NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

1771

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the Instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape
other names/site number: Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area

2. Location

street & number: 609 Whitham Road ☐ not for publication
city, town: Olympia ☒ vicinity
state: Washington code: WA county: Thurston code: 067 zip code: 98506

3. Classification

Ownership of Property
☐ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
☐ building(s)
☒ district (rural historic landscape)
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
21	0	sites
2	1	structures
		objects
27	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Jacob E. Thomas — 8/4/91
Signature of certifying official — Date
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
☒ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Janet E. Levinsend — 10-2-91
Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Agriculture/Subsistence
Industry/Processing/Extraction
Transportation: water/rail related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Landscape: conservation area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Other: vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood: clapboard
roof asphalt shingle
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Introduction

The Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump (also known as the Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area) is being nominated for registration in the National Register of Historic Places as a Rural Historic Landscape. According to National Register guidelines,

> A rural historic landscape is defined as a geographical area that historically has been used by humans or shaped or modified over time by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, buildings, vegetation, roads and waterways and natural features.

The nomination was prepared according to standards established in "National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating, and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes." Elements noted in the nomination reflect the classification system of twelve characteristics that have been developed for reading the rural landscape and for understanding the forces, natural and cultural, that have shaped it over time.

The Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area has most recently, from 1926 to 1984, been the site of a large scale log transshipment site from an inland railway to Puget Sound. The Washington State Department of Natural Resources purchased the site in 1987 and is now in the process of developing a management plan for the area. The site is notable for its progression of land uses typical of Lower Puget Sound and, because of the long tenure of Weyerhaeuser operations at the site, the features are relatively undisturbed.

DOCUMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

PROCESSES (Physical and Historic-cultural Relationships)

1. Patterns of Spatial Organization--The ways in which the landscape has been spatially organized on a large scale including the relationship among major components, predominant landforms, and natural terrain.

The Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area encompasses a 260 acre area of uplands and 190 acres of tideland in Northern Thurston County along the Henderson Inlet of Southern Puget Sound approximately eight miles north of Olympia, Washington. Twin estuaries of Woodard and Chapman bays

☒ See continuation sheet

on Henderson Inlet intersect the property at right angels from the center of the property forming north, south and center peninsulas of land.

The site rises in elevation from Henderson Inlet to a height of 65 to 95 feet. Sloping beaches are typical on the southern part of Chapman Bay while wavecut marine shorelines of 25 to 50 feet in height are evident elsewhere. The bays have tidally influenced off-shore depth averaging 9 to 10 feet. The shoreline off Henderson Inlet is 14 feet above Mean Sea Level. Both Woodard and Chapman bays drain inland creeks. Henderson Inlet is approximately five miles long and ranges between 1 1/4 to 3/4 mile wide. The inlet covers 2.5 miles with mean depth of 25 feet and 60 feet at Dana Passage.

The Chehalis Western Railroad Right of Way leads to the area from the southwest with a trestle bridging Woodard Bay, then crosses the central peninsula (known as Weyer Point) and extends to the mouth of Chapman Bay. The railroad tailtrack pier fronts Chapman Bay extending 3,003 feet northward. To the east of this north-south pier is a system of pilings, dolphins and walkways extending north and south from a central east-west walkway into Henderson Inlet.

2. Land Uses and Activities.--The major human forces and processes that form, shape, and organize rural landscapes.

Prehistorically Chapman and Woodard bays were sites of Native American activity since sheltered inlets with a nearby fresh water source often were inviting areas for shellfish gathering, food foraging, hunting and other activities. Longtime residents have found stone artifacts and shell midden adjacent to the site and Salish names have been identified for the landforms. Archaeological survey work at the location has identified the densest concentration of prehistoric sites yet discovered in the South Puget Sound area. (See Archaeological Sites below).

Harvey and Salome Woodard were the first Euro-American settlers at the site. They established a Donation Land Claim in 1854 adjacent to Woodard Bay in the southern section of the site. They cleared a small acreage there and built a house but abandoned the property in 1856.

Initial land surveys done in the mid-1850's described the area as "heavily timbered with fir and cedar." The area was logged of first growth timber in the 1880's by Ben Turner, a pioneer lumberman. Many land tracts adjacent to Puget Sound were logged during this period.

Woodard Bay was noted for geoduck clams and Olympia oysters. Intensive oyster cultivation began in the 1890's in the area. Other land uses included small scale farming and stock raising as well as berry-growing. The district around the bays was purchased in the 1920's for a large scale residential

development -"Olympic Homes"- which was never completed. Some Olympia residents had summer homes on the bays.

With the purchase and development of the property in the mid-1920's for log transshipment activities by the Weyerhaeuser Company, upland second growth mixed forest was allowed to re-established itself, and the focus turned from land to water-related uses.

The tidelands became the hub of railroad delivery of logs from timberlands owned by Weyerhaeuser in southern Thurston County. The logs were dumped adjacent to the railroad pier. They were then handled by boommen who sorted and distributed the logs with pike poles into the booming pockets secured by pilings adjacent to the pier, sorting by grade and species. Booms of logs were towed northward on the Sound to the Weyerhaeuser's Everett mills. These booms were stored to the east of Woodard Bay and to the north of Chapman Bay in a cove just south of the mouth of Henderson Inlet. Later more advanced machinery unloaded the logs in pre-sorted bundles.

Most of the workers at the site lived locally with their families although some dormitory housing was built adjacent to the pier on the central peninsula. Here was also located the office for the management of the area. Just upland from this site on the central peninsula, a foreman's house was built. An oil storage tank was located on this central peninsula as well which stored fuel for both the log dump and the Vail operation. A railroad spur extended to the tank. R.A. MacDonald, superintendent of Vail, built a retirement house on Weyer Point in 1947.

3. Response to Natural Features--The way in which natural features influenced both the location and organization of rural land use.

The site was attractive to the subsistence systems of southern Puget Sound Salish Indians which were centered around marine and riverine sources.

Early settlers were drawn to the site because of access to salt water for easier transportation than through heavily wooded overland routes.

Shellfish harvesting and cultivation were suited to these sheltered bays where native species could be enhanced. Timber harvesting,too, was centered around water for easier transport and handling to mills by sheltered waterways.

The log booming operation was built at the site because of the sheltered nature of the inlet. This was necessary to protect the sorting operation from excessive tide, wave and wind action and to allow the booming of the logs in a sheltered area. In addition to being protected, the site was large enough to sort,

boom and store booms while maintaining the navigation necessary to tow the booms to open water. An especially important characteristic was the tidal action which allowed dumping and sorting even at low tide.

The site was at the terminus of the most direct route from the Vail site to Puget Sound. In turn Henderson Inlet provides access to Everett in northern Puget Sound via an interior water route. Henderson Inlet is the most easterly inlet on Puget Sound in Thurston County.

4.Cultural Traditions--The ways in which traditions have had a major impact on how the landscape has been used and shaped. These could include technological innovations, market forces and land-ownership policies as well as social customs.

Cultural traditions among the loggers and millworkers on Puget Sound were expressed in house types, pride in their work, as well as social activities among the men who were a closely knit group. Many of the boommen were former loggers. One Weyerhaeuser publication described the men as the "acrobats of the waterways"--guiding logs into the appropriate pockets.

In the early years, most workers came from the adjacent area and commuted from nearby homes. Some men lived in bunkhouses and houses on Weyer peninsula. Later, when fewer men were required for the work, this housing was abandoned and all the men commuted from neighborhood homes. The boommen joined the Boommen and Rafters Union and struck the site in 1933. They regularly held picnics and other social events with included their families.

The site also reflects changing practices in log booming from the individual maneuvering of single logs with pike poles to mechanized tug boats moving bundles of logs. The changing technology in off-loading the logs is also reflected at the site in the machinery still extant there.

The site also is indicative of the many changes in land uses on Lower Puget Sound. Native Americans used the land in common. With Indian claims extinguished, the Woodards filed for land ownership under the Donation Land Claim Law. Ben Turner purchased the land for timber harvesting. After statehood in 1889, the tidelands were sold for oyster cultivation. For the transshipment site, Weyerhaeuser assembled a number of parcels of land in the area. In 1987, the land was purchased for public, non-intensive use as a conservation area.

