

**CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY FOR THE  
PROPOSED LEWIS COUNTY EVENTS CENTER,  
CENTRALIA, WASHINGTON**

Prepared for  
Lewis County Public Facilities District  
Chehalis, Washington

March 2, 2011

REPORT NO. 2672

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY FOR THE  
PROPOSED LEWIS COUNTY EVENTS CENTER  
CENTRALIA, WASHINGTON**

**PROJECT:** Events center building and storm water pond construction

**TYPE:** Cultural resources reconnaissance survey

**LOCATION:** Section 6, Township 14 North, Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian

**USGS QUAD:** *Centralia, Wash.*, 7.5-minute, 1985, minor revision 1993

**COUNTY:** Lewis

**PROJECT AREA:** Approximately 7 acres

**AREA SURVEYED:** Approximately 7 acres

**FINDINGS:** Isolated pre-contact artifact and historic-period log house identified in the surveyed area.

**PREPARER:** Terry L. Ozbun, M.A., R.P.A., and Elizabeth J. O'Brien, B. Arch.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Lewis County Public Facilities District proposes to construct a building called the Lewis County Events Center at 702 Allen Avenue in Centralia, Washington (Figure 1). The proposed project is located on lands managed by the City of Centralia. The work would entail demolition of two existing buildings (an abandoned residential log house and an associated detached garage/shed), construction of a new building, and excavation of a storm water pond. These facilities would be located in two separate areas. The new Lewis County Events Center building would be in the location of the existing log house and garage/shed. The storm water pond would be about 300 meters (m) (1,000 feet [ft]) to the south of the Events Center location between Pioneer Way and Byden Avenue. An existing ditch or swale and an adjacent open grass playfield are currently in the location of the proposed storm water pond (Figure 2).

The Lewis County Public Facilities District has retained Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc. (AINW), to conduct a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the two project areas as part of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) process and to ensure compliance with Washington State laws RCW 27.44 (protects Indian graves and records) and RCW 27.53 (protects archaeological sites and resources).

Two cultural resources, a historic-period house (resource number 11/1901-1) and an isolated pre-contact artifact (temporary resource number 11/1901-2), were identified in the reconnaissance. AINW recommends archaeological shovel testing in the area of the pre-contact artifact find and in the area of the proposed storm water pond to determine whether subsurface archaeological deposits are present in these locations. The historic-period log house is recommended as not eligible for listing in the Washington Heritage Register (WHR) or in the

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). If recommended shovel testing proves the pestle is an isolated artifact find, this resource is not protected under state law. If recommended auger testing in the proposed storm water pond area does not reveal surface archaeological deposits, AINW recommends that project development or construction should proceed as planned. The Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) needs to review this report and subsequent shovel testing work. If DAHP concurs with the AINW recommendations the project can proceed accordingly.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Chehalis River Valley near the confluence of the Skookumchuck and Chehalis rivers (Figure 1). The project area is situated at the southeastern edge of Fords Prairie in an area largely developed for modern use as school grounds, play fields, and a city park. Elevation in the flat prairie is about 55 m (180 ft) above sea level in the project area.

The Chehalis River Valley is located in the lowlands of western Washington's Puget Trough physiographic province, a basin area lying between the Coast Range and the Cascade Range (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). The region is characterized by deposits of glacial outwash, Pleistocene river terraces, ancient marine ridges, and the foothills of the Cascade and Coast Ranges (Franklin and Dyrness 1973).

The geomorphology of the region is largely the result of late Pleistocene glaciations, the last advance of which (the Frasier Glaciation) began around 18,000 years ago when the Cordilleran ice sheet moved south from what is now British Columbia (Barnosky 1983; Lasmanis 1991). During this glacial period, streams and rivers draining the Cascades were dammed by the Cordilleran ice sheet, creating glacial lakes and diverting water south through the Chehalis River Basin towards the Pacific Ocean (Barnosky 1983; Lasmanis 1991). The result was a thick outwash plain within the Chehalis River basin.

Late Pleistocene (Late-glacial) and Holocene (Post-glacial) climatic conditions and vegetation in the region have fluctuated and are divided into three main periods (Barnosky 1983; Sea and Whitlock 1995). In the Late Pleistocene (circa 14,000 to 10,000 years before present [BP]), warming caused the glaciers to melt but the climate was cooler and wetter than today. During this period, sub alpine forests gave way to mixed temperate forests in southwestern Washington. The Early Holocene (circa 10,000 to 5,000 years BP) was dominated by conditions warmer and drier than the present. Oak woodland or savanna dominated along with Douglas-fir and alder in southwestern Washington. Finally, the late Holocene (circa 5,000 years BP to present) was distinguished by cooler, moister conditions resembling the regions' modern climate, which is characterized by mild, warm summers and cool, moist winters.

Historically, the project area and its vicinity were located within the western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Consisting mainly of Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and western red cedar trees, the western hemlock zone also includes deciduous hardwood (oak) trees and some grasslands. Camas was abundant in prairies and grassy meadows prior to agricultural development of the region.

The Chehalis River basin provides habitat for black bear, deer, elk, coyote, fox, mountain lion, bobcat, beaver, fisher, muskrat, mink raccoon, weasel, and river otter (Bailey 1936). Waterfowl include mallard, pintail, wood duck, coot, Canada goose, and blue heron.

Steelhead and salmon, among other native fishes, are present in the Chehalis River (Chehalis River Council 2000).

