to Specific):

The site is in King County, Washington, within the city limits of Auburn (Figure 1). The site is a historic farmstead within a canyon, on the east bank of the Green River between the cities of Kent and Auburn.

Approach (To Relocate):

From SE 320th Street in Auburn, turn east onto 104th Avenue SE then turn west onto Green River Road. Follow Green River Road for approximately two miles before turning north into the driveway of 28728 Green River Road. The subsurface deposits are between the east edge of the orchard and the west side of the house.

WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
ADDENDUM

Page 2

Site Number: 45KI655

SITE DESCRIPTION

Narrative Description: The site is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead in the Green River Valley. The site has seven standing historic buildings and structures associated with the Alfred and Mary Olson Family. Archaeological deposits consist of low density historic yard midden between the west side of the 1902 farmhouse and the east edge of a fruit orchard. The yard midden is associated with the Olson occupation and provides information on refuse disposal patterns of Euroamerican families in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Site Type: Historic

Dimensions: Method of Horizontal Measurement: 50 meter tapes and compasses

Length: 23 meters **Direction:** N-S **Width:** 13 meters **Direction:** E-W

Depth: 25 centimeters **Method of Vertical Measurement:** Shovel probes

Vegetation On-Site: Alder, bigleaf maple, salal, common horsetail, himalayan blackberry

Local: Regional: Western hemlock-Douglas fir

Landform On-Site: Floodplain **Local:** Canyon

Water Resource Type: Creek **Distance:** 0.012 miles

Permanence: Permanent

Narrative Description:

Archaeological resources consist of small household debris scattered in a side yard of an early 1900s dwelling. Artifacts consist of broken ceramics, a brass suspender buckler, a cartridge casing, canning jar glass, and mammal bones.

Diagnostic artifacts in the yard deposits included an aqua glass canning jar finish fragment and a .22 caliber rifle cartridge with a headstamp. The canning jar finish fragment has a protuberance on the shoulder that was made to hold a wire bale. This bail would have fitted over a glass lid with a rubber gasket for hermetic sealing. This type of closure on canning jars was introduced around 1900 and used until at least the 1960s, although small decorative jars with this type of closure are still produced today. The .22 caliber rim-fire rifle cartridge case headstamped with a "P" for the Peters Cartridge Company. The Peters Cartridge Company operated from 1887 to 1934 when it was absorbed by Remington (Berge 1980:224). Rimfire cartridges were gradually replaced with centerfire cartridges after 1900. By 1933, Remington only listed 17 different caliber weapons that used rimfire cartridges (Berge 1980:225).

WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
ADDENDUM

Page 3

Site Number: 45KI655

SITE AGE

Components: N/A

Dates: ca. 1900

SITE RECORDERS

Observed By: Gretchen Kaehler, Nichole Gillis
Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services Limited
Address: 7700 Pioneer Way, Suite 101
Gig Harbor, WA 98335
253-585-1411

Recorded By: Gretchen Kaehler, Nichole Gillis
Affiliation: Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services Limited
Date Recorded: October 9, 2003
Revisited By: **Affiliation:**
Date Revisited:

WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
ADDENDUM

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Site Number: 45KI655

SITE HISTORY

The site was occupied by a family of Swedish-Americans for over 90 years. Alfred Olson immigrated to America and purchased 73 acres of land in the Duwamish-Green River Valley in 1879 (Lentz 2000). The property included a log cabin, barn, assorted outbuildings, a lumber yard and a sawmill on Olson Creek. Alfred Olson probably did some logging, but eventually the sawmill was converted to a gristmill. Alfred Olson, along with his wife Mary, farmed the property, planting an orchard and growing hops and potatoes until Alfred died in 1887, leaving a wife and two small children. Alfred's wife, Mary Olson, continued to run the farm with the help of her brother John Anderson until she returned to Sweden in 1893. She remained in Sweden until 1895, when she returned to the Olson Farm and married Swedish immigrant Eric Magnus Johnson. The family remained on the farm for the next 75 years with the farm eventually passing to Alfred and Mary's children, Alfred Carl Olson and Anna Soffee Olson. After the death of their mother and stepfather in 1938 and 1935 respectively, the siblings continued to run the farm at a subsistence level. Neither Anna nor Alfred ever married although they went to dances and parties in the nearby town of Kent. They apparently raised enough food for themselves and Alfred earned money by raising veal calves and trapping muskrat in the nearby river. Anna was an artist who wove rag rugs for sale at the J.C. Penney's department store in Kent by 1922. In 1902, Alfred Olson, Jr. built a two-story farmhouse to replace the log cabin that was on-site since the 1870s. A toolshed, smokehouse, rabbit hutches, and a chicken coop were all built presumably around the same time (Figure 2). A garage was built in the 1920s to house the family car, a 1921 Packard.

