

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2022-10-06754

Author: Kelly R. Bush, Emma S. Dubois, Eileen Heideman, Rhododendron E. O'Boyle and Ashley A. Yates

Title of Report: Archaeological Survey Report: Orcas Island North Shore Project, San Juan County, Washington

Date of Report: March 27, 2023

County: San Juan Section: 10 Township: 37 Range: 02

Quad: Eastsound Acres: ~51

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? Yes No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? Yes No

TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:
45SJ652

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ORCAS ISLAND NORTH SHORE PROJECT, SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Prepared for: San Juan County Conservation Land Bank



March 27, 2023

Prepared by:



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Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. (ERCI) would like to thank the San Juan County Conservation Land Bank for retaining us for this survey and for their commitment to the process and archaeological resources.

We extend our thanks to the representatives of the Lummi Nation, the Samish Nation, and the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community for their insights and timely attention to our projects.

The opinions and recommendations in this report are those of ERCI alone and do not necessarily reflect those held by any of the organizations or individuals mentioned above. Any errors or omissions are ERCI’s responsibility.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

County	San Juan
TRS	Township 37 N, Range 02 W, Section 10
Quad	Eastsound
Parcel ID	271031001000
Address	546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Orcas Island
Property Owner	San Juan County Land Bank
Property Owner Address	PO Box 759, Friday Harbor, WA 98250-0759
Area	~51 acres
Lat/Long	48° 42' 32" N/ 122° 55' 58" W
UTM Zone	Zone 10U 504954 Easting 5395097 Northing
Elevation	0–260'
Nearest Water Body	Salish Sea
Nearest Arch Site	45SJ570– ~0.1 mile
Soils	Beaches-Endoaquents, tidal-Xerorthents association, Everett sandy loam, Sucia-Sholander complex, and Doebay-Cady-Rock Outcrop complex
Geology	Marine outwash Everson Interstade (Pleistocene), Pre-tertiary rocks of Comox Formation (Upper Cretaceous) and Haslam Formation (Upper Cretaceous)
DAHP No	2022-10-06754
RCO No	22-1439

In June 2022 Peter Guillozet of the San Juan County Conservation Land Bank (SJCCLB), contacted Kelly R. Bush of Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. (ERCI) to carry out an archaeological survey and historic property inventory (HPI) at the North Shore/Glenwood Property (the Project), on 546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Island County, Washington, Parcel 271031001000, Township 37 N, Range 02 E, Section 10. The findings of the HPI will be included in an amended version of this report which will be distributed before April 30, 2022.

Proposed project activities include septic system repairs or decommissioning, restoration grading, road removal, parking lot construction or similar activities, and removing buildings, including six structures within 200 feet of the shoreline which will be removed to facilitate restoration of back beach habitat. The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) is providing funding for the Project through the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, specifically with funds allocated for Salmon Recovery and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) Large Capital Projects.

On August 30, 31, and September 21, 2022, ERCI carried out an archaeological survey of the Project area. The field team was led by Kelly R. Bush, MA, assisted by Emma S. Dubois, BA, Rhododendron E. O'Boyle, BA, Selena Williams, BA, and Ashley A. Yates, BA.

Survey included 48 shovel tests (ST) negative for precontact and buried historic resources throughout the Project area. Shovel test descriptions are available in Appendix 1, photograph log transcriptions are available in Appendix 2, and the Unanticipated Discovery Protocol (UDP) is available in Appendix 3.

An historic surface scatter site was observed during pedestrian survey. The scatter contains glass bottles, tin and aluminum cans, plastic containers and bags, and miscellaneous food containers. Six shovel probes were completed around the scatter and no subsurface deposits were observed.

No precontact cultural resources were found during the subsurface survey.

A site visit was conducted on August 29 and 30, 2022 by Cascade Heritage Consultants architectural historian Eileen Heideman. The Glenwood Inn property was identified as a **potential historic district that is recommended eligible under Criterion A** for its contribution to the history of agritourism on Orcas Island. Of the nine recorded built environment resources, eight were recommended eligible as contributing resources in this potential historic district.

The management recommendations that we are now providing are based on our findings from this survey. A monitoring plan will be developed and attached as an appendix to an amended version of this report which will be distributed before April 30, 2023. We recommend that:

1. A professional archaeological monitor should be on site during ground-disturbing activities along the shoreline and near and springs that might be identified during additional mowing or vegetation removal during regular maintenance on the property.
2. An archaeological monitor should be on site during the removal/clearing of the surface debris that comprises the historic debris scatter 45SJ652. Any ground disturbance or clearing within 50 feet of the recorded scatter should be monitored. Although we are not recommending this site as eligible for the National Register, we do believe that if the site were found to be more extensive or to have buried components or features inside the debris scatter that were identifiable that it should be evaluated again for its ability to provide additional specific and detailed information that would substantively enhance our understanding of the historic use of this property.
3. An on-site Unanticipated Discoveries Protocol (UDP) training for the landowner/manager and construction crews/contractors should be conducted by a professional archaeologist prior to commencement of ground disturbing activities. A copy of the UDP (Appendix 3) should be kept on site at all times.
4. In the event that any ground-disturbing activities uncover protected cultural resources, all work in the immediate vicinity should stop, the area should be secured, any equipment moved to a safe distance away from the location, and the UDP (Appendix 3) should be followed. (Cultural resources include, but are not limited to: animal bones with butchery marks; modified botanical, stone, bone, tooth or antler objects).
5. In the case of an unanticipated discovery of human remains or funerary, the contractor or landowner will cease excavation, secure the area, and follow the protocol outlined in the UDP (Appendix 3)

CONTENTS

CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	ii
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY.....	iii
CONTENTS	v
FIGURES	vi
TABLES.....	viii
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.....	5
3.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION.....	5
4.0 BACKGROUND.....	5
4.1 Physical Environment.....	6
Geology and Soils.....	6
Climate and Biota.....	11
4.2 Cultural Environment	12
Archaeological cultures	12
Salish Ethnography and Ethnohistory	15
Exploration and Immigration	19
4.3 Previous Archaeology.....	26
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites.....	27
Previous Cultural Resources Surveys.....	27
Previous Cemetery Reports	29
National Register Properties.....	29
State Barn Register.....	30
Previously Recorded Buildings and Structures	30
Archaeological Expectations	30
5.0 METHODS.....	30
5.1 Archival Research.....	30
5.2 Fieldwork.....	31
5.3 Built Environment Survey Methodology.....	32
6.0 RESULTS.....	32
6.1 Pedestrian Survey	32
6.2 Historic Debris Scatter Site — 45SJ652.....	48
6.3 Subsurface Survey	54
6.4 Built Environment Survey Results	62
Potential National Register of Historic Places Historic District.....	62
6.5 Discussion.....	77
7.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.....	77
8.0 REFERENCES CITED	79
9.0 APPENDICES.....	96
Appendix 1: Shovel Test Descriptions	96

Appendix 2: Photograph Log.....	102
Appendix 3: Unanticipated Discovery Protocol	125
CONTACT LIST	134
Appendix 5: Historic Property Inventories	135

FIGURES

Figure 1: Regional map showing approximate Project location.....	2
Figure 2: USGS Eastsound 7.5-minute quadrangle with Project area outlined in red.	3
Figure 3: San Juan County Assessor’s map showing Project area outlined in red.....	3
Figure 4: Lidar map with Project area outlined in red (courtesy of Puget Sound Lidar Consortium)....	4
Figure 5: Aerial photograph with the Project area outlined in red.	4
Figure 6: Map of surface geology with Project area outlined in red (after Lapen 2000).	8
Figure 7: Map of soils with Project area indicated with red lines (after Soil Survey Staff 2019).....	9
Figure 8: Example of a seasonal house, “Mat House—Skokomish” (1912) by Edward S. Curtis (Northwestern University Library 2003a).....	16
Figure 9: Examples of the kind of baskets made by Coast Salish people, “Puget Sound Baskets” (1912) by Edward S. Curtis (Northwestern University Library 2003b).	17
Figure 10: Example of the kind of weaving done by Salish people, “Goat-hair Blanket—Cowichan” (1912) by Edward S. Curtis (Northwestern University Library 2003c).....	18
Figure 11: San Juan County’s first ambulance plane flown and owned by Roy Franklin (Courtesy of Washington State Library, Walker 2022).	23
Figure 12: General Land Office map from 1874 with Project area outlined in red.....	25
Figure 13: Shoreline survey map drawn in 1894 (courtesy of NOAA).....	25
Figure 14: 1932 aerial overview of Project area (Courtesy of San Juan County GIS).....	26
Figure 15: Pedestrian Survey Map.	33
Figure 16: Points of Interest Map.....	34
Figure 17: View northwest, fields in north portion of Project area, Structure 5 (foreground) and Structure 1 (background).	35
Figure 18: View southwest, Glenwood Inn Rd near south boundary of Project area, east end of ridge (right of road).	35
Figure 19: View east, dense vegetation in utility corridor.	36
Figure 20: View west by northwest, bedrock ridge in southwest corner of Project area.	36
Figure 21: View west by southwest, beach area and cliff face near western boundary of Project area.	37
Figure 22: View northwest, the southeast corner of the A-frame cabin (Structure 10) along the beach.	37
Figure 23: Cinderblocks near barn, view south.....	39
Figure 24: View northeast, northeast-most cinderblocks.	40
Figure 25: View southwest, woodshed.....	40
Figure 26: Spring box and east wall of adjacent pumphouse, view west-southwest.....	41
Figure 27: Garden shed south of field, view west.	41
Figure 28: View southeast, concrete statue of naked man performing a discus throw.....	42
Figure 29: View south, apple trees in orchard.....	42
Figure 30: View south, 1977 aerial photo of Project area, pond indicated by arrow (Courtesy of WA Department of Ecology 2022).....	43
Figure 31: View east, stairway leading down the cliff.	43
Figure 32: View west, looking down utility corridor.	44

Figure 33: View northeast, electrical box along utility corridor.	44
Figure 34: View southeast, ERCI climbing northeast side of bedrock ridge.	45
Figure 35: View north, spring overview.....	45
Figure 36: View northwest, pipes protruding from hillside.	46
Figure 37: View southeast, overview of concrete tanks.	46
Figure 38: View southwest, indeterminate refuse piled by southern boundary to Project area.	47
Figure 39: View northwest, of indeterminate structure refuse west of Glenwood Inn Road.	47
Figure 40: View east, historic refuse scatter overview.....	50
Figure 41: Artifact 1.....	50
Figure 42: Artifact 2.....	51
Figure 43: Artifact 3.....	51
Figure 44: Artifact 4.....	52
Figure 45: Artifact 5.....	52
Figure 46: Artifact 7.....	53
Figure 47: Artifact 6.....	54
Figure 48: Artifact 8.....	54
Figure 49: ST location map, the ST cluster in the top left corner surrounds the historic debris scatter.	55
Figure 50: View south, sediment profile in ST 6 showing M1 and M3a.	56
Figure 51: View north, sediment profile in ST 4 showing M1 and M3b.	57
Figure 52: View east, sediment profile in ST 32 showing M3e and M3c.	57
Figure 53: View west, sediment profile in ST 43 showing M3d.....	58
Figure 54: View north, sediment profile in ST 23 showing M2 and M3e.....	58
Figure 55: View north, sediment profile in ST 12 showing M1 and M3f.....	59
Figure 56: View south, sediment profile in ST 41 showing M4.	59
Figure 57: View west, sediment profile in ST 46 showing M5 an M6.	60
Figure 58: ST 19 amber glass fragment.	61
Figure 59: ST 19 with buried wire, view northeast.	61
Figure 60: ST 20 blue glass fragment.....	62
Figure 61: Main house with original building on right side of image and c. 2010 addition in foreground; view to the southwest.....	63
Figure 62: Original house with c. 2010 wing on right side of image; view to the southwest.	64
Figure 63: Cottage near main house; view to the south.	66
Figure 64: West cottage at top of bluff; view to the northeast.	68
Figure 65: Center cottage at top of bluff; view to the northwest.....	69
Figure 66: East cottage at top of bluff; view to the east.	71
Figure 67: A-frame on beach; view to the southeast.	72
Figure 68. Center beach cottage, view to the southeast.....	73
Figure 69. West beach cottage; view to the southeast.	75
Figure 70. Pump house with concrete spring box behind it; view to the east.	76
Figure 71: Example of railroad ties for UDP.	126
Figure 72: Example of historic foundation for UDP.	126
Figure 73: Example of historic glass artifacts for UDP.....	127
Figure 74: Example of historic solder dot can for UDP.....	127
Figure 75: Example of protected shell midden for UDP.	128
Figure 76: Example of protected rock-lined hearth feature for UDP.	128
Figure 77: Example of projectile point for UDP.	129
Figure 78: Example of protected adze blade for UDP.....	129
Figure 79: Example of stone tool for UDP.....	130
Figure 80: Example of stone tool for UDP.....	130
Figure 81: Example of bone awl for UDP.....	131

Figure 82: Example of worked bone and spines for UDP..... 131
 Figure 83: Example of cedar bark basketry for UDP. 132
 Figure 84: Example of planked tree for UDP..... 132
 Figure 85: Example of pictographs for UDP..... 133
 Figure 86: Example of petroglyphs for UDP..... 133

TABLES

Table 1: Previously recorded archaeological sites within one half mile of the Project area. 27
 Table 2: Previous cultural resource reports on file with DAHP..... 27
 Table 3: National Register Properties within two miles of the Project area..... 29
 Table 4: Artifacts from historic scatter..... 49

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In June 2022 Peter Guillozet of the San Juan County Conservation Land Bank (SJCCLB), contacted Kelly R. Bush of Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. (ERCI) to carry out an archaeological survey and historic property inventory (HPI) at the North Shore/Glenwood Property (the Project), on 546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Island County, Washington, Parcel 271031001000, Township 37 N, Range 02 E, Section 10 (Figure 1–Figure 5). The findings of the HPI will be included in an amended version of this report which will be distributed spring 2023.

The following project description was provided by the SJCCLB:

The 58-acre North Shore property was purchased by San Juan County through the San Juan County Conservation Land Bank in 2022. It features mature coniferous forests, wetlands, over 1,800 feet of shoreline, and a half-acre of tidelands. The property is surrounded on three sides by private residential properties and was managed by different owners as a private inn for many decades. The property is currently closed to the public except during regular tours and will remain closed until all major site work is completed. Pending successful permitting, the proposed improvements are expected to begin in 2023 and to continue through the end of 2024.

There are eight formerly habitable structures and several small sheds as well as gravel parking areas and roads. Much of the existing infrastructure is in severe disrepair and many of the buildings are in sensitive and/or vulnerable locations. Pending permitting and other approvals, the Land Bank seeks to remove all but one of the existing buildings. The 4,800 square foot two story garage built circa 2005 will be retained. Pending land use review, permitting and other approvals, the garage may be renovated to serve as a publicly accessible facility. Per the Land Bank’s mandate, future uses of the property will include low-intensity recreational access via forest and beach trails. There will be no commercial uses on the property.

...As part of building removal there will be surface grading in and around footprints to restore natural contours. There will also be minor grading of roads, parking areas, refuse pits and other artificial surface features. At least four concrete septic tanks will be removed from the beach and bluff area. Limited utility trenching will be necessary in upland areas to replace or extend electrical, water and waste lines. Once buildings are removed, all utilities will be routed to the garage.

The Land Bank commissioned a geotechnical assessment by ZipperGeo, Inc in 2022. The report recommends conversion of the existing beach road to a pedestrian trail and the addition of drainage features to restore natural drainage patterns and promote slope stability. To accomplish this, the road would be narrowed through grading and the removal of unconsolidated fill material. Several culverts would be added to convey water from the slope down to the beach terrace without causing slope erosion. The Land Bank also proposes to restore an excavated pond to wetlands after securing relevant county, state and federal permits. The footprint of the main house would also be graded and planted with native wetland vegetation to intercept and infiltrate seasonal runoff.

Except for garbage, which will be hauled to an approved landfill, all excavated materials will be used on-site to fill existing foundation holes and non-wetland depressions. The proposed work will result in a significant reduction in impervious surfaces on the property. All disturbed areas will be seeded for erosion control and several acres including former building footprints and open fields will be reforested with native woody species.

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) is providing funding for the Project through the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, specifically with funds allocated for Salmon Recovery and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) Large Capital Projects.

Typical depth of excavation for road scarification is up to 6 inches and for building removal could be up to 3 feet, septic tanks are normally 8 feet but disturbance depth will vary depending on foundation depth and type.

This report documents ERCI's background research and archaeological survey, and historic property inventory for the Project.



Figure 1: Regional map showing approximate Project location.

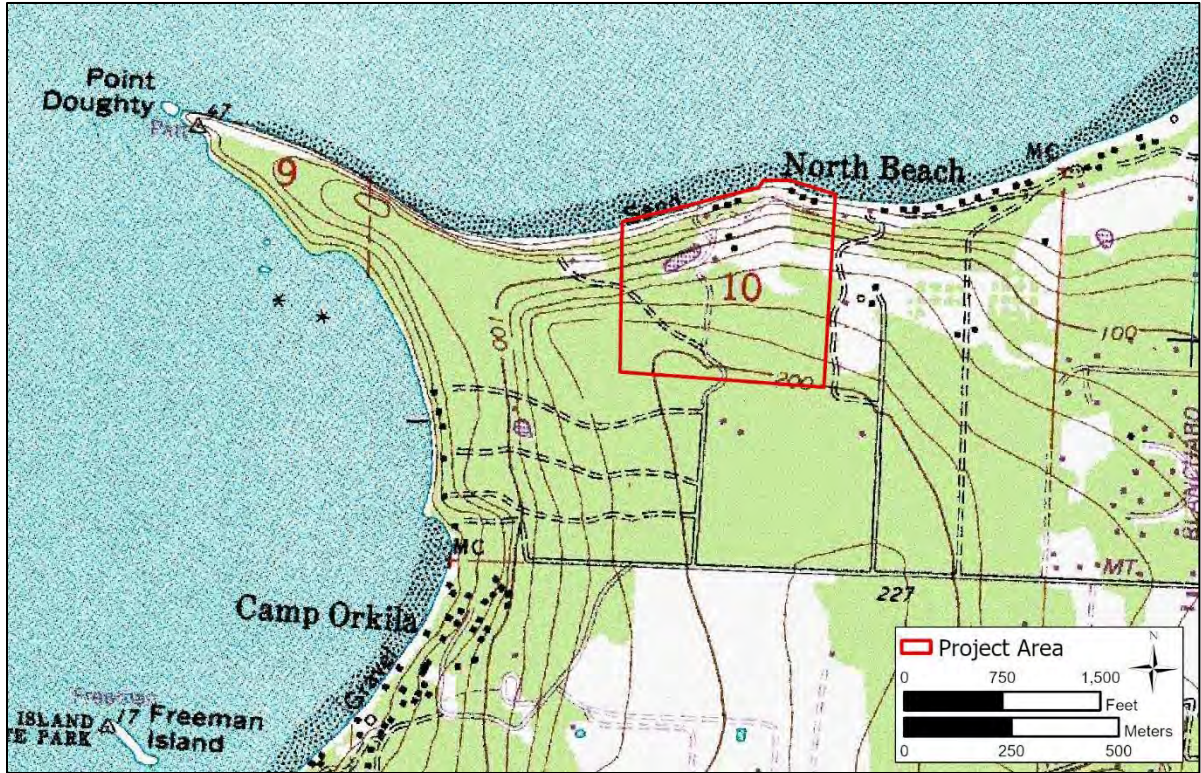


Figure 2: USGS Eastsound 7.5-minute quadrangle with Project area outlined in red.



Figure 3: San Juan County Assessor's map showing Project area outlined in red.



Figure 4: Lidar map with Project area outlined in red (courtesy of Puget Sound Lidar Consortium).



Figure 5: Aerial photograph with the Project area outlined in red.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In Washington State, archaeological sites are protected by several state laws, including the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.53—Archaeological Sites and Resources, and RCW 27.44—Indian Graves and Records. These laws require that consideration be given to archaeological resources during construction and development activities. RCW 27.44 also strictly mandates the protection of human skeletal remains and imposes a duty to notify law enforcement in the case of inadvertent discovery.

Governor’s Executive Order (EO) 21-02 replaced EO 05-05, in April 2021. It recognizes the rich and diverse cultural heritage of Washington State, and that impacts to cultural resources are considered carefully as part of any state-funded project or investment. This order requires that state agencies consult with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and affected Tribes, and incorporate them into the planning process for any capital construction projects or land acquisition projects for the purpose of capital construction. This executive order recognizes DAHP as having special expertise in cultural resources. The predominant change from EO 05-05 to EO 21-02 is that consultation can “be delegated to non-state recipients of state funds.”

This order is intended to improve consistency in the planning processes within state regulations and to provide a framework for the resolution of concerns by affected Tribes on any state-funded or -permitted project or projects on state lands.

Initiation of consultation is the responsibility of the state agency involved with the capitol construction project. Consultation may require background research and/or fieldwork to identify and evaluate archaeological sites or Historic Properties for eligibility to the Washington Heritage Register, the Heritage Barn Register, or National Register of Historic Places. If any of these resources are identified, reasonable steps must be taken to avoid, minimize or mitigate effects to these resources. Although some projects are exempted from investigation the best risk management is done early in the planning stages of a project. Typically, the only projects that do not trigger an investigation are those used to refinance an existing loan or those from a revolving fund.

The RCO is the lead agency for the Project, and is responsible for consultation and distribution of this report to the appropriate parties.

3.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION

The Lummi Nation, Samish Nation, and Swinomish Indian Tribal Community consider the Project area within their traditional use area. The Tribes will require detailed development descriptions to adequately review the project. As Lead agency, RCO is responsible for carrying out consultation regarding this project including providing our report to the affected Tribes. Tribal representatives are the only people qualified to determine if Traditional Cultural Properties exist within the project area, whether they will be affected by the undertaking and how any suggested management strategies might work. In discussions between Kelly Bush and Tribal representatives, it is clear that the Tribes consider this area to be culturally and historically significant and are concerned about the effects of development.

4.0 BACKGROUND

Any archaeological undertaking requires knowledge of the physical surroundings (and their evolution) and the duration and kind of human activity in any given area. From this knowledge, archaeologists are able to develop the current best method to carry out field investigations. For example, environmental factors play an important role in the location and preservation of archaeological sites. Sediments and soils are of particular interest to cultural resource managers because they can be used for reconstructing past landscapes and landscape evolution, in estimating the age of surfaces and depositional episodes, and providing physical and chemical indicators of human occupation (Holliday 1992).

4.1 Physical Environment

The Project area sits on the west portion of Orcas Island's north shoreline. This shoreline follows the intersections of rock formations and does not feature any harbors. The northwest-most part of Orcas is Point Doughty, which is formed from a long, rocky, elevated ridge that trends northwest/southeast and extends from the main landmass (McLellan 1927). Part of this landform is within the southwest corner of the Project area and is the highest part of the property (see Figure 4). The elevation within the Project area ranges from sea level at the shoreline to 260 feet above sea level at the top of the rocky ridge, though most of the area has a consistent 10 to 15 percent slope. The shoreline forming the property's north boundary is backed by a steep bank that rises to about fifty feet above sea level. Continuing upslope from the bank, a slightly modified, gently sloping open area contains several structures surrounded by forest. The land continues sloping up to the south until it meets the northeast side of the ridge which slopes steeply.

The property was once the site of the Glenwood Inn and was subsequently used as a residence. In the north and central parts of the Project area there are several modifications to the landscape related to past land use: driveways, structures, including a barn, fields, the remnants of an orchard, and a constructed pond and berm. The east and west edges and south two-thirds of the parcel are forested.

Coniferous species dominate the forested areas; fir, cedar, and some spruce trees comprise the overstory. In some places with close-growing cedars and firs the understory is very sparse, but in other areas densely growing salal and salmonberry make traversing the area difficult. Throughout the wooded Project area there are large naturally-occurring boulders from erosion of bedrock. South and west of the barn some wild roses were observed. In areas that were cleared in the past some Himalayan and evergreen blackberry are growing. On the bedrock ridge there are madrone trees and very sparse coniferous forest with a sparse understory.

In the east part of the Project area two springs were observed, and at the wooded northeast-most part of the Project area, water saturation caused sediments to flow slowly toward the beach.

Previous disturbance to the parcel includes

- Clearing, grading, and construction of buildings
- Agriculture, planting of orchard
- Manufacture of pond and berm
- Construction of driveways
- Installation of buried electrical line

Geology and Soils

The geology of a region is important to archaeological investigations because it lays the foundation for landforms and soil development. Like the foundation of a house, it determines the shape and subsequently the human use of the landscape above it. How water and sediment move across the surface of the earth is in a great part determined by the geology of a region. This, in turn, affects how people use the land. Slope, available water, exposed bedrock, the success of vegetation are all influenced by what is under the soil. We use the geology of the project area and the surrounding landscape to help assess the likelihood of encountering archaeological objects and features based on how the landscape would have influenced human activities in the past.

Geology Geomorphology

For most of the last 2.6 million years—the Pleistocene Epoch—the Earth underwent drastic shifts in global temperature caused by periodic variations in the Earth's orbital eccentricity, axial tilt and precession. The result has been 11 ice ages, during which almost 30 percent of the world's land surface

was covered by sheets of ice as much as 3 kilometers thick (Porter and Swanson 1998). Archaeological evidence supports an inference that the first humans entered the Americas as the most recent deglaciation progressed, and that by about 10,500 years ago, humans had populated North and South America from the Arctic Ocean to Tierra del Fuego.

As the last cold stage intensified, high-altitude valley glaciers grew in depth and extent, and through a process of coalescence formed the Cordilleran Ice Sheet, centered over the Pacific Northwest's Mountain ranges: Coast Mountains, Cascade Range, Olympic Mountains, Columbia Mountains and Rocky Mountains. Further east in North America, ice simply accumulated in place, creating the Laurentide ice sheet, centered over Hudson Bay. During the cold periods (glacials or glaciations) so much of the world's water was stored as ice that global sea level dropped by as much as 150 meters (almost 500 feet). At the same time, beneath the ice Earth's crust was depressed by the enormous weight. Thus, during the last glaciation, much of what is now the coastline was below present-day sea level. The most recent glacial period—the Fraser Glaciation—began about 25,000 years ago and ended by about 10,000. In that time the ice advanced and retreated twice in what is now the area of Puget Sound, first during the Everson Creek Stade and most recently in the Vashon Stade (Easterbrook 1986). At the height of the Vashon Stade—about 17,500 years ago—the Project area was under as much as 2 km of glacial ice (Porter and Swanson 1998:206). By about 16,500 years ago the ice was retreating—exposing the Puget Lowland and Cascade Range, and glacial meltwater carried rivers of sediment onto the lowlands, mantling the area with deep deposits that subsequent stream activity covered with alluvium in river valleys and built out deltas in Puget Sound.

As the ice sheets finally retreated the land rebounded and sea level rose. The precise timing of sea-level stabilization (eustasy) and the rate of post-glacial rebound (isostasy) varied from place to place due to a complex interplay between the underlying geology and the surficial geological processes that predominated at any given location. In the Pacific Northwest, most of the coastline has been within a few meters of present-day sea level for about the last 6,000 years (Anundsen et al. 1994), while in the northernmost parts of the Northern Hemisphere the land is still rebounding (Thorson 1980, 1989). Yet, in the Hakai Passage region of the central British Columbia coast, due to the particulars of geology and movement of the receding ice sheet, sea level has been relatively stable for most of the past 15,000 years (McLaren et al. 2014).

On the Salish Sea the picture is equally complex. Due to the gradual south-to-north progression of deglaciation and the relatively rapid rise of sea level in the early postglacial period, sea level in the southern Puget Sound was about 40 meters below its present elevation by 8,000 years ago (Thorson 1989). By contrast, in the northern Puget Sound at the same time, sea level was only about 10 m below its present elevation (Clague 1983; Easterbrook 1963; Kelsey et al. 2004; Thorson 1989).

Across the globe, sea level has been rising gradually since about 8,000 years ago. By about 5,000 years ago, sea level across Puget Sound was about 2 to 3 m below its present level; it reached its present-day elevation only in the last 1,500 years or so (Kelsey et al. 2004; Sherrod et al. 2000). For all these reasons, even though people have been in the region for 14,000 or more years, evidence for human occupation near the present Puget Sound coastline dates to the time since sea level stabilized at or near its present elevation. In general, evidence of earlier coastal occupation has been inundated by the encroaching sea.

Surface Geology

Surface sediments in the Project area are marine outwash and Pre-Tertiary rocks of the Comox Formation and Haslam Formation represented as Qgom_e, Kn_{nc}, and Km_{nh} in Figure 6, respectively.

Qgom_e (Marine outwash, Everson Interstade, Pleistocene)

Loose, moderately to well-sorted, subangular to subrounded gravelly sand, sandy gravel, and sand with minor interbeds of silt and silty sand. Clasts are subangular to rounded and locally angular. Bedding is well developed on a scale of centimeters to meters and is rarely massive...Clasts were derived from local and distant sources, and clasts and sand are locally phyllite and vein-rich quartz. Color is brown to gray, depending on oxidation state and lithologic content [Lapen 2000].

Kn_{nc} (Comox Formation, Upper Cretaceous)

Well- to poorly sorted, massive to moderately stratified conglomerate and sandstone...Sandstone layers, more common toward the top of the exposed section, are generally massive litharenites to lithic subarkoses and composed of approximately 90 percent rock fragments that consist of argillite, diorite, chert, and volcanic grains. Occasional plant fossils are present along bedding planes in sandstone. Color is gray to buff for sandstones and olive-gray to gray for conglomerates [Lapen 2000].

Km_{nh} (Haslam Formation, Upper Cretaceous)

Well-sorted, massive to stratified and cross-stratified shale, siltstone, sandy shale, and fine-to coarse-grained sandstone...Color is generally buff to bluish gray for shale and siltstone layers and light to dark gray for sandstones. Thickness is about 380 m on Orcas Island and generally about 150 to 200 m elsewhere [Lapen 2000].

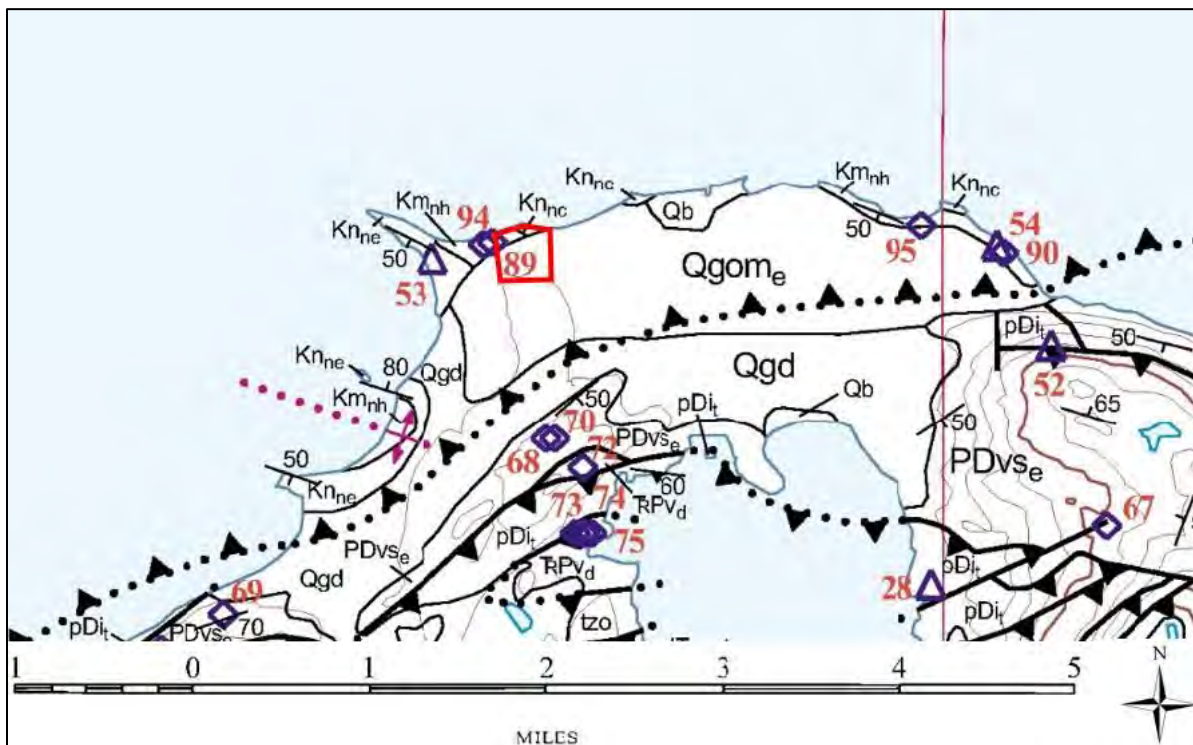


Figure 6: Map of surface geology with Project area outlined in red (after Lapen 2000).

Soils

Geologists define a soil as the effect of weathering on naturally or culturally deposited sediments, which creates discernible ‘horizons’ within a vertical soil profile. A soil typically comprises an A horizon that contains decomposed organic material mixed with the upper portion of the so-called parent material—usually naturally occurring deposits that are exposed to weathering. The A horizon lies above one or more horizons that develop as a result of water percolating downward, carrying chemicals leached from

the A and lower horizons. Soils vary from place to place across the landscape, in keeping with the type of sediments that form the parent material and the local environmental conditions. The horizons of different soil types display color variations according to the local soil chemistry. Color, coupled with the nature of the parent material are what enable soil scientists and archaeologists to distinguish one soil type from another, and, most importantly, to tell a naturally developed soil from a stratigraphic profile that results from cultural processes. A soil complex consists of areas of two or more soils, so intricately mixed or so small in size that they cannot be shown separately on the soil map. Each area of a complex contains some of each of the two or more dominant soils, and the pattern and relative proportions are about the same in all areas.