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistory**

A comprehensive review of the cultural history and development of this region can be found in Ames and Maschner (1999) and Hajda (1990). Although there is archaeological evidence of a human presence on the Northwest Coast dating to at least 12,000 years ago (years BP), sites more than 5,000 years old are relatively rare (Carlson 1990:60; Rice 1985; Wessen 1990). The earliest periods of human occupation in southwestern Washington are generally unknown due to the relative scarcity of recorded archaeological sites dating to this period. Although few early sites have been found in the region, several isolated Clovis points, probably dating to approximately 12,000 years BP have been documented in the Puget Sound area, including one reportedly found in the Chehalis River Valley west of Olympia (Ames and Maschner 1999: 65; Carlson 1990:60; Meltzer and Dunnell 1987:66). Based on evidence from Clovis sites throughout North America, these early people practiced generalized hunting and gathering; they were highly mobile and relied upon hunting large game for subsistence, supplementing their diet by hunting smaller game as well as through the gathering of wild plant foods (Ames and Maschner 1999:66; Carlson 1990:60).

In general, people in western Washington are thought to have used an increasing number and diversity of plant and animal resources during the Archaic period (11,000 years BP to 5500 years BP). Archaeological data indicate this period is characterized by broad-spectrum foraging economies emphasizing terrestrial resources associated with the oak woodland and savanna. Lithic tools include dart points that were hafted for use with an atlatl or throwing-stick. Toward the end of the Archaic period, hunting and gathering shifted to more extensive use of riverine resources as these resources were enhanced by changes in the environment that stabilized river gradients and flows, paving the way for the Pacific period (5500 years BP to AD 1775) (Ames and Maschner 1999).

In the Pacific period, complex hunter-gatherers established semi-permanent large villages; and ground stone milling equipment, bone tools, and smaller projectile points increasingly appear in the archaeological record (Ames and Maschner 1999). The settlement and subsistence patterns established in the Middle Pacific period (3500 years BP to 1500 years BP) continue into the Late Pacific period (1500 years BP to circa AD 1775). Changes within the Late Pacific period years include increasingly specialized subsistence patterns focused on seasonally abundant food resources (especially camas and salmon) and technologies for preserving and storing these foods for use in winter. Changes in the lithic technology include the introduction of small, notched projectile points, indicating the adoption of bow and arrow technology, which is represented in the archaeological record by the presence of smaller projectile points. The abundance and attributes of flaked stone artifacts in the region, along with a relative absence of bone artifacts (at least in comparison to other coastal regions); suggest significant contact with people from the more interior areas of the lower Columbia River or southwestern Washington (Wessen 1990).

### **Ethnography**

The project area was traditionally occupied by both the Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz people. The southwest Coast-Salish-speaking tribe, the Upper Chehalis Indians, historically occupied the area of the current project along the Chehalis River (Hajda 1990). The Chehalis Indians practiced a riverine subsistence pattern. Permanent villages were occupied during the

winter to harvest fish available from September through December (Hajda 1990). Villages typically included one or more extended families, each living in long cedar plank houses. During the summer months, temporary campsites were preferred. Camas was part of the staple diet, as were salmon eggs, and fern bulbs. Other edible flora such as berries were collected and consumed. The rivers provided a major source of food, with several species of salmon, steelhead, and eels migrating upstream and back to the ocean. Also found in these rivers were freshwater clams and crayfish.

The Cowlitz people, although culturally unified by geography, intermarriage, and customs, were divided into two main groups (Irwin 1994:1; Ray 1974). The Lower Cowlitz spoke a Salishan dialect and occupied the lower reaches of the Cowlitz River and its tributaries and the Newaukum River (a tributary of the Chehalis River); while the Upper Cowlitz, or Taidnapam, adopted a Sahaptan dialect from the Columbia Plateau (Irwin 1994; Ray 1974). The Newaukum, meaning "big prairie," is the name of a local group of Cowlitz language speakers whose traditional homeland is the Newaukum River drainage basin, situated just south of the current project area (Hajda 1990). By contrast with some other southwestern Coast Salish Peoples, the Lower Cowlitz were an inland group with no direct access to the ocean, and as such were different in many ways from neighboring coastal tribes (Hajda 1990). The Lower Cowlitz interacted and traded extensively with people living east of the Cascades as well as with people living south, near the mouth of the Columbia River (Hajda 1990; Ray 1974).

### **Euroamerican History**

The earliest documented contact between the Europeans and the southwestern Coast Salish occurred in 1775 when the Hezceta and Quadra expedition entered the mouth of the Quinault River (Hajda 1990). Their account, and ones that followed, probably dealt more with the Lower Chehalis and Quinault bands of the southwestern Coast Salish rather than the more inland Upper Chehalis. However, by the late 1830s, the presence of the Hudson's Bay Company immersed many Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz in trading. Between 1774 and 1874, the native population of the entire Northwest culture area declined by more than 80%, due in large part to diseases introduced by Euroamericans. In the interior valleys of Oregon and Washington, including the Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz, populations dropped from an estimated 41,000 people to less than 2,000 people by 1850 (Boyd 1990).

In 1839, the Hudson's Bay Company established its Cowlitz Farm on the Cowlitz River, giving the Cowlitz further access to European trade goods (Hajda 1990:514). Soon afterward, Euroamericans began settling in the Centralia/Chehalis area, traveling via the Cowlitz River and an 1845 road that connected the area to the Puget Sound (Jones et al. 1978:68). This road, called the Cowlitz Trail, was an extension of the Oregon Trail from the Columbia River to the southern Puget Sound. Part of the Cowlitz Trail followed an Indian canoe portage between the Cowlitz and Chehalis rivers approximately along the current route of the Jackson Highway (Hornbuckle 2004). The Treaty of Washington in 1846 and the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 (and the earlier provisional law) allowed Euroamerican settlers to legally settle in the region (Johnson 1992:42-44), gradually pushing native people out of agriculturally productive areas (Hajda 1990:515). The creation of the Territory of Washington in 1853 prompted increased immigration to the region.