The farmhouse and other buildings were never modernized nor electrified. The family installed manufactured gas lighting in the farmhouse and a large wood-fired range provided heat and hot water. Running water came from a spigot on the back porch provided by a gravity pump or spring box from a spring in the canyon walls (Gallie, Sr. 1994).

Subsurface deposits occur between the west side of the house and the east edge of the orchard. These deposits consist of small household debris, glass, ceramics and mammal bone. The presence of these deposits reveals a pattern of refuse disposal in which small, secondary refuse was discarded in a side yard of the dwelling. This indicates that large refuse such as cans and bottles were disposed of elsewhere or perhaps buried in a trash pit (Ramstead 1999).

WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
ADDENDUM

Page 5

Site Number: 45KI655

SITE OWNERSHIP

Owner: White River Valley Museum
Address: 918 H Street SE
Auburn, WA 98002
253-288-7433

Tenant:

FORM RECORDS

Other Forms:

Mary Olson Farm (45KI655). National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. On file at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington.

WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
ADDENDUM

Page 6

Site Number: 45KI655

USGS MAP

Quad Name: Auburn, Washington

Series: Washington

Date: 1994

Section: 32

SKETCH MAP

See Figure 2 (attached)

WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
ADDENDUM

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Site Number: 45KI655

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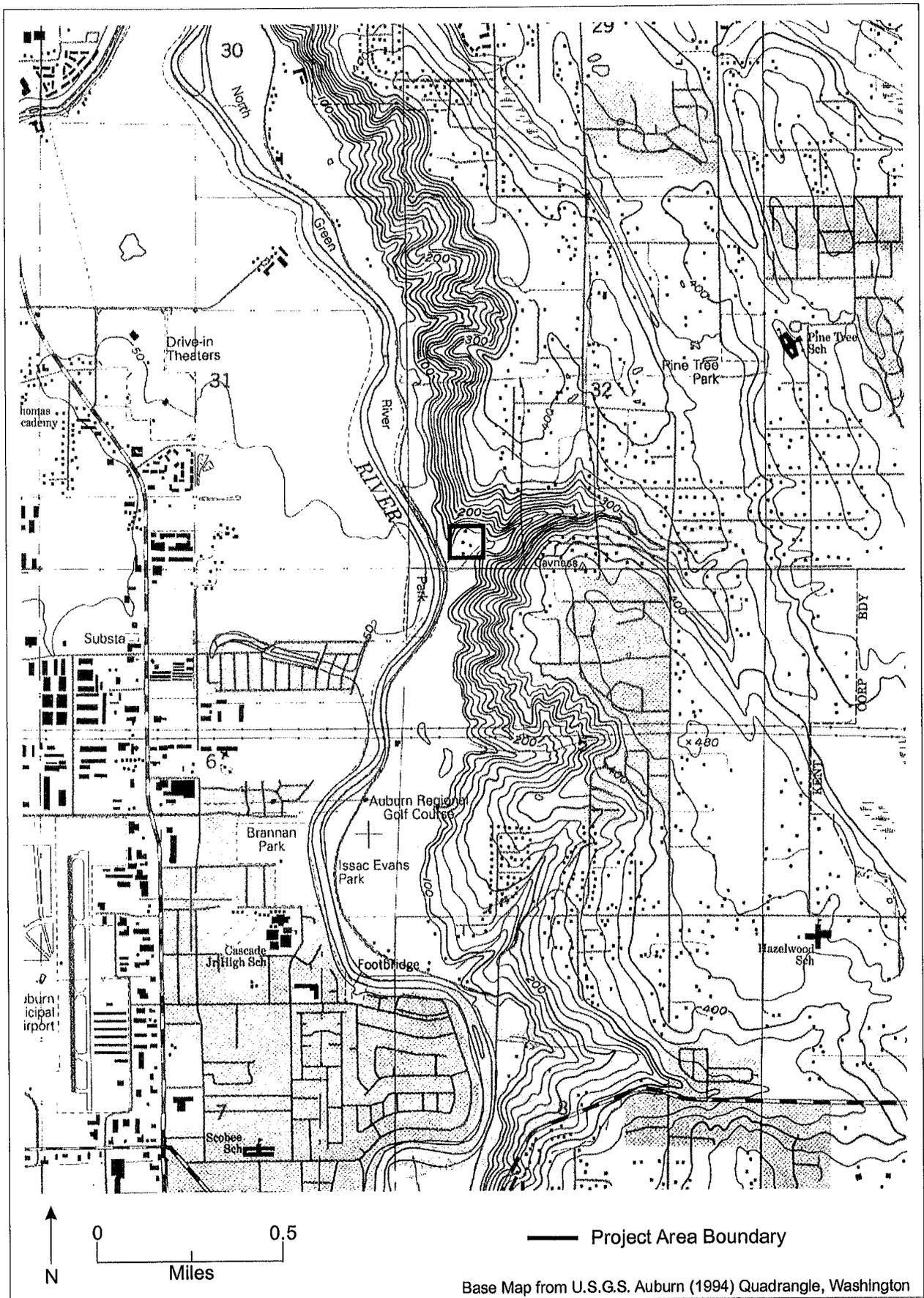


Figure 1. Location of Mary Olson Farm property.