There are four soil types within the Project area: Beaches-Endoaquents, tidal-Xerorthents association, 0 to 5 percent slopes (1014 on Figure 7), Everett sandy loam, warm, 3 to 20 percent slopes (3013 on Figure 7), Sucia-Sholander complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes (3016 on Figure 7), and Doebay-Cady-Rock Outcrop complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes (5008 on Figure 7).



Figure 7: Map of soils with Project area indicated with red lines (after Soil Survey Staff 2019).

Beaches-Endoaquents, tidal-Xerorthents association, 0 to 5 percent slopes is found on beaches and hillslopes, its parent material is beach sand and colluvium from glacial outwash. The surface does not pond or flood. It is excessively drained with more than 80 inches to the water table. A typical profile consists of 0 to 29 inches: gravelly sand, 29 to 48 inches: very gravelly coarse sand, 48 to 59 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand (Soil Survey Staff 2021).

Everett sandy loam, warm, 3 to 20 percent slopes is found on hillslopes, its parent material is glacial outwash. The surface does not pond or flood. It is somewhat excessively drained with more than 80 inches to the water table. A typical profile consists of 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material, 2 to 9 inches: sandy loam, 9 to 13 inches: gravelly sandy loam, 13 to 30 inches: very gravelly coarse sand, 30 to 59 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand (Soil Survey Staff 2021).

0 to 3 cm; slightly decomposed plant material consisting of leaves, needles, and twigs

3 to 8 cm; very gravelly sandy loam, brown (7.5YR 4/3) dry, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and fine roots; common medium and fine tubular pores; 35 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles; strongly acid (pH 5.3); clear smooth boundary

8 to 60 cm; very gravelly sandy loam, brown (7.5YR 5/4) dry, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine to medium roots; common fine tubular pores; 35 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles; strongly acid (pH 5.5); clear wavy boundary

60 to 90 cm; very gravelly loamy sand, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) dry, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; common medium and few coarse roots; many very fine interstitial pores; 40 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles; strongly acid (pH 5.5); gradual wavy boundary

90 to 150 cm; extremely cobbly sand, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) dry, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; few coarse roots; many very fine interstitial pores; 40 percent gravel, 35 percent cobbles; moderately acid (pH 5.6) [National Cooperative Soil Survey 2018].

Sucia-Sholander complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes is found in valleys, its parent material is glacial outwash over dense glacial marine deposits. The surface does not pond or flood. It is moderately well drained with 12 to 20 inches to the water table. A typical profile consists of 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand, 8 to 17 inches: loamy sand, 17 to 31 inches: gravelly loamy sand, 31 to 38 inches: loam, 38 to 59 inches: silt loam (Soil Survey Staff 2021).

0 to 20 cm; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial and irregular pores; strongly acid (pH 5.5); abrupt smooth boundary. (13 to 23 cm thick)

20 to 43 cm; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; few medium roots and common very fine and fine roots; few very fine and fine irregular, common fine tubular, and many medium interstitial pores; moderately acid (pH 6.0); clear wavy boundary. (15 to 30 cm thick)

43 to 79 cm; dark gray (10YR 4/1) gravelly loamy sand, gray (10YR 6/1) dry; massive; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; few very fine roots; few very fine interstitial

43 to 79 cm; dark gray (10YR 4/1) gravelly loamy sand, gray (10YR 6/1) dry; massive; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; few very fine roots; few very fine interstitial pores; many prominent brown (7.5YR 5/4), light brown (7.5YR 6/4) dry, iron-manganese masses; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid (pH 6.0); gradual wavy boundary. (20 to 38 cm thick)

79 to 97 cm; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) loam, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine roots and common very fine roots in cracks; many very fine and fine tubular pores; many prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6), strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) dry, iron-manganese masses, and many prominent gray (10YR 6/1), light gray (10YR 7/2) dry, iron depletions; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt wavy boundary. (15 to 36 cm thick)

97 to 152 cm; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) silt loam, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) dry; massive; hard, firm, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; organic stains on vertical faces of peds; common prominent gray (10YR 6/1), light gray (10YR 7/2) dry, iron depletions in cracks; neutral (pH 7.3) [National Cooperative Soil Survey 2007].

Doebay-Cady-Rock Outcrop complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes is found on hillslopes and mountain slopes, its parent material is glacial drift mixed with colluvium from metasedimentary bedrock. The surface does not pond or flood. It is well drained with more than 80 inches to the water table. A typical profile consists of 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material, 1 to 6 inches: loam, 6 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam, 16 to 21 inches: very gravelly sandy loam, 21 to 35 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam, 35 to 45 inches: unweathered bedrock (Soil Survey Staff 2021).

0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed needles, leaves and twigs; abrupt wavy boundary.

1 to 6 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam, brown (10YR 4/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; moderately hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine and medium roots and few coarse roots; many very fine and fine irregular and tubular pores; 10 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 5.7); abrupt smooth boundary. (3 to 9 inches thick)

6 to 16 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sandy loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many fine and medium roots and few coarse roots; many very fine and fine irregular and tubular pores; 10 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 5.6); clear smooth boundary. (5 to 15 inches thick)

16 to 21 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) very gravelly sandy loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common fine and medium roots and few coarse roots; many very fine and fine irregular pores; 35 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid (pH 5.6); clear wavy boundary. (5 to 15 inches thick)

21 to 35 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) extremely gravelly loam, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few very fine and fine roots; common very fine and fine interstitial and irregular pores; 65 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 5.6); abrupt wavy boundary. (10 to 25 inches thick)

35 inches; metasedimentary rock [National Cooperative Soil Survey 2011].

Climate and Biota

Prior to the influx of immigrant settlers, Orcas Island likely supported a mixed prairie/forest vegetation of Western Washington's climax western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*)/western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) forests (Franklin and Dyrness 1988; Heusser 1983; Pojar and Mackinnon 1994; Turner 1995).

Hebda and Mathewes (1984) cite *Thuja plicata* as occurring in low frequency throughout the region between 10,000 and 6000 years before present (BP). Both cedar and hemlock began to expand

following 6800 BP and likely dominated the Puget Lowland by 5000 BP. Cooling temperatures and increased rainfall also resulted in the increase of deltaic wetland and riparian habitat (Hebda 2000; Hutchings and Campbell 2005).

Within the Salish Sea there are climatic and vegetation variations from the surrounding Western hemlock zone. The San Juan Islands are in the rain shadow of the Olympic Peninsula and can get roughly half the precipitation of the rest of the Puget lowlands (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). The area likely supported large and small mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians common to shorelines and the Puget lowlands. Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), sockeye (*O. nercha*), coho (*O. kisutch*), chum (*O. keta*), and pink (*O. gorbuscha*) salmon, as well as steelhead, cutthroat (*O. clarki*), rainbow (*O. mykiss*) and bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) can all be found in the Salish Sea, along with other marine resources such as shellfish and marine mammals (Quinn and Losee 2021).

Prior to immigrant settlement in this area, land mammals and plant resources would have been abundant during all seasons. Traditionally, much of the use of shoreline sites, such as we might expect to find in the Project area, is interpreted as related primarily to fishing and fish processing, as well as village habitation sites.

4.2 Cultural Environment

The Project area lies in a region that Native Americans had inhabited for at least 14,000 years by the time of contact with Europeans, when Salishan-speaking people occupied vast tracts in the Columbia and Fraser River basins, the inland waters of the Salish Sea, the Puget Lowland, the Cascade Range, and parts of the Pacific Coast between the Columbia River and the Olympic Peninsula. European explorers first entered the region in the late sixteenth century, with immigrant settlement beginning in the early nineteenth century and increasing after the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 and Homestead Act of 1862. Here we present a synopsis of the archaeological cultures, traditional Salish lifeways, and pertinent details of the time since non-Native American immigration began.

Archaeological cultures

The Project area lies in a region that Native Americans have inhabited for at least 14,000 years. European explorers first entered the region in the late sixteenth century when Salishan-speaking people occupied vast tracts in the Columbia and Fraser River basins, the inland waters of the Salish Sea, the Puget Lowland, the Cascade Range, and parts of the Pacific Coast between the Columbia River and the Straights of Juan de Fuca. Here we present a synopsis of the archaeological cultures and Salish lifeways.

Archaeological evidence of human presence in the Pacific Northwest is at least 14,000 years old, evidenced by finds of impressions of human feet discovered preserved in paleosol beach sand that date to 13,200 years ago (McLaren et al 2018) and Clovis and other early postglacial cultural traditions (Ames and Maschner 1999; Kopperl 2016; Kopperl et al. 2015). Although people have been in the region all along, many archaeological sites on the relatively narrow strip of near-shore landscape are dated at between 5,000 and 1,500 years ago due to sea-level changes that resulted from a complex interplay of climatic and geological processes whose magnitude and influence varied with location.

For example, large-magnitude changes in sea level can be due to the volume of water contained in Earth's glaciers and polar ice caps, but smaller (but nonetheless significant) changes can be caused by thermal expansion and contraction. At the same time, the earth's crust is dynamic. So, for example, the marine shoreline was significantly affected by depression and rebound in response to the weight of glaciers that formed during the last Ice Age. Smaller-magnitude changes occur due to the evolving

global ocean basin morphology (and thus capacity) due to plate tectonics and coastal buildup and erosion, such as delta formation and growth.

Despite having knowledge of these processes, and a broad understanding of how they combine in sometimes predictable ways to determine the marine–terrestrial interface at any given time, the variability inherent in each process means that each locality has its own unique history of sea-level change. Perhaps none is more illustrative of this than the Hakai Passage region of the central British Columbia coast, where sea level has been relatively stable for most of the past 15,000 years (McLaren et al. 2014).

As sea level rose in the early and middle Holocene, river valleys in the Puget Lowlands and elsewhere gradually filled up with sediment, burying any early archaeological sites in the near-stream areas. Thus, most evidence for early human occupation in Western Washington is found at higher elevations, on landforms that retain sediments from those earlier times, and sometimes deeply buried in river valleys.

In those upland areas, where sea level change has had no effect on archaeological visibility, evidence from the early Holocene is widespread, but well-dated contexts are extremely rare—most archaeological assemblages are ‘dated’ by their formal similarity to those recovered from dated contexts. Here we mention only the few well-dated archaeological occurrences.

The earliest period in Western Washington is represented by the Manis Mastodon Site (45CA218), near Sequim on the Olympic Peninsula and the Lower Bear Creek Site (45KI839), near the shore of Lake Sammamish. The Manis Site comprises a single disarticulated mastodon skeleton dated to about 13,800 cal BP (Waters et al. 2011), claimed to be associated with human activity based on a small bone splinter embedded in the head of a rib and two pieces of modified ivory. The Lower Bear Creek Site is a late Pleistocene-Holocene (LPH) transition site with diagnostic lithics of the western North American Paleoindian and Paleoarchaic traditions with two archaeological deposits. A more recent deposit lays above Mazama tephra and peat, dated to 10,168–9710 cal BP. The second deposit is a deeper LPH component below the peat. The deeper component rests on glacial sediments and is below peat and diatomaceous earth. Sediment below the deeper archaeological deposit is 12,770–12596 cal PB (Kopperl 2016).

In the Puget Sound regional cultural chronology, the Olcott Phase (ca. 10,000 to 7,550 years ago) succeeds the Fluted Point and Stemmed traditions. Olcott assemblages are remarkably similar to others attributed to the Old Cordilleran Tradition, well known from other parts of the Northwest Coast (Chatters et al. 2011). Typical Olcott artifacts include “Cascade” leaf-shaped bifaces, which bear distinctive edge grinding on the stem, or hafting portion, and often-heavily patinated expedient stone artifacts of medium- to coarse-grained raw material, and lacking in fine-grained silicates. One can imagine that sites with such artifacts are the result of people arriving on this landscape for the first time, without intimate knowledge of sources of fine-grained tool stone such as chert and obsidian.

Again, although there are numerous sites ascribed to the Olcott Phase, securely dated components are rare, as evidenced by the few mentioned here. Thermoluminescence (TL) dating of fire-modified rock (FMR) from the Woodhaven Site (45SN417), near Granite Falls, produced median dates of 9,316 and 7,886 years ago (Kiers 2014). Two other Olcott Phase sites near Granite Falls, 45SN28 and 45SN303, yielded TL dates on FMR in the same age range, between 7,340 and 9,650 years ago (Chatters et al. 2011). In the North Cascades National Park near Marblemount and Newhalem in the Skagit River basin, the Cascades Pass site yielded artifacts and a cooking feature beneath Mazama volcanic ash, estimated to be 9,700 years old (Mierendorf et al. 2018:99). The Beech Creek Site (45LE415) in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest of southwestern Washington represents another early Holocene archaeological culture, the Stemmed Point Tradition, at 9,200 years old (Mack et al. 2010).

Between about 7,550 and 4,000 years ago—often termed the middle Holocene—well-dated archaeological sites are more numerous, in part due to the gradual stabilization of sea level near present elevations. The archaeological cultures are called by many names, but the Marymoor Phase and Charles Culture (or Mayne Phase in the San Juan/Gulf Islands) seem most common in the region. Many include microblade technology. Recent radiocarbon dates from calcined bone at the Marymoor Site (45KI9) range between approximately 5300 to 7000 BP (Chatters et al. 2017; Greengo and Houston 1970). Other sites in the region dated to the middle Holocene include Cattle Point (45SJ9) on San Juan Island (King 1950), the Glenrose Cannery Site (DgRr-22) near Vancouver, BC. (Matson 1976), the Milliken Site (DjRi-3) near Yale, B.C. (Borden 1960), and Pender Island (DeRt-1 and -2) in the Gulf Islands, the northern extension of the San Juan Islands (Carlson and Hobler 1993), the Marymoor Site (45KI9) in Redmond (Greengo and Houston 1970) and the Cascade Pass (45CH221) (Mierendorf et al. 2018). Some of these are the earliest coastal shell midden sites. The oldest dated shell midden component in the Puget Sound region is from the Dupont Site, 45PI72, which yielded a date of 5260 ±70 radiocarbon years before present (BP) (Wessen 1989).

Beginning roughly 5,000 years ago western red cedar became more prevalent in the coastal forests and archaeological evidence reveals the intensification of its use by the people living on the Salish Sea and elsewhere in Western Washington. Specifically, in the Locarno Beach Phase (3,300–3,500 to 2,500 years ago) and the succeeding Marpole Phase, the woodworking triad of the antler wedge, polished nephrite adze bit and hand maul formed an increasingly prominent part of coastal shell middens (Hebda and Mathewes 1984). In addition, evidence for large post and plank houses and food storage comes to the fore (Matson 2010). Artifact assemblages from this time also illustrate increasing social complexity in the form of personal adornment—e.g. finely made nephrite and jadeite labrets—refinements in procurement technology—e.g. ground slate knives, toggling harpoons and fishing paraphernalia—and ascribed status in the form of status symbols interred with infants and very young children, and cranial deformation. These archaeological manifestations comprise the climax Northwest Coast cultural pattern that was encountered when Europeans first visited the region.

Among the best known late precontact archaeological sites in the region are three National Register-eligible sites on the Olympic Peninsula, Ozette (45CA24) (2,500 to 500 years ago) (e.g., Daugherty and Fryxell 1967), Hoko River (45CA213) (3,000 to 1,700 years ago) (Croes 1977, 1995), and Tse-whit-zen (*čix^wicən*) Village (45CA523) (2,700 to 300 years ago) (Lewarch et al. 2005; White 2013). At Hoko River preserved botanical material was recovered in addition to the other artifacts common in most Northwest Coast middens, thus revealing a breadth of material culture similar to that known ethnographically—e.g., bentwood and composite fishhooks, atlatls, bone and wood projectile points, basketry including hats and mats—underscoring the material and social complexity of the regional cultures that existed in the late precontact period. At Ozette, a portion of a late precontact village of the ocean-oriented, whaling west coast people was preserved by a mudslide that preserved the full range of perishable and nonperishable utilitarian and ceremonial artifacts, including whole decorated plank houses. 55,000 artifacts were recovered in the multiyear excavations, most of which can be viewed at the Makah Cultural and Research Center in Neah Bay, Washington. At least 64,700 artifacts were recovered during mitigative data recovery excavations at Tse-whit-zen, in what is now Port Angeles, including plank house structural remains—posts and post molds—hearths, processing areas, bone, antler and stone tools, and numerous Ancestral human interments (Lewarch et al. 2005; White 2013).

Finally, the complex interplay of postglacial geological processes meant that salmon streams were constantly disrupted by cycles of erosion and deposition, which precluded establishment of nearshore marine resources and climax salmon runs between the time of deglaciation and that of sea-level stabilization, which began around 5,000 years ago and ended approximately 1,500 years ago (Fladmark 1975). Thus, prior to about 5,000 years ago, without the predictable salmon runs, the entire region may

have been populated by mobile foragers (Grier et al. 2009; Moss et al. 2007). Since that time, the rich resources available in the maritime and riverine environments allowed for a more stable existence, increasingly dense populations and complex cultures that existed at the time of European contact (Butler and Campbell 2004; Taylor et al. 2011).

Specific archaeological findings for the Project area and surroundings are discussed in the Previous Archaeology section.

Salish Ethnography and Ethnohistory

The Project area has been home to people for millennia. Ethnographic accounts, the historic record and the oral histories of the people who lived provide stories of the lives and deaths of the area's original inhabitants. The published material for the overall Coast Salish tribal area is primarily written by early and mid-twentieth century ethnographers and archaeologists educated in universities. These ethnographies are precious, but they are one snapshot from one researcher based on interviews with select informants. They are extremely filtered and limited. It is also easy to read these accounts and think that the descendants of the informants too lived in the past, however modern-day tribal communities are vibrant active neighbors and partners in cultural resource management and protection. Their cultures are alive. It is within this context that we provide a brief summary of the published work of these researchers with the understanding that they are limited in scope and content.

A detailed description of the Northern Puget Sound traditional Salish cultures is beyond the scope of this report. Instead, we present a broad overview of their traditional lifeways, including what is known of the precontact cultures, using knowledge gained from ethnography, ethnohistory, and the historic record. For in-depth descriptions of traditional Salish culture, readers are directed to the following references: Adamson (1969), AFSC (1970), Allen (1976), Amoss (1977a, 1977b, 1978, 1981), Ballard (1929), Barnett (1938, 1955), Belcher (1986), Bennett (1972), Bierwert (1990, 1993, 1999), Blukis Onat and Hollenbeck (1981), Boxberger (1986, 1996), Boyd (1994, 1999), Bruseth (1926), Collins (1950, 1952, 1974a, 1974b [1946], 1974c, 1980), Curtis (1913), Dewhirst (1976), Eells and Castile (1985), Elmendorf (1971, 1974, 1993), Guilmet et al. (1991), Gunther (1928, 1945), Haerberlin (1924), Haberlin and Gunther (1930), Hansen (1981), Harmon (1998), Harris (1994), Howay (1918), Jorgensen (1969), Kew (1972, 1990), Lane and Lane (1977), Mansfield (1993), B. Miller (1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2001), Miller and Boxberger (1994), Mooney (1976), Moss (1986), Riley (1974 [1953]), Roberts (1975), Sampson (1972), M. Smith (1941, 1950, 1956), Snyder (1954, 1964, 1980, 1981), Spier (1935, 1936), Stauss (2002), Stern (1934), Stewart (1973, 1977, 1979, 1984, 1996), Suttles (1957, 1958, 1960, 1974 [1951], 1987, 1990a, 1990b), Suttles and Lane (1990), Taylor (1953, 1960, 1984), Tremaine (1975), Tweddell (1974 [1953]), United States (1859), United States Court of Claims (1933), Waterman (1920), Waterman et al. (2001) and Wray (2002, 2012).

The Project area has been home to people for millennia. Ethnographic accounts, the historic record and the oral histories of the people who lived there have all provided a rich story of the lives and deaths of the area's original inhabitants. The published material for the overall Coast Salish tribal areas is primarily written by early and mid-twentieth century ethnographers and archaeologists educated in universities. These ethnographies are precious and we are lucky to have them, but they are one snapshot from one researcher based on interviews with select informants. They are extremely filtered and extremely limited. It is within this context that we provide a summary of the published work of these researchers knowing that they are limited in scope and content.

Salish social life

Social life on and near the Salish Sea began in the longhouse, a large, red cedar, post and beam structure clad in broad planks, in which up to twenty closely related families dwelt and cooperated economically.

Frequently, longhouses were 100- to 200-foot-long structures, with gable or shed roofs. One or more longhouses comprised a village, usually situated advantageously with respect to the area's resources—often at the river mouth or on the main stem of the river at the mouth of a tributary stream. Each longhouse was led by the head of one of its residents, closely related, families.

Economy

Salish economies on and near the Salish Sea are often characterized by their relationship to salt and fresh water and the abundant and predictable resources it offers in addition to the plentiful salmon; however, kinship and marriage ties were important in gaining access to resource procurement areas (see, e.g., Collins 1974c:80–81). Many resources were seasonal; this applied to salmon as much as to the berries and bulbs that formed an important part of the diet. For this reason, economic life most of the year meant leaving the permanent winter village and the longhouse and setting up seasonal camps where local resources were exploited. This often entailed constructing temporary shelters of wood and waterproof mats similar to those shown in Figure 8. Mat houses like this one illustrated would have been a common structure on the prairies and riverbanks inland from Puget Sound.

Terrestrial resources were acquired by collecting and hunting. Using digging sticks, singly or in groups, women collected bulbs of camas, wild potato, bracken and wood fern, cattail, wild carrot and others. Some plant products were preserved and stored for use during the winter. Fruits gathered were salmonberry, huckleberry, wild blackberry, raspberry, salal, serviceberry, and wild strawberry, as well as acorn and hazelnut (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:20–21). Using a variety of technologies, singly or in groups, men hunted elk and deer, beaver, bobcat, bear, marmot, cougar, as well as ducks and grouse. Seal and other sea mammals were hunted from canoes. As with the important salmon, all meat beyond immediate need was cured and stored for winter consumption. Trade back and forth for shellfish and other seafood for camas or dried meat was common (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:20).



Figure 8: Example of a seasonal house, “Mat House—Skokomish” (1912) by Edward S. Curtis (Northwestern University Library 2003a).

The San Juan Islands were a hub of activity where transportation and trade corridors converged. Centrally located within the Salish Sea, between Vancouver Island, British Columbia and the mainland areas of Bellingham, Anacortes, and the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State, the San Juans were accessible to tribal groups throughout the region who had many gathering places in the islands. There are several published ethnographic place names on San Juan Island and islands nearby.

Material culture

In addition to the archaeological collections and oral histories much of what we know of traditional Salish material culture derives from ethnographic collections residing in museums around the world, from the observations of ethnographers and historians, and photographs taken in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (e.g., Curtis 1913).

Salish groups relied heavily on plants to create functional, decorative and ceremonial objects. For example, the red cedar tree provided wood for longhouses, canoes and storage containers, as well as bark that when shredded could be woven to make clothing, capes and head coverings. Cedar and spruce root were used along with other fiber to make baskets similar to those shown in Figure 9 for use when foraging or cooking, some so tightly woven that they were waterproof. Local and exotic stone was chipped or ground to fashion knives, spear, dart and arrow tips, mauls, wedges, adzes and chisels for woodworking, and ear and lip ornaments. Fishing barbs, combs, pins and many other items were fashioned from animal bone, antler, teeth and shell. Various kinds and ages of tree also provided material to construct fish traps and weirs, bows and arrows, and spear and harpoon shafts.



Figure 9: Examples of the kind of baskets made by Coast Salish people, “Puget Sound Baskets” (1912) by Edward S. Curtis (Northwestern University Library 2003b).

At the coast, dog wool was spun and woven on a loom to produce blankets similar to the one shown in Figure 10; inland, mountain goat wool was used. Although the loom is from Vancouver Island, such looms would have been common in the Project area. Some clothing was made from bear and buckskin. Among the many uses for marine shell, clam shell disc beads— “shell money”—were used for trade

(Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:29). From an archaeological perspective only, special depositional circumstances could be expected to preserve most of these organic artifacts.

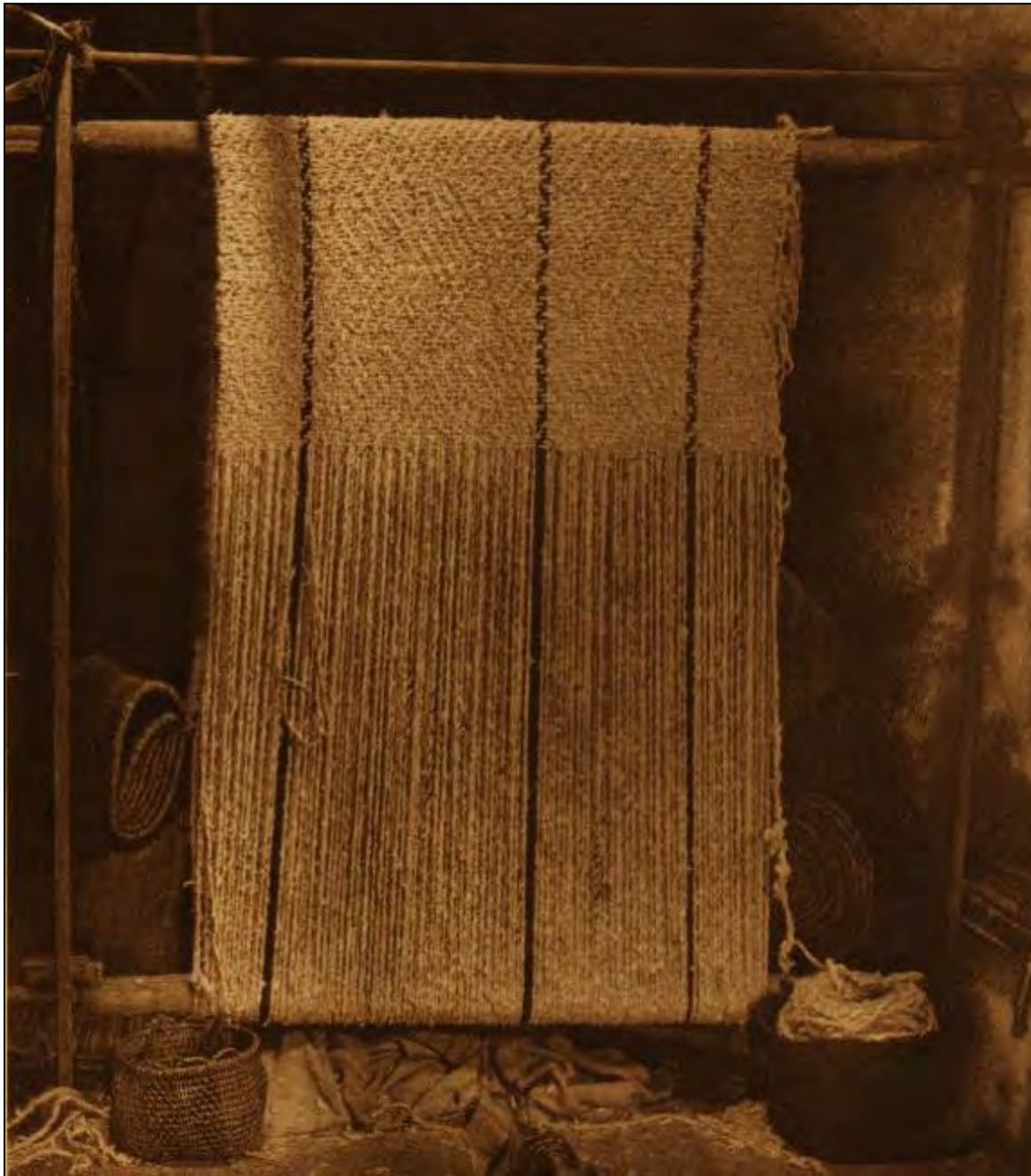


Figure 10: Example of the kind of weaving done by Salish people, “Goat-hair Blanket—Cowichan” (1912) by Edward S. Curtis (Northwestern University Library 2003c).

Summary

This overview has barely sketched traditional lifeways. The Salish People thrived for millennia, and developed a rich and complex culture within an environment that supported a large population prior to European contact and the devastation of disease and political oppression. Despite these hardships the

peoples of the region have resiliency and continue to fight for renewed political and economic power, at the same time working to preserve and maintain traditional cultural knowledge and beliefs.

Exploration and Immigration

The first documented exploration of the Pacific Northwest was a Spanish expedition in 1592, led by Greek-born Apostolus Valerianos, more commonly known as Juan de Fuca, after whom the entrance to the Salish Sea is named. Between 47° and 48° north latitude—after entering a “broad Inlet of the Sea” de Fuca traveled for “twentie dayes ... passed divers Ilands ... went on Land in divers places, and ... saw some people on Land, clad in Beasts skins” (Purchas 1906 [1625]:416).

Some of the earliest English-language records of this region come from George Vancouver’s exploration of the Salish Sea. On June 4, 1792, he went ashore in the vicinity of Tulalip, near today’s Everett, Washington, and claimed for King George III the coast south to 39° 20’ N, which had been his first landfall. Vancouver was convinced of the historical justification of his claim and his maps all show British Territory from about 39° north latitude northward (Hayes 1999:85). The southern portion of the Salish Sea is named after Vancouver’s lieutenant, Peter Puget.

Beginning in the late eighteenth century, introduced diseases took an enormous toll on Northwest Coast Native American populations. Estimates of mortality range from 30 to 90 percent, with the higher estimate being the more likely result of several successive catastrophic episodes of, especially, smallpox (Boyd 1994, 1998; Campbell 1991).

The Hudson’s Bay Company

The first Europeans to stay for any length of time in the Puget Sound area were traders, trappers and explorers associated with the Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC). From the 1820s through to the 1860s, HBC employees regularly traveled and traded around the Puget Sound (Harmon 1998). Tribes around Puget Sound took benefit from trading and bartering with HBC, and many were hired as guides. Fort Nisqually was established in 1833 at the southern end of Puget Sound, the first European settlement on Puget Sound (Bagley 1915). The Snohomish traded with HBC at Fort Nisqually (Ruby and Brown 1986:213). Using the Naches, Snoqualmie, and Yakima passes through the Cascades, even the Yakima people traded with HBC at Fort Nisqually and Fort Langley, to the north.

In 1843 Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC) arrived on Vancouver Island and established Fort Victoria. Soon after, fur trappers began trapping on the San Juan Islands, the fur trappers over trapped causing small animal populations to dwindle or disappear from the Islands. Fort Nisqually was handed over to the US in 1846 after a treaty between Great Britain and the United States had ostensibly settled the dispute over the Oregon Country; however, that treaty was vague as to possession of the islands that straddled the new boundary—including San Juan Island. Disagreements over ownership of the islands is what would eventually start the Pig War.

The HBC took advantage of the confusion, built a log trading post on San Juan Island, and for several years traded with the resident Native American population for fish, which they salted and transported in barrels that they made on site (Bailey-Cummings and Cummings 1987). The influence of HBC in the Puget Sound was felt by native people and immigrants alike (Suttles and Lane 1990).

At Garrison Bay, the HBC also began a new venture, Bellevue Farm, which was a salmon fishing station and sheep ranch. In 1859 a dispute led to HBC officials demanding the arrest of an American settler. The United States responded by sending sixty-six soldiers to set up a garrison at the southern tip of the island. The British countered with warships and more soldiers. By September 1859 there were three warships with numerous guns and roughly two thousand men on the British side, and nearly five

hundred Americans, although fewer cannons. A joint military presence was negotiated (McDonald 1990). In 1860 the HBC charter expired, and British claims to land south of the 49th parallel were laid to rest.

The Wilkes Expedition

The United States Exploring Expedition led by Charles Wilkes was conducted in 1841 at a time when the territories of the Northwest were under contention by British and American interests. In 1845, 31 members of the Michael T. Simmons party cut a wagon trail that became the northern branch of the Oregon Trail at present-day Tumwater. Known as the end of the Oregon Trail or Cowlitz Trail, Tumwater is the oldest permanent American settlement on Puget Sound (Stevenson 1977; 1986:158). The discovery of gold in the Fraser River in 1858 brought more Euro-Americans (Jeffcott 1995). Settlers arrived at Alki Point in 1851 and proceeded to lay claims along the waterfront that became the commercial center of Seattle by the 1860s.

The Donation Land Claim Act of 1850

The pace of immigrant settlement was encouraged by the US 31st Congress, with the 1850 passage of Statute 496, an unnamed Act known by various names, most commonly as the Donation Land Claim Act, which legitimized a practice originally set in motion by the territorial Provisional Government in 1843 (Robbins 2020). The Act was

to create the Office of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in [the] Oregon [Territory], and to provide for the Survey, and to make Donations to Settlers of the said Public Lands. ... granted to every white settler or occupant of the public lands, American half-breed Indians included ... three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man ... the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right ... [US Statute 496, September 27, 1850]

The law explicitly excluded African Americans and Hawaiians. Prior to its enactment Territorial Delegate Samuel Thurston had told Congress that extinguishing Indian title was the “first prerequisite step” to settling Oregon’s land question, so Congress had earlier authorized commissioners to negotiate treaties with that would, among other things, remove Native Americans from their land (Robbins 2020).