The timber industry, along with agricultural pursuits, grew steadily throughout the 1860s, and construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1873 allowed both to flourish (Avery 1965:272; Kirk and Alexander 1995:387). Coal beds west of Centralia were discovered in the 1880s, marking the beginning of mining within the region (Nix and Nix 1985).

## **PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES**

The Washington DAHP database was consulted to determine whether historic or archaeological resources have been recorded in or around the project area and whether cultural resource studies have been previously documented in the project area and its immediate vicinity. The database records indicate that no previous cultural resource studies have been done and that no previously recorded cultural resources are present in the project areas. The nearest previous cultural resource studies documented in the DAHP database were conducted in areas to the east along Interstate 5 (I-5) and to the south on the south side of the Chehalis River (Herbel and Schalk 2002; Kopperl 2007; Sharley et al. 2010; Tatum 2008).

Within about ¼-mile of the project location there have been seven archaeological resources previously recorded, including three pre-contact isolated artifact finds (45LE579, 45LE580, and 45LE581) all located on the western edge of I-5. The closest archaeological site is 45LE117 which contains pre-contact artifacts and is situated southeast of the project area along the west bank of the Skookumchuck River and the north bank of the Chehalis River, at their confluence. Three archaeological sites are located south of the Chehalis River, including two with pre-contact lithic artifacts (45LE512 and 45LE513) and one with pre-contact and historic-period artifacts (45LE176) representing an old ferry crossing of the Chehalis River and aboriginal occupations on the south side of the river.

Five historic resources have been previously recorded within about ¼-mile of the project location and are located to the north, east, and south of the project areas. These five historic resources are an Oregon Trail marker which was relocated to Borst Park from another place in Centralia; the 1856 Fort Borst Block House (also moved from its nearby original location); the circa 1857 Joseph Borst House; depression-era Works Progress Administration (WPA) buildings (parks office and maintenance buildings, kitchens, rifle club, picnic shelter, and small stage); and the 1950 Anderson House at 2506 Borst Avenue. Both the Fort Borst Block House and the Joseph Borst House are listed in the in the NRHP.

## **CULTURAL RESOURCE FIELD SURVEY METHODS AND FINDINGS**

A reconnaissance-level pedestrian survey was conducted on February 9, 2011, by AINW archaeologist Terry L. Ozburn, M.A., R.P.A. The pedestrian survey entailed coverage of the two project areas using east-west transects spaced 5 m (17 ft) apart or closer.

Mineral soil visibility in the proposed events center building project area was estimated at approximately 5% to 10%, with grass cover obscuring 90% to 95% of the ground surface (Photos 1 and 2). Construction pea-gravels were observed in several areas suggesting importation of surface fill materials. Several tree stumps were also noted, but the area was otherwise devoid of trees or shrubbery.

In the proposed storm water pond project area, mineral soil visibility was estimated to be approximately 1% in the majority of the area surveyed and 5% to 10% in an existing swale or ditch (Photos 3 and 4). The swale or ditch is approximately 1 m (3 ft) deep and extends nearly the entire length of the area from east to west. The side walls of the ditch were closely inspected for evidence of archaeological materials while walking along the bottom of the ditch. The grassy playfield area to the south of the ditch appeared to have been capped with fill dirt to elevate the surface about 30 cm (12 in) above the natural level of the river terrace based on the stepped topography of the area south of the ditch.

No cultural resources were identified in the proposed storm water pond project area and two cultural resources were identified in the proposed events center building project area. The two cultural resources identified were a historic-period building and an isolated pre-contact archaeological artifact.

The historic-period building is the Greisen Log House (resource number 11/1901-1) for which a Historic Inventory Report has been completed and is attached to this report (Appendix A). The log house was built between 1948 and 1956 by John (Jack) and Marie Greisen, who lived there with their family until the City of Centralia acquired the house approximately 10 years ago. The development of modern sports playfields and park facilities that surround the house, the removal of trees and landscaping from the lot, and the modification of exterior features of the house have degraded its integrity of materials, setting, feeling, and association. Although a local group of Greisen family members attach sentimental value to the building, the Greisen Log House does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the WHR or the NRHP. Historical information in the Facebook website "Save the Log House that Jack Built (Greisen House)" effectively details historical information about the log house and the Greisen family (Garrett 2009), some of which was included in the attached Historic Inventory Report (Appendix A). AINW recommends that construction of the proposed events center building should proceed without additional consideration or treatment of the Greisen Log House.