COMPONENTS(Physical elements that comprise the landscape)

5. Circulation Networks--How movement from one point to another is facilitated within the area.

The Chehalis Western Railroad Right of Way leads to the log dump from the southwest with a trestle bridging Woodard Bay, then crossing the central peninsula and extending to the mouth of Chapman Bay. Track and ties have been removed from the right-of-way. The railroad pier fronts Chapman Bay extending over 3,000 feet. To the west of this pier is a system of pilings, dolphins and walkways extending north and south from a central east-west walkway into Henderson Inlet. Train cars ran out on the pier. Early on, a steam jammer on a parallel track pushed the logs into the water. They were then towed by cables attached to a donkey engine into the sorting area. Later, bundled logs were lifted from cars into the water by a large crane and grappling hook. Up to five trains per day came to the site, each with 40 cars.

A rural, paved, two-lane road with open ditches on each side (Whitham Road) crosses the base of Woodard Bay by bridge and follows the northern side of Woodard Bay to reach the central peninsula.

The tug R.A. MacDonald regularly towed the log booms to the mouth of Henderson Inlet where the tow was taken by larger sea-going tugs from the American Tug & Barge Co. and later Foss Tug to Everett mills.

In later years, boomsmen used small, one-man tugs called "log broncs" to maneuver bundles of pre-sorted logs into the booming pockets.

6. Boundaries--Delineation of large areas of ownership and land use within the landscape.

The boundary of the historic landscape is set at the upland boundaries and tideland of the historic Weyerhaeuser ownership established in 1926. The vegetation boundary on the north clearly delineates this ownership. Other boundaries include land forms, the shoreline, and the railroad terminus. The property is adjoined by woodlands, agricultural fields and rural residential properties.

7. Vegetation Related to Land Use--Types of vegetation with a direct relationship to long established patterns of land use.

The Woodard Bay site is a mix of habitat resources including open water, estuaries and stands of forest which include mixed, broad leaf and conifer trees and the riparian vegetation along Woodard and Sleepy Creeks. Trees appear to be 80 to 90 years old with some old growth timber about 250 years old. Understorey growth includes sword fern, salmon berry, stinging nettle, Oregon Grape, elderberry, Indian plum, cascara, red huckleberry, trailing blackberry, honey suckle and poison oak.

Despite the heavy industrial character of the site, a number of important wildlife population species inhabit the property. They include bald eagles, blue herons, and harbor seals. The harbor seals frequent

the walkways near the boom sticks at haul-outs areas. Fishery resources include chinook and chum salmon and shellfish. Woodard Creek sustains an anadromous fish run. Mussels and barnacles flourish on the pilings.

8. Structural Types--Types of structures that have been constructed within the landscape to serve various functions associated with land uses and life ways.

Boommen Office: The only original structure built c.1928 representing several others which were trucked and barged to the site from other Weyerhaeuser operations when the log dump site was established.

The office is a rectangular, one-story utilitarian building with gable roof. The building has vertical board cladding with four-panel windows. The entry and small shelter gable are at the south side end.

Foreman's House: Built on site by Weyerhaeuser in the 1930's, the building is a one story frame bungalow on a poured concrete foundation. The structure has a gable roof with exposed rafters and gable-end fascia boards and clapboard siding. A large gable-roofed porch is centered on the front facade with wooden steps, simple posts, and bracketed fascia boards. Fenestration consists of single and paired double-hung sash with one-over-one lights and plain surrounds. A large plate-glass window is on front facade.

Pier: The pier was originally canted to allow for easier log unloading. The pier was leveled when the present crane was installed in the 1960's. The pier was modified to allow a truck turnaround at this time. Double piers and tail track have six-stringer pier construction in the former unloading section and four-stringer construction on the tail track. Bridge bents are 20 feet on center. Decking is four by ten planking. Despite modifications, the pier retains its historic placement, form, and function and is a contributing element.

Pilings/dolphins/catwalks: Pilings range from 24-30 feet long and are 12 inches in diameter. Pilings are banded together to form dolphins in booming pockets. Catwalks are three logs with center discontinuous log allowing the walkways to float with the tides.

Crane: Total height of the electric unloader is 46 feet and it measures 24 feet wide with a total length of 99 feet. The assembly is mounted on four, four-wheel railroad trucks. Maximum travel distance is 23 feet. Mounted onto the cab is a grapple assembly of steel cantilever arms. The two grappling hooks are 14 feet wide when closed and there is 18 feet 8 inches between the ends of the hooks when open. The grapples weight 9 tons with a maximum live load of 70 tons. Although the crane is compatible with the historic site, and reflects a continuum of uses, it is considered non-contributing because it was installed in 1965.

MacDonald house: Located at the end of Weyer Point overlooking the water, the MacDonald House was built by Vail foreman R.A. MacDonald in 1947. The one story rectangular house is set on a full story concrete foundation on a sloping waterfront lot. The hipped roof is topped by a gable. Fenestration consists of tripartite double hung sash windows and singly placed double hung sash windows. The house has clapboard siding with a brick chimney offset to the side of the roofline. Less than 50 years old, the house is considered noncontributing a this time.

Outbuilding: This a small one story outbuilding relocated from main booming area. It has gable roof and shed porch with plain posts.

Pier Outbuilding: This is a small square structure on the pier constructed of plywood with a gable roof and door and small window openings.

9. Cluster Arrangement--Arrangement of components that may have resulted from function, social tradition, climate or other influences or needs, cultural or natural on the landscape

Buildings are clustered about the central peninsula at Weyer Point. The pier and boom sticks/dolphins extend from this central peninsula as well. The boom pockets radiate out from central east-west walkway.

10. Archaeological sites--Sites of prehistoric or historic land uses or occupations.

M. Leland Stilson undertook an archaeological field survey of Woodard Bay during February, 1991. Field assessment included examination of all shoreline portions of the property and all flat areas within sixty meters of saltwater. Flat areas were examined at 20 meter intervals with 50 centimeter patches cleared every 20 meters where natural exposures were not present. In addition, existing trail systems and old logging roads were examined allowing examination of the property interior. The property boundaries were also examined, again giving some idea of areas away from estuarine and marine zones.

It should be stressed that the interior of the property was not systematically surveyed. Furthermore, portions of the site where only tidelands are owned were not surveyed. These may contain beach lag deposits from eroded sites and should be examined at some point in the future; however, this lag would be the result of erosion of sites in uplands not under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources, and it was felt that the survey should concentrate on areas that were under DNR ownership.

Soils within the project area are predominately grey silt and sand loams, probably of glaciomarine origin. Many of the soil types present are considered as "Geologic Hazard Areas" due to combinations of factors of soils, slope, and hydrology, complicated by wave and tidal action. In the past massive slumps have

occurred, including a 100 foot wide section of the North Peninsula that slid into Chapman Bay (Thurston Regional Planning Council 1988).

In general, due to thick root mats and organic tree litter, ground visibility was extremely limited away from the cutbanks along the shore. Ground visibility is estimated to be less than one percent. To supplement the rare animal burrows, and less rare tree fall root balls, a small (ca. 50 by 50 centimeter) area was cleared at ca. 20 meter intervals in the duff. Heavy vegetation and ground cover hampered examination of certain areas.

As sites were discovered their positions were plotted on a U.S.G.S. map (Longbranch, 7.5'-- photo revised 1968) and on a map of the Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area Topography. However, it is important to note that the contours represented on the map are projections off aerial photographs, complicated by the dense tree cover and have little basis in reality.

Site dimensions were determined by scraping away ground litter and root mat to examine the ground surface at ca. 2.5 meter intervals until the general site dimensions were determined. As a general rule no subsurface investigation was done, so buried deposits cannot be discounted and may considerably extend the site boundaries. Occasionally a trowel probe was used to determine site depth.

Sites were given field designations depending on their orientation to specific bodies of water-- WB for Woodard Bay, CB for Chapman Bay, and HI for Henderson Inlet.

Survey results: Garbage dating between ca. 1930 - 1950 is found at many points on the property, especially low areas adjacent to Whitham Road. These areas will not be listed. Prehistoric sites in proximity to the road almost invariably have an overlying layer of historic materials from this period.