Treaties, allotments, assimilation and reorganization

What followed were the 1854 Treaty of Medicine Creek, the 1855 Treaties of Point Elliott, Point No Point, Neah Bay, Yakama, and Walla Walla, and the Quinault Treaty of 1856, by which the American government promised Native American tribes continued resource procurement rights, ‘land reservations’ (for some, but not all of the tribes), and a one-time payment. Once the treaties were in place, settlement and commercial exploitation of previously tribal lands proceeded almost unfettered. In addition, several subsequent acts of federal legislation created the circumstances that would hasten the already severe breakdown of Tribal lifeways that followed European-introduced disease pandemic in the 1770s that killed nearly 90% of the region’s original inhabitants (Boyd 1994).

With the purpose of encouraging Tribal members to adopt the ways of the dominant culture—to assimilate them—the Dawes Act of 1887 provided “for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.” The most charitable reading of this act was that it was intended to break the tradition of tribal communalism that most immigrants believed was an obstacle to their ‘progress’ and assimilation into US society; more accurately it as a continuation of efforts ultimately to take even the Reserve lands from the original inhabitants. Those who wished to take part were given either a portion of the reservation on which they lived, or, if their tribe had no reservation, a plot of land in or near their traditional use areas. In both cases the individual was granted US citizenship. Regardless of the reason,

fragmentation and fissioning of traditional communities was the inevitable result, which was made worse by provisions of the legislation that enabled eventual sale of the land to non-tribal people. In the 47 years between its enactment and its dismantling, the Dawes Act was responsible for reducing the acreage under Native title from 138 million to just 48 million (Newcomb 2012).

The disastrous effects of the Dawes Act did not go unnoticed. As part of F.D. Roosevelt's New Deal in the 1930s, the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) (1934) was intended to redress some of the worst effects of the efforts at assimilation. It was:

[a]n Act to conserve and develop Indian lands and resources; to extend to Indians the right to form business and other organizations; to establish a credit system for Indians; to grant certain rights of home rule to Indians; to provide for vocational education for Indians; and for other purposes.

Although the IRA also restored rights to land and minerals, it was a temporary and controversial measure and by the end of WWII the federal government was back asserting their dominance including the continued abusive practice of removing children from their families and placing them in 'Residential Schools,' where they were forced to speak only English and taught only Euro-American history and culture. Only in the 1970s was this system dismantled, but the loss of cultural memory that it brought about was and is devastating, to say nothing of the intergenerational persistence of accumulated trauma it visited on the children who were subjected to this practice (see, e.g., Brave Heart and DeBruyn 1998).

Industry and infrastructure

Several large-scale commercial undertakings underpinned and dominated economic development and fueled immigration in the region during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: construction of transcontinental railroads, logging and sawmilling, mining, and hydroelectric power projects. The Northern Pacific Railway was the first transcontinental route to Puget Sound, completed in 1883 with its terminus at Tacoma. 1893 saw completion of the Great Northern Railway, which terminated in Seattle and was the only privately funded such railway in US history. These railways and their local spurs promoted economic growth and prompted the founding and development of small, coastal sawmill towns throughout the region. Timber harvested locally, or rafted by sea and river, was milled and loaded on trains for transport to the east.

Orcas Island

The early years of immigrant settler activity on Orcas Island occurred when the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) arrived on the San Juan Islands in 1843, and soon began trapping there (Carter 2012). The Treaty of Oregon, signed in June 1846, solidified the boundary between Canada and the United States. However, ownership of the San Juan Islands was unclear; this ambiguity would eventually start the Pig War in 1859 (Carter 2012; Oldham 2004). By the time the conflict was resolved in 1872, the San Juan Islands belonged to the United States.

Nonindigenous people, such as HBC hunter Louis Cayou, began settling on Orcas Island in the 1850s (Carter 2012). E. V. Von Gohren, a civil engineer and surveyor as well as a hobby-horticulturalist, settled with his family in Eastsound in the late 1870s. Von Gohren, recognizing the potential of the island's mild climate and fertile soil, planted the first nursery of 20,000 fruit trees on the island in the early 1880s. He experimented with growing different fruit before determining that Italian prunes had the greatest commercial value (Orcas Island Historical Society and Museum 2010). Sidney R. S. Gray and his wife Alma Mecklenberg arrived on Orcas in 1883, and Gray worked to plat the area. Gray openly encouraged all local residents to grow orchards and he acquired funding from Seattle investors to support the development of Eastsound (Carter 2012). By 1898, many residents worked in local orchards or as part of the eight different prune-drying operations on Orcas Island (Pratt 2019:77). That

year, “thousands of tons of prunes” were shipped off the island to market (Orcas Island Historical Society and Museum 2010).

Numerous investors supported Gray in his ambition to fill Orcas Island with extensive orchards; his vision coincided with further residential development in Eastsound in the early 1900s. When the prune industry declined, farmers shifted their focus to apple and pear production, but farmers also grew apricots, cherries, peaches, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries across San Juan County, all funded by mainland capitalists (Carter 2012; Historic Barns of the San Juan Islands 2023; Pratt 2019:76, 84). Fruit production also led to the development of a specific style of barn, which provided better fruit storage before shipment. These fruit barns had two separate sections, which facilitated venting of warm air through the upper section and allowing cooler air to remain in the lower section to preserve the fruit (Historic Barns of the San Juan Islands 2023; Pratt 2019:80). As steamship circuits were established and the accompanying docks were built to ship fruit off the island, the ships also brought both businessmen and “excursioners,” or tourists, to Orcas Island from Seattle, Fairhaven, and other mainland launch spots.

By 1900 numerous post offices and stores had been established in the spread-out towns on the island. In 1905 Robert Moran moved to Orcas Island, bought the Cascade Lumber and Manufacturing Company, and bought 15% of the island. Instead of establishing a business, Moran decided to create a park; the state did not accept Moran’s plan to develop a park until 1921. In the 1920s tourism became the largest industry on the island. Moran State Park was developed and maintained by the Civilian Conservation Corps from 1933 to 1941 (Carter 2012).

In 1936 President Franklin D. Roosevelt sign the Rural Electrifications Act and this enabled the Orcas Power & Light Cooperative (OPALCO) to be established in 1937. OPALCO continues to provide power to Orcas Island and all of San Juan County. In 1938 Moran State Park acquired power for the Civilian Conservation Corps camp, 53 miles worth of power lines were installed, and the Orcas Island generation plant was built. The original plant had two Worthington General Electric diesel engines. The energy grid system consists of submarine cables extending to 20 islands (OPALCO 2012; 2022).

Despite these developments, Orcas’ permanent resident population declined until 1940 as agriculture continued to die out. Since the 1940s the economy on Orcas Island has remained somewhat stagnant; agriculture is no longer a huge industry, but the remaining orchards and seafood harvest sustained continued livelihood on the island. Pottery and performing arts became important to the island community in the 1950s.

Before the county airport was established, a retired WWII Pilot, Roy Franklin, set up an air taxi service and was instrumental in maintaining air transportation in San Juan County (Figure 11). In 1958 an election was held to form a Port District and public airport for the county; by the end of 1959 the Port District was established and had acquired land for the airstrip (Carter 2012; BWR 2008; Walker 2022). Starting in the 1970s and continuing to the 1990s, the airport began expanding with funding from the Federal Aviation Administration. This ultimately led to economic growth. Jobs were created and the airport services included transportation for freight, recreation, and provided flying lessons. Tourism in the summer continues to be an important factor to the island economy. Performing arts and social events remain significant as they improve community cohesion and attract tourism. In 1990, the San Juan County Conservation Land Bank formed to buy and preserve land. This land trust went on to purchase the Project area (BWR 2008; Carter 2012).



Figure 11: San Juan County’s first ambulance plane flown and owned by Roy Franklin (Courtesy of Washington State Library, Walker 2022).

The Growth of Agritourism

In the early 1900s, the tourism industry on Orcas Island was born when a group of Seattle teachers began frequenting Patrick and Mary Norton’s inn in Deer Harbor. The Norton Inn combined the relaxation of a vacation stay with outdoor activities led by Patrick, including farm chores, fishing, boating, hiking, and other island adventures (Welch 2002–2021). This was the beginning of agritourism on Orcas Island, which combined the agrarian lifestyle of island properties with the natural beauty of the great outdoors, to provide mainland folk with an unforgettable vacation stay. Soon, other resorts began to follow suit, including the Madrona Inn; the Waldheim, Sound View and Crescent Beach resorts; the Buckhorn Lodge; and the Onaway Beach resort, which later became known as the Glenwood Inn (Splitstone 1946:56).

By the 1930s and into the 1940s, large-scale irrigation projects in eastern Washington had begun, such as the Columbia Basin Project. The dry Eastern Washington climate allowed farmers to regulate watering and manage disease and pest control; it proved more advantageous than the Orcas Island climate, and island fruit farmers found it tough to compete (Carter 2012; Kershner 2021; Pratt 2019:85). Excursioners who had grown fond of their time on Orcas continued to visit, resulting in a shift in the island’s economy toward non-agricultural tourism efforts (Welch 2002–2021).

Onaway Beach Resort and Glenwood Inn

The land within the Project area left government ownership in two stages: as an 1891 cash sale to David Bever, who acquired 150.5 acres; this included Government Lot 2 and a portion of the eastern half of Section 10, Township 37 North, Range 02 West (Willamette Meridian). Then, the following year

Geraud Burroughs acquired Government Lot 3, also through a cash sale; this property consisted of 42.1 acres within the western half of Section 10 (BLM GLO 2022a, 2022b; Figure 12). An 1894 map (Figure 13) shows that the western half of the project area (the land acquired by Burroughs) was largely cleared and planted with an orchard, and a building stood on the property (NOAA 1894). The land acquired by Bever was still largely undeveloped. At some point in the subsequent decades, these two parcels of land were joined under the same owner, and by 1933 were owned by W.C. Metcalf (Metsker 1933:10). Metcalf was, at this time, participating in the agritourism industry on the island; an aerial photograph taken in 1932 shows three tourist cottages stood at the top of the bluff overlooking the water (Figure 14). The image also shows that the northwest portion of the property was extensively planted with an orchard, while the northeast portion of the property was fenced pasture. A house and several small outbuildings can be seen in the east portion of the property, while there is no longer any sign of the building shown in the west half of Section 10 on the 1894 map.

The property was known in its early years of agritourism as the Onaway Beach Resort (Splitstone 1946:56). By the 1940s, it had been renamed the Glenwood Inn, and was one of twenty-five notable resorts, hotels, and camps scattered across Orcas Island (Weber-Roochvarg 2019). In 1946, the Glenwood Inn boasted several “non-housekeeping cottages with dining room service” (Splitstone 1946:102). Accommodation at this time included the three cottages at the top of the bluff as well as rooms in the main house, which also contained the main dining room for the inn. During the mid-1940s, Kenneth B. Shultz was the proprietor of the Inn, aided by his wife Inez and their young daughter, Beverly (*Seattle Times* 2021; Splitstone 1946:102).

In 1951, electricity fully arrived in the San Juan Islands, which enabled a shift in island tourism to beachfront cottages with modern amenities that used agriculture and farm activities as a selling point. For the Glenwood Inn, this shift likely occurred around 1953, when Bud and Clytelle Chambers became the inn’s proprietors (*Spokane Chronicle* 1953). Three additional cottages were added to the beach below the bluff in the mid-twentieth century. By 1966, advertising for the inn was drawing attention to the waterfront location and the modern amenities of the cottages, while also highlighting water-based outdoor recreation in addition to the farm activities that were emphasized in previous decades. Focus also shifted around this time to self-sufficiency at the cottages, with no mention of a central dining facility, noting that cottages contained kitchens and bathrooms. The inn was described in advertising as “the friendly farm resort. Beautiful beach with draftwood [sic] and shells. Modern housekeeping cottages with fireplaces, showers, electric hot water and refrigeration. Swimming, fishing, boats, beach fires. Children’s horse, farm activities” (Morgan 1966:55).

By 1969, Sid Nesbitt was listed as the proprietor, and sometime around 1998, David and Lina McPeake acquired the property (*Bellingham Herald* 1969, Lange 1998). The McPeakes constructed a large addition to the main house c. 2010, possibly as an expansion of tourist accommodations, but the new wing was never completed. In 2022, the San Juan County Land Bank purchased the property from David T. and Lina M. McPeake (San Juan County Assessor 2023).

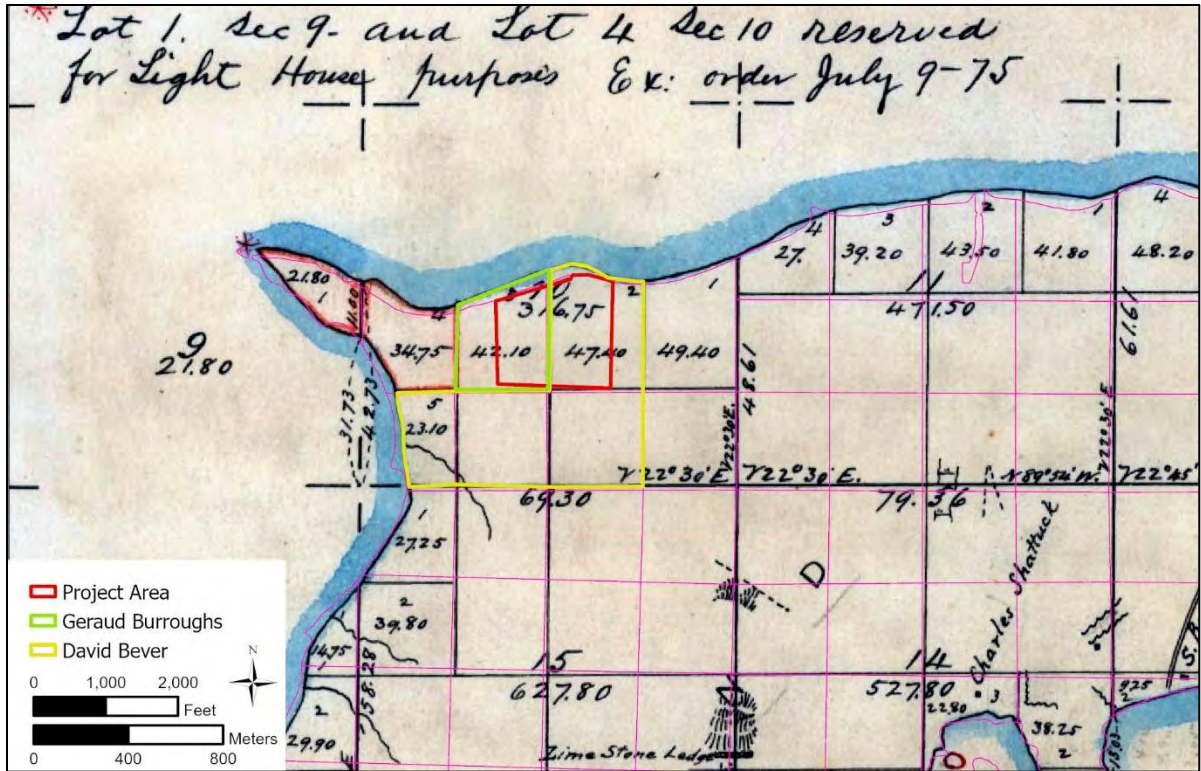


Figure 12: General Land Office map from 1874 with Project area outlined in red.

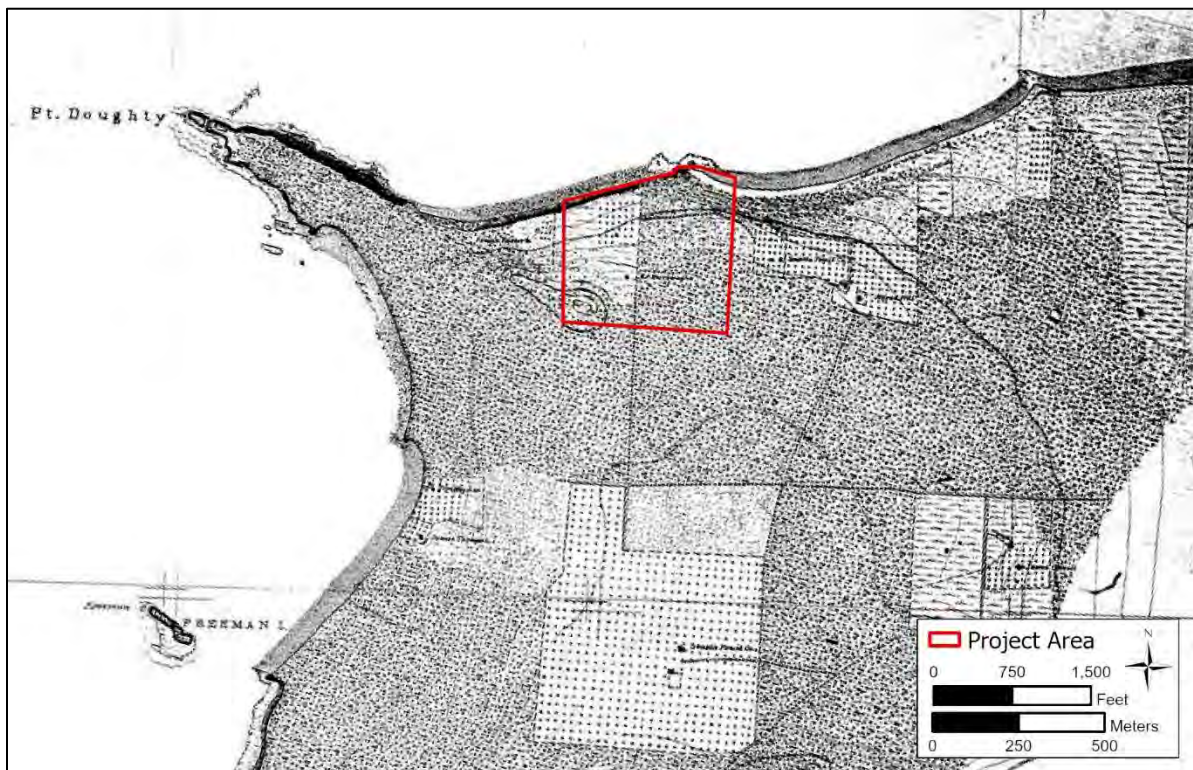


Figure 13: Shoreline survey map drawn in 1894 (courtesy of NOAA).



Figure 14: 1932 aerial overview of Project area (Courtesy of San Juan County GIS).

4.3 Previous Archaeology

Franz Boas was the first archaeologist to work in the Pacific Northwest, and was notably the leader of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, of which Harlan I. Smith (1900, 1907) was also a part. After the expedition, Smith continued to do extensive work in Washington and Canada. From this point to the 1970s, archaeology in the Pacific Northwest was driven by academic interest in precontact peoples, and by public interest in antiquity that, in part, museum collections satisfied. Archaeologists used a mix of excavation, survey, and the ethnographic record to find sites and make inferences about past cultures. The American Antiquities Act of 1906 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, made federal agencies and those undertaking federally funded projects consider their impact on archaeological sites and historic structures; this was the beginning of public-sector archaeology. However, most projects did not, and it was not until the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency, the passing of the National Environmental Policy Act, and litigation involving them, which mandated environmental reviews for federally funded projects, that cultural resource surveys became more common. These surveys are often carried out in the private sector of archaeology, now known as cultural resource management (CRM). As part of their preparation, and to aid in planning, cultural resource managers review background research to determine the past land use of an area and therefore what evidence of past use is near or within a project area. Knowing the location and type of previously recorded archaeological or historic sites, and the risk of encountering sites are invaluable information to the archaeologist and project proponents alike.

For general overviews of the archaeology and cultural resources of the Pacific Northwest, see Ames (1995, 2003, 2005a, 2005b), Ames and Maschner (1999), Borden (1950, 1951, 1975), Butler and Campbell (2004), Carlson (1990), Matson and Coupland (1995), Matson et al. (2003), Meltzer (2004), and Smith and Fowkes (1901). The earliest archaeological studies of the San Juan Islands and Vancouver Island are Puget Sound are H.I. Smith's (1900, 1907). In addition to those cited in the next

two sections, more recent archaeological overviews can be found in Ames and Maschner (1999), Blukis Onat (1987), Borden (1950, 1951, 1975), Burley (1980), Carlson and Dalla Bonna (1996), Erlandson et al. (1998), Fladmark (1975, 1982), Greengo (1983), Matson and Coupland (1995), Matson et al. (2003), Mitchell (1971, 1990), Pratt (1992), Stein (1984, 2000).

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Records of seven archaeological sites within one mile of the Project area are on file at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). A short description of the sites is provided below and summarized in Table 1.

45SJ570—is a precontact site consisting of faunal remains, FMR, and seven circular depressions approximately 500 feet from the Project area. (Boersema 2016).

45SJ438—is a precontact site about 0.4 miles from the Project area. FMR, bone, dacite tool stone, and shellfish remains are visible in surface disturbances (Kenady 2003).

45SJ225—is a shell midden site, including faunal remains and FMR, as well as some historic debris. It is approximately 0.5 miles from the Project area (Wessen 1986a).

45SJ617—consists of the remains of a well house foundation located just to the south of a 289 square foot building, about 0.5 miles from the Project area. The structure has water and power utilities (Parsons 2021).

45SJ361—consists of the remains of five varieties of shellfish about 0.6 miles from the Project area (Wessen 1986b).

45SJ140—is a precontact site consisting of a shell mound, rock shelter, burial ground, house site, cairns, and a petroglyph or pictograph about 0.6 miles from the Project area (Kilburn 1947).

45SJ514—*Cascade style projectile point* is precontact isolate; a fine-grained volcanic point found during gardening about one mile from the Project area (Jolivette 2009).

Table 1: Previously recorded archaeological sites within one half mile of the Project area.

Site #	Type	Distance (Miles)	Author, Year	NRHP Eligibility
SJ570	Precontact shell midden	~500 feet	Boersema 2016	Survey/Inventory
SJ438	Shell midden	~0.4	Kenady 2003	Survey/Inventory
SJ225	Shell midden	~0.5	Wessen 1986a	Survey/Inventory
SJ617	Historic structure	~0.5	Parsons 2021	Potentially Eligible
SJ361	Shell midden	~0.6	Wessen 1986b	Survey/Inventory
SJ140	Precontact camp	~0.6	Kilburn 1947	Survey/Inventory
SJ514	Precontact lithic isolate	~1	Jolivette 2009	Survey/Inventory

Previous Cultural Resources Surveys

There are 20 reports on file with DAHP from previous cultural resource surveys within one mile of the Project area; they are listed below in Table 2, along with annotations for those that included subsurface investigation such as shovel test pits (ST), machine tests (MT) or monitoring.

Table 2: Previous cultural resource reports on file with DAHP.

Author	Title	Date
Kenady and Wigen	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Bulk Sampling of the 2003 OPALCO Underground Cable Conversions in San Juan County Washington.</i> Monitoring. Protected cultural resources encountered. SJ438.	2005
Bush and Hutchings	<i>Orcas Island, Washington Parcel #271123013.</i> Pedestrian survey, 2 STs, 10 MTs. Protected cultural resources encountered. SJ438.	2005
Kenady	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Telfer Property on Orcas Island in San Juan County Washington.</i> Pedestrian survey and 3 exploratory holes.	2005
Bush	<i>Monitoring excavation on property: 98 Bunny Lane, Orcas Island, Parcel #271123013.</i> Monitoring. Protected cultural resources encountered. SJ438.	2006
Kenady	<i>Archaeological Survey with Recommendations for the Warburton Property on Orcas Island in San Juan County Washington.</i> Pedestrian survey and subsurface survey. Protected cultural resources encountered. SJ438.	2008a
Kenady	<i>Archaeological Survey with Recommendations for the YMCA Camp Orkila Property on Orcas Island in San Juan County Washington.</i> Pedestrian survey and 6 auger probes. No protected cultural resources encountered.	2008b
Taylor et al.	<i>The San Juan Islands Archaeological Project, 2008.</i> Field Work to map recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites. Protected cultural resources encountered.	2008
Kenady and Nelson	<i>Cultural Resource Survey of the Baker Property on Orcas Island in San Juan County, Washington.</i> Pedestrian survey and 16 shovel probes. Protected cultural resources found. SJ438.	2010
Kenady et al.	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey for the Eastsound Water Users Association Main and Hydrant Project, Eastsound, San Juan County, Washington.</i> Pedestrian survey, shovel probes, machine probes. Protected cultural resources encountered. SJ438.	2010
Kenady and Schalk	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Boone Property on Orcas Island in San Juan County, Washington.</i> Pedestrian survey, subsurface survey, and monitoring. Protected cultural resources were encountered. SJ438.	2011
Mather and Watrous	<i>Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Home Addition and Septic System Installation at 164 Bunny Lane Orcas Island [TPN 271123006], San Juan County, Washington.</i> Pedestrian survey and 6 shovel probes. No protected cultural resources encountered.	2012
Nelson	<i>Cultural Resources Survey of the Smugglers' Villa Replacement Project, Orcas Island, San Juan County.</i> Pedestrian survey and 5 shovel probes. No protected cultural resources encountered.	2013
Nelson and Trost	<i>An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Store and Lodge Remodels at YMCA Camp Orkila, San Juan County, Washington.</i> Pedestrian survey and five shovel probes. No protected cultural resources found.	2013
Arthur and Mather	<i>Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery at 164 Bunny Lane, Orcas Island, Washington.</i> Monitoring. Protected cultural resources found. SJ438.	2014
Elder et al.	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the Orcas Island Airport Improvement Project.</i> Pedestrian survey, 23 shovel probes, 12 auger probs. No protected cultural resources found.	2015

Author	Title	Date
Boersema and Kenady	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for Infrastructure Upgrade and New Cabins at Gibson's North Beach Inn, Orcas Island, Washington. Pedestrian survey and 58 shovel probes. Cultural resources encountered. SJ570.</i>	2016
Munsell	<i>NRCS Cultural Resources Survey for the YMCA (Camp Orkila) Project, EQIP 2016 Project, Contract No. 740546160YY. DAHP Log No.: 2016-07-04772-NRCS. Pedestrian survey. No protected cultural resources found.</i>	2016
Boersema and Hehman	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for a Residential Remodel at 115 Donahue Lane, Eastsound, Orcas Island. Pedestrian survey and subsurface survey. 4 shovel probes. No protected cultural resources encountered.</i>	2018
Baldwin	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Expansion at the Eastsound Wastewater Treatment Plant, Orcas Island Washington. Pedestrian survey. No protected cultural resources found.</i>	2020
Fortin	<i>Cultural Resource Survey for the Point Doughty Toilet Replacement Project, San Juan County, Washington. Pedestrian survey and 9 STs. No protected cultural resources encountered.</i>	2021

Previous Cemetery Reports

Records of two National Register properties within two miles of the Project area are on file with DAHP. A short description is provided below and summarized in Table 3.

45SJ544—*Donohue, Michael & Myra, House* was constructed in the Greek Revival style by Civil War veteran Michael Donohue. It is a single dwelling house made of brick, wood, and asphalt about 1.1 miles from the Project area (Katz 2012).

45SJ431—*Emmanuel Episcopal Church* is a religious structure made of stone in Victorian style built by Michael Donohue approximately 1.3 miles from the Project area (Thompson 1994).

Table 3: National Register Properties within two miles of the Project area.

Distance	NRHP	Name	Period of Significance
~1.1 miles	SJ544	<i>Donohue, Michael & Myra, House</i>	1890
~1.3 miles	SJ431	<i>Emmanuel Episcopal Church</i>	1885–1907

National Register Properties

Records of four cemeteries within two miles of the Project area are on file with DAHP. A short description is provided below.

45SJ486—*Mount Baker Cemetery* is well-maintained. Elvis Smith and George Carrier were lost at sea in 1921. The men were not found and gravestones were erected in the cemetery over empty graves (DAHP 1997).

45SJ239—*Emmanuel Episcopal Church/Main Street Burial* is an inactive gravesite. The lawn and flower gardens contain burials from the 1880s and more recent burials have plaques in the flower beds. Remains have been uncovered during construction (DAHP 1999).

45SJ241—*Madrona Peninsula Burials* are associated with the Lummi Nation. Remains were moved in 2007. A 1952 site form references removing of burials in 1910; remains were found 50 feet west of the original site boundary (DAHP 2007a).

45SJ240—*Crescent Beach Skeletons*; remains of one individual were found with a shell midden, remains were donated to the Burke Museum (DAHP 1951).

State Barn Register

Record of one barn on the Washington State Barn register within three miles of the Project area is on file with DAHP. A short description is provided below.

45SJ472—*Jorgensen, James, Barn* was built in 1890, and the property was homesteaded in 1883 by Danish immigrant James Jorgenson. The barn may be the oldest on Orcas Island (DAHP 2007b).

Previously Recorded Buildings and Structures

There are no previously recorded buildings or structures within one-half mile of the project area.

Archaeological Expectations

DAHP considers the overall risk of encountering precontact cultural resources to be high in places near marine shorelines or streams. Most of the Project area is not directly along the shoreline. There are known shell midden sites along the shore within 750 feet of the Project area boundary. The portion of shoreline within the Project area is backed by a steep slope and in some places sheer rock faces leaving very little flat area behind the beach. Despite its proximity to spring-fed fresh water and marine aquatic resources, the limited area between beach and slope doesn't provide much room for long term or habitual occupation sites within the Project area.

The highest point in the Project area is at the top of the bedrock ridge in the southwest portion of the Project area. The probability of encountering precontact materials is considered high at the tops of ridges and on landforms that provide good vantage points of the surrounding landscape.

ERCI's archaeological survey techniques are most likely to identify the presence or absence of moderate to large archaeological sites. While it is very likely people traversed the shoreline and highest elevation areas of the Project area, and several precontact sites exist nearby, the probability of encountering large precontact deposits related to long term or habitual occupation in the Project is moderate. ERCI may encounter isolated precontact artifacts, features, or artifact scatters, including FMR, faunal remains, or lithics

There has been immigrant occupation in the area since the late 1800s and the property contained an orchard and was the location of an inn. The house on the property was occupied into the early 2000s and there are several other standing structures within the Project area. ERCI expects to encounter historic artifacts and structures related to this past occupation and land use history of the property.

5.0 METHODS

This section provides details on the archival research and fieldwork methods that Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. (ERCI) employed in support of the Project. The research undertaken for the Project uses best-practice archaeological survey techniques to record the presence or absence of moderate to large archaeological sites, with the expectation that we may also find isolated artifacts or features, or small artifact scatters. When sites or isolated artifacts are discovered ERCI records them on DAHP forms in accordance with the *Washington State Standards for Cultural Resources Reporting*.

5.1 Archival Research

ERCI researchers

- Reviewed site forms and reports of previous archaeology on file at the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) in Olympia, Washington
- Reviewed other archaeological reports and related documents on file at the ERCI offices in Mount Vernon, Washington
- Reviewed published information on the precontact, traditional Native American and historic land use in and around the Project area
- Reviewed the County Assessor's records
- Reviewed General Land Office, T-sheets, Sanborn, Metzger and Kroll, 1932 aerial photos, other historic maps.

5.2 Fieldwork

On August 30, 31, and September 21, 2022, ERCI carried out an archaeological survey of the Project area. The field team was led by Kelly R. Bush, MA, assisted by Emma S. Dubois, BA, Rhododendron E. O'Boyle, BA, Selena Williams, BA, and Ashley A. Yates, BA.

Fieldwork entailed pedestrian surface survey and subsurface shovel testing. The pedestrian survey was carried out in 15 to 25 meter (m) wide transects where terrain allowed, and occurred in association with the subsurface survey by all members of the field team. While surveying, in addition to the possibility of surface artifacts, archaeologists were watching for culturally modified trees and surface features such as cache pits, cultural depressions, wood building foundations and rock cairns. Surface visibility was variable, with the older stands of trees having excellent visibility because there was little undergrowth, whereas the young stands of trees had more undergrowth limiting surface visibility. Uplifted tree roots were inspected because they provide subsurface exposure and the sediments in the roots are visible.

Shovel Tests (ST) consisted of cylindrical pits dug by hand using round-nosed shovels, approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter, ranging up to 100 cm deep. One ST, ST 44, was expanded to a 50x50 cm square so a greater volume of sediment could be examined, because it had a shallow depth due to encountering bedrock. Some STs were abandoned before reaching the maximum possible depth due to encountering large cobbles or boulders, bedrock, large roots, a buried utility line, very compact sediment, very loose collapsing sediment, or when at least a 10 cm depth of unaltered sterile glacial sediments had been excavated. All excavated sediments were passed through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth shaker screens. ST locations were determined using a mixed strategy judgmentally based on topography, proximity to water, aspect and slope, and coverage of the Project area.

Any artifacts recovered were described and photographed, then returned to the same ST from which they came. Fragments of animal skeletal remains were immediately photographed and digital images transmitted electronically to Alyson M. Rollins, MA, ERCI's biological anthropologist, who confirmed whether or not the remains were human.

ST location overview photographs were taken, along with photographs of their sedimentary profiles. Once documentation was complete STs were backfilled with the excavated sediments and the surface restored to its original grade. No samples were removed from the Project area. Sediments encountered were characterized and recorded on paper, and activities photographed using digital cameras or phones. ST and other locations were obtained using a Global Positioning System (GPS) high-accuracy receiver. Sedimentary matrix and shovel test descriptions and photograph logs are provided in the appendices. Field notes, digital photographs and GIS shape files are stored at ERCI's offices in Mount Vernon, Washington.

5.3 Built Environment Survey Methodology

A site visit was conducted on August 29 and 30, 2022 by Cascade Heritage Consultants architectural historian Eileen Heideman. Buildings were noted on maps, photographed and described on field forms. Archival research was conducted during this same trip at the Orcas Island Historical Museum. Additional research was conducted by ERCI historian Kylee Money Penny at University of Washington Suzzallo and Allen Libraries, Cascade Heritage Consultants and ERCI's libraries/collections, and on the digitized collection of the *Seattle Times* provided by the Seattle Public Library, who used this information to prepare a historic context for the Glenwood Inn property.