The isolated pre-contact artifact identified is a granite pestle (temporary resource number 11/1901-2) found on the interior graveled floor of the car port or shed attachment to the garage building in the events center building project area. A State of Washington Archaeological Isolate Inventory Form is attached to this report (Appendix B). The pestle is approximately 21 cm (8.4 in) long and 12 to 13 cm (4.8 to 5.2 in) in diameter at its widest point. It exhibits battering wear on the poll or broader working end. This type of pre-contact artifact is characteristic of food-processing tools used by Native Americans in the Pacific Northwest to grind or pound a variety of plant and animal foods, such as acorns and salmon, in order to make flours or pastes. The surrounding area was carefully examined for evidence of association with additional pre-contact artifacts or other evidence of an archaeological deposit, however, no such association was identified. Based on the context of the isolate find, it seems likely that the pestle was collected from a pre-contact Native American archaeological site located elsewhere and subsequently redeposited in a modern context on the floor of the shed. Perhaps a member of the Greisen family collected the artifact during the period of their residence in the log house, stored it in the shed, and left it behind when the family moved. Archaeological shovel testing is recommended in the immediate vicinity of the location of this artifact find to more definitively determine whether archaeological deposits are present. Approximately three shovel tests should be adequate to demonstrate potential archaeological associations or lack thereof. If no evidence of associated pre-contact archaeological deposits is found in shovel testing, then AINW recommends that the isolated artifact has lost its relevant context and is not part of an archaeological site protected under state law and no additional consideration or treatment is needed.

Although no cultural resources were identified in the pedestrian survey of the proposed storm water pond location, AINW recommends some limited archaeological auger testing in this area. The area is relatively close to the Chehalis River which was a focus of ancient pre-contact and historic-period activities and is also near a known pre-contact archaeological site (45LE117) and historic-period buildings (Joesph Borst House). Therefore, this project area may contain archaeological deposits associated with these resources. Dense grass cover in the area during the pedestrian survey prevented adequate inspection of mineral soils and the flood history of the river terrace indicates a likelihood for archaeological deposits, if present, to be

buried by alluvial sedimentation. Approximately 10 auger tests, excavated to a depth of 2 m (6.6 ft), are recommended.

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

AINW has conducted a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed Lewis County Events Center building and storm water pond locations. Two cultural resources were identified: the historic-period Greisen Log House and a pre-contact granite pestle. The Greisen Log House (resource number 11/1901-1) does not appear to meet criteria for listing in the WHR or the NRHP and AINW recommends that the proposed construction project should proceed without additional consideration or treatment of the log house. The isolated pre-contact pestle artifact (temporary resource number 11/1901-2) is not significant by itself, however, AINW recommends excavation of approximately three shovel tests in the immediate vicinity of this artifact find to assure that it is not part of a larger archaeological deposit. Assuming that it is not part of a larger archaeological deposit based on the shovel testing, no protection of the artifact would be needed. If DAHP concurs with AINW's recommendations, additional archaeological auger and shovel testing work should be conducted in the storm water pond project area and isolated artifact find location, respectively.

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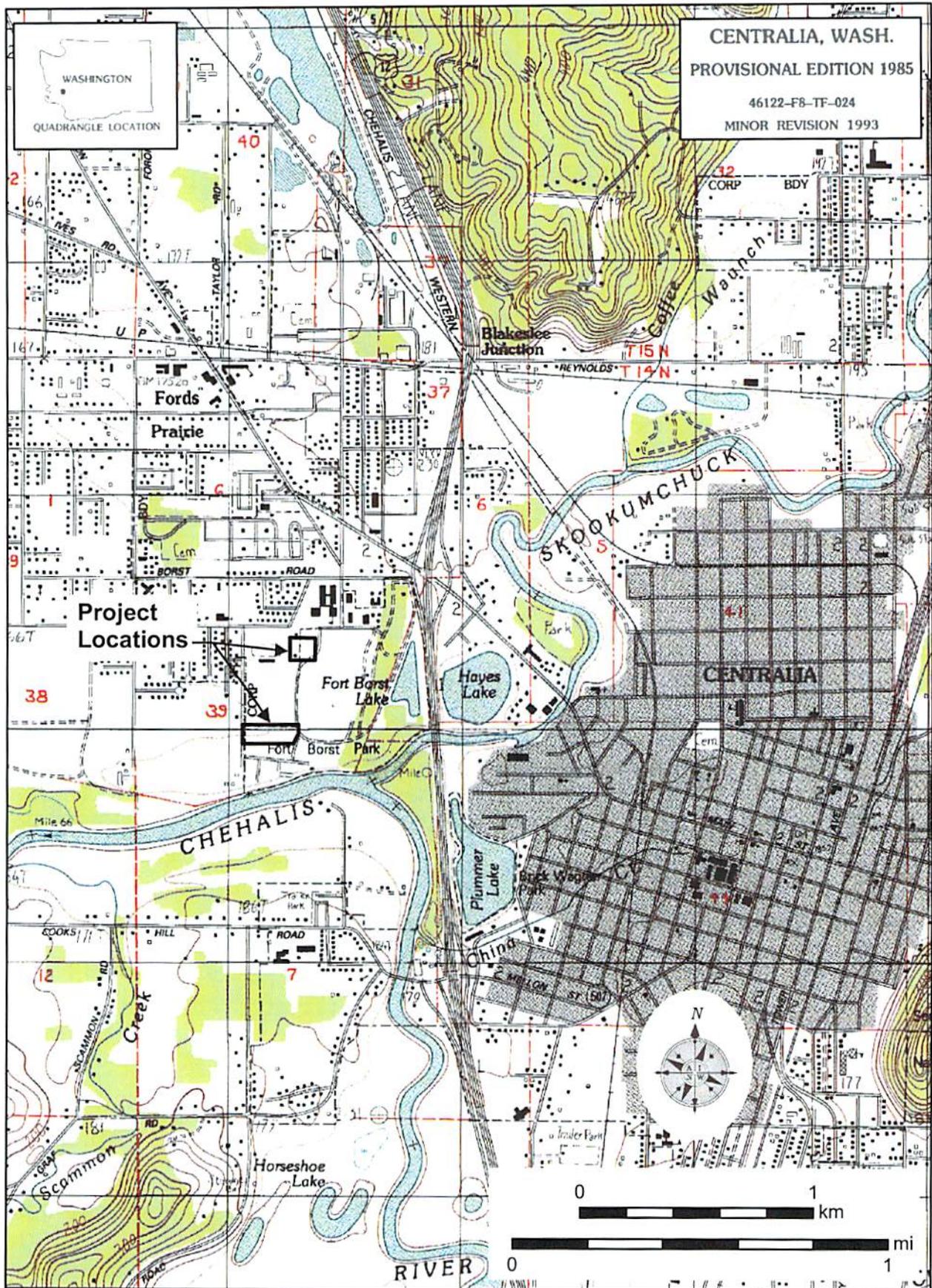


Figure 1. Lewis County Public Facilities: Lewis County Events Center project location.