Twenty one prehistoric archaeological sites were discovered during the archaeological survey of the nominated property. These are described below:

45TN206 (WB#1): This is a 25 meter by 3+ meter shell midden on a small, low terrace on the west side of Woodard Bay. The terrace is approximately one meter above sea level. The site stretches almost the entire length of the terrace and extends under Whitham Road road-fill, so its width is unknown. The site is at least 75 square meters in extent and is at least 20 centimeters deep. Fire altered rock, dark soils, charcoal and shellfish were observed. Shellfish species include basket cockle (Clinocardium nuttalli), barnacles (Balanus sp.), butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus), Olympia oyster (Ostrea lurida), limpet (Acmaea sp.), whelk (Thais lamellosa), littleneck clam (Protothaca staminea) and mussel (Mytilus edulis). Mammal bone is possibly present. The site is actively eroding into Woodard Bay.

45TN207 (WB#2): This is a 12 by 8 meter site (96 square meters) at the mouth of a drainage on the west side of Woodard Bay. The entire mouth of the drainage is covered by shell midden which forms a mound ca. one meter high. The site is eroding and an extensive beach lag deposit is present consisting of fire altered rock, shell, and primary and secondary flakes of siltstone, jasper and greenstone. A small hearth (ca. 20 centimeters in diameter) with fire altered rock and charcoal is eroding on the beach, and another fire feature (ca. 1 meter in diameter and 75 centimeters deep) is eroding from the cutbank. Soils are dark and greasy. Shellfish observed include basket cockle (Clinocardium nuttalli), barnacles (Balanus sp.), butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus), Olympia oyster (Ostrea lurida), whelk (Thais lamellosa), littleneck clam (Protothaca staminea), mussel (Mytilus edulis) and moon snail (Polinices lewisi) which seems to be the dominant species. Some shell is burned and highly fragmented. Ash is also found. Mammal bone is present and is highly fragmented, demonstrating spiral fracture, indicative of Native American processing for marrow extraction.

45TN207 is only ca. 25 meters north of 45TN212 and they may be the same site, with intervening deposits eroded away. However, they appear in very different topographic settings and demonstrate different deposits.

45TN208: This small site is located on the south side of the neck of land separating Chapman and Woodard Bays. The site covers ca. 84 square meters (14 by 6 meters), is ca. 20 centimeters deep, and is currently eroding into Woodard Bay. Much of this site is found in the rootballs of the small trees found on the site. Cultural materials include fire altered rock, charcoal, ash, dark colored soils and shellfish remains including basket cockle (Clinocardium nuttalli), mussel (Mytilus edulis), and littleneck clam (Protothaca staminea). Some shell is fragmented and burned.

45TN209 (WB#4): This small site is found on the tip of Woodard Point on a bluff ca. 10 meters above the beach. Most of the entire 12 by 5 meters (60 square meters) of this site is on a large slump block ca. 10 centimeters below the rest of the point. Shell midden is found in the rootballs of trees fallen to the beach 20 meters to the east, so it is probable that this site once extended at least this far and is now in danger of disappearing completely. Fire altered rock, darkened soils, and shellfish remains are present to a depth of ca. 15 centimeters. Shellfish species present include butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus), basket cockle (Clinocardium nuttalli), and moon snail (Polinices lewisi).

45TN210: This site consists of shellfish remains, fire modified rocks, charcoal, darkened soils and artifacts and is at least 20 centimeters deep, and probably considerably deeper. Shellfish species observed include basket cockle (Clinocardium nuttalli), butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus), Olympia oyster (Ostrea lurida), whelk (Thais lamellosa), littleneck clam (Protothaca staminea) and moon snail (Polinices lewisi). A single cryptocrystaline flake was observed in the beach lag.

45TN211 (WB#6): This tiny site occupies all of a 9 by 2 meter terrace (18 square meters) on a point approximately midway between 45TN206 and 45TN212 on the west side of Woodard Bay. Most of this site has already eroded into Woodard Bay, only the bottom ten centimeters still remain. There is no vegetation on the site, the surface is an active erosion zone. Two hearth features consisting of fire modified rock and charcoal are visible in the cutbank, each ca. 40 centimeters in diameter. Small amounts of shell, mostly from butter clams (Saxidomus giganteus) were seen. Some shell is highly fragmented and burned. A large siltstone secondary flake was present in the beach lag deposits. The soils are dark.

45TN212 (WB#7): This site occurs on two terraces ca. twenty five meters south of 45TN207. The terraces are nestled between two small drainages, with 45TN207 at the mouth of the northernmost drainage. Only ca. 80 meters separates the two drainages. The first terrace is ten meters long and three meters wide and is ca. 2.5 meters above the beach. The second, upper, terrace is thirty meters long and ten meters wide and is ca. five meters above the beach. The site apparently occupies all of both terraces for at least 330 square meters. A shovel probe on the upper terrace intruded to 60 centimeters without encountering the bottom of the cultural deposits.

The full range of cultural materials and features present at 45TN212 is difficult to determine due to the heavy root mat and ground litter which both protects and obscures the deposits. This site is not eroding at present. Burned and fragmented shell was observed along with fire altered rock and darkened soils. Only a few shellfish species were distinguished including Olympia oyster (Ostrea lurida), moon snail (Polinices lewisi), butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus), and basket cockle (Clinocardium nuttalli).

45TN213 (WB#8): This tiny site is located at the mouth of an equally tiny drainage on the west side of Woodard Bay. The site is only ca. twenty one square meters in extent (7 by 3 meters) and consists of fire altered rock, charcoal, and darkened soils.

45TN214 (WB#9): This small site is located at the elevated mouth of a drainage on the east side of Woodard Bay directly across from 45TN207 and 45TN212. The drainage mouth forms a flat terrace, and the site covers a 5 by 5 meter area (25 square meters) in the middle of the mouth of the drainage. The site consists of a small hearth feature no more than 40 centimeters in diameter, a few other fire altered rock, charcoal, and a few shellfish remains. Soils are not darkened. Distinguishable species include basket cockle (Clinocardium nuttalli) and butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus).

45TN215 (CB#1): This site is located on the north side of the spit of land separating Woodard and Chapman Bays, directly across the spit from 45TN208. The site is 14 by 9 meters or at least 126 square meters and at least 35 centimeters in depth. The site is actively eroding into Chapman Bay and some beach lag deposits are present. Cultural materials and features present at this site include fire altered

rock, charcoal, darkened soils and shellfish. Species present include littleneck clam (Protothaca staminea), moon snail (Polinices lewisi), barnacle (Balanus sp.), whelk (Thais lamellosa), basket cockle (Clinocardium nuttalli), Olympia oyster (Ostrea lurida), and butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus). Littleneck clam and moon snail seem to be the dominant species.

45TN216 (CB#2&3): The site is located on a bluff ca. 30 meters above the beach on the south shore of Chapman Bay. Two concentrations of materials are present, separated by ten meters. The main concentration covers ca. 135 square meters on a small ridge and depression nearest to the slope to the beach. The ridge shelters the depression from northern winds. The center of the site seems to be the depression and the site measures ca. 25 meters by 14 meters. The second concentration occurs ten meters to the south and covers 10 by 5 meters (50 square meters) on a small knob. The entire site then is ca. 185 square meters. Its depth was not determined. Soils are not darkened.

Both concentrations consist of fire altered rock and shellfish. Some of the shellfish is burned and fragmented. A small burn feature is present and measures no more than ca. 50 centimeters in diameter. Shellfish species represented include Olympia oyster (Ostrea lurida), moon snail (Polinices lewisi), littleneck clam (Protothaca staminea), butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus) and whelk (Thais lamellosa). Littleneck clam and moon snail appear to be the dominant species.

45TN217 (CB#4): This is a small, deep site at the mouth of a small drainage on the south shore of Chapman Bay. The site measures 9 by 5 meters (45 square meters) and is up to 120 centimeters deep. The site is eroding into Chapman Bay and beach lag deposits are present. Shell midden chokes the mouth of the drainage. Fire altered rock is present on the beach. Soils are darkened and considerable charcoal is present. Butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus) and littleneck clam (Protothaca staminea) are the most frequently observed shellfish, but whelk (Thais lamellosa), moon snail (Polinices lewisi), mussel (Mytilus edulis) and bent nose clams (Macoma nasuta) are also represented.

45TN218 (CB#5): This tiny site is located on a 30 by 20 meter terrace ca. 30 meters above the beach and above the drainage mouth where 45TN217 is located. The site is only ca. 16 square meters (8 by 2 meters). The depth was not determined. Cultural materials and features observed included fire altered rock, charcoal and shellfish remains. The shellfish were too deteriorated for species determination. Soils are not darkened.