6.0 RESULTS

ERCI conducted pedestrian and subsurface archaeological surveys. Fieldwork took place on August 30-31, and September 21, 2022 in sunny to partly cloudy and warm weather conditions. The results of the pedestrian and subsurface surveys are summarized below, followed by a discussion of the findings. **Cultural resources were located during pedestrian survey. No cultural resources were found during the subsurface survey.**

6.1 Pedestrian Survey

On August 30, 31, and September 21, 2022, ERCI carried out pedestrian survey (Figure 15) in conjunction with subsurface survey. Surface visibility of the Project area was poor and vegetation ranged from open fields, where most of the built environment was located (Figure 16, Figure 17), to conifer forests (Figure 18) and dense thickets (Figure 19). The Project area is on the north shoreline of Orcas Island where the elevation drastically increases from sea level in the north to 260 feet above sea level at the top of a bedrock ridge (Figure 20) in the southwest portion of the Project area. There is an east-west cliff that follows the shoreline and is currently eroding, three structures are located along the beach (Figure 21, Figure 22). Partial skeletal remains of several deer, partial remains of a river otter, and four large mammal vertebra and rib fragments with modern saw marks were observed within the Project area. All were confirmed to be non-human by ERCI's biological anthropologist.

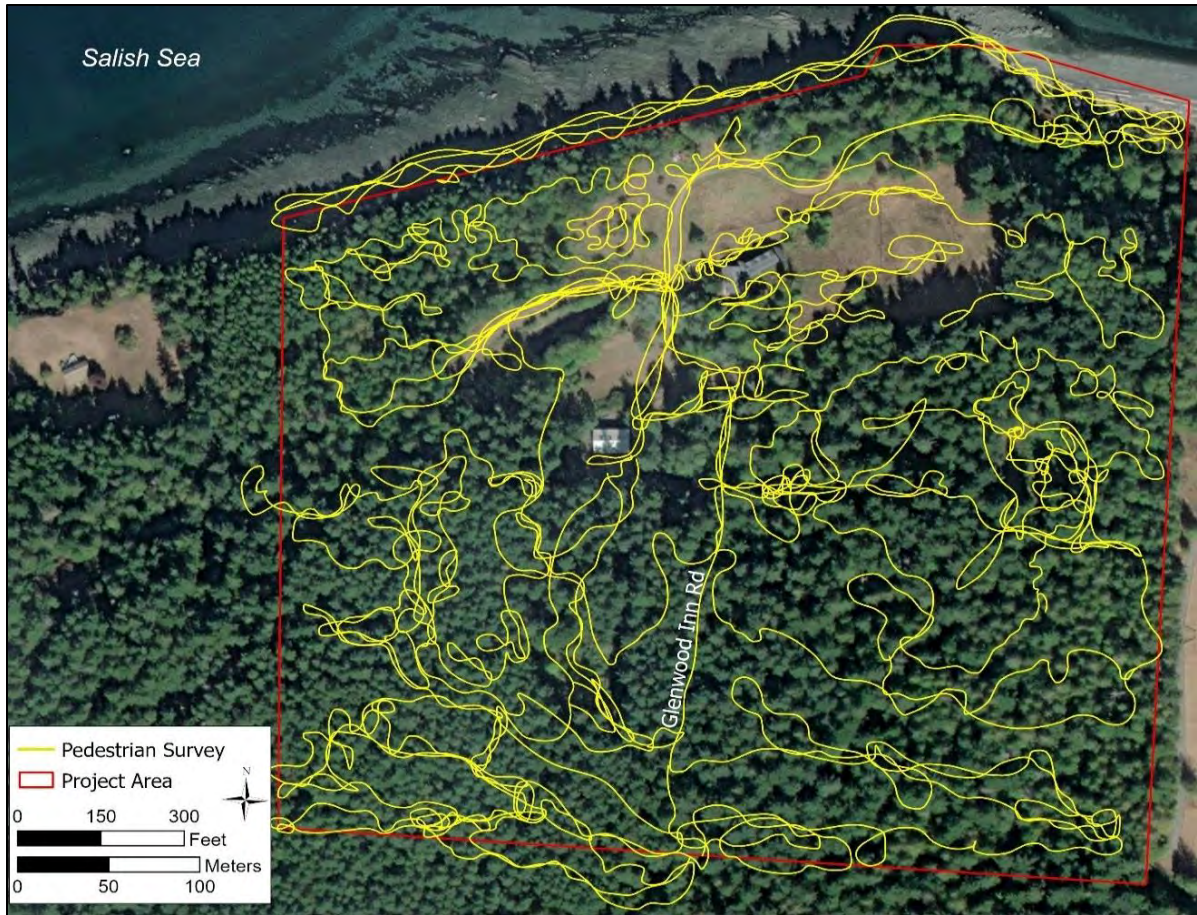


Figure 15: Pedestrian Survey Map.

The Glenwood Inn Road is the access road to the Project area (Figure 16) and enters from the center of the southern boundary heading north, then continues east down the cliff towards the shoreline, reaching structures 10, 11, and 12 along the beach (Figure 16, Figure 22). The Neighbor's driveway runs northwest from Glenwood Inn Road and provides access to the southwest portion of the Project area. Most landscape modification and built environment remaining from the Glenwood Inn and subsequent occupation of the property is concentrated in the north portion of the Project area. There are several buildings, open fields or lawns, and fruit trees in this part of the property. The first visible building when entering the Project area is the barn (structure 6 in Figure 16) to the left of the road and the most prominent structure (structure 1 in Figure 16) is the house. Sixteen notable aspects of the built environment were observed within the Project area (Figure 16).

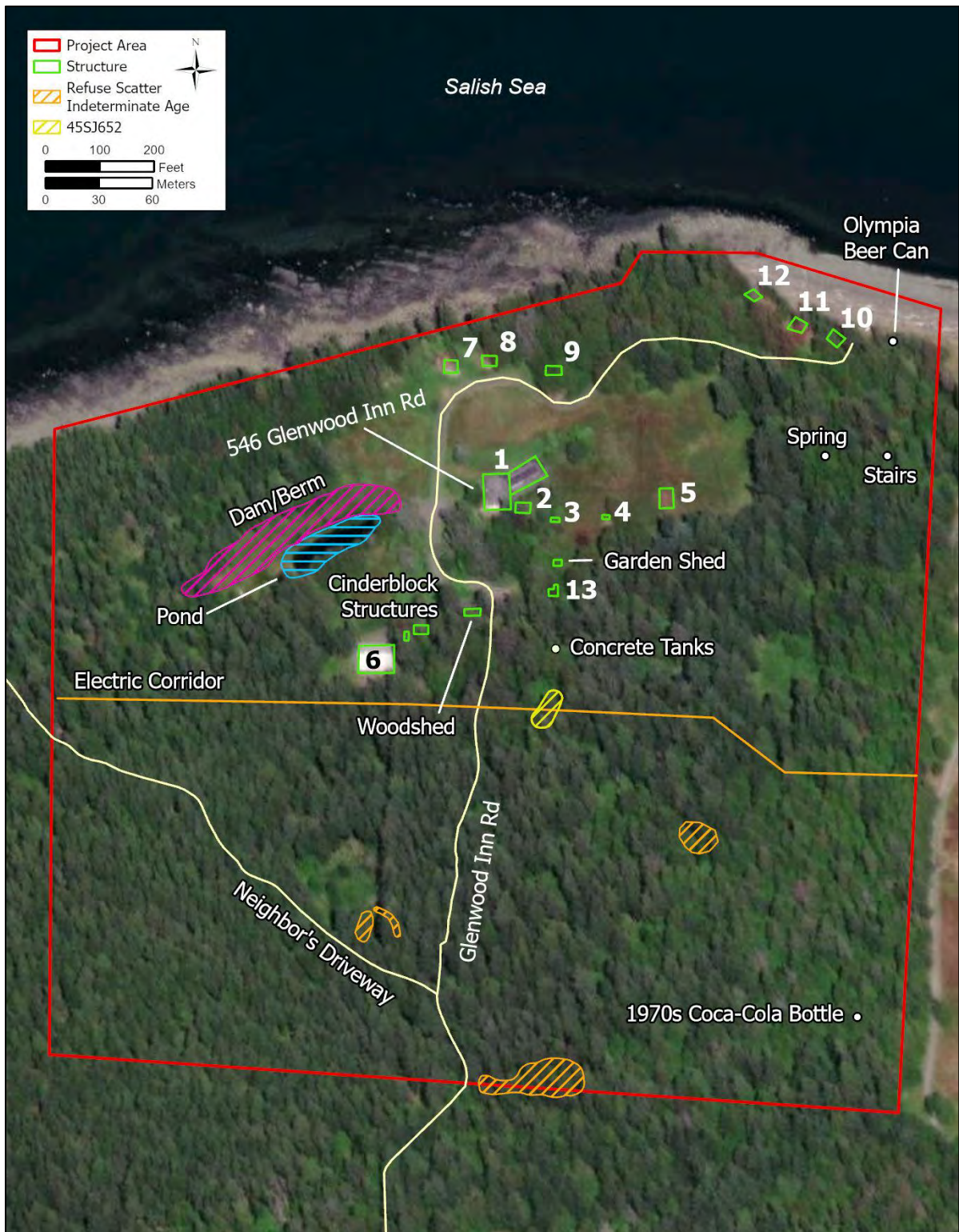


Figure 16: Points of Interest Map.



Figure 17: View northwest, fields in north portion of Project area, Structure 5 (foreground) and Structure 1 (background).



Figure 18: View southwest, Glenwood Inn Rd near south boundary of Project area, east end of ridge (right of road).



Figure 19: View east, dense vegetation in utility corridor.



Figure 20: View west by northwest, bedrock ridge in southwest corner of Project area.



Figure 21: View west by southwest, beach area and cliff face near western boundary of Project area.



Figure 22: View northwest, the southeast corner of the A-frame cabin (Structure 10) along the beach.

Cascade Heritage Consultants completed a Historic Property Inventory form which includes 12 structures (Structures 1 through 12) in the Project area (Figure 16). Structure 1 is the house; the west-most part of the building is the oldest, while there is an adjoining incomplete addition to the northeast. Structure 2 is an outbuilding southeast of Structure 1. Structure 3 is a lattice-sided outbuilding. Structure 4 is a small shed. Structure 5 is a stable. Structure 6 is a recently-built barn. Structures 7 to 12 are vacation cabins. See Section 6.4 for the Built Environment Survey Results.

Four additional aspects of the built environment were not included in the HPI and consist of two cinderblock structures, a woodshed, and a garden shed. The cinderblock structures are near the barn. They are stacked cinderblock walls, held up by rebar, that form stalls and resemble a soil or compost storage location (Figure 23, Figure 24). The woodshed is just west of Glenwood Inn Road and has open walls and a level platform (Figure 25). Water is seeping downhill from the spring box and would have been the pump's water source (Figure 26). The garden shed is south of the field and of the house and its other outbuildings. It contains yard furniture, including a folding table, Adirondack chairs, a cabinet, and a trunk (Figure 27).

There were also three cement statues scattered across the north portion of the Project area: a laughing buddha holding a golden ingot over his head, a naked man performing a discus throw (Figure 28), and the last appeared incomplete but was possibly a base to a bird bath.

The fruit trees north of Structure 6 and northwest of Structure 1 are the remnants of an orchard (Figure 16, Figure 29). ERCI observed multiple apple and pear trees surrounded by fencing. The trees are likely from the late 1800s or early 1900s when the prune industry declined and fruit farmers changed their focus to apple and pear production. The orchard within the Project area was included on an 1894 shoreline survey map (Figure 13) and some trees are visible in the 1932 aerial photo of the property (Figure 14).

Other prominent landscape modifications within the Project area are the manmade pond and dam/berm west of the main house and south of the remaining fruit trees. The pond and berm are not visible in the 1932 aerial photo (Figure 14) but appear to be under construction in a 1977 aerial photo (Figure 30). Near the southwest end of the pond, on top of the dam was a small boat, a wooden table, bench and some chairs. In the northeast portion of the Project area a degrading flight of stairs down to the beach was observed (Figure 31).

There is a corridor cleared of trees and vegetation running east to west through the Project area (Figure 32). Electrical boxes (Figure 33) and subsurface utilities (see 6.3 Subsurface Survey) were observed along the corridor; it is presumed to be an access corridor for OPALCO (Orcas Power and Light Cooperative). The corridor may have been cleared and utilities installed as early as in the late 1930s in association with the enactment of the Rural Electrification Act and subsequent founding of OPALCO or in the early 1950s after OPALCO connected to mainland power from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) in 1951 (OPALCO 2022).

There is a ridge of bedrock located in the southwestern portion of the Project area; this ridge may be significant as precontact inhabitants could have used the landform as a lookout or sacred place. The steep terrain on the northeast side of the landform was steep and difficult to navigate (Figure 34). Two springs and standing water were found in the Project area. These would have been an important water source for precontact inhabitants and early immigrants (Figure 35). Near the beach, pipes were found protruding from the hillside—these pipes may be related to use of the springs (Figure 36). Two concrete tanks were observed south of most of the structures, they are likely related to utility use in structures in the Project area (Figure 37).

To the east of Glenwood Inn Road there were two refuse scatters of indeterminate age and, closer to the cluster of structures, two concrete tanks likely related to water or septic systems (Figure 16, Figure 37). The scatter to the south was along the southern boundary of the property and was much larger. It contained wooden structure remnants, that were likely moved to this area and dumped, as well as more modern refuse such as Sony radios, tires, and children’s toys. There were also large piles of organics mixed with the refuse, and the scatter had the appearance of a wall, as if to mark the property boundary between the Project area and land to the south (Figure 38). Near the larger refuse pile was a tree marked with paint that spelled “STOP”. West of Glenwood Inn Road and north of the neighbor’s driveway was another indeterminate refuse scatter containing remnants of a wooden structure (Figure 16, Figure 39). A third scatter contained historic debris. See Section 6.2 below for further detail.



Figure 23: Cinderblocks near barn, view south.



Figure 24: View northeast, northeast-most cinderblocks.



Figure 25: View southwest, woodshed.



Figure 26: Spring box and east wall of adjacent pumphouse, view west-southwest.



Figure 27: Garden shed south of field, view west.



Figure 28: View southeast, concrete statue of naked man performing a discus throw.



Figure 29: View south, apple trees in orchard.



Figure 30: View south, 1977 aerial photo of Project area, pond indicated by arrow (Courtesy of WA Department of Ecology 2022).



Figure 31: View east, stairway leading down the cliff.



Figure 32: View west, looking down utility corridor.



Figure 33: View northeast, electrical box along utility corridor.



Figure 34: View southeast, ERCI climbing northeast side of bedrock ridge.



Figure 35: View north, spring overview.



Figure 36: View northwest, pipes protruding from hillside.



Figure 37: View southeast, overview of concrete tanks.



Figure 38: View southwest, indeterminate refuse piled by southern boundary to Project area.



Figure 39: View northwest, of indeterminate structure refuse west of Glenwood Inn Road.

6.2 Historic Debris Scatter Site — 45SJ652

This historic surface scatter site was observed on August 31 and September 21, 2022, during pedestrian survey. The scatter contains glass bottles, tin and aluminum cans, plastic containers and bags, and miscellaneous food containers. Six shovel probes were completed around the scatter and no subsurface deposits were observed. The historic scatter is bisected by a cleared corridor associated with a buried electrical utility. There is no cultural material in the cleared corridor. This corridor can be used to access the site. The south portion of the site is clearly visible—there is a coniferous overstory and little undergrowth. The north portion of the site is more difficult to see, overgrown by salmonberry, trailing blackberry, ferns, grasses, moss, and other shrubs.

The lack of cultural material in the utility corridor is likely the result of clearing and excavation during the installation of buried utilities. The scatter predates the most recent installation of the utility and though part of the scatter was removed, the can and bottles remain on either side of the utility corridor.

This location was likely used as a refuse dump for people camping in the late 1950s to early 1970s. Based on the quantity and consistent condition of bottles and cans in the scatter, the site represents one-time/season use of a group campsite. Though the utility corridor crosses the site, its creation/maintenance cannot be definitively associated with the activity that produced the scatter.

Approximately 100 bottles (liquor, beer, wine, soda etc.), both intact and broken, were observed. Bottles were found scattered on the surface with a variety of other historic refuse (Figure 40–Figure 48). Other refuse included: at least 50 pull-tab aluminum cans, some of them Hamm’s beer cans, tin cans, a variety of plastic containers, plastic cups, plastic cutlery, and plastic bags, Cudahy hot dog plastic packaging, glass jars, non-descript plastic, non-descript metal fragments, tin foil fragments, non-descript glass fragments, plastic mesh scouring pad, one jadeite bowl fragment, butter clam and oyster shells, spam meat cans, a glass peanut butter jar, various bottles, and a flip flop. All items were observed on the surface.

A sample representing approximately 5% of items in the scatter was recorded in the field. The sample includes seven glass bottles and one bowl (Table 4).

- Artifact 1 is an Owens-Illinois amber glass bottle manufactured in Portland, OR, between 1957 and 2007 based on the plant code embossed on the bottle’s base (Lockhart and Hoening 2015; Whitten 2022).
- Artifact 2 is a colorless Northwestern Glass Co bottle. The company operated from 1931 to 1987 (Lockhart et al. 2018).
- Artifact 3 is a colorless Canada Dry Club Soda bottle with a logo indicating manufacture between 1904-1975 and an embossed Duraglas design dating between 1940 and 1964 (Lockhart and Hoening 2015; Logos-World 2022). The embossing on the bottle’s base indicates it was made in 1964.
- Artifact 4 is an amber Owens-Illinois liquor bottle, “FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS SALE OR RE USE OF THIS BOTTLE” is embossed on its shoulder. This phrase was embossed on bottles manufactured between 1934-1964 (Lockhart and Hoening 2015).
- Artifact 5 is a colorless United Vintners Inc. gallon wine jug, United Vintners Inc. was established 1952 as a wine company. The embossing on the jug’s base indicates it was likely manufactured in 1965 (Lockhart and Hoening 2015).
- Artifact 6 is a colorless Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Company bottle. The company was established in 1883 as a milk bottle production company (Industry Liquor Bottle

Permit Numbers 1969; Whitten 2022). “FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE” is embossed on the bottle.

- Artifact 7 is a colorless Schweppes Quinine Water bottle manufactured circa 1959-1960s (Coca-Cola Great Britain 2016; WorthPoint Corporation 2022a; WorthPoint Corporation 2022b).
- Artifact 8 is a jadeite chili bowl, manufactured by Fire-King, with “OVEN FIRE-KING WARE” in block or script lettering dates on its base. It was manufactured in the mid-to-late 1940s (Original Fire-King 2022).

Exact manufacture dates of artifacts observed in the scatter range from 1963 to 1975. Two bottles, Artifacts 1 and 2, were dated based on the operation dates of the manufacturing plant and of the company, which gives a less exact range of possible manufacture between 1931 and 2007. Pull tab beer cans, many of which were observed in the scatter, have a relatively short date range of manufacture between 1962 and 1975. All artifacts were left in place. Recorded artifacts were documented, photographed, and returned to their original resting location.

Table 4: Artifacts from historic scatter.

NAME	TYPE	DATE	DATING METHOD	PHASE
ARTIFACT 1	Owens-Illinois amber glass beer bottle	1957-2007	Plant Code	Historic
ARTIFACT 2	Northwestern Glass Co. Bottle	1931-1987	Company Operation Dates	Historic
ARTIFACT 3	Duraglas, Canada Dry Club Soda.	1964	Base Stamp	Historic
ARTIFACT 4	Owens-Illinois Liquor Bottle	1934-1964	Label on Shoulder	Historic
ARTIFACT 5	United Vintners Inc., wine jug	1965	Base	Historic
ARTIFACT 6	Seagram’s Liquor Bottle	1963	Base/Plant Code	Historic
ARTIFACT 7	Schweppes’s Quinine Water	1959-1966	Plant Code	Historic
ARTIFACT 8	Fire-King Jadeite Chili Bowl	Late 1940s	Maker’s Mark	Historic



Figure 40: View east, historic refuse scatter overview.



Figure 41: Artifact 1.



Figure 42: Artifact 2



Figure 43: Artifact 3.



Figure 44: Artifact 4.



Figure 45: Artifact 5.



Figure 46: Artifact 7.



Artifact 6,
Seagram's
Liquor bottle

Figure 47: Artifact 6.



Artifact 8,
"Fire-King"
jade-ite chili
bowl

Figure 48: Artifact 8.

6.3 Subsurface Survey

On August 30 and 31 and September 21, 2022, ERCI archaeologists Emma S. Dubois, BA, Rhododendron E. O'Boyle, BA, Selena P. Williams, BA, and Ashley A. Yates, BA carried out a subsurface survey that included 48 negative shovel tests (ST) throughout the Project area, with a total of 4.82 cubic meters (m³) of sediment examined (Figure 49). The subsurface survey aimed to cover the areas of highest probability for cultural resources as determined by Kelly R. Bush. ERCI expected to encounter historic structures and materials from the old Glenwood Inn and past occupation of the landscape since the late 19th century.

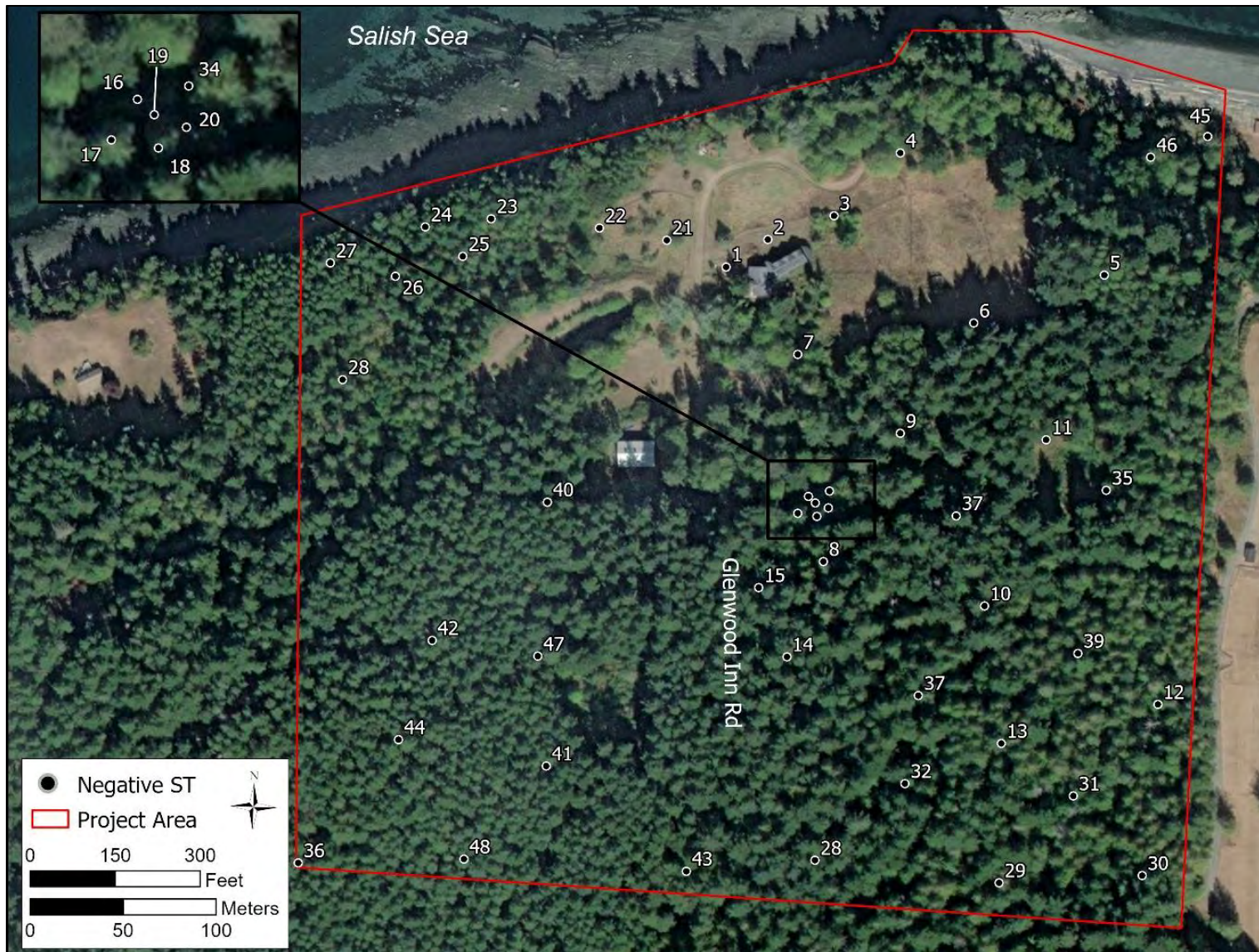


Figure 49: ST location map, the ST cluster in the top left corner surrounds the historic debris scatter.

Six matrices (M) were observed across the Project area during subsurface survey. Bioturbated or disturbed local glacial sediments (M1, M2) and interbedded glaciomarine outwash (M3) were observed across the majority of the Project area. Six variations of M3 of various development were observed. Their color and composition vary, but because they have the same depositional environment they are grouped within the same matrix. Decomposing bedrock (M4) was observed in the southwest and southern portions of the Project area sometimes overlain by M2. Unmodified colluvium (M5) and onshore drift (M6) were observed near the shoreline in the north-most part of the Project area. Examples of the matrices are shown in Figure 50–Figure 51. These matrices are described below:



Figure 50: View south, sediment profile in ST 6 showing M1 and M3a.



Figure 51: View north, sediment profile in ST 4 showing M1 and M3b.



Figure 52: View east, sediment profile in ST 32 showing M3e and M3c.



Figure 53: View west, sediment profile in ST 43 showing M3d.



Figure 54: View north, sediment profile in ST 23 showing M2 and M3e.



Figure 55: View north, sediment profile in ST 12 showing M1 and M3f.



Figure 56: View south, sediment profile in ST 41 showing M4.



Figure 57: View west, sediment profile in ST 46 showing M5 and M6.

In ST 19, there were two brown glass fragments between 10 to 30 cm dbfs in disturbed M2 (Figure 58). The fragments do not have enough information to be dated. One of the fragments is very thin, possibly broken during installation of the electrical utility. At 60 cm dbfs there was an electrical wire. In ST 20 a blue glass fragment and a piece of a plastic bag were encountered in disturbed M2 between 0 and 23 cm dbfs. These STs were at the edges of the cleared electrical corridor near the debris scatter and the materials were likely mixed into the sediment when the subsurface utility was installed.

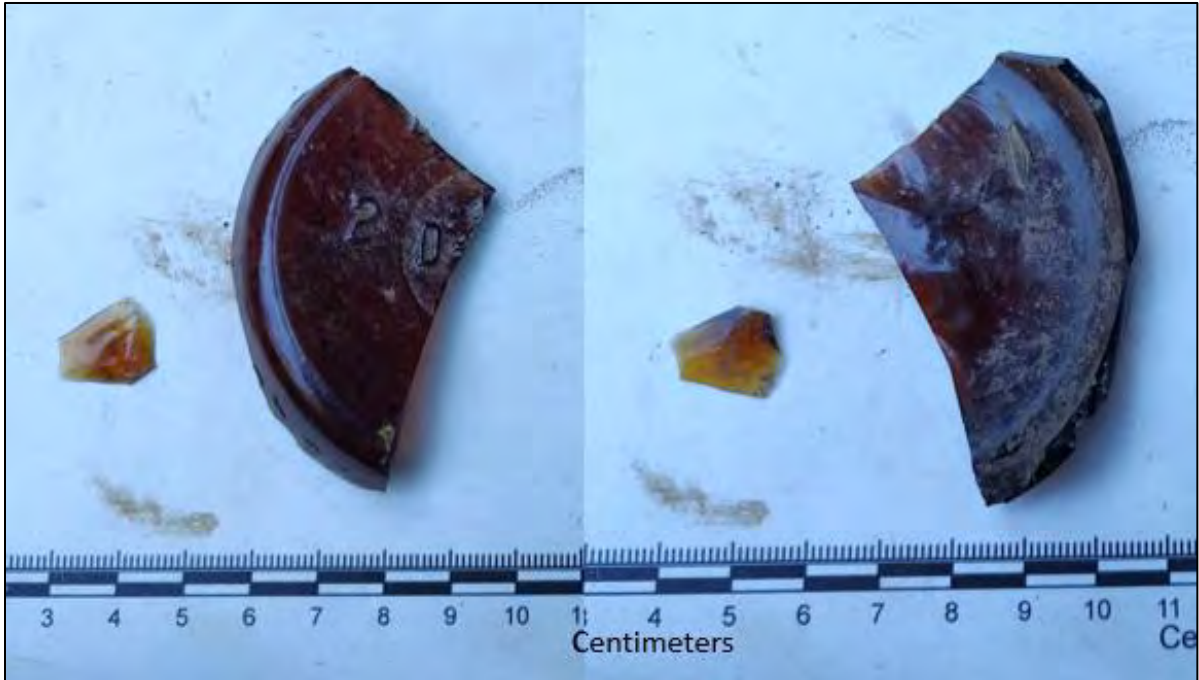


Figure 58: ST 19 amber glass fragment.



Figure 59: ST 19 with buried wire, view northeast.

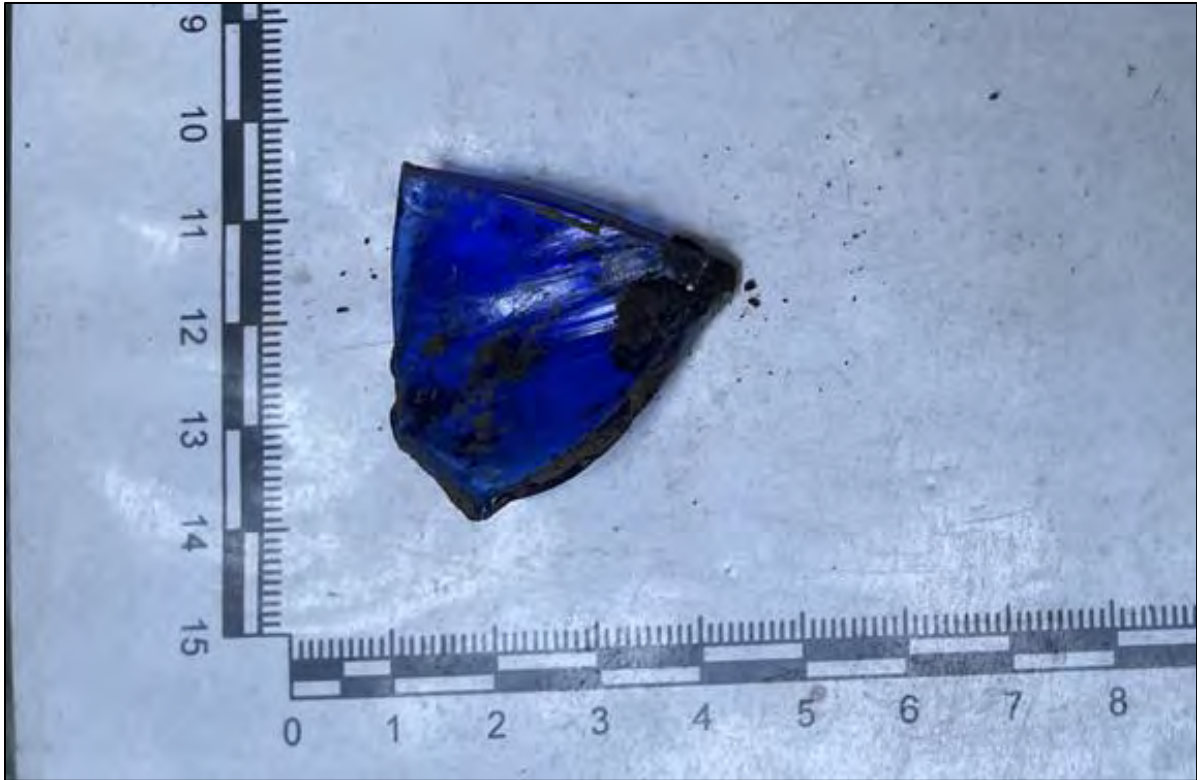


Figure 60: ST 20 blue glass fragment.

6.4 Built Environment Survey Results

The property contains nine buildings over 50 years old: Buildings 1, 2, and 7 through 13. These include the main house (1), four rental cottages dating to the 1930s (2, 7, 8 and 9), three beachfront rental cottages dating to the 1950s and 1960s (10, 11 and 12), and a pump house and spring box dating to the 1930s (13). The property also contains remnants of orchards and pasture boundaries, as well as gardens and domestic ornamental plantings.

Potential National Register of Historic Places Historic District

The Glenwood Inn property was identified as a **potential historic district that is recommended eligible under Criterion A** for its contribution to the history of agritourism on Orcas Island. Of the nine recorded built environment resources, eight were recommended eligible as contributing resources in this potential historic district. The main house, while playing a central role in the history of the property and retaining a remarkable amount of its historic interior, has lost too much exterior integrity to convey its significance. This property was in operation as a farm starting in 1891, transitioning to an agritourism business by the 1930s and continued in use through at least the 1960s; this period of time is considered the period of significance for the property (1891-1970).

Eight of the nine buildings over fifty years old that were identified retain sufficient integrity to tell the story of the early and mid-twentieth century agritourism business that operated on this property. The property is surrounded by forest and retains its rural character, with intact pasture boundaries and remnants of the orchards that drew tourists to the island. Orcas Island once boasted dozens of agritourism business, but this property appears to be a rare example that shows the transition of the tourism trade from agritourism to maritime recreation.