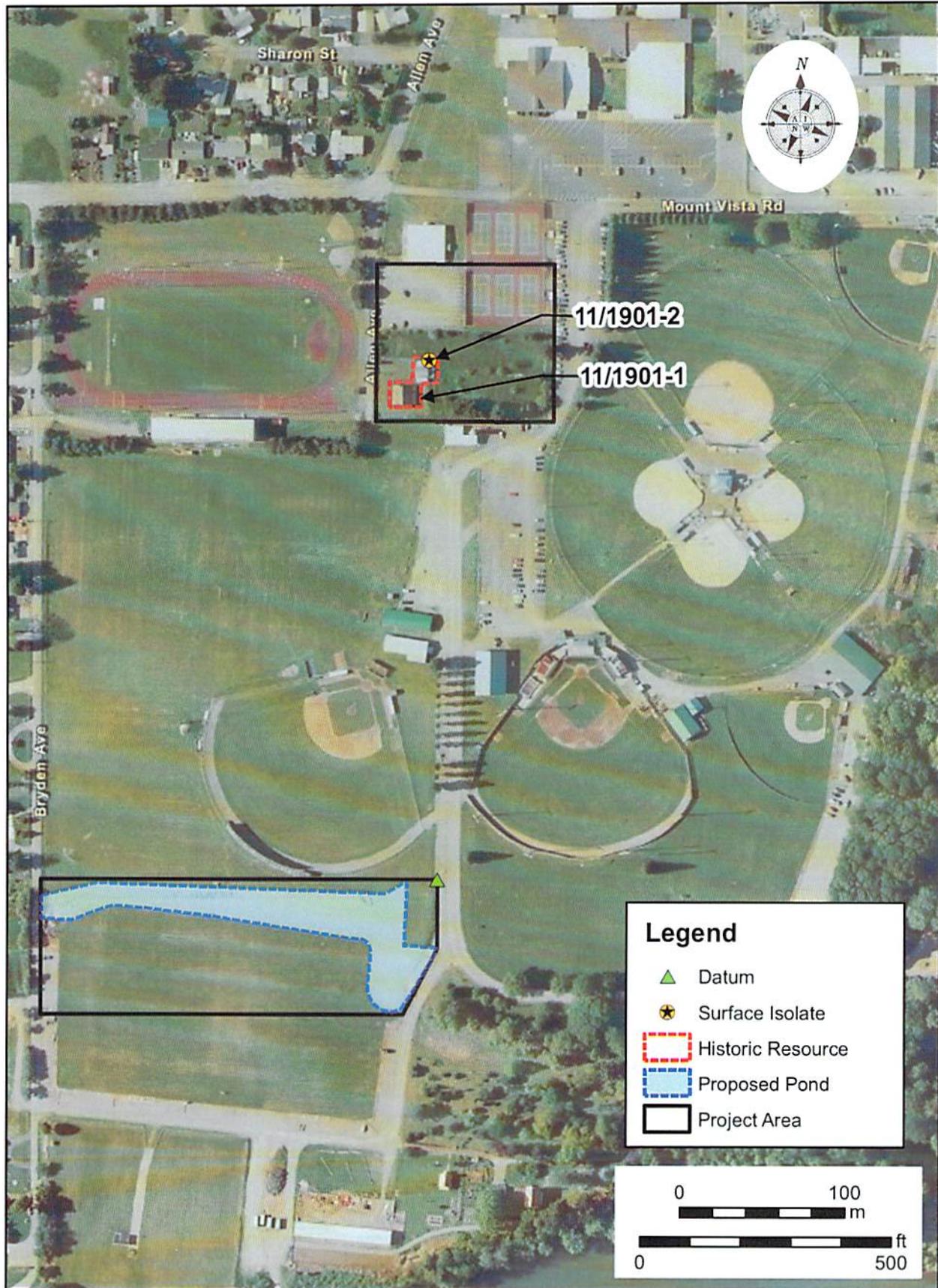


Figure 2. Overview of the Lewis County Public Facilities: Lewis County Events Center project area and cultural resources identified during the reconnaissance survey.