45TN219 (CB#6): This site is in serious danger of disappearing forever. It occupies a small terrace ca. one meter above sea level on the north shore of Chapman Bay and is actively eroding into the Bay. A dense fire modified rock lag deposit is seen on the beach. A small stream runs northeast of the site and may be contributing to the erosion. The site is currently 11 meters long and 2 meters wide. It is at least 75 centimeters deep. At least three fire features are seen eroding from the cutbank. All of these are

similar in size, ca. 80 centimeters in diameter. Ash, fire altered rock, and charcoal are present. The soil is particularly dark and greasy and shell, though present, is relatively scarce and includes littleneck clam (Protothaca staminea), butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus), and whelk (Thais lamellosa).

45TN220 (CB#7): This site is located on the westernmost edge of Chapman Bay on a small terrace. A small stream is found to the southwest. The site is eroding into Chapman Bay and only ca. 20 square meters remain on a small terrace (20 X 1 meters). Fire altered rock, shell and charred and broken shell were observed. Butter clams (Saxidomus giganteus) seem to be the dominant species although basket cockle (Clinocardium nuttalli) is present. The soil is not dark.

45TN221 (CB#8): This site is located on the same drainage as several of the other Chapman Bay sites. It is located on a very small ridge overlooking the drainage. A foot trail, following an old logging road which truncated the site, is present to the south. The site is only ca. 20 square meters-- 5 by 4 meters. Fire altered rock, some of which is concentrated into a feature ca. 30 centimeters in diameter, and a few pieces of shell were found. Shell includes moon snail (Polinices lewisi), little neck (Protothaca staminea) and butter clams (Saxidomus giganteus). Soils are not darkened.

45TN222 (CB#9): This site is located on the northernmost point on the south shore of Chapman Bay. The site is covered by about 60 centimeters of grey clay/silt which is apparently from a slump block from the cliffs above it. A ca. ten centimeter layer of fire altered rock, charcoal, darkened soils, and shellfish remains are present for 9 meters along the beach. Shellfish encountered includes Olympia oyster (Ostrea lurida), basket cockle (Clinocardium nuttalli), barnacle (Balanus sp.), mussel (Mytilus edulis), and butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus). Saxidomus is dominant.

This site is important in that it indicates the possibility of other sites covered by slumps along the shores of the WBNRCA. Slump blocks are common, especially on Chapman Bay.

45TN223 (HI#1): This site is located on a small terrace ca. ten meters above the beach on the west side of Henderson Inlet. The site and the terrace are bracketed by small drainages to the north and south. The site covers ca. 100 square meters. Cultural remains observed include a cobble chopper/tested cobble and three primary flakes found entwined in the roots of a large cedar tree, fire altered rock, charcoal, and scattered remnants of shell. The shell is in very poor condition, and only butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus) was distinguishable. Soils are not darkened.

45TN224 (HI#2): This site consists of a 5 by 5 meter area (25 square meters) on a terrace just north of small drainage, and a more extensive beach lag deposit (20 by 2 meters) on the west side of Henderson Inlet. Small amounts of shellfish, charcoal, and fire modified rock are found on the terrace mainly in the

root system of a large cedar. The shellfish are mainly butter clam (Saxidomus giganteus). Beach lag contains quartz cobbles, siltstone flakes, fire altered rock, primary and secondary basalt flakes, and a cobble pecked along one edge, perhaps a preparatory stage in the manufacture of a edge ground cobble.

45TN225 (HI#3): This site consists of beach lag deposits on the west side of Henderson Inlet. Cultural material includes fire altered rock and three primary and secondary flakes on the beach. There is no evidence of a site on the terrace above the beach, and it is possible that the entire site has been eroded away.

45TN226 (HI#4): This site is located on a broad flat overlooking Henderson Inlet. The flat is ca. five meters above the beach and the site is ca, 17 meters from the edge in a small clearing. The site occupies only 15 square meters and consists of small amounts of fire altered rock, charcoal and shellfish. The only shellfish species that was identified was littleneck clam (Protothaca staminea).

11. Small Scale Elements--Subsidiary elements which add to the historic setting of the rural landscape.

None noted.

12. Perceptual Qualities--Historical vistas that have remained open through the years which recall the ways in which past inhabitants experienced the landscape.

The striking perceptual qualities of the site both visual and sensory are integral to its importance. The dense, verdant upland growth of trees and underbrush frames the waterfront which leads to vistas looking out to Puget Sound and the adjacent land. The striking man-made pier, boomsticks and crane contrast to the serene saltwater ambience. The salt water smell combines with tide action, flights of ducks, seals, heron, bald eagles and other wildlife for the total experience. Still evident are the smells and sights of a working waterfront now stilled with nature taking precedence.

The twin estuaries of Woodard and Chapman Bays provide a sculptural contrast to the open water.

GLOSSARY:

boom: Logs chained together at ends to form a corral to hold logs in water until ready for reshipping.

boom stick: A log that is chained to other logs to form a boom.

brow log: Outside log of boom secured together with metal toggles.

catwalk: Rough plank walks connecting various section of the sorting works on the booming grounds.

dolphin: Group of pilings secured together and used for anchoring log booms.

donkey engine: Stationary steam engine.

grappling hook: A hooked iron used as an anchor or grab in the rafting operation.

jammer: A derrick for offloading logs from the railroad car into the water.

pike pole: A long pole, twelve to twenty feet long, with a sharp spiral spike and hook on one end, used to handle floating logs.

piling: Long straight pokes driven in the ground.

raft: Unit of log booms.

scale: Ascertain and keep tally of the number of board feet in a log.

sorting pocket: A division or section of a sorting grounds where logs were held before being made into a boom.

tail track: Railroad track built on the pier to store trains cars after they have offloaded logs.

tow: Group of log booms secured together for open water transit pulled by a tug boat.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
☐nationally ☐statewide ☒locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒A ☐B ☐C ☒D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Industry
Archaeology: Prehistoric; Historic Aboriginal

Period of Significance
c. 4000 B.P.-1941 A.D.

Significant Dates
1928

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape significantly reflects a continuity of land uses and the evolution of functional relationships between wooded land and water in the south Puget Sound region through prehistoric and historic periods. Utilization of the site by successive groups--Native Americans, Euro-American settlers, loggers, oyster growers, and the Weyerhaeuser log transport operation-- reflects historic waterfront activities on lower Puget Sound over thousands of years. The use of the site for log dumping and booming by Weyerhaeuser Corporation since 1926 has forestalled encroachment of more modern subdivision development typical of other adjacent areas, thus preserving evidence of the land use patterns of earlier eras.

Still evident at the site are the densest concentration of recorded prehistoric archaeological sites in the south Puget Sound region. These sites date to the earliest human habitation of the area thousands of years ago. Also still evident are the mid-20th century features associated with a major log transshipment operation. These diverse cultural artifacts co-exists in a well preserved natural landscape that attracted human inhabitants. These natural features include the sheltered inlets, which first attracted indigenous people to the site for shellfish gathering, as well as rich upland undergrowth for foraging, and the wildlife habitat of eagles, heron and seals. The saltwater access and rich timberlands which attracted Euro-American settlers continue to be apparent. Large stands of coastal zone second growth conifers nearly 100 years old are at the site as are some Douglas-fir trees in the 250-year age range. This mixed forest is probably typical of the appearance of the area which attracted both Native Americans, early settlers and loggers. Some shellfish beds also remain at the site and biologists have indicated that oysters could be re-introduced at the site in traditional and cultivated locations.

Perhaps most evident at the site are the vistas and elements of the saltwater location, visual and sensory, which continue to evoke the strong aesthetic and resource-rich qualities of the site.

Historical Background:

Prehistory: Woodard Bay is located within the Coastal Zone of the Southern Puget Sound Study Unit of the Washington State Resource Protection Planning Process. Cultural resources within this Study Unit extend back perhaps 8,000 years (Wessen and Stilson 1986).

☒See continuation sheet

Current evidence suggests that the earliest inhabitants of this area were generalized foragers with an orientation towards the area's rich littoral and riverine zones. Through time, increasing specialization and increased orientation to the above zones resulted in the historically known highly sophisticated marine/littorally oriented peoples (Campbell 1981; Wessen and Stilson 1986).