1 – Main House

Description

Full examination of this building was difficult due to thick vegetation around the south and west portions of the house. This building is a two-story story cross-gable house with a variety of additions that have dramatically altered its plan and exterior appearance and more than doubled the size of the building (Figure 62Figure 61 and Figure 62). The original portion of the building is a two-story house with a cross-gable roof. Varied roof lines indicate that the building may have been altered several times in the first few decades, but these alterations have been largely hidden by more recent construction, including the expansion of the first floor one bay to the south, with a balcony extending across the south wall and around the southwest corner to a two-story gazebo. A one-room first-story addition was built on the northeast corner of the house. A massive two-story side-gable addition with three southwest-facing wall dormers was added to the east side of the one-room addition ca.2010 (Google Earth 2009, 2011), and a one-story porch was constructed around the full width of this new addition and extended across the east wall of the original house.



Figure 61: Main house with original building on right side of image and c. 2010 addition in foreground; view to the southwest.



Figure 62: Original house with c. 2010 wing on right side of image; view to the southwest.

The house is clad with clapboard siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two parged corbeled brick chimneys rise from the ridge near the center of the original building. The c. 2010 addition has plywood walls partially covered with modern moisture barrier wrap, but cladding was never added to this portion of the building. The roof of the addition has asphalt shingles, and the south slope of the roof has a row of solar panels. The building features a wide variety of windows that range from a two-over-two double-hung wood sash in the south gable, along with a large number of one-over-one double-hung wood sash throughout the original portion of the building. Six-light wood-frame casement windows can also be seen on the west side of the first floor. A large number of vinyl sash windows are located on the first floor at the south end of the building. A single stained-glass Queen Anne window can be seen in the basement wall on the north side of the building; this is not a typical location for this style of window, indicating that this was probably moved from a different part of the house. The building features several points of egress, including a door sheltered by a gable-roofed porch off the southwest corner of the house and a late 19th-century paneled wood door with a single pane of glass in the upper half that is highlighted by dentil molding. Several other more modern doors are located around the building, including vinyl French doors on the north side of the house. While a few vinyl windows and one set of vinyl French doors have been added to the c. 2010 addition, most window and door openings remain empty.

While the exterior of this building is a complicated mix of original features appearing behind more recent additions, the interior tells a different story. The c. 2010 addition is framed out, but otherwise largely empty, and the 20th century extension of the kitchen at the south end of the building reveals little of the original design of the building. However, large portions of the original interior can be seen in the north half of the building and on the second floor. A room just north of the kitchen features a fireplace with a wood stove flanked by wood paneling and a built-in shelf and cabinet that appear to have been added to the space in the early to mid-twentieth century. Linoleum flooring from the first

half of the twentieth century covers the original floor boards in this room, which appears to have been designed for use as the inn's dining room. A larger room at the north end of the building faces north toward the water, and features decorative chamfered beams across the entire ceiling. A stairway with a newel post and rails featuring the same chamfered details as the ceiling beams stands in the southwest corner of the room, with a divided-stair landing that provides access to another room in the west central portion of the first floor. The second floor contains several bedrooms accessed by paneled wood doors with late nineteenth and early twentieth century hardware. Some rooms have early twentieth century electric light fixtures, as well as gas lines extending from the ceiling.

History and Significance

This building served most of its life as the main house and inn building on this property, containing several bedrooms and a common dining room. The early history of this house is largely unknown, as few records were found that provided clear information; however, some details can be pieced together by looking at physical clues within the fabric of the building. San Juan County Assessor records note that the building was built in 1892; however, no building is noted in its current position on the 1894 map. The building could be the one noted on the west half of the property in 1894, but it would have been moved, and no records could be found to confirm this. The two-story cross-gable or L-shaped form of the original building points to a late nineteenth century construction date, and some interior features such as two-over-two double-hung sash windows and Eastlake-style door hardware also indicate that the building dates to the late nineteenth century. However, the bracketed eaves seen on the exterior point to the influence of the early twentieth century Craftsman style, which would indicate that the building was built ca. 1910. However, these details could have been added when the earliest additions were made to the building, namely, the extension of the building to the west. This addition would also have served to bring the building closer to the bungalow form popular in the early twentieth century. Later additions to the house served to expand the use of the building as an inn, including the extension of the kitchen and the addition of the balcony and gazebo, along with the addition to the dining room at the northeast corner of the house and the construction of the c. 2010 wing. Gathering further information about the history of this house and untangling the full extent of alterations that have occurred would require more research and further on-site investigation.

Although portions of the interior retain many of their original historic details, the main house has undergone extensive alterations that have obscured much of the historic fabric of the building. While the building does retain its integrity of setting, these alterations have caused loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling. The building has also lost its integrity of association, as it currently stands vacant. No records were uncovered in the course of research to determine whether or not this building has been relocated; however, if it was moved, it took place early in the history of the building and the building has since gained significance for its use over many decades as the Glenwood Inn.

This building is considered significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. This building is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). While this building is significant under Criterion A, it has lost too much integrity to convey that significance. The main house is **recommended ineligible for the NRHP** as an individual resource, and is considered a **non-contributing resource** in a potential historic district.

2 – Cottage (near main house)

Description

Examination of this building was hindered by the presence of thick vegetation on the south and portions of the east sides of the cottage. This building is a small, two-room cross-gable building standing a few feet east of the main house (Figure 63). The building stands one story in height with an L-shaped footprint that was later expanded into a rectangular form with a tall gable-roofed addition filling the angle between the two ells. The cottage is clad with clapboard siding and capped with an asphalt shingle roof. Several multi-light wood-frame sliding, fixed or casement windows can be seen on portions of the exterior that are not obscured by vegetation. The main entrance is sheltered under a porch in the northwest quadrant of the building, the roof of which is formed by the extension of the north-facing gable. The roofline of the addition is taller than that of the original cottage, and the purpose of this space is unclear. Although the height of this addition would allow for a second story, the positioning of a window opening on the north side of the addition and an exterior door on the east side indicate that it is either a tall single-story space or the extra height was intended for use as an attic. A brick chimney rises from the center of the building, with a cobble-faced fireplace facing into the west room. The interior partition wall has been removed, as has the lath and plaster on portions of the interior that are visible from the east windows.



Figure 63: Cottage near main house; view to the south.

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicate that it was built in the 1930s as a rental cottage for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century.

Building alterations include construction of the addition; however, construction materials used on the addition date the work to more than fifty years ago, placing it within the period of significance for this property. Other alterations include removal of the original interior partition wall and the lath and plaster wall covering, along with removal of at least one window and one door on the east side of the addition.

While these alterations have resulted in some loss of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, the building retains the majority of these aspects of integrity due to the largely intact exterior, as well as retaining its integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The building has lost its integrity of association as it currently stands vacant.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is **recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource** in a potential historic district.

7 – Cottage (top of bluff: west cottage)

Description

This cottage is a small gable-roofed building that stands on a post-and-pier foundation (Figure 64). The building is capped with an asphalt shingle-clad roof with a north-south ridge, rafter tails and bracketed eaves on the south side. The interior is accessed on the west side of the building through a Colonial Revival-style wood door with a wood-panel X in the lower half of the door and nine glass panes in the upper half. Two small bump-outs extend from the east and west sides of the building; the east bump-out is lower than the main roofline while the west bump-out is covered by a slightly lower-pitched extension of the main roof. The cottage is clad with board-and-batten siding, and features a brick chimney centered on the south side of the building. The interior appears to consist of one room with a cobble fireplace, and vent stacks on the west bump-out indicate that this portion of the building contains a bathroom. The building contains its original six-light wood-frame casement windows. A row of fixed single-light transom windows has been added above the north-facing casement windows, and a modern deck with clear railing stands on the west side of the cottage.



Figure 64: West cottage at top of bluff; view to the northeast.

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicates that it was built in the 1930s as a rental cottage for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century. Modernization efforts on the property in the mid-twentieth century resulted in the addition of a bathroom, but this alteration is more than fifty years old and took place within the period of significance for the property.

The addition of the transom windows and modern deck occurred less than fifty years ago; however, they do not detract from the ability of this building to convey its significance. The windows are unobtrusive and are placed on a side of the building rarely viewed from the exterior; the deck is likewise unobtrusive and does not obscure views either to and from the cottage or of the cottage itself. The deck is also an easily reversible alteration. While these changes have caused some minor loss of integrity of design, the building retains its integrity of materials, workmanship, setting, location, and feeling. It has, however, lost its integrity of association as it currently stands vacant.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is **recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource** in a potential historic district.

8 – Cottage (top of bluff: central cottage)

Description

This cottage is a single-story cross-gable building that stands on a stone foundation and is capped with a roof built with exposed rafter tails and bracketed eaves (Figure 65). The east gable of the building is an early addition dating more than fifty years ago and within the period of significance for the property. A small shed-roofed bump-out containing a bathroom extends from the west side of the building; this bump-out may be an addition constructed when plumbing was added to the building. A brick chimney is centered on the south exterior wall, rising through the eaves at the ridge. The building is clad with wide-reveal clapboard, with a combination of plywood and board-and-batten siding on the east addition. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building contains a mix of four-, six-, and eight-light wood-frame fixed and casement windows and the interior is accessed through a four-light wood-panel door on the east side of the building, as well as a second horizontal-light wood door on the north side. The original portion of the building is a large room with a half-wall dividing the living room with its cobble fireplace from the kitchen at the north end of the building. The east addition contains a bedroom. The north end of the bedroom contains a sliding glass door that opens onto a modern deck with clear rails.



Figure 65: Center cottage at top of bluff; view to the northwest.

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicate that it was built in the 1930s as a rental cottage for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century. Early alterations include an east addition containing a bedroom, and modernization efforts on the property in the mid-twentieth century resulted in the addition of a bathroom. These alterations are more than fifty years old and took place within the period of significance for the property. More recent alterations include the modern deck and the installation of a sliding glass door, the placement of which correlates to or postdates the construction of the deck. These alterations took place

outside the period of significance and have caused some loss of integrity of design, materials and workmanship, but they are on a side of the building rarely seen from the exterior. The building is largely intact and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The building retains its integrity of location, setting and feeling, but has lost its integrity of association due to the vacant state of the building.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is **recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource** in a potential historic district.

9 – Cottage (top of bluff: east cottage)

Description

This cottage is a small gable-roofed building standing at the east end of a group of three similar vacation cottages (Figure 6). This building is the smallest of the three and is clad with board-and-batten siding and an asphalt shingle roof with rafter tails and bracketed eaves. The eaves are built with plywood, indicating that portions of the roof were replaced at some point. The building is accessed through a four-light, three-panel wood door on the north side. The interior of the building can't be accessed due to floor collapse, but remnants of lath and plaster walls can be seen through the windows. The south side of the building is not easily accessible or visible due to vegetation growth. A chimney was once centered on the east side of the building, but this has been removed and the fireplace opening boarded over. Windows are wood frame and a mix of single-, two-, four- and six-light fixed, casement and sliding windows. The west portion of the building appears to be an early addition, as the eaves are set slightly further back on this bay, and the window pattern changes from single-light windows flanking the entrance to a two-light slider set slightly higher in the wall.



Figure 66: East cottage at top of bluff; view to the east.

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicates that it was built in the 1930s as a rental cottage for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century. Early alterations include the extension of the building one bay to the west. This alteration is more than fifty years old and took place within the period of significance for the property. More recent alterations include the removal of the chimney, which has resulted in some loss of integrity of design, materials and workmanship, but the building retains its integrity of location, setting and feeling. It has lost its integrity of association, as it currently stands vacant. The building remains standing, but is in the early stages of collapse, with the floor partially collapsed and the south wall beginning to separate from the east wall. Despite these changes, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is **recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource** in a potential historic district.

10 – Beach Cottage (A-frame)

Description

This one-and-one-half story A-frame cabin faces north toward the water, with north and south walls clad with vertical board siding and a steeply-pitched wood shingle-clad gable roof with eaves extending

all the way to the ground on the east and west sides (Figure 67). The eaves extend furthest from the façade at the ridge and taper to meet the base of the wall on the north and south sides of the building. The building rests on a post-and-pier foundation and has a wood platform porch that extends across the main façade. Aluminum sliding doors are centered on the main façade and are flanked by tall, rectangular fixed windows set in a wood frame, with two similar windows set closer together under the eaves on the second floor. Smaller aluminum-frame slider windows are located on the south side of the building.

The interior is divided into three main spaces. The main room is a full-height, open living space featuring a freestanding conical metal fireplace in the northwest corner of the room with a stovepipe that extends through the west slope of the roof. An open balcony with a wood rail extends across the south half of the room and is accessed by a ladder or steep stair. The space beneath the balcony contains a bedroom, a galley kitchen and a bathroom.



Figure 67: A-frame on beach; view to the southeast.

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicates that it was built in the 1960s as a rental cottage during a period of reinvention and expansion for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century.

There are no visible alterations to this building, and it retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling. It has lost its integrity of association, as it currently stands vacant. This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B). It is significant under Criterion C an excellent and intact example of an A-frame building, which gained popularity in the 1960s as an inexpensive way to construct vacation homes (Walker 1996:250-1).

Research indicates that this building is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is **recommended eligible under Criterion A and C as a contributing resource** in a potential historic district.

11 – Beach Cottage (middle)

Description

This small, single-story, board-and-batten cabin stands on a post-and-pier foundation and is capped with a slightly uneven side-gable roof with asphalt shingles (Figure 68). The rear slope of the roof is slightly longer than the front slope, bringing it slightly further from the ridge and closer to the ground on the south side of the building. The cabin has a center-bay entrance with large windows in the east and west bays. The east window is a two-light wood-frame picture window, and the west window is part of a two-light window that extends around the northwest corner of the building. Smaller single-light awning and hopper windows are located on walls toward the rear of the building. The main entrance opens onto a main room that contains a kitchen on the west side of the room and a Roman brick fireplace on the east wall of the room. The chimney for this fireplace stands along the east outside wall of the cabin. The south exterior wall of the building was not accessible due to vegetation growth. A small, rail-less porch extends across the western two-thirds of the main façade.



Figure 68. Center beach cottage, view to the southeast.

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicates that it was built in the 1950s as a rental cottage during a period of reinvention and expansion for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century.

Alterations to the building appear to be limited to the replacement of the original front door with a vinyl door. This alteration has caused minor loss of design, materials and workmanship. The cabin retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but has lost its integrity of association, as it currently stands vacant. This building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is **recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource** in a potential historic district.

12 – Beach Cottage (west)

Description

This cabin is a one-story, side-gable building with a small gable ell extending to the rear (south) (Figure 69). The building rests on a post-and-pier foundation, is clad with board-and-batten siding and capped with a moderately-pitched gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The building contains a variety of wood-frame window types including large single-light fixed windows, and two- and six-light fixed or awning windows. The south side of this building and portions of the east and west sides have limited access due to vegetation growth.

The building appears to have been constructed in three phases, all over fifty years old. The original cabin was a single room with a door flanked by two large single-light windows. A single-bay addition was constructed on the east side of the original structure at an early date to add a separate bedroom. A small gable addition was then added to the rear of the structure off the first two sections of the building to add a full bathroom as part of modernization efforts that took place on the property shortly after this building was constructed. This addition is clad with plywood.

The main room of the cabin is an open living space featuring a brick fireplace opposite the main entrance on the south wall and a kitchen on the west wall of the room. A chimney for this fireplace was not visible from the front of the cabin, so it may have been removed.



Figure 69. West beach cottage; view to the southeast.

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicate that it was built in the 1950s as a rental cottage during a period of reinvention and expansion for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century.

Alterations to this building include the construction of the two additions, both of which occurred more than fifty years ago. The additions were built within the period of significance for the property and do not affect the integrity of the resource. The main door of the cabin has been replaced with a vinyl door in more recent decades, and the chimney may have been removed above the roof line. The loss of a portion of the chimney and the replacement of the front door has resulted in some loss of design, materials and workmanship. The building retains its integrity of setting, location, and feeling, but has lost its integrity of association due to the vacant state of the property. This building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is **recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource** in a potential historic district.

13 - Pump House and Spring

Description

The pump house is a small, single-room, side-gable building with a single wood-panel door on the eaves side of the building providing access to the interior (Figure 70). The roof, which has exposed rafter tails, is constructed with plywood panels covered with rolled composite roofing. The building is clad with drop siding with corner boards. The pump house stands in front of a cast-in-place concrete box capped with a large plywood lid; this feature protects the spring that supplies water to the pump house. The building was built to house the pump equipment; this equipment is now scattered around the area immediately surrounding the building.



Figure 70. Pump house with concrete spring box behind it; view to the east.

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicate that it was built in the 1930s as a pump house to supply water to the property. It was in use during the period of time that the property operated as an agritourism business.

Alterations to this building include the replacement of the roof and the partial removal of the pump equipment. These alterations have caused some loss of integrity of design, materials and workmanship, but the building retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling and association. The building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity

(Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). Although this is a secondary building on the property, it played an important role in the operation of the facility by supplying water to the property for residential and agricultural use. This building is **recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource** in a potential historic district.

6.5 Archaeological Discussion

ERCI's pedestrian survey encountered a historic debris site. Since the majority of artifacts in the scatter date to the 1960s and 1970s, it is likely the site material was deposited in that date range. The weathering and condition of items was consistent across the scatter, indicating the scatter contents were deposited at one time, or during one season. The prevalence of beer and liquor containers in the scatter and evidence of easily transportable foods (clam and oyster shells, Cudahy hot dog plastic packaging) and foods with a long shelf-life (Spam, peanut butter) indicate the people who generated this refuse were likely camping.

ERCI recommends that the North Shore Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration is **not eligible for the National Register**. While the majority of the scatter's contents are more than fifty years old and are likely related to camping near the Glenwood Inn, the site does not meet all seven aspects of integrity and would not yield substantial data about the use of the area in the past.

In addition to the scatter, ERCI encountered cultivated vegetation, a constructed pond and berm, a house, and remnants of cabins and other aspects of the built environment related to the Inn and past land use. These findings and additional modification to the landscape and updates to infrastructure, such as the road and barn, were expected.

ERCI's subsurface survey identified no subsurface historic or precontact materials. Such surveys are intended to yield information about moderate-to-large buried cultural deposits and are not intended to reveal the existence of isolated artifacts, small sites, or features. Subsurface indeterminate refuse in disturbed sediments were also expected based on what was known of the Glenwood Inn and the continual occupation of the property. The observed subsurface disturbance near the central activity area near the inn buildings and adjacent to the electrical utility corridor also meets ERCI's expectations. Not encountering precontact materials did not meet ERCI's expectations.

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The management recommendations that we are now providing are based on our findings from this survey. A monitoring plan will be developed and attached as an appendix to an amended version of this report which will be distributed before April 30, 2023. We recommend that:

1. A professional archaeological monitor should be on site during ground-disturbing activities along the shoreline and near and springs that might be identified during additional mowing or vegetation removal during regular maintenance on the property.
2. An archaeological monitor should be on site during the removal/clearing of the surface debris that comprises the historic debris scatter 45SJ652. Any ground disturbance or clearing within 50 feet of the recorded scatter should be monitored. Although we are not recommending this site as eligible for the National Register, we do believe that if the site were found to be more extensive or to have buried components or features inside the debris scatter that were identifiable that it should be evaluated again for its ability to provide additional specific and detailed information that would substantively enhance our understanding of the historic use of this property.

3. An on-site Unanticipated Discoveries Protocol (UDP) training for the landowner/manager and construction crews/contractors should be conducted by a professional archaeologist prior to commencement of ground disturbing activities. A copy of the UDP (Appendix 3) should be kept on site at all times.
4. In the event that any ground-disturbing activities uncover protected cultural resources, all work in the immediate vicinity should stop, the area should be secured, any equipment moved to a safe distance away from the location, and the UDP (Appendix 3) should be followed. (Cultural resources include, but are not limited to: animal bones with butchery marks; modified botanical, stone, bone, tooth or antler objects).
5. In the case of an unanticipated discovery of human remains or funerary, the contractor or landowner will cease excavation, secure the area, and follow the protocol outlined in the UDP (Appendix 3)

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9.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Shovel Test Descriptions

Particle Size Classes

Scale	Clay	Silt	Sand	Gravel	Pebble	Cobble	Boulder
in	<.00015	.00015–.0025	.0025–.08	.08–1	1–4	4–10	>10
mm	<.004	.004–.062	.062–2	2–25.4	25.4–102	102–254	>254

Matrix Descriptions

- Matrix 1: 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown to 3/1 very dark gray; 70% to 75% silty sand or 75% silt, 10% to 15% angular to subangular gravels, 10% to 15% angular to subangular pebbles, 1% to 5% organics; dry to wet; loose to moderate compaction; clear interface. Disturbed local glacial (farming and bioturbation).
- Matrix 2: 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown; 80% sandy silt, 10% organics, 5% rounded to subrounded gravels and pebbles, 5% angular to subangular cobbles; loose to moderate compaction; dry; gradual interface. Disturbed local glacial (bioturbation).
- Matrix 3a: 5 Y 5/1 gray 90% to 100% silt, <1% to 10% subrounded to angular gravels and pebbles; some oxidation streaks; dense compaction; dry to saturated. Intact interbedded glaciomarine outwash.
- Matrix 3b: 10 YR 4/3 brown; 100% silty fine sand; moderate compaction; dry. Intact interbedded glaciomarine outwash.
- Matrix 3c: 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown; 95% fine to medium sand, 5% rounded to subrounded gravels and pebbles; dry; loose to moderate compaction. Intact interbedded glaciomarine outwash.
- Matrix 3d: 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown to 5/6 yellowish brown; 55% silt, 20% subrounded to subangular gravels, 15% subrounded to subangular pebbles, <5% coarse sand; dry; moderate compaction. Intact interbedded glaciomarine outwash.
- Matrix 3e: 10 YR 4/3 brown; 90% sandy silt, 10% angular to subangular gravels and pebbles; dry; dense compaction; gradual interface. Intact interbedded glaciomarine outwash.
- Matrix 3f: 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown; 70% coarse sand, 20% subrounded to angular gravels, 10% subrounded to angular pebbles; loose compaction; dry. Intact interbedded glaciomarine outwash.
- Matrix 4: 10 YR 3/4 to 4/6 dark yellowish brown to 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown to 6/3 pale brown; 100% to <5% silt, <5% to 95% subrounded to angular gravels and pebbles, <5% organics; dry; moderate compaction; gradual interface; color lightens gradually and percentage gravels/pebbles increase with depth. Decomposing bedrock.
- Matrix 5: 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown; 90% silt, 5% fine sand, 5% organics; dry; moderate compaction; few pockets of M3; gradual interface. Unmodified colluvium.
- Matrix 6: 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray; 90% to 15% coarse sand, <5% silt, <5% to 80% subrounded to subangular gravels, 5% to 20% subrounded to subangular

pebbles, <1% shell; dry to damp; loose compaction; clear interface. Colluvium and bedrock washed by beach action and transported by onshore drift.

Shovel Test Descriptions

ST	Depth (cm)	Dia (cm)	Matrix Description (Depths in cm)	Comments
1	47	45	0–47: M1 disturbed, loose towards top, after approximately 15 cm dba moderate, hard at base, cobble in wall, can't determine if bedrock, rock or compact at base, decomposing bedrock chunks.	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.
2	42	48	0–42: M1, just like ST 1, decomposing bedrock chunks (disturbed).	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.
3	67	46	0–28: M1 disturbed, yellowish brown, clear basal interface. 28–67: M1 intact, dark yellowish brown. Root burn at interface in south wall.	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.
4	100	47	0–67: M1 disturbed, yellowish brown, gradual interface. 67–100: M3b intact.	Negative.
5	54	45	0–34: M1, wet. 34–54: M3a, wet-saturated, very bright color, dense.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
6	70	45	0–64: M1 disturbed, yellowish brown, clear basal interface. 64–70: M3a, dry, dense.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
7	67	46	0–40: M1 disturbed, discontinuous, wet. 40–60: M3a disturbed, wet, moderate, black plastic fragment approximately between 40–45 cm dba, clear basal interface. 60–67: M3a intact, dense, saturated.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
8	50	47	0–34: M1 intact, dark brown, wet, clear basal interface. 34–50: M3a intact, wet, dense.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
9	60	46	0–35: M1 intact, dark brown, wet, clear basal interface. 35–60: M3a intact, damp, dense. Small root burn and oxidation at interface on south wall.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
10	37	50	0–37: M1 intact, yellowish brown, decomposing root and oxidation in north wall.	Negative. Terminated due to impassable root.

ST	Depth (cm)	Dia (cm)	Matrix Description (Depths in cm)	Comments
11	40	45	0–40: M1 intact, yellowish brown.	Negative. Terminated due to boulder.
12	80	47	0–60: M1 intact, yellowish brown, dry. 60–80: M3f, dry.	Negative. Terminated due to collapsing walls.
13	55	49	0–55: M1 intact, yellowish brown, small root burn and oxidation in south wall. M3a at base, dense compaction, dry.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
14	53	50	0–53: M1 intact, yellowish brown, dry. M3a at base, dense compaction, dry.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
15	47	47	0–47: M1 intact, yellowish brown, dry. M3a at base, dense compaction, dry.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
16	80	50	0–20: M2, pocket of natural wood burn and oxidation in south wall 20–80: M3e with oxidized streaks, damp starting at 60 cm dbs	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
17	58	42	0–25: M2, gradual transition 25–58: M3e	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
18	72	45	0–22: M2 22–72: M3e	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
19	65	46	0–60: M2 (disturbed), electrical wire at 60 cm dbs going east to west in south wall, brown glass fragment at ~10–30 cm dbs 60–65: M3e, dry	Negative. Terminated due to utility.
20	57	47	0–23: M2, damp, abrupt interface 23–57: M3e	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
21	25	50	0–25: M2, apple tree roots at 25 cm, did not cut to save tree.	Negative. Terminated due to impassable root.
22	50	50	0–35: M2 35–50: M3a 10 YR 5/1 gray to 5/3 brown.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.

ST	Depth (cm)	Dia (cm)	Matrix Description (Depths in cm)	Comments
23	40	55	0–26: M2 with large angular cobbles. 26–40: M3e 10 YR 4/3 brown.	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.
24	35	52	0–20: M2 with large angular cobbles 20–35: M3a	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
25	35	54	0–28: M2 with large angular cobbles. 28–35: M3a 10 YR 6/2, small pocket of natural carbon possibly from root decomposition in northeast wall at 30 cm dbs.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
26	38	50	0–28: M2 with 40% organics. 28–38: M3a 10 YR 6/2.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
27	42	50	0–28: M2 with 40% organics. 28–42: M3a 10 YR 6/2.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
28	60	60	0–55: M3e, mostly angular to subangular gravels and pebbles. 55–60: M3e, more compact bedrock.	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.
29	25	60x50	0–25: M3e, soil transitional to lighter color at 16 cm dbs, 0–12 cm dbs high density of fine to medium roots.	Negative. Terminated due to cobbles.
30	35	50	0–35: M3e, 0–15 cm dbs thick organics, fine to medium roots, 25–35 cm dbs color changes to lighter and more compact.	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.
31	75	48	0–10: M3e with many roots. 10–70: M3c. 70–75: M3c with more pebbles, 45–64 cm dbs on southeast wall pocket of 10 YR 6/4 light yellowish brown 90% fine to medium sand, 10% subrounded to subangular pebbles, loose compaction, dry. Some roots throughout.	Negative. Terminated due to collapsing walls.
32	60	50	0–12: M3e with high density organics, fine to medium roots. 12–50: M3c	Negative. Terminated due to cobbles.
33	50	60	0–50: M3e 4/2 grayish brown with gradual change to yellowish brown at approximately 20 cm dbs, 50% angular pebbles and gravels.	Negative. Terminated due to collapsing walls.
34	57	50	0–40: M2, wavy clear interface 40–57: M3e, oxidation streaks	Negative. Terminated due to compaction.

ST	Depth (cm)	Dia (cm)	Matrix Description (Depths in cm)	Comments
35	72	47	0–45: M3e, clear interface 45–72: M3f	Negative. Terminated due to collapsing walls.
36	34	46	0–34: M4 with some roots	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.
37	70	45	0–70: M2, patch of natural carbon 20–24 cm dbs in west wall	Negative. Terminated due to impassable cobble.
38	65	42	0–45: M2 45–65: M3f	Negative. Terminated due to large cobbles and collapsing walls.
39	80	52	0–46: M2 with more organics, ~35 cm dbs north and east walls have root decomposition 46–80: M3f	Negative. Terminated due to collapsing walls.
40	40	45	0–28: M2 28–40: M4	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.
41	45	42	0–10: M4 3/4, 90–95% silt, 5–10% gravels and pebbles. 10–40: M4 5/4 and in south wall 4/6, 10–80% subrounded–angular gravels and pebbles. 40–45: M4 6/3, 20% silt, 80% angular gravels and pebbles. High silt percentage near surface, low percent of gravels and pebbles, darker color.	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.
42	53	45	0–31: M4, between 0–15cm dbs 3/4, 95% silt, 5% gravels, some 4/6 and 5/4 15–31cm dbs. 31–35: M4 5/4, 65% silt, 35% subangular gravels and pebbles. 35–53: 6/3, 5% silt, 50% angular gravels, 45% angular pebbles. Similar color and composition changes as ST 41, rootlets throughout.	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.
43	100	46	0–13: M3d 4/2, 95% silt, 5% organics, large, soft decomposing root running north/south between 40–85cm dbs. 13–100: M3d 5/6 or 5/4 yellowish brown, 55% silt, >5% subrounded to subangular coarse sand, 20% subrounded to subangular gravels, 15% subrounded to subangular pebbles.	Negative.

ST	Depth (cm)	Dia (cm)	Matrix Description (Depths in cm)	Comments
44	13-28	50x50	0-28: M4 3/4, 60% silt, 25% angular to subrounded gravels, 15% angular to subrounded pebbles, >1% subrounded to subangular cobbles, roots across south portion. Square orientated northeast/southwest at 40 degrees.	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.
45	80	50	0-80: M6 with alternating approximately 5-15 cm layers of gravel and sand, naturally occurring tresus spp. or saxidomus spp. shells between 0-35 cm dbs, balanus spp., leukoma spp. and snail between 35-80 cm dbs.	Negative. Terminated due to collapsing walls.
46	35	45	0-21: M5 disturbed by root bioturbation. 21-35: M6, 2 natural shell fragments.	Negative. Terminated due to impassable root.
47	45	50	0-38: M2 38-45: M4, oxidation pocket at 40 cm dbs in northeast wall	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.
48	40	60	0-14: M2 14-40: M4	Negative. Terminated due to bedrock.