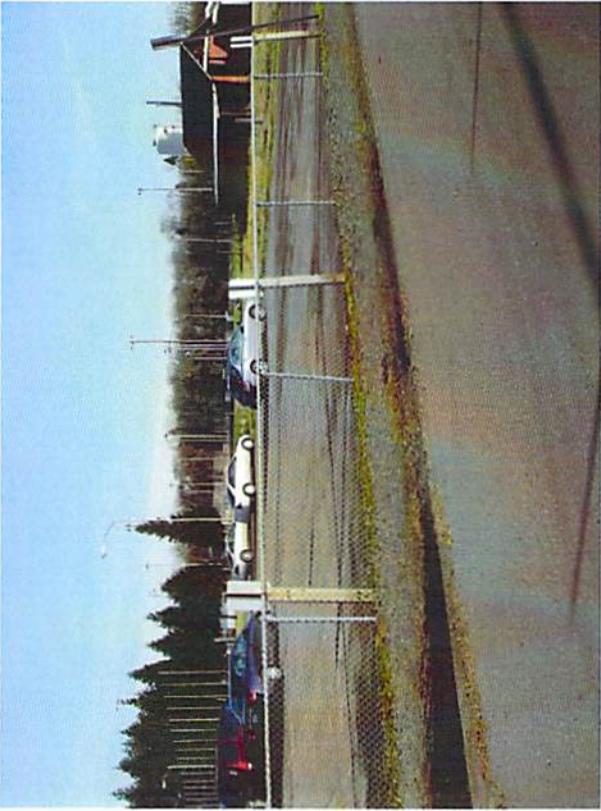


Photo 1. Overview of the Events Center project area showing an existing parking lot. The view is towards the southeast.

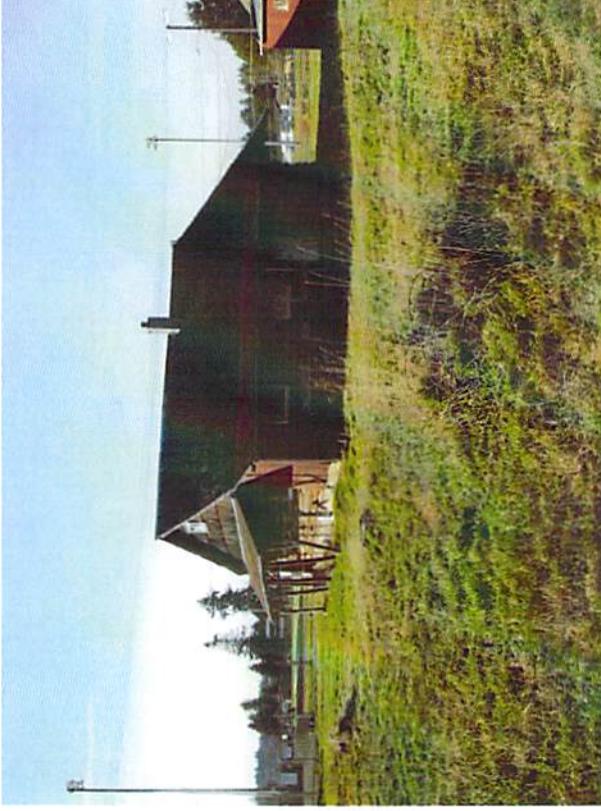


Photo 2. Overview of the Events Center project area showing the existing log house. The view is towards the northwest.



Photo 3. Overview of the storm pond project area. The view is towards the east.



Photo 4. Overview of the existing ditch and culvert in the storm pond project area. The view is towards the northeast.

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY REPORT FOR 11/1901-1**



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. 11/1901-1

DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: Greisen Log House

Property Address: 702 Allen Ave , Centralia, WA 98531

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 003475016000

Plat/Block/Lot Pt. SE SW ADJ Boorst Park & S MT VISTA RD.

Acreage 1.35

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T14R02W	39			Lewis	CENTRALIA

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1017483

Northing: 517054

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Lewis County Events Center

Date Recorded: 02/09/2011

Field Recorder: Elizabeth O'Brien, Andrea Blaser, and Terry Ozbun

Owner's Name: City of Centralia

Owner Address: P.O. Box 609

City: Centralia

State: Washington

Zip: 98531

Classification: Building

Resource Status:

Comments:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No

Contributing? No

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments:



# Historic Inventory Report

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b> Domestic - Single Family House		<b>Current Use:</b> Vacant/Not in Use	
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1.5	<b>Structural System:</b> Mixed	
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Slight		<b>Changes to Interior:</b> Unknown	
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b> Intact		<b>Changes to Windows:</b> Slight	
<b>Changes to Other:</b>			
<b>Other (specify):</b>			
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
Vernacular	Log	Gable - Side Gable	Wood - Shingle
	Wood - Board-and-Batten		Asphalt / Composition
	Shingle		
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
Concrete - Block	Single Family - Log		

## Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Unknown	
<b>Date of Construction:</b>	1956 Built Date
<b>Builder:</b>	Greisen, Jack and Marie
<b>Engineer:</b>	
<b>Architect:</b>	

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No  
 Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No  
 Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

### Statement of Significance:

The Greisen Log House was constructed by John (Jack) and Marie Greisen during the mid-twentieth century on a 1.35-acre parcel near the confluence of the Skookumchuck and Chehalis rivers in Centralia, Washington. At the time of its construction, the house was located in a rural setting, and peach trees were raised as nursery stock on the parcel to help pay for construction costs. The house is now surrounded by a modern sports complex containing softball and baseball fields, tennis courts, and a running track that are associated with Fort Borst Park. The house has stood vacant in the center of this sports complex for 10 years.

Overall, the house retains integrity of design, workmanship, and location, but no longer retains integrity of setting, feeling, or association. Several minor modifications have been made to the house exterior since it was completed in 1956, resulting in a diminished integrity of materials. The house still retains the original concrete block foundation, log walls, and exterior siding materials, but a vinyl sliding window has been placed in the south gable end, and numerous porch modifications have taken place during the mid-to late-twentieth century.