According to records, at least thirty four archaeological surveys have been conducted in Thurston County, fourteen within the Coastal Zone. The only known archaeological survey in or near the nominated area occurred in 1963 when Frank Tarver and Robert Free conducted an archaeological survey of Henderson, Budd and Eld Inlets from a boat (Tarver and Free 1963). This survey recorded three shell midden sites in the general area, two directly across Henderson Inlet from Woodard Bay (45TN37 and 45TN38) and one approximately one mile to the southeast on the west side of Henderson Inlet (45TN39).

Since 1963 a few more midden sites have been recorded in the general area. On the east side of Henderson Inlet, about one mile southeast of the nominated area, is 45TN200. An archaeological survey in Olympia's Priest Point Park, recorded two sites which might date to the Olcott Period (45TN204 and 45TN205), and a historic shell midden (45TN203) (Stilson 1990).

Two of the above sites (45TN204 and 45TN205, both fire-modified rock sites) have characteristics that match criteria initially proposed by Kidd (1964) for Early Period or "Olcott" sites. These criteria have been questioned (Dancey 1968; Stilson and Chatters 1981), but sites with these characteristics are generally accepted as being early (4,000 - 8,000 B.P.), although there are no radiocarbon dates supporting this range.

The archaeological evidence from the immediate vicinity thus suggests that sites from the Early to the Historic Periods can be expected in the nominated area. This was in fact supported by recent archaeological survey work, which resulted in identification of 21 sites that have the potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the entire south Puget Sound region.

In southern Puget Sound all sites at or near the tidal margins that have been radiocarbon dated have been less than 2,000 years old. This would indicate that nominated sites 45TN206, 45TN207, 45TN208, 45TN211, 45TN213, 45TN215, 45TN217, 45TN219, 45TN220, and 45TN222 are of this vintage.

However, some sites in the general area also resemble "Olcott" sites generally accepted to date between 4,000 and 8,000 years old. These are predominately small lithic sites which have been found on small terraces at least ten meters above the marine limit. Woodard Bay sites 45TN218, 45TN221, 45TN223, 45TN224 and 45TN226 conceivably could date to this period. Although shell is generally not associated with "Olcott" sites, it is not completely unknown (Stilson and Chatters 1981). The topographic setting,

if not the content, of 45TN216 is similar to that at 45PI72, a site from north of the Nisqually River, which has at least one C-14 date of 5,250 B.P.

Woodard Bay sites 45TN212 and 45TN214 occur on terraces five meters above the beach and might date to between 2,000 and 4,000 B.P. The beach lag deposit site of 45TN225 could date to any time period.

That topographic setting is tied to chronology may be supported by the presence or absence of darkened soils. Sites with darkened soils occur on land forms with an average estimated elevation of 3.0 meters. Sites with non-darkened soils occur on land forms with an average estimated elevation of 17.6 meters. If the presence or absence of darkened soils is related to organics leaching out of deposits and not due to site function differences, this would indicate that older sites occur at higher elevations.

It is possible that the nominated landscape contains prehistoric sites ranging from first human settlement of the area to contact with EuroAmericans.

Ethnology: Prior to contact, the Nisqually Indians had a permanent winter village near the nominated site in Henderson Inlet. This was called Noosehchatl, Nusehtsatl or Tuts'e'tcaxt (Smith 1940; Gibbs in Poultridge 1990; Ruby and Brown 1976:84). The village was two cedar plank houses each measuring 100 by 30 feet (Poultridge 1990:11). Like most coast Salish villages, it probably was occupied mostly during the winter months.

Among the Nisqually, the spit of land separating Woodard and Chapman Bays was known as Su'pEks translated as "blowing promontory" because the spit's topography "looks like a seal emerging from the water" (Poultridge 1990:10-11). The head of Woodard Bay was TsEle'xgwil or "squeezing one's canoe" which relates to Woodard Creek's narrow channel when the tide is out (Ibid). These Salishan terms indicate familiarity with and usage of the project area. Currently, an ongoing Nisqually study of Henderson Inlet suggests that the entire shoreline is of a sensitive nature. This refers to the possible existence of village and burial sites (Poultridge 1990:13).

Salish Native Americans were drawn to sheltered saltwater sites which offered a fresh-water source as well as upland and marine food sources. They traditionally used the wood of the heavily forested land of Thurston County for houses, canoes and household articles. Especially valuable was the cedar which was more easily manipulated with primitive tools.

Recorded History: The first Euro Americans to settle at Woodard Bay were Harvey and Salome Woodard who arrived in Washington Territory in 1852 and settled their claim on March 1, 1853. The Woodards had three boys-- Alonzo, Theodore and Adelbert. Alonzo recalled the early days at Woodard Bay: "We lived here on South Bay for the next two or three years in peace and were beginning to feel

quite prosperous. Father, with the help of us boys had cleared and planted twelve acres of land. We had a yoke of oxen, a cow and some pigs, and father had built a very comfortable home," (Blankenship 1914:256).

During the Indian Wars of 1855 and 1856 the Woodards fled to the relative security of Tumwater. It has been stated that their house was burned (South Bay History Committee 1986:10); however, Alonzo Woodard does not mention this and it is not mentioned in the early Territory newspaper, the Pioneer and Democrat, although the burning of settlers' homes was frequently noted. Alonzo Woodard mentions that, "After the war father went back to South Union and later overhauled and rebuilt a mill on the Sequalechen" (Blankenship 1914:257). This must have occurred after 16 February 1858 when the following testimony was recorded: "He (Harvey Woodard) was compelled to abandon his claim on account of Indian hostilities and believe (sic) it has been unsafe for him to return to it at any time since," (National Archives Microfilm of Donation Land Claims). However, by this date hostilities had been over for ca. 2 years and this testimony was recorded only three days before the hanging of Leschi at Fort Steilacoom on February 19, 1858.

Harvey Woodard died intestate in Thurston County in 1872 and an extensive file exists in the Washington State Archives on the disposal of his property. At his death, Woodard still owned 50 acres in the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18 and ca. seven acres in Sections 17 on Woodard Point (Washington State Archives, Probate records THR-PRO-0221).

North of Chapman Bay the property was initially owned by Anthony W. McLauglin who owned the land by 1866. It is not known whether McLauglin ever lived on the land.

Ben B. Turner bought the Woodard Property and logged the area before the turn of the century. Early logging primarily involved the felling of the trees adjacent to Puget Sound or rivers and streams for transportation to mill sites. Harvesting was random, taking only the choicest trees. Loggers selected the largest and straightest timber for spars, some of which were exported to the eastern seaboard.

Oysters and geoduck clams were indigenous to Woodard Bay and Chapman Bay and the head of Henderson Inlet. These were often harvested by Indians. In 1890 after Washington statehood, tidelands were sold for cultivation and harvesting of shellfish. The tidelands adjacent to the Woodard and Chapman bays were sold and Robert Whitham developed the Capital City Oyster Co. at the site around the turn of the century. In the 1920's, J.L. Peters and J.C. Sams bought 210 acres in the area for a development they called "Olympic Homes", which was never built. Olympians enjoyed summer homes or encampments nearby during the period.

Weyerhaeuser log dump site: In the 1890's Weyerhaeuser Company purchased 900,000 acres of Northern Pacific Railway timberlands in the Northwest for $6.00 per acre, including significant acreage in Thurston County. Weyerhaeuser added to these railroad lands by purchasing sections adjoining the property in the Rainier area in 1901. In 1910 Weyerhaeuser purchased a large percentage of the Mud Bay Logging Company.

Until the turn of the century Weyerhaeuser was a timber holding concern and did not buy or build new mills in the Puget Sound area because of a lumber manufacturing glut. They did, however, construct Mill B in Everett, Washington, in 1915, which was one of their largest investments. The opening of the Panama Canal and depletion of East Coast timberlands spurred this investment. The Company often bought logs from subsidiaries within the Weyerhaeuser family of companies to supply their mill.

By the mid-1920's, Weyerhaeuser was running out of logs for Mill B. They owned some 4 billion feet of reserved lumber in the Vail and Rainier area of Thurston and Lewis Counties which offered a new source of logs for the expanding Everett operation.

When Weyerhaeuser opened up logging lands at Vail, a salt water transshipment point to Everett was selected for Woodard Bay. Storage and maneuvering space, favorable tides and a direct line of travel from the timberlands made the bay an attractive location. Here logs were to be brought from Vail for sorting and booming to Everett via Puget Sound. Land acquisition commenced in 1924 for the booming site, tidelands, adjacent uplands and railroad right-of-way. Logs in transit could not be taxed which made the long trip northward to Everett more profitable as well.