Appendix 2: Photograph Log

Number	View	Description
22.08.30AAY001	N	Project area overview
22.08.30AAY002	SW	Barn
22.08.30AAY003	N	Project area overview
22.08.30AAY004	E	Project area overview with house
22.08.30AAY005	E	Project area overview with house
22.08.30AAY006	E	Project area overview with house
22.08.30AAY007	N	Project area overview with house
22.08.30AAY008	W	Project area overview with house
22.08.30AAY009	NW	Project area overview with house
22.08.30AAY010	W	ST 1 with scale
22.08.30AAY011	W	ST 1 without scale
22.08.30AAY012	E	ST 1 overview and house
22.08.30AAY013	W	ST 2 with scale
22.08.30AAY014	W	ST 2 without scale
22.08.30AAY015	S	ST 2 overview with house
22.08.30AAY016	S	Bucket
22.08.30AAY017	SW	Fence by house
22.08.30AAY018	E	ST 3 with scale
22.08.30AAY019	E	ST 3 without scale
22.08.30AAY020	W	ST 3 overview
22.08.30AAY021	E	Large stump with cutmark near ST 4
22.08.30AAY022	P	Holly leaves
22.08.30AAY023	W	Boulder
22.08.30AAY024	S	Rockpiles and stumps
22.08.30AAY025	W	Rockpiles and stumps
22.08.30AAY026	N	ST 4 with scale
22.08.30AAY027	N	ST 4 without scale
22.08.30AAY028	W	ST 4 overview
22.08.30AAY029	N	Project area overview
22.08.30AAY030	N	Project area overview
22.08.30AAY031	SW	Project area overview
22.08.30AAY032	SE	Statue
22.08.30AAY033	P	Boulder
22.08.30AAY034	P	Boulder
22.08.30AAY035	N	Ravine overview
22.08.30AAY036	E	Ravine overview
22.08.30AAY037	N	Stream overview
22.08.30AAY038	E	Wooden structure
22.08.30AAY039	N	Ravine edge
22.08.30AAY040	E	Large boulder next to edge
22.08.30AAY041	E	Stairway

Number	View	Description
22.08.30AAY042	NE	Deer (baby) bones in-situ
22.08.30AAY043	NE	Deer (baby) bones in-situ (spine)
22.08.30AAY044	P	Deer bones (spine)
22.08.30AAY045	P	Deer bones skull
22.08.30AAY046	P	Deer bones skull
22.08.30AAY047	P	Deer bones skull
22.08.30AAY048	P	Deer bones teeth
22.08.30AAY049	P	Deer bones long bones
22.08.30AAY050	P	Deer bones long bones
22.08.30AAY051	P	Deer bones long bone
22.08.30AAY052	P	Deer bones scapula
22.08.30AAY053	P	Deer bones pelvis
22.08.30AAY054	P	Deer bones pelvis
22.08.30AAY055	P	Deer bones ribs and long bones
22.08.30AAY056	P	Deer bones spine
22.08.30AAY057	P	Deer bones spine and sacrum
22.08.30AAY058	S	Stairs
22.08.30AAY059	W	Stairs
22.08.30AAY060	P	Deer skull
22.08.30AAY061	P	Deer skull
22.08.30AAY062	P	Deer skull
22.08.30AAY063	S	ST 5 with scale
22.08.30AAY064	S	ST 5 without scale
22.08.30AAY065	S	ST 5 overview
22.08.30AAY066	S	Utility
22.08.30AAY067	N	Project area overview
22.08.30AAY068	N	Project area overview
22.08.30AAY069	NW	Structure in clearing
22.08.30AAY070	S	ST 6 with scale
22.08.30AAY071	S	ST 6 without scale
22.08.30AAY072	W	ST 6 overview
22.08.30AAY073	N	Rockpile
22.08.30AAY074	W	Slide metal
22.08.30AAY075	W	Close-up of slide
22.08.30AAY076	P	Boulder
22.08.30AAY077	E	Strange metal object
22.08.30AAY078	E	Strange metal object logo
22.08.30AAY079	SE	Shed
22.08.30AAY080	E	Fountain
22.08.30AAY081	S	Shed
22.08.30AAY082	S	Power box
22.08.30AAY083	S	Statues in garden area

Number	View	Description
22.08.30AAY084	E	Stump
22.08.30AAY085	N	Fountain
22.08.30AAY086	E	Fountain and stumps
22.08.30AAY087	E	Garden overview
22.08.30AAY088	E	Garden overview
22.08.30AAY089	S	Fountain
22.08.30AAY090	S	Pottery
22.08.30AAY091	S	Deer statue
22.08.30AAY092	N	Statue
22.08.30AAY093	S	Deer statue
22.08.30AAY094	N	Retaining wall
22.08.30AAY095	S	Retaining wall
22.08.30AAY096	W	Spicket
22.08.30AAY097	N	Statue
22.08.30AAY098	S	Asian figure statue
22.08.30AAY099	P	ST 7 black plastic fragment
22.08.30AAY100	S	ST 7 with scale
22.08.30AAY101	S	ST 7 without scale
22.08.30AAY102	W	ST 7 overview
22.08.30ESD001	P	Vitamaster stationary bike
22.08.30ESD002	SW	Driveway - end rock outcrop
22.08.30ESD003	SW	End rock outcrop
22.08.30ESD004	SW	Exposed bedrock
22.08.30ESD005	S	Exposed bedrock
22.08.30ESD006	W	Bedrock formation/ridge
22.08.30ESD007	W	Bedrock formation/ridge
22.08.30ESD008	S	Bedrock formation/ridge
22.08.30ESD009	E	Bedrock formation/ridge and driveway
22.08.30ESD010	W	Top of landform
22.08.30ESD011	E	Top of landform
22.08.30ESD012	N	Edge of landform
22.08.30ESD013	W	South edge of ridge/landform
22.08.30ESD014	W	South edge of ridge/landform
22.08.30ESD015	P	Ground corner and exposed bench
22.08.30ESD016	S	Trowel sticking in to mess over bedrock
22.08.30ESD017	S	Trowel sticking in to mess over bedrock
22.08.30ESD018	E	Top of landform
22.08.30ESD019	N	Moss - concaved boulder
22.08.30ESD020	SW	Exposed bedrock and ground corner
22.08.30ESD021	E	Exposed bedrock and ground corner
22.08.30ESD022	NE	View down, small drainage to neighbor's driveway
22.08.30ESD023	NE	View down, small drainage to neighbor's driveway

Number	View	Description
22.08.30ESD024	W	North edge of landform slope
22.08.30ESD025	S	Exposed sediment
22.08.30ESD026	NW	Exposed sediment and root ball of tree tip
22.08.30ESD027	SE	Charred tree trunk
22.08.30ESD028	W	Tipping tree, exposed sediment beneath
22.08.30ESD029	NW	Tipping tree, exposed sediment beneath
22.08.30ESD030	P	Wild rose
22.08.30ESD031	S	Top of landform
22.08.30ESD032	S	Top of landform
22.08.30ESD033	P	Ground corner, salal and exposed rock
22.08.30ESD034	NW	Top of landform, west end
22.08.30ESD035	NW	Top of landform, west end
22.08.30ESD036	S	Top of landform, west end
22.08.30ESD037	P	Vegetation (west end landform)
22.08.30ESD038	P	Vegetation (west end landform) close-up
22.08.30ESD039	P	Madrona upper story (west side landform)
22.08.30ESD040	S	Top of landform
22.08.30ESD041	W	Madrona and northwest edge landform
22.08.30ESD042	E	North edge of landform
22.08.30ESD043	N	North edge of landform
22.08.30ESD044	N	North edge of landform
22.08.30ESD045	NW	North edge of landform
22.08.30ESD046	W	South edge of landform
22.08.30ESD047	S	Top of landform
22.08.30ESD048	S	Top of landform
22.08.30ESD049	NE	Erosion/view down hill north edge landform
22.08.30ESD050	NE	Erosion/view down hill north edge landform
22.08.30ESD051	N	Erosion/view down hill north edge landform
22.08.30ESD052	S	North edge landform
22.08.30ESD053	S	North edge landform
22.08.30ESD054	W	View up landform
22.08.30ESD055	SW	North edge landform
22.08.30ESD056	S	View of landform from south
22.08.30ESD057	E	Tree fungus
22.08.30ESD058	SW	Tree fungus (same tree)
22.08.30ESD059	S	ST 41 with scale
22.08.30ESD060	S	ST 41 with scale
22.08.30ESD061	S	ST 41 without scale
22.08.30ESD062	W	ST 41 overview
22.08.30ESD063	W	ST 41 overview
22.08.30ESD064	P	ST 41 surface wood fragments
22.08.30ESD065	P	ST 41 surface wood fragments

Number	View	Description
22.08.30ESD066	P	Bedrock decaying
22.08.30ESD067	P	Bedrock decaying
22.08.30ESD068	P	Bedrock decaying
22.08.30ESD069	P	Example of bedrock silt color
22.08.30ESD070	S	Neighbor driveway cut/fill
22.08.30ESD071	S	Neighbor driveway cut/fill
22.08.30ESD072	NW	Neighbor driveway cut/fill
22.08.30ESD073	NW	Neighbor driveway cut/fill
22.08.30ESD074	NW	Neighbor driveway cut/fill
22.08.30ESD075	W	Neighbor driveway cut/fill
22.08.30ESD076	S	Boulder
22.08.30ESD077	S	Boulder
22.08.30ESD078	E	Slope not landform/bedrock and stumps
22.08.30ESD079	N	Boulder
22.08.30ESD080	W	Slope below landform (north of)
22.08.30ESD081	SW	Slope below landform (north of)
22.08.30ESD082	N	Close-up of bedrock/boulder
22.08.30ESD083	P	Close-up of bedrock/boulder
22.08.30ESD084	P	Close-up of bedrock/boulder
22.08.30ESD085	SE	Close-up of bedrock/boulder
22.08.30ESD086	SE	Boulder (same as above)
22.08.30ESD087	NW	Group of boulders
22.08.30ESD088	P	Iron-rich cobble/southeast group of boulders part of bedrock
22.08.30ESD089	SE	Iron-rich cobble/southeast group of boulders part of bedrock
22.08.30ESD090	SE	Iron-rich cobble/southeast group of boulders part of bedrock
22.08.30ESD091	S	Flat spot on slope and nonhuman bone (sawn) near small stump
22.08.30ESD092	S	Flat spot on slope and nonhuman bone (sawn) near small stump
22.08.30ESD093	P	Flat spot on slope and nonhuman bone (sawn) near small stump, eggshell detail
22.08.30ESD094	P	nonhuman Bone detail
22.08.30ESD095	P	Burned stick on surface, detail
22.08.30ESD096	P	Rodent mandible detail
22.08.30ESD097	P	Rodent mandible detail bone close-up
22.08.30ESD098	P	Rodent mandible detail bone close-up
22.08.30ESD099	P	Rodent mandible detail bone close-up
22.08.30ESD100	P	Rodent mandible detail bone close-up
22.08.30ESD101	P	Rodent mandible detail bone close-up with scale
22.08.30ESD102	P	Rodent mandible detail bone close-up with scale
22.08.30ESD103	W	Slope and game trail west of flat spot
22.08.30ESD104	P	Charcoal/burned wood
22.08.30ESD105	S	Slope and game trail west of flat spot
22.08.30ESD106	W	Game trail

Number	View	Description
22.08.30ESD107	S	Game trail
22.08.30ESD108	S	Cut southwest up and long, narrow depression (decomposed tree)
22.08.30ESD109	S	Cut southwest up and long, narrow depression (decomposed tree)
22.08.30ESD110	S	Cut southwest up and long, narrow depression (decomposed tree)
22.08.30ESD111	S	Cut southwest up and long, narrow depression (decomposed tree) toxic sediment
22.08.30ESD112	NW	Cut southwest up and long, narrow depression (decomposed tree)
22.08.30ESD113	SE	2 nd irregular depression to east
22.08.30ESD114	W	2 nd irregular depression to east
22.08.30ESD115	SE	Log mound
22.08.30ESD116	SE	Log mound
22.08.30ESD117	SW	Cut shapes
22.08.30ESD118	S	ST 42 with scale
22.08.30ESD119	S	ST 42 with scale
22.08.30ESD120	S	ST 42 with scale
22.08.30ESD121	S	ST 42 without scale
22.08.30ESD122	S	ST 42 overview
22.08.30ESD123	NW	ST 42 overview
22.08.30ESD124	NW	Boulder (granite)
22.08.30ESD125	NW	Boulder (granite) close-up
22.08.30ESD126	NW	Boulder (granite) close-up
22.08.30ESD127	SE	Woods
22.08.30ESD128	S	Woods
22.08.30ESD129	SE	Woods
22.08.30ESD130	NW	Woods
22.08.30ESD131	NW	Depression in foreground and dirt pile
22.08.30ESD132	NW	Dirt pile
22.08.30ESD133	NW	Woods
22.08.30ESD134	W	Cut stumps
22.08.30ESD135	E	Old roadbed/utility corridor
22.08.30ESD136	W	Old roadbed/utility corridor
22.08.30ESD137	W	Boulder
22.08.30ESD138	N	Boulder
22.08.30ESD139	NW	Vegetation
22.08.30ESD140	W	Vegetation and slope
22.08.30ESD141	S	Boulder
22.08.30ESD142	SW	Boulder
22.08.30ESD143	N	Trees, vegetation and barn far background
22.08.30ESD144	N	Trees, vegetation and barn far background
22.08.30ESD145	S	Notched tree near driveway
22.08.30ESD146	P	non-human animal bones (small, rounded scapula)
22.08.30ESD147	P	non-human animal bones (small, rounded scapula)

Number	View	Description
22.08.30ESD148	P	non-human animal bones (small, rounded scapula)
22.08.30ESD149	P	non-human animal bones (small, rounded scapula)
22.08.30ESD150	P	non-human animal bones (small, rounded scapula)
22.08.30ESD151	P	non-human animal bones (small, rounded scapula)
22.08.30ESD152	P	non-human animal bones (small, rounded scapula)
22.08.30ESD153	P	non-human animal bones (small, rounded scapula)
22.08.30ESD154	SW	ST 43 with scale
22.08.30ESD155	W	ST 43 with scale close-up
22.08.30ESD156	S	ST 43 with scale close-up
22.08.30ESD157	SW	ST 43 with scale close-up
22.08.30ESD158	SW	ST 43 without scale
22.08.30ESD159	NW	ST 43 overview
22.08.30ESD160	P	Example of clasts
22.08.30ESD161	S	Trench/2x4s east end of rock outcrop southwest of project area
22.08.30ESD162	S	Trench/2x4s east end of rock outcrop southwest of project area close-up
22.08.30ESD163	E	Trench/2x4s east end of rock outcrop southwest of project area close-up
22.08.30ESD164	E	Board on standing tree
22.08.30ESD165	E	Board on standing tree close-up
22.08.30ESD166	E	Board on standing tree close-up
22.08.30ESD167	E	Board on standing tree close-up
22.08.30ESD168	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ
22.08.30ESD169	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD170	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD171	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD172	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD173	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD174	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD175	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD176	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD177	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD178	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD179	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD180	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD181	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD182	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD183	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD184	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD185	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD186	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up
22.08.30ESD187	P	Weathered cobble (determined not cultural) in-situ close-up

Number	View	Description
22.08.30ESD188	N	ST 44
22.08.30ESD189	SW	ST 44
22.08.30ESD190	SE	ST 44
22.08.30ESD191	NE	ST 44
22.08.30ESD192	NW	ST 44
22.08.30ESD193	NW	ST 44 with scale
22.08.30ESD194	SW	ST 44 with scale
22.08.30ESD195	SW	ST 44 overview
22.08.30ESD196	NE	ST 44 overview
22.08.30ESD197	NE	ST 44 overview
22.08.30ESD198	E	ST 44 overview
22.08.30ESD199	SE	Couches south of barn
22.08.30REO001	E	Apple tree with wire protection
22.08.30REO002	E	Apple tree with wire protection
22.08.30REO003	S	Apple tree without wire protection outside of orchard fence
22.08.30REO004	S	Apple tree without wire protection outside of orchard fence
22.08.30REO005	E	Small pile of cut wood in orchard
22.08.30REO006	SW	Apple tree outside of orchard fence with rope
22.08.30REO007	W	Apple trees inside of orchard
22.08.30REO008	S	Apple trees inside of orchard
22.08.30REO009	W	Pear tree inside orchard
22.08.30REO010	NE	Gate entering orchard
22.08.30REO011	SW	Gate entering orchard
22.08.30REO012	E	ST 21 with scale
22.08.30REO013	E	ST 21 without scale
22.08.30REO014	N	Overview of ST 21
22.08.30REO015	NW	ST 22 with scale
22.08.30REO016	NW	ST 22 without scale
22.08.30REO017	NW	ST 22 without scale
22.08.30REO018	E	Overview of ST 22
22.08.30REO019	E	Small pile of wood in orchard
22.08.30REO020	W	Particle board and carpet
22.08.30REO021	W	Particle board and carpet
22.08.30REO022	W	Particle board and carpet
22.08.30REO023	NE	Apple trees near north shore
22.08.30REO024	E	Plastic by north shore
22.08.30REO025	NW	Fence along terrace on north shore
22.08.30REO026	S	Naturally scarred tree
22.08.30REO027	S	Naturally scarred tree
22.08.30REO028	NW	Naturally scarred tree
22.08.30REO029	W	Naturally scarred tree
22.08.30REO030	E	Naturally scarred tree

Number	View	Description
22.08.30REO031	E	Mammal skull
22.08.30REO032	P	Mammal skull
22.08.30REO033	P	Mammal skull
22.08.30REO034	P	Mammal skull
22.08.30REO035	P	Mammal skull
22.08.30REO036	P	Mammal skull
22.08.30REO037	P	Mammal skull
22.08.30REO038	P	Mammal skull
22.08.30REO039	SE	Mammal vertebrae
22.08.30REO040	S	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO041	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO042	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO043	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO044	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO045	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO046	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO047	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO048	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO049	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO050	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO051	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO052	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO053	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO054	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO055	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO056	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO057	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO058	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO059	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO060	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO061	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO062	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO063	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO064	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO065	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO066	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO067	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO068	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO069	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO070	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO071	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO072	P	Mammal bones

Number	View	Description
22.08.30REO073	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO074	S	Location of mammal bone piles
22.08.30REO075	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO076	P	Mammal bones
22.08.30REO077	NW	Dead deer carcass
22.08.30REO078	W	Dead deer carcass
22.08.30REO079	E	Dead deer carcass
22.08.30REO080	P	Dead deer carcass
22.08.30REO081	P	Dead deer carcass
22.08.30REO082	P	Third deer carcass
22.08.30REO083	P	Third deer carcass
22.08.30REO084	P	Third deer carcass
22.08.30REO085	E	Fourth deer carcass
22.08.30REO086	W	Fourth deer carcass
22.08.30REO087	SW	Fifth deer carcass
22.08.30REO088	SW	Fifth deer carcass
22.08.30REO089	N	ST 23 with scale
22.08.30REO090	N	ST 23 without scale
22.08.30REO091	S	Overview of ST 23
22.08.30REO092	N	Overview of ST 23
22.08.30REO093	E	ST 24 with scale
22.08.30REO094	E	ST 24 without scale
22.08.30REO095	S	Overview of ST 24
22.08.30REO096	NE	ST 25 with scale
22.08.30REO097	NE	ST 25 without scale
22.08.30REO098	W	Overview ST 25
22.08.30REO099	NE	ST 26 with scale
22.08.30REO100	NE	ST 26 without scale
22.08.30REO101	N	Overview of ST 26
22.08.30REO102	SW	ST 27 with scale
22.08.30REO103	SW	ST 27 without scale
22.08.30REO104	W	Overview of ST 27
22.08.31AAY001	W	ST 8 with scale
22.08.31AAY002	W	ST 8 without scale
22.08.31AAY003	W	ST 8 overview
22.08.31AAY004	E	Historic dump overview
22.08.31AAY005	N	Historic dump overview
22.08.31AAY006	W	Historic dump overview
22.08.31AAY007	S	Historic dump overview
22.08.31AAY008	P	Historic dump overview
22.08.31AAY009	P	Historic dump overview
22.08.31AAY010	P	Historic dump overview

Number	View	Description
22.08.31AAY011	P	Historic dump overview with intact butter clam and oyster shell
22.08.31AAY012	P	Historic dump overview with intact butter clam and oyster shell
22.08.31AAY013	P	Historic dump overview with intact butter clam and oyster shell
22.08.31AAY014	P	Historic dump overview
22.08.31AAY015	P	Historic dump overview
22.08.31AAY016	P	Historic dump overview
22.08.31AAY017	P	Metal object
22.08.31AAY018	P	Top of can
22.08.31AAY019	P	Rusted can
22.08.31AAY020	P	Historic bottle 1 base
22.08.31AAY021	P	Historic bottle 1
22.08.31AAY022	P	Historic bottle 1
22.08.31AAY023	P	Historic bottle 2 base
22.08.31AAY024	P	Historic bottle 2
22.08.31AAY025	P	Historic bottle 2
22.08.31AAY026	P	Historic bottle 2 cap
22.08.31AAY027	P	Historic bottle 3
22.08.31AAY028	P	Historic bottle 3 base
22.08.31AAY029	P	Historic bottle 3
22.08.31AAY030	P	Historic bottle 4
22.08.31AAY031	P	Historic bottle 4 cap
22.08.31AAY032	P	Historic bottle 4
22.08.31AAY033	P	Historic bottle 4 base
22.08.31AAY034	P	Historic bottle 5 cap
22.08.31AAY035	P	Historic bottle 5
22.08.31AAY036	P	Historic bottle 5
22.08.31AAY037	P	Historic bottle 5 base
22.08.31AAY038	P	Historic bottle 5
22.08.31AAY039	P	Historic bottle 5
22.08.31AAY040	P	Historic bottle 4
22.08.31AAY041	S	Rockpile
22.08.31AAY042	S	ST 9 with scale
22.08.31AAY043	S	ST 9 without scale
22.08.31AAY044	E	ST 9 overview
22.08.31AAY045	W	Naturally scarred tree
22.08.31AAY046	W	Naturally scarred tree
22.08.31AAY047	W	Naturally scarred tree
22.08.31AAY048	W	Naturally scarred tree
22.08.31AAY049	W	Naturally scarred tree
22.08.31AAY050	W	ST 10 with scale
22.08.31AAY051	W	ST 10 without scale
22.08.31AAY052	W	ST 10 overview

Number	View	Description
22.08.31AAY053	S	Stacked boulders
22.08.31AAY054	W	Stacked boulders
22.08.31AAY055	N	Stacked boulders
22.08.31AAY056	N	Stacked boulders
22.08.31AAY057	N	ST 11 with scale
22.08.31AAY058	N	ST 11 without scale
22.08.31AAY059	N	ST 11 overview
22.08.31AAY060	N	Wooden Boards
22.08.31AAY061	E	Three pallets
22.08.31AAY062	N	ST 12 with scale
22.08.31AAY063	N	ST 12 without scale
22.08.31AAY064	E	ST 12 overview
22.08.31AAY065	P	Nonhuman mammal remains in-situ
22.08.31AAY066	P	Nonhuman mammal skull
22.08.31AAY067	P	Nonhuman mammal skull
22.08.31AAY068	P	Nonhuman mammal skull
22.08.31AAY069	P	Nonhuman mammal skull
22.08.31AAY070	P	Nonhuman mammal long bones
22.08.31AAY071	P	Nonhuman mammal long bones
22.08.31AAY072	P	Nonhuman mammal long bones
22.08.31AAY073	P	Nonhuman mammal spine
22.08.31AAY074	P	Nonhuman mammal spine
22.08.31AAY075	P	Nonhuman mammal scapula
22.08.31AAY076	P	Nonhuman mammal long bones and ribs
22.08.31AAY077	P	Nonhuman mammal pelvis and spine bones
22.08.31AAY078	P	Nonhuman mammal pelvis and spine bones
22.08.31AAY079	S	ST 13 with scale
22.08.31AAY080	S	ST 13 without scale
22.08.31AAY081	S	ST 13 overview
22.08.31AAY082	N	ST 14 with scale
22.08.31AAY083	N	ST 14 without scale
22.08.31AAY084	E	ST 14 overview
22.08.31AAY085	E	ST 15 with scale
22.08.31AAY086	E	ST 15 without scale
22.08.31AAY087	W	ST 15 overview
22.08.31AAY088	S	Log pile
22.08.31AAY089	P	In-situ nonhuman (deer) mammal bones
22.08.31AAY090	P	Deer maxilla and teeth
22.08.31AAY091	P	Deer maxilla and teeth
22.08.31AAY092	P	Deer maxilla and teeth
22.08.31AAY093	P	Deer long bones
22.08.31AAY094	P	Deer mandible

Number	View	Description
22.08.31AAY095	P	Deer mandible
22.08.31AAY096	P	Deer cranium
22.08.31AAY097	P	Deer cranium
22.08.31AAY098	P	Deer cranium
22.08.31ESD001	N	Southwest corner of barn
22.08.31ESD002	S	Dirt and logs moved to level area south of barn
22.08.31ESD003	SW	North corner of barn
22.08.31ESD004	NE	Cinder block 1 found
22.08.31ESD005	S	Cinder block 1 found
22.08.31ESD006	NE	Cinder block 2 found
22.08.31ESD007	NE	Cinder block 2 found
22.08.31ESD008	SW	Cinder block 2 found and barn
22.08.31ESD009	SW	Shed structure
22.08.31ESD010	E	Watershed
22.08.31ESD011	E	Watershed
22.08.31ESD012	P	Pipes near watershed
22.08.31ESD013	E	View of cedar from back of watershed
22.08.31ESD014	E	View of cedar from back of watershed
22.08.31ESD015	NW	Plywood (over spring)
22.08.31ESD016	W	Tank north of plywood and watershed
22.08.31ESD017	SW	Tank north of plywood and watershed
22.08.31ESD018	SW	Plywood and watershed
22.08.31ESD019	SW	Electrical infrastructure on watershed
22.08.31ESD020	SW	Electrical infrastructure on watershed
22.08.31ESD021	W	Watershed from adjacent field
22.08.31ESD022	W	Field adjacent to watershed and cedar tree
22.08.31ESD023	E	Naturally scarred Cedar
22.08.31ESD024	N	Naturally scarred Cedar
22.08.31ESD025	N	Naturally scarred Cedar close-up
22.08.31ESD026	N	Naturally scarred Cedar close-up
22.08.31ESD027	N	Naturally scarred Cedar base
22.08.31ESD028	W	Naturally scarred Cedar base close-up
22.08.31ESD029	W	Naturally scarred Cedar base
22.08.31ESD030	W	Naturally scarred Cedar base close-up
22.08.31ESD031	W	Naturally scarred Cedar base close-up
22.08.31ESD032	W	Naturally scarred Cedar base close-up
22.08.31ESD033	W	North facing side of Naturally scarred tree
22.08.31ESD034	E	West facing side of Naturally scarred tree
22.08.31ESD035	E	West facing side of Naturally scarred tree
22.08.31ESD036	E	West facing side of Naturally scarred tree
22.08.31ESD037	E	Naturally scarred Cedar west facing side
22.08.31ESD038	E	Naturally scarred Cedar west facing side

Number	View	Description
22.08.31ESD039	W	Garden shed
22.08.31ESD040	E	Garden shed
22.08.31ESD041	E	Garden shed and rock wall
22.08.31ESD042	E	Garden shed 2
22.08.31ESD043	S	Garden shed 2
22.08.31ESD044	S	Garden shed 2
22.08.31ESD045	SW	Garden shed 2
22.08.31ESD046	NW	Garden shed 2 and house
22.08.31ESD047	E	Garden shed 3 southwest corner
22.08.31ESD048	NW	Garden shed 3, garden shed 2 and house
22.08.31ESD049	N	Structure in field
22.08.31ESD050	NW	Structure in field
22.08.31ESD051	W	Structure in field
22.08.31ESD052	W	Structure in field and house
22.08.31ESD053	SW	Structure in field
22.08.31ESD054	SW	House addition northeast corner
22.08.31ESD055	SW	House addition northeast corner and original house
22.08.31ESD056	NE	Cabin/southwest corner
22.08.31ESD057	SW	Cabin/southwest corner and original house
22.08.31ESD058	NE	Cabin 2
22.08.31ESD059	W	Cabin 2, cabin 1 back 6 left
22.08.31ESD060	SW	Cabin 2 northeast corner
22.08.31ESD061	E	Cabin 3 west side
22.08.31ESD062	SW	Cabin 3 west side northeast corner
22.08.31ESD063	W	Cabins 3, 2 and 1 background
22.08.31ESD064	S	Large boulder south of cabin 3
22.08.31ESD065	S	Large boulder south of cabin 3
22.08.31ESD066	S	Large boulder south of cabin 3
22.08.31ESD067	N	Large boulder south of cabin 3
22.08.31ESD068	N	Large boulder south of cabin 3
22.08.31ESD069	SE	Clothes line between 2 trees east of cabin 4
22.08.31ESD070	NE	Clothes line between 2 trees east of cabin 4
22.08.31ESD071	W	Clothes line between 2 trees east of cabin 4
22.08.31ESD072	W	Holes in northern most tree with line
22.08.31ESD073	NW	Holes in northern most tree with line
22.08.31ESD074	E	Holes in northern most tree with line
22.08.31ESD075	SE	Berm of moved sediment
22.08.31ESD076	SE	Berm of moved sediment
22.08.31ESD077	NW	Cabin 4 (A-frame) southeast corner
22.08.31ESD078	E	Cabin 4 (A-frame) southeast corner
22.08.31ESD079	SW	Cabin 5 northeast corner (cabin 6 in background)
22.08.31ESD080	SW	Cabin 6 northeast corner

Number	View	Description
22.08.31ESD081	W	Brick/rock structure west of cabin 6
22.08.31ESD082	S	Brick/rock structure west of cabin 7
22.08.31ESD083	E	Brick/rock structure west of cabin 8
22.08.31ESD084	E	Cabin 6 northwest corner and cabin 5
22.08.31ESD085	NE	View from beach near cabins
22.08.31ESD086	NW	View from beach near cabins
22.08.31ESD087	NW	View from beach near cabins
22.08.31ESD088	N	View from beach near cabins
22.08.31ESD089	N	View from beach near cabins
22.08.31ESD090	NW	View from beach near cabins
22.08.31ESD091	NW	View from beach near cabins
22.08.31ESD092	S	Northeast corner of project area
22.08.31ESD093	W	View along north project boundary and beach
22.08.31ESD094	S	Overview of project area northeast
22.08.31ESD095	W	Overview of project area northeast
22.08.31ESD096	S	Beach rocks and sand
22.08.31ESD097	W	Picnic table
22.08.31ESD098	N	View toward H2O from picnic
22.08.31ESD099	NE	View toward H2O and vegetation
22.08.31ESD100	N	View toward H2O and vegetation
22.08.31ESD101	NE	View toward H2O and vegetation
22.08.31ESD102	P	Standing water on surface
22.08.31ESD103	P	Mud exposed
22.08.31ESD104	E	Wet area east boundary and neighbor
22.08.31ESD105	NE	Yard waste pile 2 and east boundary
22.08.31ESD106	S	Wet area
22.08.31ESD107	P	Olympia beer can
22.08.31ESD108	P	Olympia beer can top
22.08.31ESD109	P	Olympia beer can top
22.08.31ESD110	P	Liquor bottle
22.08.31ESD111	P	Liquor bottle base
22.08.31ESD112	P	Liquor bottle base
22.08.31ESD113	P	Liquor bottle base
22.08.31ESD114	P	Liquor bottle base
22.08.31ESD115	P	Liquor bottle base
22.08.31ESD116	P	Liquor bottle base
22.08.31ESD117	S	Cedar trees above south of wetland
22.08.31ESD118	E	Flowing H2O south of mud
22.08.31ESD119	E	Flowing H2O south of mud and game trail
22.08.31ESD120	S	Pipes out of slope/bank
22.08.31ESD121	NW	Pipes out of slope/bank into base of cedar
22.08.31ESD122	NW	Pipes out of slope/bank into base of cedar

Number	View	Description
22.08.31ESD123	NW	Pipes out of slope/bank into base of cedar close-up
22.08.31ESD124	NW	Pipes out of slope/bank into base of cedar close-up
22.08.31ESD125	NW	Pipes out of slope/bank into base of cedar close-up
22.08.31ESD126	NW	Plastic tank or sand weight
22.08.31ESD127	NW	Plastic tank or sand weight
22.08.31ESD128	NW	Plastic tank or sand weight
22.08.31ESD129	NW	Plastic tank or sand weight
22.08.31ESD130	SE	ST 45 cave-in
22.08.31ESD131	SE	ST 45 cave-in
22.08.31ESD132	SE	ST 45 cave-in close-up
22.08.31ESD133	N	ST 45 with scale
22.08.31ESD134	N	ST 45 with scale
22.08.31ESD135	N	ST 45 with scale close-up
22.08.31ESD136	N	ST 45 with scale close-up
22.08.31ESD137	N	ST 45 with scale close-up
22.08.31ESD138	N	ST 45 with scale close-up
22.08.31ESD139	N	ST 45 without scale
22.08.31ESD140	N	ST 45 without scale
22.08.31ESD141	N	ST 45 without scale
22.08.31ESD142	N	ST 45 overview
22.08.31ESD143	S	ST 45 overview
22.08.31ESD144	P	Shell from upper portion
22.08.31ESD145	P	Shell from upper portion
22.08.31ESD146	P	Shell from lower portion
22.08.31ESD147	P	Shell from lower portion
22.08.31ESD148	P	Shell from lower portion close-up
22.08.31ESD149	DELETE	DELETE
22.08.31ESD150	P	Cool rock ST 46
22.08.31ESD151	P	Cool rock ST 46
22.08.31ESD152	P	ST 46 shell
22.08.31ESD153	W	ST 46 with scale
22.08.31ESD154	W	ST 46 with scale close-up
22.08.31ESD155	W	ST 46 without scale
22.08.31ESD156	S	ST 46 overview with slope
22.08.31ESD157	N	ST 46 overview with beach
22.08.31ESD158	W	ST 46 overview with cabin 4
22.08.31ESD159	W	ST 46 close-up with sediment
22.08.31ESD160	W	Exposed bedrock on beach
22.08.31ESD161	W	Exposed bedrock on beach
22.08.31ESD162	W	Exposed bedrock on beach
22.08.31ESD163	S	Sediment and erosion
22.08.31ESD164	S	Sediment close-up

Number	View	Description
22.08.31ESD165	S	Sediment close-up
22.08.31ESD166	S	Eroding rock and vegetation
22.08.31ESD167	E	Beach/north project area boundary
22.08.31ESD168	S	Eroding bedrock
22.08.31ESD169	SE	Eroding bedrock
22.08.31ESD170	SW	Exposed bedrock above beach
22.08.31ESD171	W	Exposed bedrock above beach
22.08.31ESD172	S	Exposed bedrock and vegetation above beach
22.08.31ESD173	W	Beach, view towards west boundary
22.08.31ESD174	E	Exposed bedrock
22.08.31ESD175	SE	Exposed bedrock erosion
22.08.31ESD176	SE	Exposed bedrock erosion close-up
22.08.31ESD177	SE	View upslope of exposed bedrock erosion close-up
22.08.31ESD178	P	Bone (nonhuman)
22.08.31ESD179	P	Bone (nonhuman)
22.08.31ESD180	P	Bone (nonhuman) with scale
22.08.31ESD181	P	Bone (nonhuman) with scale
22.08.31ESD182	P	Bone location screenshot
22.08.31ESD183	P	Large log with hole drilled
22.08.31ESD184	W	Large log with hole drilled
22.08.31ESD185	S	Large log with hole drilled exposed bedrock
22.08.31ESD186	S	Large log with hole drilled exposed bedrock
22.08.31ESD187	S	Exposed bedrock and ivy
22.08.31ESD188	S	Exposed bedrock and ivy
22.08.31ESD189	W	Exposed bedrock on beach
22.08.31ESD190	NE	Exposed bedrock on beach
22.08.31ESD191	S	Exposed bedrock
22.08.31ESD192	S	Exposed bedrock with slope
22.08.31ESD193	S	Fallen drain PVC pipe
22.08.31ESD194	S	View up slope
22.08.31ESD195	NE	Beach
22.08.31ESD196	S	Exposed bedrock
22.08.31ESD197	S	Eroding bedrock
22.08.31ESD198	S	Eroding bedrock
22.08.31ESD199	P	Metasediment rock similar to type on outcrop in southwest project area
22.08.31ESD200	S	Exposed bedrock
22.08.31ESD201	E	Overview of north boundary project area from northwest corner
22.08.31ESD202	S	Eroding sediment
22.08.31ESD203	P	Other side of log above with drain
22.08.31ESD204	P	Pearl Estate brochure of property
22.08.31REO001	SE	Boat on west side of pond