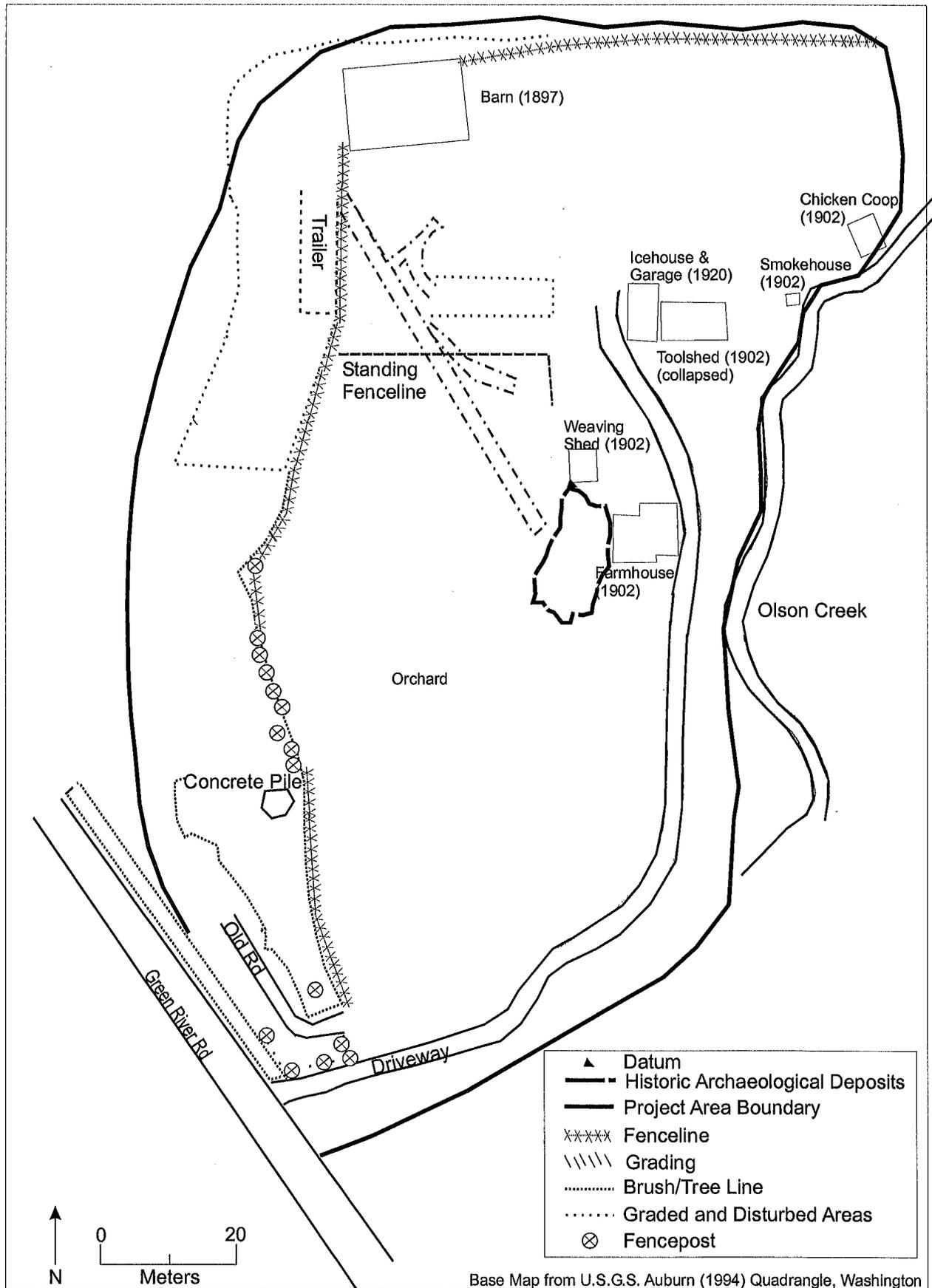


Figure 2. Proposed Olson Farm Project.

Base Map from U.S.G.S. Auburn (1994) Quadrangle, Washington

APPENDIX 4

**WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY COVER SHEET**