The town of Vail in southeast Thurston County became the center of logging for the timber supply. It was moved wholesale from Cherry Valley near Carnation when timber supplies there were depleted and from Clarke County Timber Company. With the completion of the Weyerhaeuser railroad from South Bay to Vail in 1928, houses and other buildings from Carnation were moved by truck to Kirkland and then barged across Lake Washington, through the ship canal and then to the railhead at South Bay for transport to Vail.

The town served as the focal point for six shifting logging camps shuttling timber to the railroad for transfer to the South Bay dump. At one time, Vail had 200 miles of railroad track in the woods and 500 miles of roads. The operation brought employment for 1,300 men at its height.

A railroad was built 26 miles from Vail to Woodard Bay where the logs were dumped and rafted to Weyerhaeuser mills in Everett, 99 miles to the north. They were sorted, graded and scaled at South Bay for species and use before rafting. The line to the bay was completed in 1928, and 404 railroad cars handled the volume of logs.

A bunk house and three houses for the boom foreman and workers were on the site. Crews numbered as high as 30 but averaged 20 men. The site at one time was one the of the largest of its kind in the United States. As much as a million board feet per day were dumped here. Three to four trains per day brought the logs. The cars were run out over the water on a trestle with a slanted tail track. A steam "jammer"moved down a track alongside the train and kicked the loads into the water. A load could be dispatched in three minutes. The jammer was changed from steam to diesel in 1949. A donkey or steam engine pulled the loads of logs into the sorting area with a cable. Men with grappling hooks and pike piles then sorted the logs as to species and use, often with as many as 12 different sorts.

Logs were large, measuring from six to 24 inches in diameter. The rafting and booming were done by hand originally. Logs were maneuvered into boom pockets anchored by pilings and dolphins and held by brow logs. These smaller sections were then joined to make a raft which in turn were fastened together for a tow. A small tug, the R.A. MacDonald, which was built in Everett, was in continuous use form 1929 until the closure of the log dump in 1984 to move the logs out to Puget Sound. A larger tug from American Tug & Barge Company and later Foss Tug towed the booms into Puget Sound and into Everett for milling at Mills B and C. The Vail area provided tow-thirds of the needed logs for operating the mills.

The structures-- including the trestle, piling and boom sticks-- were modified in 1931, 1959 and 1964. In 1965 a new grappling hook and crane, truck turnaround and unloader trestle were installed which allowed the handling of bundled, pre-sorted logs form the lumber harvesting at Vail.

The bundles loaded high on the railroad cars were gently off-loaded by the crane and pushed aside with a current pump. Radio communication between the railroad engineer and the boomsmen replaced earlier hand signals. This system reduced breakage of the logs and prevented most of the bark and other debris from entering the water. Small boom boats called "Log Broncs" replaced manual work and maneuvered the bundles into sections where they were anchored with boom sticks to dolphins in a series of rating pockets until larger rafts were made for the trip to Everett. Up to 40 acres of logs could be stored at the site, which was periodically dredged to maintain its depth. With the new system four men could handle the work of the previous 20 to 30 workers.

After shipping over one billion board feet of logs through the facility, the South Bay dump was permanently closed in 1984 with the closure of mills in Everett. Logging in Vail continues with logs going to mills at Enumclaw, Snoqualmie, Longview, Aberdeen and the Port of Tacoma.

The site was designated as a Natural Resources Conservation Area in 1987 by the Washington State Legislature and purchased from Weyerhaeuser. A Natural Resources Conservation Area is "an area of land and/or water which retains some degree or has reestablished its natural character, although it may

not be completely undisturbed, or has flora, fauna, geological, archaeological, scenic, or other similar features of critical importance to the people of Washington."

Evaluation

The Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Site Rural Historic Landscape meets criterion A because it is associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history, and criterion D because it has the potential to yield significant information about human activities in the region from earliest habitation to contact with Euro-Americans. The site illustrates the continuity of uses and evolution of the functional relationship between wooded land and water in Southern Puget Sound. Here the relationship of land and water which drew Native American habitation, pioneer settlement, early timber harvesting, shellfish harvesting and a log transshipment facility is clearly apparent. In its latest period of use, the site was part of a large scale logging and waterborne shipment operation owned by the Weyerhaeuser Corporation, an internationally important timber products company. It is the best example of the variety of historic land uses within a well preserved natural setting in the South Puget Sound Region.

Archaeological Significance: The Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape contains the densest concentration of recorded prehistoric archaeological sites in southern Puget Sound. The magnitude of the site density in the landscape can be gauged by comparison. Previous to the Woodard Bay survey, only sixty two prehistoric sites were recorded for all of Thurston County (Wessen and Stilson 1986; Stilson 1990), including four on Henderson Inlet. While this scarcity is partially a function of the lack of archaeological surveys in Thurston County, the Woodard Bay property still contains a remarkable site density for any Puget Sound region. The sites have the potential to provide considerable information about the lifeways and culture of the inhabitants of the region from c. 4,000 years before present to contact with Euro-Americans in the 1850s.

More sites are undoubtedly present at the property. Many of those recorded in the current study are small; only four have dimensions of over 20 meters, and smaller sites could easily have been missed given the survey interval, heavy vegetation, root mass, and massive slumping along shores. One site has evidence of a slump over it and more may be present.

Industrial Significance: The South Bay Log Dump site is also significant for its industrial importance. Although the property reflects a continuum of uses, most recently it has been a transshipment site for logs harvested in southeast Thurston County at Vail. The site was built, operated and maintained to further the industrial development of the county as a logging-lumbering locale. Today, it reflects its historic role as one of the largest log transshipment centers in the world.

Period of Significance: c. 4,000 before present to 1941 A.D.

Integrity: The property retains its integrity in the land use patterns which have drawn humans to the site since prehistoric times. The integration of forested uplands with associated flora and fauna along with the sheltered bays opening onto salt water have been unchanged even as the site has changed in use.

Archaeological integrity: Although the area includes an unusual concentration of preserved prehistoric sites, many are eroding and are threatened with loss. The coastline should be resurveyed each year to detect sites eroding from under slump blocks. This should be done after the winter storm season has passed and before spring vegetation is established, i.e. ca. February or March. The unstable nature of the coastline, especially on Chapman Bay, may have buried many archeological sites. Potentially, an Ozette type situation might be present in which normally perishable materials are preserved in anaerobic conditions under a silt/clay slide.

Research designs with specific details on salvaging data from eroding sites or protecting those sites from further degradation should be developed. Testing should be initiated at the earliest possible date. Many sites are rapidly eroding.

Due to the density of sites along the coast, a qualified archaeologist should monitor all soil disturbances occurring within 60 meters of saltwater or on flat areas along drainages.

Historic Integrity: The Weyerhaeuser period is reflected in the extant railroad pier, booming sticks, and clustering of associated structures in the waterfront setting with steep wooded slopes. Although the piers and piles and boomsticks have been replaced over the years because of deterioration by salt water, they remain in the original configuration and were replaced by the same company at each juncture. Although the crane dates from 1964, and therefore does not contribute it represents the continuing improvement in technology needed to operate an industrial site successfully replacing the earlier steam jammer which served the same function. Although its presence is a significant feature, the overall marine feeling of the location is retained by the continued presence of the historic pier, boomsticks, vegetation and spatial arrangement of the site. The site also retains its historic feeling and associations because of the continued presence of the natural elements which have influenced the land use patterns since pre-historic time and are characteristic of the Puget Sound environment.

Although the patterns of land use remain, some changes have been made in the Weyerhaeuser period environment. The rails have been removed form the railway line leading to the site and the pier. No new structures have been built at the site. The replacement of the wooden elements of the site were necessary with the action of salt water on the wood. The piers, decking, walkways, and boomsticks and piles have all been replaced at various times over the years.

Nevertheless, the site retains its overall integrity because the historic elements have been retained in their original configuration and the natural features are unaltered illustrating the land use patterns of South Puget Sound. The noncontributing new crane rests upon the original pier and represents a continuity of use of the site. The feeling and association of the site as a saltwater settlement, logging, shellfish gathering and industrial site is retained.