Number	View	Description
22.08.31REO002	E	Boat on west side of pond
22.08.31REO003	W	Chairs on west side of pond
22.08.31REO004	W	pile of wood at west side of pond
22.08.31REO005	E	Old bin on west end of pond
22.08.31REO006	NW	Old table on west end of pond at edge of woods
22.08.31REO007	SE	Cut wood by old table and bin
22.08.31REO008	W	ST 33 with scale
22.08.31REO009	W	ST 33 without scale
22.08.31REO010	NW	Overview of ST 33
22.08.31REO011	S	Trash pile by southeast boundary
22.08.31REO012	E	Song radio in trash pile
22.08.31REO013	SW	Trash pile by southeast boundary
22.08.31REO014	NE	Trash pile by southeast boundary
22.08.31REO015	NW	Trash pile by southeast boundary
22.08.31REO016	N	Trash pile by southeast boundary
22.08.31REO017	W	Wood and particle board box in trash pile
22.08.31REO018	E	Wood and particle board box in trash pile
22.08.31REO019	W	Trash pile by southeast boundary
22.08.31REO020	W	Trash pile by southeast boundary
22.08.31REO021	E	Trash pile by southeast boundary
22.08.31REO022	N	Trash pile by southeast boundary
22.08.31REO023	N	Trash pile by southeast boundary with tire
22.08.31REO024	N	Trash pile by southeast boundary with plastic
22.08.31REO025	SE	Dead deer by trash pile
22.08.31REO026	SE	Trash pile by southeast boundary
22.08.31REO027	SW	Marked tree by southeast boundary trash pile
22.08.31REO028	NW	ST 28 with scale
22.08.31REO029	NW	ST 28 without scale
22.08.31REO030	S	Overview of ST 28
22.08.31REO031	W	ST 29 with scale
22.08.31REO032	W	ST 29 without scale
22.08.31REO033	SW	Overview of ST 29
22.08.31REO034	N	Frisbee gold frisbee
22.08.31REO035	P	Coca-Cola bottle
22.08.31REO036	P	Coca-Cola bottle
22.08.31REO037	P	Coca-Cola bottle
22.08.31REO038	P	Coca-Cola bottle bottom
22.08.31REO039	N	ST 30 with scale
22.08.31REO040	N	ST 30 without scale
22.08.31REO041	W	Overview of ST 30
22.08.31REO042	S	ST 31 with scale
22.08.31REO043	S	ST 31 without scale

Number	View	Description
22.08.31REO044	NE	Overview of ST 31
22.08.31REO045	E	ST 32 with scale
22.08.31REO046	E	ST 32 without scale
22.08.31REO047	N	Overview of ST 32
22.09.21ESD001	SW	Berm
22.09.21ESD002	NE	Pond and berm
22.09.21ESD003	NE	Pond and berm
22.09.21ESD004	NNE	Pond and berm
22.09.21ESD005	NNE	Pond and berm
22.09.21ESD006	NW	Pond, berm, and barn in background
22.09.21ESD007	NE	Berm
22.09.21ESD008	NE	Berm
22.09.21ESD009	NNE	View over berm edge
22.09.21ESD010	ENE	Berm and house
22.09.21ESD011	SW	Pond and berm
22.09.21ESD012	WSW	Berm north edge
22.09.21ESD013	SW	Video measuring bottle
22.09.21ESD014	N	ST 34 with scale
22.09.21ESD015	N	ST 34 without scale
22.09.21ESD016	SW	ST 34 overview
22.09.21ESD017	SW	ST 34 close up
22.09.21ESD018	P	ST 20 plastic
22.09.21ESD019	P	ST 20 glass
22.09.21ESD020	P	ST 20 glass
22.09.21ESD021	SW	ST 20 with scale
22.09.21ESD022	SW	ST 20 without scale
22.09.21ESD023	W	ST 20 overview
22.09.21ESD024	SSW	ST 20 with ERCI working
22.09.21ESD025	WNW	ST 20, ERCI working, and utility corridor
22.09.21ESD026	WNW	ST 20, ERCI working, and utility corridor
22.09.21ESD027	P	ST 20 bottle on surface
22.09.21ESD028	P	ST 20 bottle on surface
22.09.21ESD029	P	ST 20 bottle on surface
22.09.21ESD030	P	ST 20 bottle on surface
22.09.21ESD031	P	ST 20 bottle on surface
22.09.21ESD032	P	ST 20 bottle on surface
22.09.21ESD033	P	ST 20 bottle on surface
22.09.21ESD034	NNW	Debris in woods east of barn
22.09.21ESD035	N	Debris in woods east of barn
22.09.21ESD036	S	Debris in woods east of barn
22.09.21ESD037	P	Metal and glass refuse east of barn
22.09.21ESD038	SW	Bricks and wood east of barn

Number	View	Description
22.09.21ESD039	W	Barn
22.09.21ESD040	S	Concrete culverts
22.09.21ESD041	N	ERCI at refuse dump north of utility corridor
22.09.21ESD042	P	Close up of refuse
22.09.21ESD043	N	ERCI video
22.09.21ESD044	NE	Electrical box north side of utility corridor
22.09.21ESD045	S	Rock cairn south of utility corridor
22.09.21ESD046	W	Utility corridor
22.09.21ESD047	N	Glade
22.09.21ESD048	W	Glade
22.09.21ESD049	S	Glade
22.09.21ESD050	E	Glade
22.09.21ESD051	NE	Glade
22.09.21ESD052	N	Clearing north of AAY ST 11
22.09.21ESD053	SW	Rocks
22.09.21ESD054	SW	Rocks
22.09.21ESD055	S	ST 35 with scale
22.09.21ESD056	S	ST 35 without scale
22.09.21ESD057	N	ST 35 overview
22.09.21ESD058	N	Vegetation near east boundary
22.09.21ESD059	E	Vegetation near east boundary
22.09.21ESD060	S	Vegetation near east boundary
22.09.21ESD061	S	Vegetation near east boundary
22.09.21ESD062	E	Context of exposed sediments
22.09.21ESD063	E	Context of exposed sediments
22.09.21ESD064	E	Exposed sediment
22.09.21ESD065	E	Exposed sediment
22.09.21ESD066	E	Exposed sediment
22.09.21ESD067	E	Exposed rock
22.09.21ESD068	N	Vegetation
22.09.21ESD069	P	Deer bones
22.09.21ESD070	P	Deer bones
22.09.21ESD071	P	Deer bones
22.09.21ESD072	P	Deer bones
22.09.21ESD073	P	Deer bones
22.09.21ESD074	E	Vegetation
22.09.21ESD075	N	Vegetation
22.09.21ESD076	W	Vegetation
22.09.21ESD077	P	Holly
22.09.21ESD078	W	Fence
22.09.21ESD079	NW	Fence
22.09.21ESD080	E	Vegetation near glade

Number	View	Description
22.09.21ESD081	SE	Concrete/ septic tank
22.09.21ESD082	W	Vegetation
22.09.21ESD083	N	Vegetation
22.09.21ESD084	NW	Road grade southwest of barn
22.09.21ESD085	SE	Road grade southwest of barn
22.09.21ESD086	E	Utility corridor
22.09.21ESD087	SE	Northwest road grade
22.09.21ESD088	WNW	West boundary and neighboring driveway
22.09.21ESD089	ESE	Neighbor's driveway
22.09.21ESD090	ESE	Neighbor's driveway
22.09.21ESD091	E	Vegetation near west boundary
22.09.21ESD092	W	Vegetation near west boundary
22.09.21ESD093	SE	Slope and neighbor's driveway
22.09.21ESD094	W	West slope along western boundary
22.09.21ESD095	W	West slope along western boundary
22.09.21ESD096	W	Slope along west boundary
22.09.21ESD097	ESE	Slope along west boundary
22.09.21ESD098	E	Slope along west boundary
22.09.21ESD099	N	Vegetation
22.09.21ESD100	N	Vegetation
22.09.21ESD101	W	Neighbor's driveway and building debris
22.09.21ESD102	NW	Building debris
22.09.21ESD103	E	Building debris
22.09.21ESD104	NE	Building debris
22.09.21ESD105	N	Building debris
22.09.21ESD106	N	Building debris
22.09.21ESD107	W	Building debris
22.09.21ESD108	SW	Building debris
22.09.21ESD109	W	Building debris
22.09.21ESD110	N	ST 36 with scale
22.09.21ESD111	N	ST 36 without scale
22.09.21ESD112	S	ST 36 overview
22.09.21ESD113	N	ST 36 overview
22.09.21ESD114	N	ST 36 overview
22.09.21ESD115	N	ST 36 overview
22.09.21SPW001	P	Bottle side near ST 34
22.09.21SPW002	P	Bottle bottom near ST 34
22.09.21SPW003	P	Bottle bottom near ST 34
22.09.21SPW004	E	Video, Emma ST prep
22.09.21SPW005	E	ST 17 with scale
22.09.21SPW006	E	ST 17 without scale
22.09.21SPW007	N	ST 17 overview with ERCI working

Number	View	Description
22.09.21SPW008	N	Video, Rhody Munsell
22.09.21SPW009	E	ST 18 with scale
22.09.21SPW010	E	ST 18 without scale
22.09.21SPW011	N	ST 18 overview
22.09.21SPW012	S	ERCI GPS
22.09.21SPW013	P	ERCI GPS video
22.09.21SPW014	P	Overview, other trash pile
22.09.21SPW015	P	Overview, other trash pile
22.09.21SPW016	P	Overview, other trash pile
22.09.21SPW017	P	Schweppes Quinine water glass bottle
22.09.21SPW018	P	Schweppes Quinine water glass bottle
22.09.21SPW019	P	Fine King jadeite chili bowl (mid to late 40s)
22.09.21SPW020	P	Fine King jadeite chili bowl (mid to late 40s)
22.09.21SPW021	P	Fine King jadeite chili bowl (mid to late 40s)
22.09.21SPW022	W	ST 37 with scale
22.09.21SPW023	W	ST 37 without scale
22.09.21SPW024	E	ST 37 overview
22.09.21SPW025	S	ST 40 with scale
22.09.21SPW026	S	ST 40 without scale
22.09.21SPW027	N	ST 40 overview
22.09.21REO001	N	View of Glenwood Inn Rd
22.09.21REO002	S	View of house from road
22.09.21REO003	E	Glenwood Inn Rd
22.09.21REO004	NE	Glenwood Inn Rd
22.09.21REO005	N	Glenwood Inn Rd
22.09.21REO006	NE	Glenwood Inn Rd, going down to beach
22.09.21REO007	S	Glenwood Inn Rd, up from beach
22.09.21REO008	S	Glenwood Inn Rd
22.09.21REO009	W	Glenwood Inn Rd
22.09.21REO010	SSW	House with barn in background
22.09.21REO011	S	Road passing orchard
22.09.21REO012	E	House
22.09.21REO013	S	Road leaving house
22.09.21REO014	S	Road leaving house
22.09.21REO015	E	Utility corridor from Glenwood Inn Rd
22.09.21REO016	W	Utility corridor from Glenwood Inn Rd
22.09.21REO017	S	Septic tanks
22.09.21REO018	N	Septic tanks
22.09.21REO019	NW	Septic tanks
22.09.21REO020	S	ST 16 with scale
22.09.21REO021	S	ST 16 without scale
22.09.21REO022	S	ST 16 overview

Number	View	Description
22.09.21REO023	NE	ST 19 with scale
22.09.21REO024	NE	ST 19 without scale
22.09.21REO025	P	Brown glass fragment ST 19
22.09.21REO026	P	Brown glass fragment ST 19
22.09.21REO027	W	ST 19 overview
22.09.21REO028	W	Refuse pile with shingles, Styrofoam, and plastic
22.09.21REO029	W	Refuse pile with shingles, Styrofoam, and plastic
22.09.21REO030	P	Refuse pile with shingles, Styrofoam, and plastic
22.09.21REO031	N	ST 39 with scale
22.09.21REO032	N	ST 39 without scale
22.09.21REO033	N	ST 39 north wall profile
22.09.21REO034	N	ST 39 overview
22.09.21REO035	NE	ST 38 with scale
22.09.21REO036	NE	ST 38 without scale
22.09.21REO037	NE	ST 38 overview
22.09.21REO038	NE	ST 47 with scale
22.09.21REO039	NE	ST 47 without scale
22.09.21REO040	S	ST 47 overview
22.09.21REO041	S	View of north side of tallest ridge on south side of project area
22.09.21REO042	SE	View of north side of tallest ridge on south side of project area
22.09.21REO043	N	ST 48 with scale
22.09.21REO044	N	ST 48 without scale
22.09.21REO045	NE	ST 48 overview

Appendix 3: Unanticipated Discovery Protocol

In the event that any ground-disturbing activities or other project activities related to this development or any future development uncover protected cultural material (see below), the following actions should be taken:

1. If the cultural material is a historic or precontact object (glass bottle, tin can, stone, bone, horn or antler tool); a historic or precontact feature (hearth, building foundation, privy), then the on-site supervisor should avoid the object, secure the location and relocate work activities to a different part of the Project area. The Project manager should then call a professional archaeologist to evaluate the discovery.
2. If ground disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during the course of construction, then all activity will cease that may cause further disturbance to those remains. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance. The finding of human skeletal remains will be reported to the county medical examiner/coroner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The San Juan County coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the San Juan County coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, then they will report that finding to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) who will then take jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and the Lummi Nation, Samish Nation, and Swinomish Indian Tribal Community. The DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

Cultural material that may be protected by law could include but is not limited to:

- Logging, mining, railroad, or agriculture equipment older than 50 years (Figure 71)
- Historic foundations (Figure 72)
- Historic bottles, ceramics, and soldered dot cans (Figure 73, Figure 74)
- Buried cobbles that may indicate a hearth feature (Figure 76)
- Non-natural sediment or stone deposits that may be related to activity areas of people
- Stone tools or stone flakes, projectile points (arrowheads), ground stone adzes or grinding stones (abraders) (Figure 77–Figure 80)
- Bone, shell, horn, or antler tools that may include scrapers, cutting tools, wood working wedges (Figure 81, Figure 82)
- Perennially damp areas may have preservation conditions that allow for remnants of wood and other plant fibers; in these locations there may be remains including fragments of basketry, weaving, wood tools, or carved pieces (Figure 83)
- Culturally modified trees (Figure 84)
- Pictographs or petroglyphs (Figure 85, Figure 86)
- Human remains



Figure 71: Example of railroad ties for UDP.



Figure 72: Example of historic foundation for UDP.



Figure 73: Example of historic glass artifacts for UDP.



Figure 74: Example of historic solder dot can for UDP



Figure 75: Example of protected shell midden for UDP.



Figure 76: Example of protected rock-lined hearth feature for UDP.



Figure 77: Example of projectile point for UDP.



Figure 78: Example of protected adze blade for UDP.

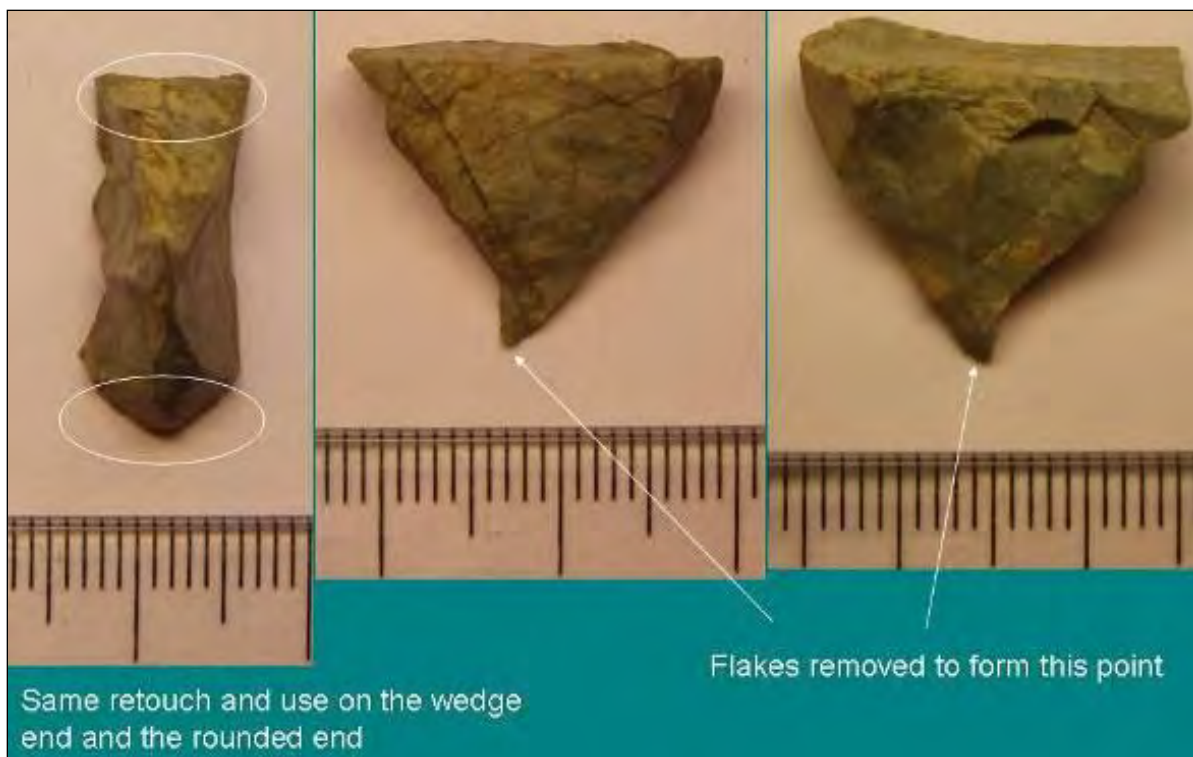


Figure 79: Example of stone tool for UDP.



Figure 80: Example of stone tool for UDP.



Figure 81: Example of bone awl for UDP.



Figure 82: Example of worked bone and spines for UDP.



Figure 83: Example of cedar bark basketry for UDP.



Figure 84: Example of plank tree for UDP.



Figure 85: Example of pictographs for UDP.



Figure 86: Example of petroglyphs for UDP.

CONTACT LIST

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Appendix 5: Historic Property Inventories

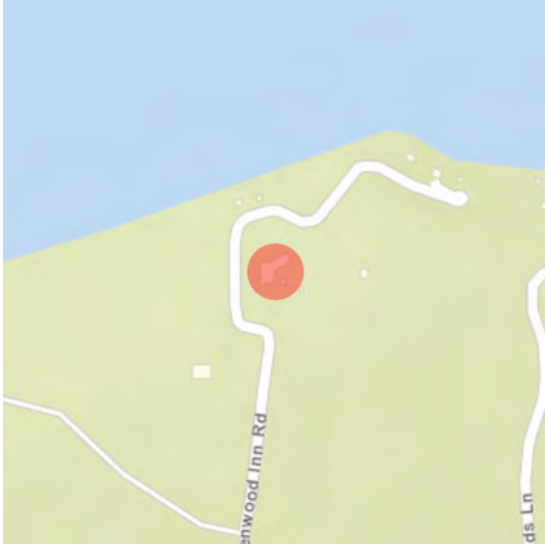


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Main House

Property ID: 730473

Location



Address: 546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Eastsound, Washington, 98245
Tax No/Parcel No: 271031001000
Plat/Block/Lot: PR GL 2 PR GL 3 TGW TDS Sec 10, T 37N, R 2W
Geographic Areas: T37R02W10, EASTSOUND Quadrangle, San Juan County

Information

Number of stories: 2.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1892	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1910	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Addition	2010	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence - Farmstead
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence - Farmstead
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Main House

Property ID: 730473

Historic Context:

Category

Agriculture

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Entertainment/Recreation

Maritime - Recreation

Architect/Engineer:

Category

Name or Company

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-10-06754, , North Shore Conservation Easement (RCO 22-1439)		Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Main House

Property ID: 730473

Photos



Main house with c.2010 addition in foreground; view to the southwest.



Original portion of main house, view to the southwest.



c.2010 wing with original house in background; view to the southwest.



Main house: junction of original house and c.2010 addition; view to the south.



Original portion of main house with ca.1910 addition in foreground and ca. 2010 addition in background; view to the northeast.



Queen Anne-style stained glass window in basement under deck on north side of original house; view to the south.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Main House

Property ID: 730473



Detail of dining room showing early to mid-twentieth century interior, including linoleum and built-in shelf and cabinet; view to the northwest.



Ceiling beams in north room; view to the southwest.



North room and stairway, view to the southwest.



Eastlake-style door hardware in original house.



Two-over-two double-hung sash window in south gable; view to the south.



Stairway from second floor hallway; view to the west.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn -
Main House

Property ID: 730473



Second floor hallway; view to the south from top of stairs.



Second floor bedroom showing paneled wood doors; view to the southwest.



South wall of house, showing first floor extension, balcony and two-story gazebo; view to the north.



East door, viewed from east porch; view to the west.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Main House

Property ID: 730473

Inventory Details - 3/24/2023

Common name: Glenwood Inn - Main House
Date recorded: 3/24/2023
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: GLE-22-01

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Block
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Foundation	Stone
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Cross Gable
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Irregular

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Late Victorian Period (1860-1900)	Folk Victorian
Early 20th Century American Movements (1900-1940)	Craftsman

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: The Growth of Agritourism
In the early 1900s, the tourism industry on Orcas Island was born when a group of Seattle teachers began frequenting Patrick and Mary Norton’s inn in Deer Harbor. The Norton Inn combined the relaxation of a vacation stay with outdoor activities led by Patrick, including farm chores, fishing, boating, hiking, and other island adventures (Welch 2002–2021). This was the beginning of agritourism on Orcas Island, which combined the agrarian lifestyle of island properties with the natural beauty of the great outdoors, to provide mainland folk with an unforgettable vacation stay. Soon, other resorts began to follow suit, including the Madrona Inn; the Waldheim, Sound View and Crescent Beach resorts; the Buckhorn Lodge; and the Onaway Beach resort, which later became known



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Main House Property ID: 730473

as the Glenwood Inn (Splitstone 1946:56).

By the 1930s and into the 1940s, large-scale irrigation projects in eastern Washington had begun, such as the Columbia Basin Project. The dry Eastern Washington climate allowed farmers to regulate watering and manage disease and pest control; it proved more advantageous than the Orcas Island climate, and island fruit farmers found it tough to compete (Carter 2012; Kershner 2021; Pratt 2019:85). Excursioners who had grown fond of their time on Orcas continued to visit, resulting in a shift in the island's economy toward non-agricultural tourism efforts (Welch 2002–2021).

Onaway Beach Resort and Glenwood Inn

The land within the Project area left government ownership in two stages: as an 1891 cash sale to David Bever, who acquired 150.5 acres; this included Government Lot 2 and a portion of the eastern half of Section 10, Township 37 North, Range 02 West (Willamette Meridian). Then, the following year Geraud Burroughs acquired Government Lot 3, also through a cash sale; this property consisted of 42.1 acres within the western half of Section 10 (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office 2022a; 2022b). An 1894 map shows that the western half of the project area (the land acquired by Burroughs) was largely cleared and planted with an orchard, and a building stood on the property (NOAA 1894). The land acquired by Bever was still largely undeveloped. At some point in the subsequent decades, these two parcels of land were joined under the same owner, and by 1933 were owned by W.C. Metcalf (Metsker 1933:10). Metcalf was, at this time, participating in the agritourism industry on the island; an aerial photograph taken in 1932 shows three tourist cottages stood at the top of the bluff overlooking the water (Figure 13). The image also shows that the northwest portion of the property was extensively planted with an orchard, while the northeast portion of the property was fenced pasture. A house and several small outbuildings can be seen in the east portion of the property, while there is no longer any sign of the building shown in the west half of Section 10 on the 1894 map.

The property was known in its early years of agritourism as the Onaway Beach Resort (Splitstone 1946:56). By the 1940s, it had been renamed the Glenwood Inn, and was one of twenty-five notable resorts, hotels, and camps scattered across Orcas Island (Weber-Roochvarg 2019). In 1946, the Glenwood Inn boasted several “non-housekeeping cottages with dining room service” (Splitstone 1946:102). Accommodation at this time included the three cottages at the top of the bluff as well as rooms in the main house, which also contained the main dining room for the inn. During the mid-1940s, Kenneth B. Shultz was the proprietor of the Inn, aided by his wife Inez and their young daughter, Beverly (Seattle Times 2021; Splitstone 1946:102).

In 1951, electricity fully arrived in the San Juan Islands, which enabled a shift in island tourism to beachfront cottages with modern amenities that used agriculture and farm activities as a selling point. For the Glenwood Inn, this shift likely occurred around 1953, when Bud and Clytelle Chambers became the inn's proprietors (Spokane Chronicle 1953). Three additional cottages were added to the beach below the bluff in the mid-twentieth century. By 1966, advertising for the inn was drawing attention to the waterfront location and the modern amenities of the cottages, while also highlighting water-based outdoor recreation in addition to the farm activities that were the emphasized in previous decades. Focus also shifted around this time to self-sufficiency at the cottages, with no mention of a central dining facility, noting that cottages contained kitchens and bathrooms. The inn was described in advertising as “the friendly farm resort. Beautiful beach with draftwood [sic] and shells. Modern housekeeping cottages with fireplaces,



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Main House Property ID: 730473

showers, electric hot water and refrigeration. Swimming, fishing, boats, beach fires. Children's horse, farm activities" (Morgan 1966:55).

By 1969, Sid Nesbitt was listed as the proprietor, and sometime around 1998, David and Lina McPeake acquired the property (Bellingham Herald 1969, Lange 1998). The McPeakes constructed a large addition to the main house c. 2010, possibly as an expansion of tourist accommodations, but the new wing was never completed. In 2022, the San Juan County Land Bank purchased the property from David T. and Lina M. McPeake (San Juan County Assessor 2023).

History and Significance

This building served most of its life as the main house and inn building on this property, containing several bedrooms and a common dining room. The early history of this house is largely unknown, as few records were found that provided clear information; however, some details can be pieced together by looking at physical clues within the fabric of the building. San Juan County Assessor records note that the building was built in 1892; however, no building is noted in its current position on the 1894 map. The building could be the one noted on the west half of the property in 1894, but it would have been moved, and no records could be found to confirm this. The two-story cross-gable or L-shaped form of the original building points to a late nineteenth century construction date, and some interior features such as two-over-two double-hung sash windows and Eastlake-style door hardware also indicate that the building dates to the late nineteenth century. However, the bracketed eaves seen on the exterior point to the influence of the early twentieth century Craftsman style, which would indicate that the building was built ca. 1910. However, these details could have been added when the earliest additions were made to the building, namely, the extension of the building to the west. This addition would also have served to bring the building closer to the bungalow form popular in the early twentieth century. Later additions to the house served to expand the use of the building as an inn, including the extension of the kitchen and the addition of the balcony and gazebo, along with the addition to the dining room at the northeast corner of the house and the construction of the c. 2010 wing. Gathering further information about the history of this house and untangling the full extent of alterations that have occurred would require more research and further on-site investigation.

Although portions of the interior retain many of their original historic details, the main house has undergone extensive alterations that have obscured much of the historic fabric of the building. While the building does retain its integrity of setting, these alterations have caused loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling. The building has also lost its integrity of association, as it currently stands vacant. No records were uncovered in the course of research to determine whether or not this building has been relocated; however, if it was moved, it took place early in the history of the building and the building has since gained significance for its use over many decades as the Glenwood Inn.

This building is considered significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. This building is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). While this building is significant under Criterion A, it has lost too much integrity to convey that significance. The main house is recommended ineligible for the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Main House Property ID: 730473

NRHP as an individual resource, and is considered a non-contributing resource in a potential historic district.

Physical description:

Full examination of this building was difficult due to thick vegetation around the south and west portions of the house. This building is a two-story cross-gable house with a variety of additions that have dramatically altered its plan and exterior appearance and more than doubled the size of the building. The original portion of the building is a two-story house with a cross-gable roof. Varied roof lines indicate that the building may have been altered several times in the first few decades, but these alterations have been largely hidden by more recent construction, including the expansion of the first floor one bay to the south, with a balcony extending across the south wall and around the southwest corner to a two-story gazebo. A one-room first-story addition was built on the northeast corner of the house. A massive two-story side-gable addition with three southwest-facing wall dormers was added to the east side of the one-room addition ca.2010 (Google Earth 2009, 2011), and a one-story porch was constructed around the full width of this new addition and extended across the east wall of the original house.

The house is clad with clapboard siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two parged corbeled brick chimneys rise from the ridge near the center of the original building. The c. 2010 addition has plywood walls partially covered with modern moisture barrier wrap, but cladding was never added to this portion of the building. The roof of the addition has asphalt shingles, and the south slope of the roof has a row of solar panels. The building features a wide variety of windows that range from a two-over-two double-hung wood sash in the south gable, along with a large number of one-over-one double-hung wood sash throughout the original portion of the building. Six-light wood-frame casement windows can also be seen on the west side of the first floor. A large number of vinyl sash windows are located on the first floor at the south end of the building. A single stained-glass Queen Anne window can be seen in the basement wall on the north side of the building; this is not a typical location for this style of window, indicating that this was probably moved from a different part of the house. The building features several points of egress, including a door sheltered by a gable-roofed porch off the southwest corner of the house and a late 19th-century paneled wood door with a single pane of glass in the upper half that is highlighted by dentil molding. Several other more modern doors are located around the building, including vinyl French doors on the north side of the house. While a few vinyl windows and one set of vinyl French doors have been added to the c. 2010 addition, most window and door openings remain empty.

While the exterior of this building is a complicated mix of original features appearing behind more recent additions, the interior tells a different story. The c. 2010 addition is framed out, but otherwise largely empty, and the 20th century extension of the kitchen at the south end of the building reveals little of the original design of the building. However, large portions of the original interior can be seen in the north half of the building and on the second floor. A room just north of the kitchen features a fireplace with a wood stove flanked by wood paneling and a built-in shelf and cabinet that appear to have been added to the space in the early to mid-twentieth century. Linoleum flooring from the first half of the twentieth century covers the original floor boards in this room, which appears to have been designed for use as the inn's dining room. A larger room at the north end of the building faces north toward the water, and features decorative chamfered beams across the entire ceiling. A stairway with a newel post and rails featuring the same chamfered details as the ceiling beams stands in the southwest corner of the room, with a divided-stair landing that provides access to another room in



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Main House Property ID: 730473

the west central portion of the first floor. The second floor contains several bedrooms accessed by paneled wood doors with late nineteenth and early twentieth century hardware. Some rooms have early twentieth century electric light fixtures, as well as gas lines extending from the ceiling.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Main House Property ID: 730473

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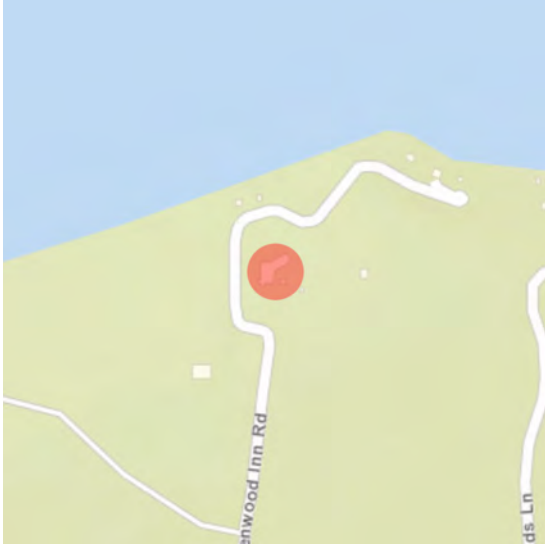


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (near Main House)

Property ID: 730478

Location



Address: 546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Eastsound, Washington, 98245
Tax No/Parcel No: 271031001000
Plat/Block/Lot: PR GL 2 PR GL 3 TGW TDS Sec 10, T 37N, R 2W
Geographic Areas: EASTSOUND Quadrangle, T37R02W10, San Juan County

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1930	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel

Historic Context:

Category
Agriculture
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Entertainment/Recreation
Maritime - Recreation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn -
Cottage (near Main House)

Property ID: 730478

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-10-06754, , North Shore Conservation Easement (RCO 22-1439)		Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (near Main House)

Property ID: 730478

Photos



Cottage, view to the southeast.



South side of cottage; view to the northeast.



Interior of cottage showing chimney with cobble face in west room; view to the southwest.



Two-story addition at northeast corner of cottage; view to the southwest.



North side of cottage; view to the south.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (near Main House) Property ID: 730478

Inventory Details - 3/24/2023

Common name: Glenwood Inn - Cottage (near Main House)
Date recorded: 3/24/2023
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: GLE-22-02

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Post & Pier
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Irregular
Form Type	Hotel/Motel - Tourist Court

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Early 20th Century American Movements (1900-1940)	Arts & Crafts

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The Growth of Agritourism
In the early 1900s, the tourism industry on Orcas Island was born when a group of Seattle teachers began frequenting Patrick and Mary Norton’s inn in Deer Harbor. The Norton Inn combined the relaxation of a vacation stay with outdoor activities led by Patrick, including farm chores, fishing, boating, hiking, and other island adventures (Welch 2002–2021). This was the beginning of agritourism on Orcas Island, which combined the agrarian lifestyle of island properties with the natural beauty of the great outdoors, to provide mainland folk with an unforgettable vacation stay. Soon, other resorts began to follow suit, including the Madrona Inn; the Waldheim, Sound View and Crescent Beach resorts; the Buckhorn Lodge; and the Onaway Beach resort, which later became known as the Glenwood Inn (Splitstone 1946:56).