The Greisen Log House is recommended to be not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is not associated with significant events of our past (Criterion A), is not associated with significant persons, locally or nationally (Criterion B), and is not a representative example of an architectural style or the work of a master (Criterion C). Changes made to the historic setting of the house have diminished its overall integrity. The house remains important to the Greisen family, who has documented the history of its construction for the Save the Log House that Jack Built (Greisen House) Facebook group.

### Description of Physical Appearance:

The Greisen Log House is oriented to the west on Allen Avenue at the north end of Fort Borst Park. It was handcrafted almost entirely by Jack and Marie Greisen and took eight years to complete. As the house was constructed by hand with materials that were available and affordable at the time, there is no stylistic fluidity associated with the house; its style is best described as Vernacular with rustic elements. It consists of a concrete block foundation, hand-peeled and notched logs chinked with what is likely cement, and is capped with a side-gable roof clad with wooden shingles. The south gable end contains wooden shingles, while the north gable end is covered with board-and-batten siding.

Holes for the windows were cut out of the logs on the first story and filled with wooden sashes of varying shapes and configurations. The half story above likely has a wood-frame structural system; it is pierced by a vinyl window in the south gable end and a wood window in the north gable end. The north elevation contains a large stone chimney and is the only elevation that does not have a shed-roofed extension of the original side-gable roof. These shed-roofed features located on the south, east, and west elevations were likely constructed in the late 1970s, and are supported by peeled timber posts resting on concrete blocks. Only one of these shed-roofed extensions actually shelters a porch; the others appear to have been constructed to limit the amount of sunlight entering the house. This would have regulated the internal temperature of the house during summer months, and would have also helped to shield the log exterior from excessive exposure to rain and snow.

A wood-framed garage constructed in 1960 is located to the northeast of the house. It is clad in a mixture of plywood and corrugated metal and is capped with a gable-front roof. The remnants of a brick fire pit were observed to the east of the house.



## Historic Inventory Report

### Major Bibliographic References:

Garrett, Shannon Greisen

2009 Save the Log House that Jack Built (Greisen House). Electronic document, <http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=50307819149>, accessed February 13, 2011. The Chronicle (Centralia, Washington)

2002 Anniversaries. 30 November. Centralia, Washington.

## Photos



The view is towards the northeast.  
West facade and south elevation.  
2011



The view is towards the northwest.  
South and east elevations.  
2011



The view is towards the south.  
North elevation and stone chimney.  
2011



The view is towards the east.  
Associated garage.  
2011

**APPENDIX B**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE FORM FOR ISOLATE 11/1901-2**



# STATE OF WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ISOLATE INVENTORY FORM

Smithsonian Number:

\*County: Lewis

\*Date: March 1, 2011

\*Compiler: Sara J. Davis

## ISOLATE DESIGNATION

Isolate Name:

Field/ Temporary ID: 11/1901-2

\*Site Type: Pre-contact isolate

## ISOLATE LOCATION

\*USGS Quad Map Name: *Centralia, Washington*, 1985 7.5-minute

\*Legal Description: Township 14 North, Range 2 West, Section(s) 6

Quarter Section(s): NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$

\*UTM: Zone 10 (NAD 83) Easting 501206 Northing 5174526

Latitude: Longitude: Elevation (FT/M): 180 ft/55 m

Other Maps: Type:

Scale: Source:

Drainage, Major: Chehalis River Drainage, Minor: Skookumchuck River River Mile:

Aspect: Flat Slope: 0

\*Location Description (*General to Specific*): The isolate is located in the Chehalis River Valley near the confluence of the Chehalis and Skookumchuck Rivers. Specifically, the isolate is at the southeast end of Fords Prairie near a school and a city park.

**Approach (*For Relocation Purposes*):** From downtown Centralia, Washington follow Harrison Avenue northwest approximately 2.7 kilometers (1.7 miles), passing beneath Interstate 5, to its intersection with Johnson Road. Turn left (south) and continue 238 meters (m) (781 feet [ft]) to Borst Avenue. Turn right (west) and continue 140 m (460 ft) to Allen Avenue. Turn left (south) and follow Allen Avenue to its end, approximately 350 m (1,150 ft). The isolate is located 30 m (98 ft) east of the road inside the northeast corner of a car port shed attachment to the west of a garage associated with a log house.

**\*Mandatory Information for Official Smithsonian Number designation.**

**ISOLATE DESCRIPTION**

**\*Narrative Description:** The isolate is a single granite pestle that exhibits battering wear on the broader working end. The pestle was identified on the graveled floor of a car port near a log house. Based on the context, it seems likely the pestle was collected in another location and placed in the car port sometime after the house was built (circa 1948-1956).

**\*Vegetation (On Site):** The vegetation in this area consists of short grasses and sedges.

**Local:** Fords Prairie

**Regional:** *Tsuga heterophylla*

**Landforms (On Site):** Flat

**Local:** Chehalis River Valley

**Water Resources (Type):** Chehalis River

**Distance:** 540 m (1,771 ft) to the south

**Permanence:** Permanent

**\*Method of Collection(s):** The artifact was not collected

**\*Location of Artifacts (Temporary/Permanent):** N/A

**ISOLATE AGE**

**\*Component:** Pre-contact

**\*Dates:** Pre-contact

**\*Dating Method:** Groundstone artifact

**Phase:** Unknown

**Basis for Phase Designation:** N/A

**\*Mandatory Information for Official Smithsonian Number designation.**

**ISOLATE RECORDERS****Observed by:** Terry L. Ozbun**Address:** Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., 2632 SE 162<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Portland, OR 97236**\*Date Recorded:** February 9, 2011**\*Recorded by (Professional Archaeologist):** Terry L. Ozbun**\*Affiliation:** Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.**\*Affiliation Phone Number:** 503-761-6605**\*Affiliation Address:** Same as above**Affiliation E-mail:** terry@ainw.com**Date Revisited:****Revisited by:****ISOLATE HISTORY****Current Work (References):**

Ozbun, Terry L.