Contributing Resources: (see section 7 for description)

Building: Boommen Office, c. 1928
Foreman's House, c. 1930's
Pier Outbuilding; Outbuilding

Site: 21 rehistoric archaeological sites: 45-TN-206 through 45-TN-226

Structures: Pier and pilings, considered one structure; anciliary dolphins and catwalks considered one structure.

Non Contributing Resources (see section 7 for description)

Buildings: McDonald House, 1947

Object: Crane, 1965

9. Major Bibliographical References

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☒ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 190.21 acres of tidelands; 260.1 acres of uplands

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	10	512320	5221665
B	10	511880	5221665
C	10	511780	5220720
D	10	511130	5220720
	10	511130	5219000
	10	512330	5219000

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries as described in parcel numbers 11918100000, 11918410000, 11918430000, 11917320000, 11917320100, 11917330100, 11917220000, 93006700000, 93006800000, 93006900000, 93007000000, 93007100000, 93007200000, 93007300000, 93007400000, 93007500000, 93007600000, 93007700000, 93007800000 on file at the Thurston County Assessor's Office and illustrated in the attached map.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all land in the historic Weyerhaeuser ownership.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title	Shanna Stevenson, archaeological information by M. Leland Stilson		
organization	Thurston County Regional Planning	date	July 1990, May 1991
street & number	2000 Lakeridge Drive SW	telephone	(206) 786-5554
city or town	Olympia	state	Washington zip code 98502

*U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1

1. MacDonald House: Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape
2. Olympia, Washington
3. Shanna Stevenson
4. June, 1990
5. Thurston Regional Planning
6. Southeast facade
7. Photograph #1

Photograph 2

1. Outbuilding: Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape
2. Olympia, Washington
3. Shanna Stevenson
4. June, 1990
5. Thurston Regional Planning
6. Southwest facade
7. Photograph #2

Photograph 3

1. Foreman's House: Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape
2. Olympia, Washington
3. Tom Constantini
4. April, 1985
5. Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
6. North facade
7. Photograph #3

Photograph 4

1. Boommen Office: Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape
2. Olympia, Washington
3. Shanna Stevenson
4. June, 1990
5. Thurston Regional Planning

6. Southwest facade
7. Photograph #4

Photograph 5

1. Pier and Pilings: Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape
2. Olympia, Washington
3. Shanna Stevenson
4. June, 1990
5. Thurston Regional Planning
6. East side
7. Photograph #5

Photograph 6

1. Catwalks and Dolphins: Weyerhaeuser south Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape
2. Olympia, Washington
3. Shanna Stevenson
4. June, 1990
5. Thurston Regional Planning
6. Viewing east
7. Photograph #6

Photograph 7

1. Crane: Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape
2. Olympia, Washington
3. Shanna Stevenson
4. June, 1990
5. Thurston Regional Planning
6. Viewing north
7. Photograph 7

Photograph 8

1. Pier Outbuilding: Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape
2. Olympia, Washington
3. Shanna Stevenson
4. June, 1990

5. Thurston Regional Planning
6. Northeast corner
7. Photograph #8

Photograph 9

1. Aerial View: Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump rural Historic Landscape
2. Olympia, Washington
3. Washington Department of Natural Resources
4. August 14, 1953
5. Washington Department of Natural Resources
6. Aerial View
7. Photograph #9

Photograph 10

1. Aerial View: Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape
2. Olympia, Washington
3. WAC Corporation, Eugene, Oregon
4. 1987
5. WAC Corporation, Eugene, Oregon
6. Aerial View
7. Photograph #10

Additional Photographs

All the photographs below illustrate characteristic archaeological features and site conditions of the Weyerhaeuser South Bay Log Dump Rural Historic Landscape, and were taken by Greg Griffith, August, 1991, negatives at OAHP

1a. Waterfront showing archaeological site conditions, looking north from Weyer Point

2a. Shoreline middens, Site 45TN215, looking SE

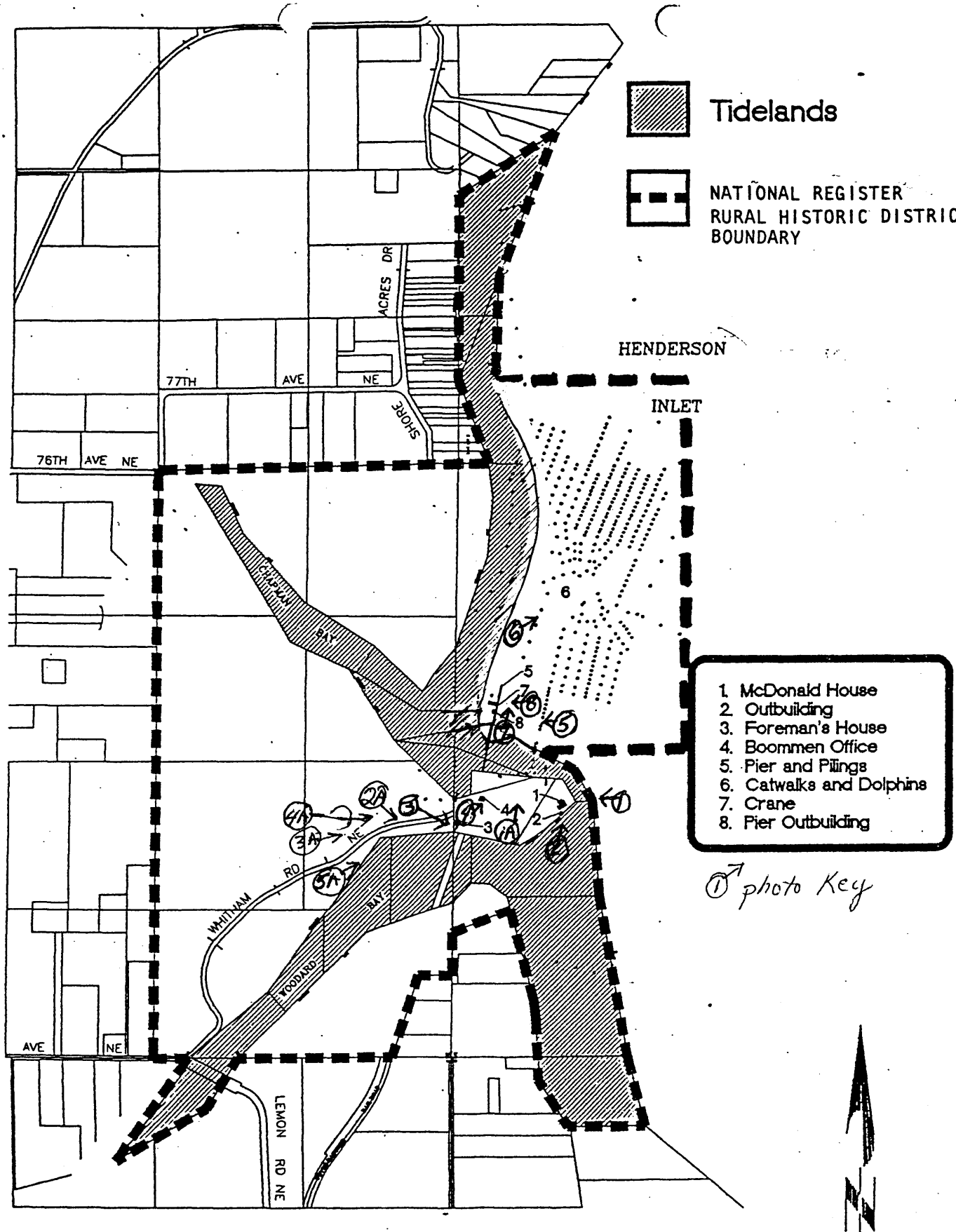
3a. Site 45TN211

4a. Site 45TN211

5a. Site 45TN213

Additional UTM References for specific archaeological sites:

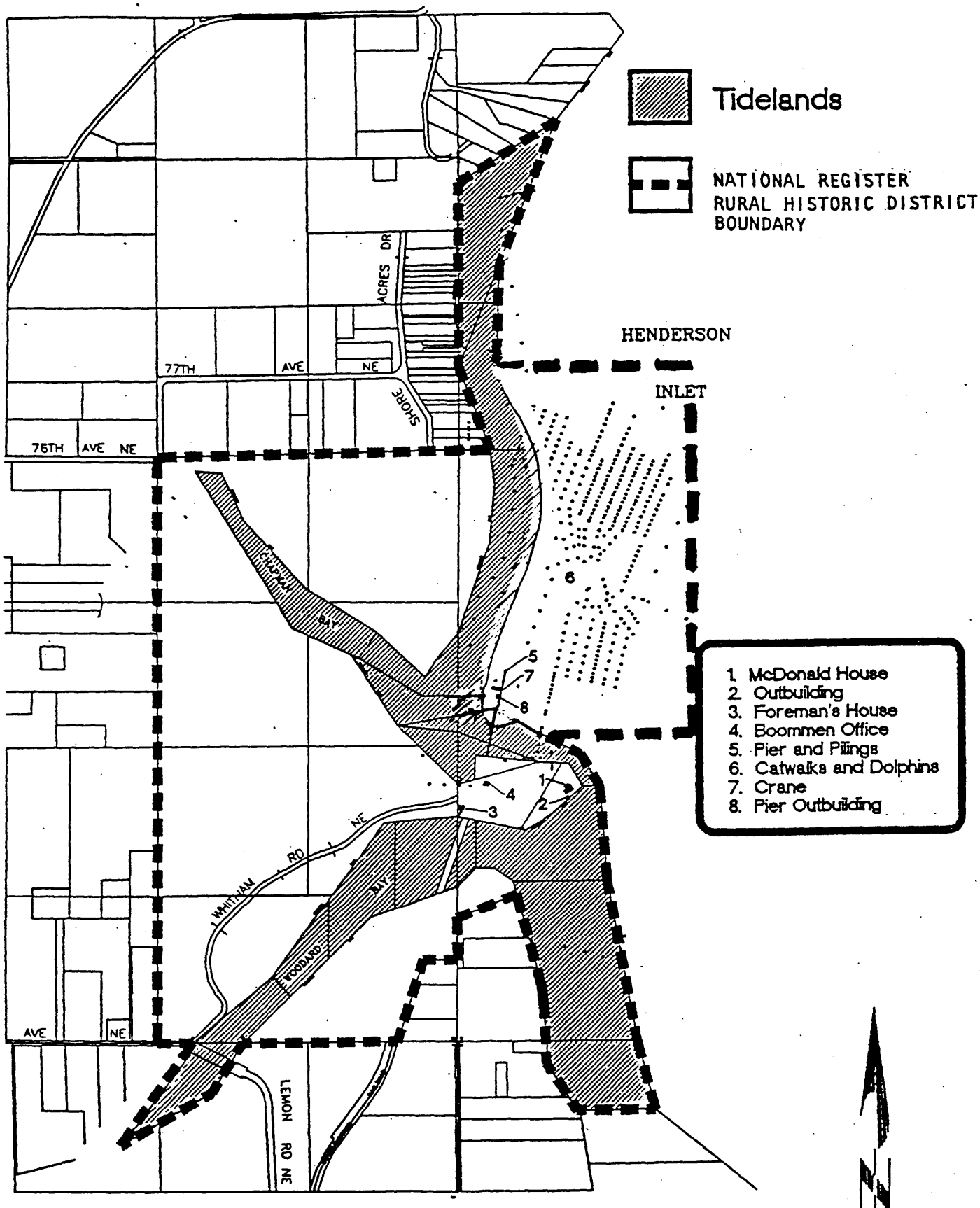
	Site Number	UTM References
A.	45TH220	10/511135/5220540
B.	45TH222	10/511250/5220530
C.	45TH219	10/511360/5220490
D.	45TN226	10/511950/5220640
E.	45TN223	10/511990/5220600
F.	45TN224	10/511980/5220410
G.	45TN225	10/511940/5220320
H.	45TN218	10/511725/5219850
I.	45TN217	10/511770/5219810
J.	45TH215	10/511800/5219770
K.	45TN221	10/511750/5219840
L.	45TN216	10/511780/5219760
M.	45TN210	10/512200/5219740
N.	45TH208	10/511810/5219680
O.	45TN213	10/511610/5219590
P.	45TN207	10/511540/5219440
Q.	45TN212	10/511500/5219400
R.	45TN211	10/511480/5219290
S.	45TN206	10/511295/5219190
T.	45TN214	10/511710/5219400
U.	45TN209	10/512000/5219520



WEYERHAEUSER SOUTH BAY LOG DUMP RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

WOODARD BAY NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION AREA

(Olympia vic., Thurston Co., WA)



WEYERHAEUSER SOUTH BAY LOG DUMP
RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
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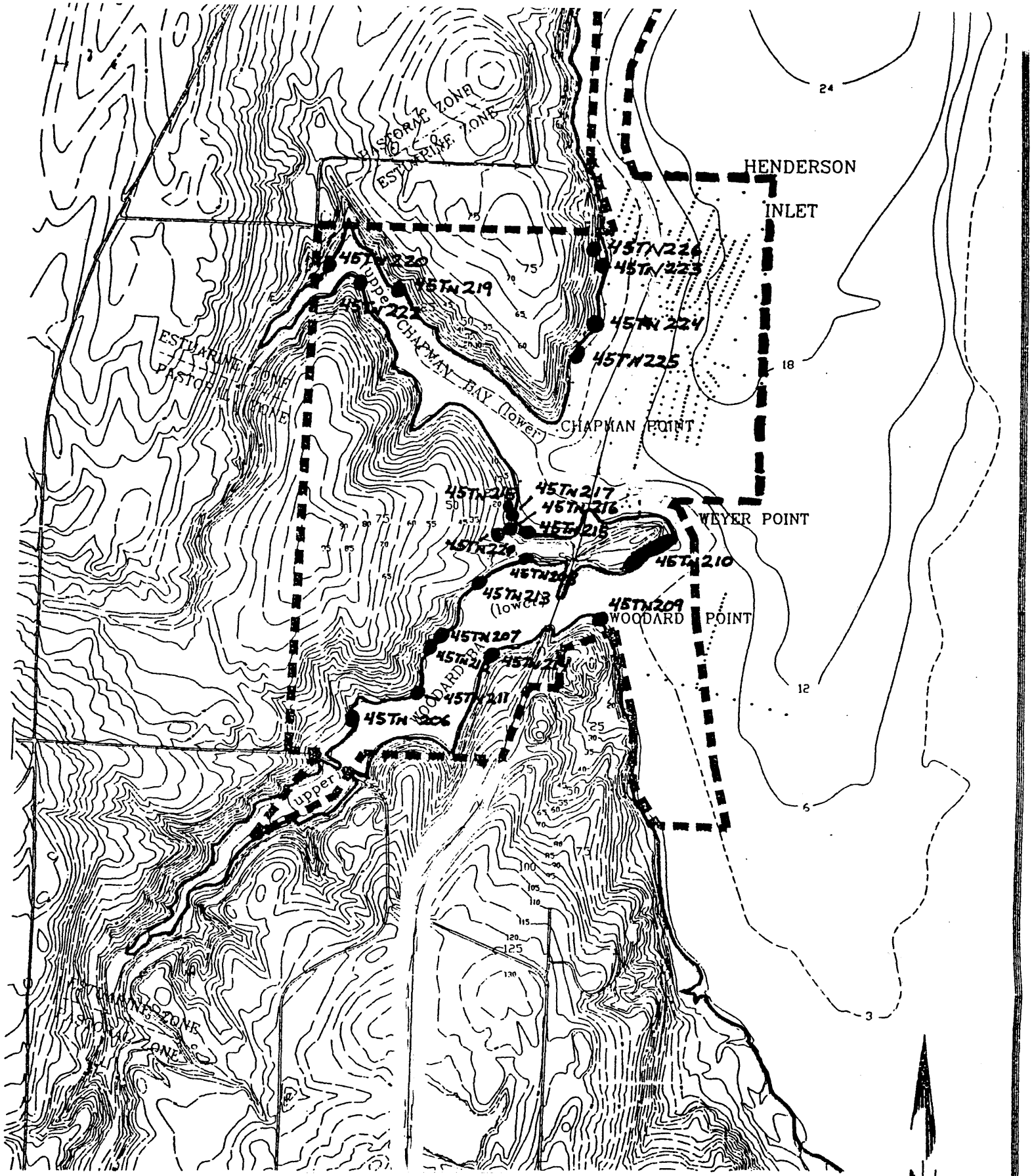

WEYERHAEUSER SOUTH BAY LOG DUMP
RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
Olympia vic., Thurston County, WA

Boundaries indicated in dotted line

Archaeological sites indicated