2011 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Lewis County Events Center, Lewis County, Washington*. Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc. Report No. 2672. Prepared for Lewis County Public Facilities District, Chehalis, Washington.

**Previous Work (Done on Area Where Isolate was Found):****LAND OWNERSHIP****\*Owner:** City of Centralia**\*Address:** PO Box 609, Centralia, WA 98531**\*Tax Lot/ Parcel No:** 003475016000**RESEARCH REFERENCES****\*Items/Documents Used In Research (Specify):**

**USGS MAP**

\*Quad Name: *Centralia, WA*

\*Series: 7.5-minute

\*Year: 1985

*SEE ATTACHED*

**PHOTOGRAPH(S)**

The isolate was identified in the car port on the left side of the photo. This area is located between a track and tennis courts. The view is towards the east.

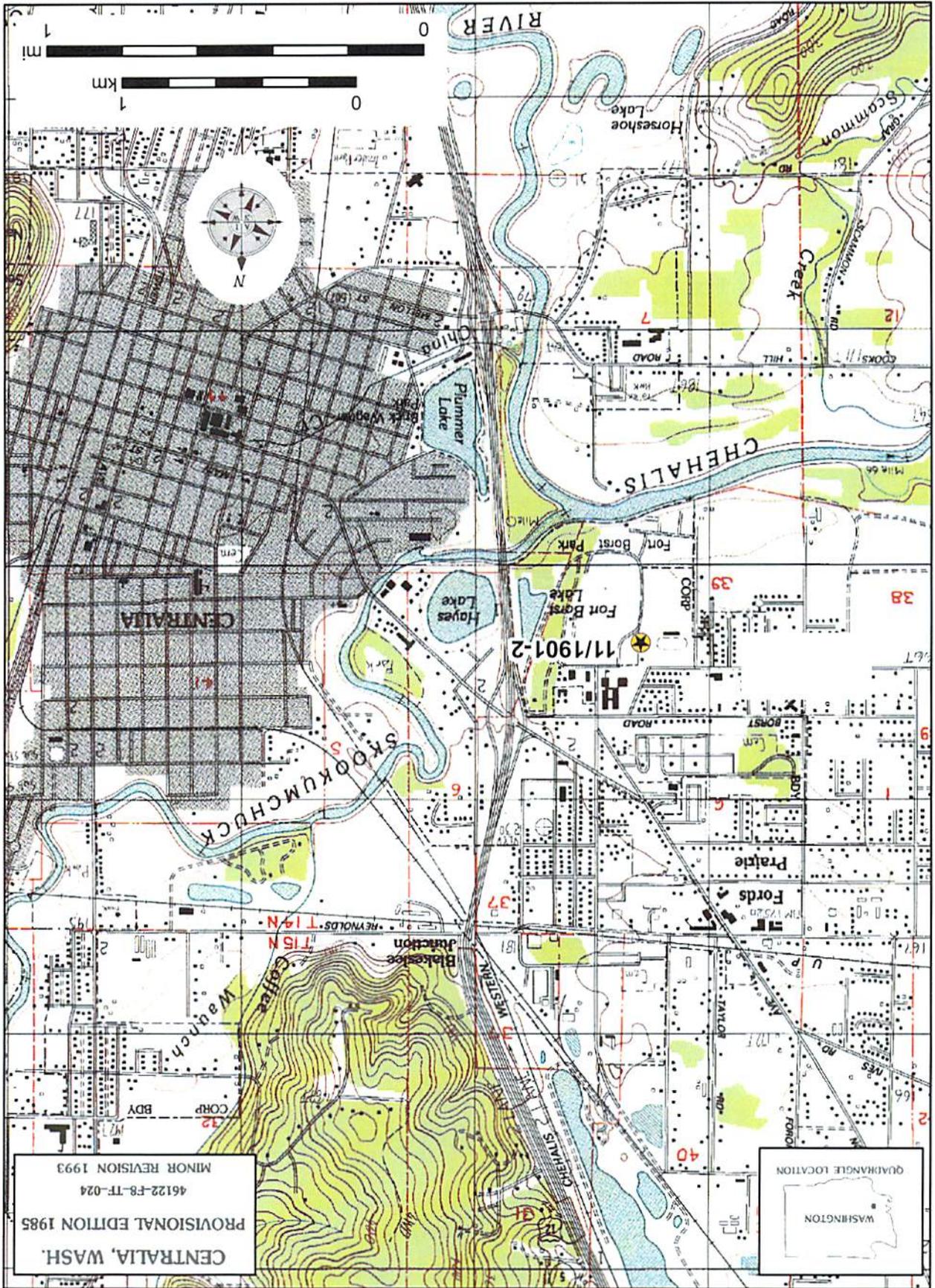
## PHOTOGRAPH(S)



The pestle identified at this location. Note the battering wear on the broad working end on the right side of the photo.



Overview of the location where the pestle was identified in the car port. The pestle is visible on the ground in the center of the photo. The view is towards the southwest.



CENTRALIA, WASH.  
 PROVISIONAL EDITION 1985  
 46122-F-8-TF-024  
 MINOR REVISION 1993

QUARANGUE LOCATION  
 WASHINGTON