By the 1930s and into the 1940s, large-scale irrigation projects in eastern Washington had begun, such as the Columbia Basin Project. The dry Eastern Washington climate allowed farmers to regulate watering and manage disease and pest control; it proved more advantageous than the Orcas Island climate, and island fruit farmers found it tough



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (near Main House) Property ID: 730478

to compete (Carter 2012; Kershner 2021; Pratt 2019:85). Excursioners who had grown fond of their time on Orcas continued to visit, resulting in a shift in the island's economy toward non-agricultural tourism efforts (Welch 2002–2021).

Onaway Beach Resort and Glenwood Inn

The land within the Project area left government ownership in two stages: as an 1891 cash sale to David Bever, who acquired 150.5 acres; this included Government Lot 2 and a portion of the eastern half of Section 10, Township 37 North, Range 02 West (Willamette Meridian). Then, the following year Geraud Burroughs acquired Government Lot 3, also through a cash sale; this property consisted of 42.1 acres within the western half of Section 10 (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office 2022a; 2022b). An 1894 map shows that the western half of the project area (the land acquired by Burroughs) was largely cleared and planted with an orchard, and a building stood on the property (NOAA 1894). The land acquired by Bever was still largely undeveloped. At some point in the subsequent decades, these two parcels of land were joined under the same owner, and by 1933 were owned by W.C. Metcalf (Metsker 1933:10). Metcalf was, at this time, participating in the agritourism industry on the island; an aerial photograph taken in 1932 shows three tourist cottages stood at the top of the bluff overlooking the water (Figure 13). The image also shows that the northwest portion of the property was extensively planted with an orchard, while the northeast portion of the property was fenced pasture. A house and several small outbuildings can be seen in the east portion of the property, while there is no longer any sign of the building shown in the west half of Section 10 on the 1894 map.

The property was known in its early years of agritourism as the Onaway Beach Resort (Splitstone 1946:56). By the 1940s, it had been renamed the Glenwood Inn, and was one of twenty-five notable resorts, hotels, and camps scattered across Orcas Island (Weber-Roochvarg 2019). In 1946, the Glenwood Inn boasted several “non-housekeeping cottages with dining room service” (Splitstone 1946:102). Accommodation at this time included the three cottages at the top of the bluff as well as rooms in the main house, which also contained the main dining room for the inn. During the mid-1940s, Kenneth B. Shultz was the proprietor of the Inn, aided by his wife Inez and their young daughter, Beverly (Seattle Times 2021; Splitstone 1946:102).

In 1951, electricity fully arrived in the San Juan Islands, which enabled a shift in island tourism to beachfront cottages with modern amenities that used agriculture and farm activities as a selling point. For the Glenwood Inn, this shift likely occurred around 1953, when Bud and Clytelle Chambers became the inn's proprietors (Spokane Chronicle 1953). Three additional cottages were added to the beach below the bluff in the mid-twentieth century. By 1966, advertising for the inn was drawing attention to the waterfront location and the modern amenities of the cottages, while also highlighting water-based outdoor recreation in addition to the farm activities that were emphasized in previous decades. Focus also shifted around this time to self-sufficiency at the cottages, with no mention of a central dining facility, noting that cottages contained kitchens and bathrooms. The inn was described in advertising as “the friendly farm resort. Beautiful beach with draftwood [sic] and shells. Modern housekeeping cottages with fireplaces, showers, electric hot water and refrigeration. Swimming, fishing, boats, beach fires. Children's horse, farm activities” (Morgan 1966:55).

By 1969, Sid Nesbitt was listed as the proprietor, and sometime around 1998, David and Lina McPeake acquired the property (Bellingham Herald 1969, Lange 1998). The McPeakes constructed a large addition to the main house c. 2010, possibly as an



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (near Main House) Property ID: 730478

expansion of tourist accommodations, but the new wing was never completed. In 2022, the San Juan County Land Bank purchased the property from David T. and Lina M. McPeake (San Juan County Assessor 2023).

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicate that it was built in the 1930s as a rental cottage for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century.

Building alterations include construction of the addition; however, construction materials used on the addition date the work to more than fifty years ago, placing it within the period of significance for this property. Other alterations include removal of the original interior partition wall and the lath and plaster wall covering, along with removal of at least one window and one door on the east side of the addition. While these alterations have resulted in some loss of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, the building retains the majority of these aspects of integrity due to the largely intact exterior, as well as retaining its integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The building has lost its integrity of association as it currently stands vacant.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource in a potential historic district.

Physical description:

Examination of this building was hindered by the presence of thick vegetation on the south and portions of the east sides of the cottage. This building is a small, two-room cross-gable building standing a few feet east of the main house. The building stands one story in height with an L-shaped footprint that was later expanded into a rectangular form with a tall gable-roofed addition filling the angle between the two ells. The cottage is clad with clapboard siding and capped with an asphalt shingle roof. Several multi-light wood-frame sliding, fixed or casement windows can be seen on portions of the exterior that are not obscured by vegetation. The main entrance is sheltered under a porch in the northwest quadrant of the building, the roof of which is formed by the extension of the north-facing gable. The roofline of the addition is taller than that of the original cottage, and the purpose of this space is unclear. Although the height of this addition would allow for a second story, the positioning of a window opening on the north side of the addition and an exterior door on the east side indicate that it is either a tall single-story space or the extra height was intended for use as an attic. A brick chimney rises from the center of the building, with a cobble-faced fireplace facing into the west room. The interior partition wall has been removed, as has the lath and plaster on portions of the interior that are visible from the east windows.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (near Main House) Property ID: 730478

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Historic Property Report

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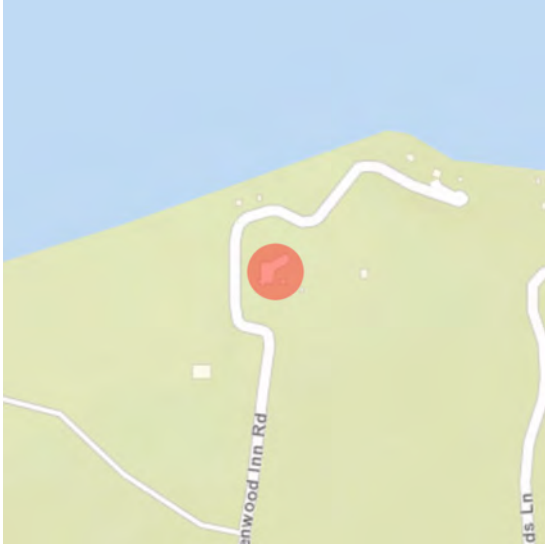


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: west cottage)

Property ID: 730479

Location



Address: 546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Eastsound, Washington, 98245
Tax No/Parcel No: 271031001000
Plat/Block/Lot: PR GL 2 PR GL 3 TGW TDS Sec 10, T 37N, R 2W
Geographic Areas: EASTSOUND Quadrangle, T37R02W10, San Juan County

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1930	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel

Historic Context:

- Category**
- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Community Planning and Development
- Entertainment/Recreation
- Maritime - Recreation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn -
Cottage (top of bluff: west cottage)

Property ID: 730479

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-10-06754, , North Shore Conservation Easement (RCO 22-1439)		Survey/Inventory	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn -
Cottage (top of bluff: west cottage)

Property ID: 730479

Photos



Cottage, view to the northeast.



Northeast corner of cottage; view to the southwest.



Southeast corner of cottage; view to the northwest.



South side of cottage showing chimney and deck on west side of building; view to the north.



View southeast to main house from cottage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: west cottage) Property ID: 730479

Inventory Details - 3/24/2023

Common name: Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: west cottage)
Date recorded: 3/24/2023
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: GLE-22-07

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Post & Pier
Form Type	Hotel/Motel - Tourist Court
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Irregular

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Early 20th Century American Movements (1900-1940)	Arts & Crafts

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The Growth of Agritourism
In the early 1900s, the tourism industry on Orcas Island was born when a group of Seattle teachers began frequenting Patrick and Mary Norton’s inn in Deer Harbor. The Norton Inn combined the relaxation of a vacation stay with outdoor activities led by Patrick, including farm chores, fishing, boating, hiking, and other island adventures (Welch 2002–2021). This was the beginning of agritourism on Orcas Island, which combined the agrarian lifestyle of island properties with the natural beauty of the great outdoors, to provide mainland folk with an unforgettable vacation stay. Soon, other resorts began to follow suit, including the Madrona Inn; the Waldheim, Sound View and Crescent Beach resorts; the Buckhorn Lodge; and the Onaway Beach resort, which later became known as the Glenwood Inn (Splitstone 1946:56).

By the 1930s and into the 1940s, large-scale irrigation projects in eastern Washington had begun, such as the Columbia Basin Project. The dry Eastern Washington climate allowed farmers to regulate watering and manage disease and pest control; it proved more advantageous than the Orcas Island climate, and island fruit farmers found it tough



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: west cottage) Property ID: 730479

to compete (Carter 2012; Kershner 2021; Pratt 2019:85). Excursioners who had grown fond of their time on Orcas continued to visit, resulting in a shift in the island's economy toward non-agricultural tourism efforts (Welch 2002–2021).

Onaway Beach Resort and Glenwood Inn

The land within the Project area left government ownership in two stages: as an 1891 cash sale to David Bever, who acquired 150.5 acres; this included Government Lot 2 and a portion of the eastern half of Section 10, Township 37 North, Range 02 West (Willamette Meridian). Then, the following year Geraud Burroughs acquired Government Lot 3, also through a cash sale; this property consisted of 42.1 acres within the western half of Section 10 (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office 2022a; 2022b). An 1894 map shows that the western half of the project area (the land acquired by Burroughs) was largely cleared and planted with an orchard, and a building stood on the property (NOAA 1894). The land acquired by Bever was still largely undeveloped. At some point in the subsequent decades, these two parcels of land were joined under the same owner, and by 1933 were owned by W.C. Metcalf (Metsker 1933:10). Metcalf was, at this time, participating in the agritourism industry on the island; an aerial photograph taken in 1932 shows three tourist cottages stood at the top of the bluff overlooking the water (Figure 13). The image also shows that the northwest portion of the property was extensively planted with an orchard, while the northeast portion of the property was fenced pasture. A house and several small outbuildings can be seen in the east portion of the property, while there is no longer any sign of the building shown in the west half of Section 10 on the 1894 map.

The property was known in its early years of agritourism as the Onaway Beach Resort (Splitstone 1946:56). By the 1940s, it had been renamed the Glenwood Inn, and was one of twenty-five notable resorts, hotels, and camps scattered across Orcas Island (Weber-Roochvarg 2019). In 1946, the Glenwood Inn boasted several “non-housekeeping cottages with dining room service” (Splitstone 1946:102). Accommodation at this time included the three cottages at the top of the bluff as well as rooms in the main house, which also contained the main dining room for the inn. During the mid-1940s, Kenneth B. Shultz was the proprietor of the Inn, aided by his wife Inez and their young daughter, Beverly (Seattle Times 2021; Splitstone 1946:102).

In 1951, electricity fully arrived in the San Juan Islands, which enabled a shift in island tourism to beachfront cottages with modern amenities that used agriculture and farm activities as a selling point. For the Glenwood Inn, this shift likely occurred around 1953, when Bud and Clytelle Chambers became the inn's proprietors (Spokane Chronicle 1953). Three additional cottages were added to the beach below the bluff in the mid-twentieth century. By 1966, advertising for the inn was drawing attention to the waterfront location and the modern amenities of the cottages, while also highlighting water-based outdoor recreation in addition to the farm activities that were emphasized in previous decades. Focus also shifted around this time to self-sufficiency at the cottages, with no mention of a central dining facility, noting that cottages contained kitchens and bathrooms. The inn was described in advertising as “the friendly farm resort. Beautiful beach with draftwood [sic] and shells. Modern housekeeping cottages with fireplaces, showers, electric hot water and refrigeration. Swimming, fishing, boats, beach fires. Children's horse, farm activities” (Morgan 1966:55).

By 1969, Sid Nesbitt was listed as the proprietor, and sometime around 1998, David and Lina McPeake acquired the property (Bellingham Herald 1969, Lange 1998). The McPeakes constructed a large addition to the main house c. 2010, possibly as an



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: west cottage) Property ID: 730479

expansion of tourist accommodations, but the new wing was never completed. In 2022, the San Juan County Land Bank purchased the property from David T. and Lina M. McPeake (San Juan County Assessor 2023).

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicates that it was built in the 1930s as a rental cottage for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century. Modernization efforts on the property in the mid-twentieth century resulted in the addition of a bathroom, but this alteration is more than fifty years old and took place within the period of significance for the property.

The addition of the transom windows and modern deck occurred less than fifty years ago; however, they do not detract from the ability of this building to convey its significance. The windows are unobtrusive and are placed on a side of the building rarely viewed from the exterior; the deck is likewise unobtrusive and does not obscure views either to and from the cottage or of the cottage itself. The deck is also an easily reversible alteration. While these changes have caused some minor loss of integrity of design, the building retains its integrity of materials, workmanship, setting, location, and feeling. It has, however, lost its integrity of association as it currently stands vacant.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource in a potential historic district.

Physical description:

This cottage is a small gable-roofed building that stands on a post-and-pier foundation. The building is capped with an asphalt shingle-clad roof with a north-south ridge, rafter tails and bracketed eaves on the south side. The interior is accessed on the west side of the building through a Colonial Revival-style wood door with a wood-panel X in the lower half of the door and nine glass panes in the upper half. Two small bump-outs extend from the east and west sides of the building; the east bump-out is lower than the main roofline while the west bump-out is covered by a slightly lower-pitched extension of the main roof. The cottage is clad with board-and-batten siding, and features a brick chimney centered on the south side of the building. The interior appears to consist of one room with a cobble fireplace, and vent stacks on the west bump-out indicate that this portion of the building contains a bathroom. The building contains its original six-light wood-frame casement windows. A row of fixed single-light transom windows has been added above the north-facing casement windows, and a modern deck with clear railing stands on the west side of the cottage.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: west cottage) Property ID: 730479

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Historic Property Report

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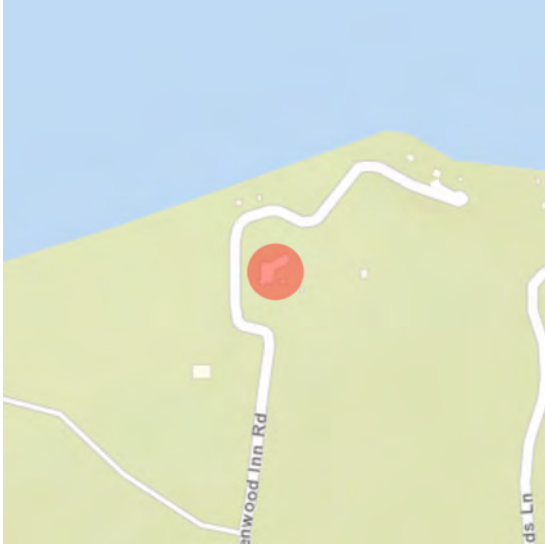
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: central cottage) Property ID: 730480

Location



Address: 546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Eastsound, Washington, 98245
Tax No/Parcel No: 271031001000
Plat/Block/Lot: PR GL 2 PR GL 3 TGW TDS Sec 10, T 37N, R 2W
Geographic Areas: T37R02W10, EASTSOUND Quadrangle, San Juan County

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1930	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel

Historic Context:

Category
Agriculture
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Entertainment/Recreation
Maritime - Recreation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: central cottage) Property ID: 730480

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-10-06754, , North Shore Conservation Easement (RCO 22-1439)		Survey/Inventory	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn -
Cottage (top of bluff: central cottage)

Property ID: 730480

Photos



Cottage, view to the northwest.



Cobble fireplace on south wall; view to the southeast.



Cottage interior showing living room and kitchen (behind half wall); view to the northwest.



North side of cottage, showing deck and sliding glass door; view to the southwest.



Southwest corner of cottage; view to the northeast.



West side of cottage; view to the east.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: central cottage) Property ID: 730480

Inventory Details - 3/24/2023

Common name:
Date recorded: 3/24/2023
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Stone
Form Type	Hotel/Motel - Tourist Court
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Cladding	Wood - Plywood
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Irregular

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Early 20th Century American Movements (1900-1940)	Arts & Crafts

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The Growth of Agritourism
In the early 1900s, the tourism industry on Orcas Island was born when a group of Seattle teachers began frequenting Patrick and Mary Norton’s inn in Deer Harbor. The Norton Inn combined the relaxation of a vacation stay with outdoor activities led by Patrick, including farm chores, fishing, boating, hiking, and other island adventures (Welch 2002–2021). This was the beginning of agritourism on Orcas Island, which combined the agrarian lifestyle of island properties with the natural beauty of the great outdoors, to provide mainland folk with an unforgettable vacation stay. Soon, other resorts began to follow suit, including the Madrona Inn; the Waldheim, Sound View and Crescent Beach resorts; the Buckhorn Lodge; and the Onaway Beach resort, which later became known as the Glenwood Inn (Splitstone 1946:56).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: central cottage) Property ID: 730480

By the 1930s and into the 1940s, large-scale irrigation projects in eastern Washington had begun, such as the Columbia Basin Project. The dry Eastern Washington climate allowed farmers to regulate watering and manage disease and pest control; it proved more advantageous than the Orcas Island climate, and island fruit farmers found it tough to compete (Carter 2012; Kershner 2021; Pratt 2019:85). Excursioners who had grown fond of their time on Orcas continued to visit, resulting in a shift in the island's economy toward non-agricultural tourism efforts (Welch 2002–2021).

Onaway Beach Resort and Glenwood Inn

The land within the Project area left government ownership in two stages: as an 1891 cash sale to David Bever, who acquired 150.5 acres; this included Government Lot 2 and a portion of the eastern half of Section 10, Township 37 North, Range 02 West (Willamette Meridian). Then, the following year Geraud Burroughs acquired Government Lot 3, also through a cash sale; this property consisted of 42.1 acres within the western half of Section 10 (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office 2022a; 2022b). An 1894 map shows that the western half of the project area (the land acquired by Burroughs) was largely cleared and planted with an orchard, and a building stood on the property (NOAA 1894). The land acquired by Bever was still largely undeveloped. At some point in the subsequent decades, these two parcels of land were joined under the same owner, and by 1933 were owned by W.C. Metcalf (Metsker 1933:10). Metcalf was, at this time, participating in the agritourism industry on the island; an aerial photograph taken in 1932 shows three tourist cottages stood at the top of the bluff overlooking the water (Figure 13). The image also shows that the northwest portion of the property was extensively planted with an orchard, while the northeast portion of the property was fenced pasture. A house and several small outbuildings can be seen in the east portion of the property, while there is no longer any sign of the building shown in the west half of Section 10 on the 1894 map.

The property was known in its early years of agritourism as the Onaway Beach Resort (Splitstone 1946:56). By the 1940s, it had been renamed the Glenwood Inn, and was one of twenty-five notable resorts, hotels, and camps scattered across Orcas Island (Weber-Roochvarg 2019). In 1946, the Glenwood Inn boasted several “non-housekeeping cottages with dining room service” (Splitstone 1946:102). Accommodation at this time included the three cottages at the top of the bluff as well as rooms in the main house, which also contained the main dining room for the inn. During the mid-1940s, Kenneth B. Shultz was the proprietor of the Inn, aided by his wife Inez and their young daughter, Beverly (Seattle Times 2021; Splitstone 1946:102).

In 1951, electricity fully arrived in the San Juan Islands, which enabled a shift in island tourism to beachfront cottages with modern amenities that used agriculture and farm activities as a selling point. For the Glenwood Inn, this shift likely occurred around 1953, when Bud and Clytelle Chambers became the inn's proprietors (Spokane Chronicle 1953). Three additional cottages were added to the beach below the bluff in the mid-twentieth century. By 1966, advertising for the inn was drawing attention to the waterfront location and the modern amenities of the cottages, while also highlighting water-based outdoor recreation in addition to the farm activities that were emphasized in previous decades. Focus also shifted around this time to self-sufficiency at the cottages, with no mention of a central dining facility, noting that cottages contained kitchens and bathrooms. The inn was described in advertising as “the friendly farm resort. Beautiful beach with draftwood [sic] and shells. Modern housekeeping cottages with fireplaces, showers, electric hot water and refrigeration. Swimming, fishing, boats, beach fires. Children's horse, farm activities” (Morgan 1966:55).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: central cottage) Property ID: 730480

By 1969, Sid Nesbitt was listed as the proprietor, and sometime around 1998, David and Lina McPeake acquired the property (Bellingham Herald 1969, Lange 1998). The McPeakes constructed a large addition to the main house c. 2010, possibly as an expansion of tourist accommodations, but the new wing was never completed. In 2022, the San Juan County Land Bank purchased the property from David T. and Lina M. McPeake (San Juan County Assessor 2023).

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicate that it was built in the 1930s as a rental cottage for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century. Early alterations include an east addition containing a bedroom, and modernization efforts on the property in the mid-twentieth century resulted in the addition of a bathroom. These alterations are more than fifty years old and took place within the period of significance for the property.

More recent alterations include the modern deck and the installation of a sliding glass door, the placement of which correlates to or postdates the construction of the deck. These alterations took place outside the period of significance and have caused some loss of integrity of design, materials and workmanship, but they are on a side of the building rarely seen from the exterior. The building is largely intact and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The building retains its integrity of location, setting and feeling, but has lost its integrity of association due to the vacant state of the building.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource in a potential historic district.

Physical description: This cottage is a single-story cross-gable building that stands on a stone foundation and is capped with a roof built with exposed rafter tails and bracketed eaves. The east gable of the building is an early addition dating more than fifty years ago and within the period of significance for the property. A small shed-roofed bump-out containing a bathroom extends from the west side of the building; this bump-out may be an addition constructed when plumbing was added to the building. A brick chimney is centered on the south exterior wall, rising through the eaves at the ridge. The building is clad with wide-reveal clapboard, with a combination of plywood and board-and-batten siding on the east addition. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building contains a mix of four-, six-, and eight-light wood-frame fixed and casement windows and the interior is accessed through a four-light wood-panel door on the east side of the building, as well as a second horizontal-light wood door on the north side. The original portion of the building is a large room with a half-wall dividing the living room with its cobble fireplace from the kitchen at the north end of the building. The east addition contains a bedroom. The north end of the bedroom contains a sliding glass door that opens onto a modern deck with clear rails.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: central cottage) Property ID: 730480

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: central cottage) Property ID: 730480

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Spokane Chronicle

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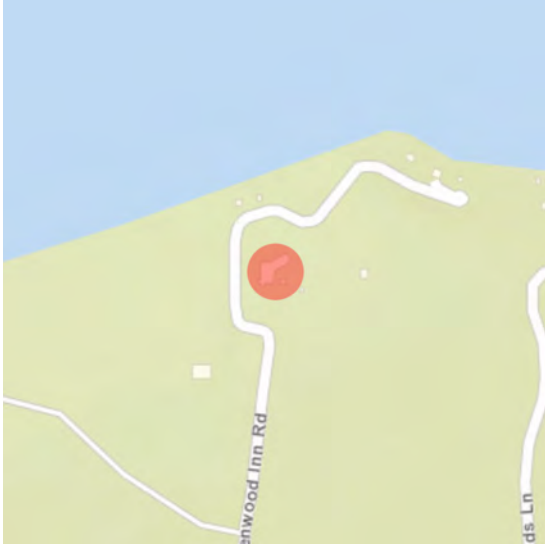


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: east cottage)

Property ID: 730481

Location



Address: 546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Eastsound, Washington, 98245
Tax No/Parcel No: 271031001000
Plat/Block/Lot: PR GL 2 PR GL 3 TGW TDS Sec 10, T 37N, R 2W
Geographic Areas: EASTSOUND Quadrangle, T37R02W10, San Juan County

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1930	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel

Historic Context:

Category
Agriculture
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Entertainment/Recreation
Maritime - Recreation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn -
Cottage (top of bluff: east cottage)

Property ID: 730481

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-10-06754, , North Shore Conservation Easement (RCO 22-1439)		Survey/Inventory	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn -
Cottage (top of bluff: east cottage)

Property ID: 730481

Photos



Northwest corner of cottage; view to the southeast.



East side of cottage, showing former location of chimney;
view to the west.



Northeast corner of cottage; view to the southwest.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: east cottage)

Property ID: 730481

Inventory Details - 3/24/2023

Common name: Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: east cottage)
Date recorded: 3/24/2023
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: GLE-22-09

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Post & Pier
Form Type	Hotel/Motel - Tourist Court
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Early 20th Century American Movements (1900-1940)	Arts & Crafts

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The Growth of Agritourism
In the early 1900s, the tourism industry on Orcas Island was born when a group of Seattle teachers began frequenting Patrick and Mary Norton’s inn in Deer Harbor. The Norton Inn combined the relaxation of a vacation stay with outdoor activities led by Patrick, including farm chores, fishing, boating, hiking, and other island adventures (Welch 2002–2021). This was the beginning of agritourism on Orcas Island, which combined the agrarian lifestyle of island properties with the natural beauty of the great outdoors, to provide mainland folk with an unforgettable vacation stay. Soon, other resorts began to follow suit, including the Madrona Inn; the Waldheim, Sound View and Crescent Beach resorts; the Buckhorn Lodge; and the Onaway Beach resort, which later became known as the Glenwood Inn (Splitstone 1946:56).

By the 1930s and into the 1940s, large-scale irrigation projects in eastern Washington had begun, such as the Columbia Basin Project. The dry Eastern Washington climate allowed farmers to regulate watering and manage disease and pest control; it proved more advantageous than the Orcas Island climate, and island fruit farmers found it tough



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: east cottage) Property ID: 730481

to compete (Carter 2012; Kershner 2021; Pratt 2019:85). Excursioners who had grown fond of their time on Orcas continued to visit, resulting in a shift in the island's economy toward non-agricultural tourism efforts (Welch 2002–2021).

Onaway Beach Resort and Glenwood Inn

The land within the Project area left government ownership in two stages: as an 1891 cash sale to David Bever, who acquired 150.5 acres; this included Government Lot 2 and a portion of the eastern half of Section 10, Township 37 North, Range 02 West (Willamette Meridian). Then, the following year Geraud Burroughs acquired Government Lot 3, also through a cash sale; this property consisted of 42.1 acres within the western half of Section 10 (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office 2022a; 2022b). An 1894 map shows that the western half of the project area (the land acquired by Burroughs) was largely cleared and planted with an orchard, and a building stood on the property (NOAA 1894). The land acquired by Bever was still largely undeveloped. At some point in the subsequent decades, these two parcels of land were joined under the same owner, and by 1933 were owned by W.C. Metcalf (Metsker 1933:10). Metcalf was, at this time, participating in the agritourism industry on the island; an aerial photograph taken in 1932 shows three tourist cottages stood at the top of the bluff overlooking the water (Figure 13). The image also shows that the northwest portion of the property was extensively planted with an orchard, while the northeast portion of the property was fenced pasture. A house and several small outbuildings can be seen in the east portion of the property, while there is no longer any sign of the building shown in the west half of Section 10 on the 1894 map.

The property was known in its early years of agritourism as the Onaway Beach Resort (Splitstone 1946:56). By the 1940s, it had been renamed the Glenwood Inn, and was one of twenty-five notable resorts, hotels, and camps scattered across Orcas Island (Weber-Roochvarg 2019). In 1946, the Glenwood Inn boasted several “non-housekeeping cottages with dining room service” (Splitstone 1946:102). Accommodation at this time included the three cottages at the top of the bluff as well as rooms in the main house, which also contained the main dining room for the inn. During the mid-1940s, Kenneth B. Shultz was the proprietor of the Inn, aided by his wife Inez and their young daughter, Beverly (Seattle Times 2021; Splitstone 1946:102).

In 1951, electricity fully arrived in the San Juan Islands, which enabled a shift in island tourism to beachfront cottages with modern amenities that used agriculture and farm activities as a selling point. For the Glenwood Inn, this shift likely occurred around 1953, when Bud and Clytelle Chambers became the inn's proprietors (Spokane Chronicle 1953). Three additional cottages were added to the beach below the bluff in the mid-twentieth century. By 1966, advertising for the inn was drawing attention to the waterfront location and the modern amenities of the cottages, while also highlighting water-based outdoor recreation in addition to the farm activities that were emphasized in previous decades. Focus also shifted around this time to self-sufficiency at the cottages, with no mention of a central dining facility, noting that cottages contained kitchens and bathrooms. The inn was described in advertising as “the friendly farm resort. Beautiful beach with draftwood [sic] and shells. Modern housekeeping cottages with fireplaces, showers, electric hot water and refrigeration. Swimming, fishing, boats, beach fires. Children's horse, farm activities” (Morgan 1966:55).

By 1969, Sid Nesbitt was listed as the proprietor, and sometime around 1998, David and Lina McPeake acquired the property (Bellingham Herald 1969, Lange 1998). The McPeakes constructed a large addition to the main house c. 2010, possibly as an



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: east cottage) Property ID: 730481

expansion of tourist accommodations, but the new wing was never completed. In 2022, the San Juan County Land Bank purchased the property from David T. and Lina M. McPeake (San Juan County Assessor 2023).

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicates that it was built in the 1930s as a rental cottage for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century. Early alterations include the extension of the building one bay to the west. This alteration is more than fifty years old and took place within the period of significance for the property.

More recent alterations include the removal of the chimney, which has resulted in some loss of integrity of design, materials and workmanship, but the building retains its integrity of location, setting and feeling. It has lost its integrity of association, as it currently stands vacant. The building remains standing, but is in the early stages of collapse, with the floor partially collapsed and the south wall beginning to separate from the east wall. Despite these changes, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource in a potential historic district.

Physical description: This cottage is a small gable-roofed building standing at the east end of a group of three similar vacation cottages. This building is the smallest of the three and is clad with board-and-batten siding and an asphalt shingle roof with rafter tails and bracketed eaves. The eaves are built with plywood, indicating that portions of the roof were replaced at some point. The building is accessed through a four-light, three-panel wood door on the north side. The interior of the building can't be accessed due to floor collapse, but remnants of lath and plaster walls can be seen through the windows. The south side of the building is not easily accessible or visible due to vegetation growth. A chimney was once centered on the east side of the building, but this has been removed and the fireplace opening boarded over. Windows are wood frame and a mix of single-, two-, four- and six-light fixed, casement and sliding windows. The west portion of the building appears to be an early addition, as the eaves are set slightly further back on this bay, and the window pattern changes from single-light windows flanking the entrance to a two-light slider set slightly higher in the wall.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: east cottage) Property ID: 730481

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Cottage (top of bluff: east cottage) Property ID: 730481

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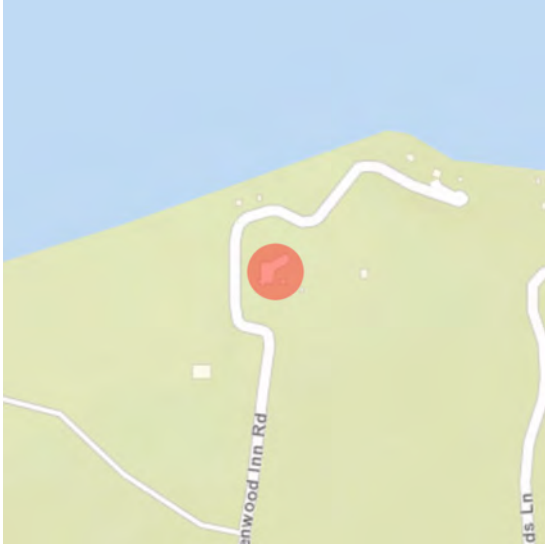


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (A-frame)

Property ID: 730482

Location



Address: 546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Eastsound, Washington, 98245
Tax No/Parcel No: 271031001000
Plat/Block/Lot: PR GL 2 PR GL 3 TGW TDS Sec 10, T 37N, R 2W
Geographic Areas: T37R02W10, EASTSOUND Quadrangle, San Juan County

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1960	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel

Historic Context:

Category
Agriculture
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Entertainment/Recreation
Maritime - Recreation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (A-frame)

Property ID: 730482

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-10-06754, , North Shore Conservation Easement (RCO 22-1439)		Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (A-frame) Property ID: 730482

Photos



A-frame; view to the southeast.



West side of A-frame; view to the east



Interior of A-frame, showing ladder to loft; view to the southwest.



Interior of A-frame, showing ladder and fireplace; view to the west.



View into kitchen from entrance; view to the south.



Back (south) side of A-frame; view to the north.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn -
Beach Cottage (A-frame)

Property ID: 730482



Southeast corner of A-frame; view to the northwest.



North side of A-frame; view to the south.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (A-frame)

Property ID: 730482

Inventory Details - 3/24/2023

Common name: Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (A-frame)
Date recorded: 3/24/2023
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: GLE-22-10

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Post & Pier
Form Type	Single Dwelling - A-Frame
Roof Type	Gable - Front
Roof Material	Wood - Shake
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement (1930-1970)	Modern

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The Growth of Agritourism
In the early 1900s, the tourism industry on Orcas Island was born when a group of Seattle teachers began frequenting Patrick and Mary Norton’s inn in Deer Harbor. The Norton Inn combined the relaxation of a vacation stay with outdoor activities led by Patrick, including farm chores, fishing, boating, hiking, and other island adventures (Welch 2002–2021). This was the beginning of agritourism on Orcas Island, which combined the agrarian lifestyle of island properties with the natural beauty of the great outdoors, to provide mainland folk with an unforgettable vacation stay. Soon, other resorts began to follow suit, including the Madrona Inn; the Waldheim, Sound View and Crescent Beach resorts; the Buckhorn Lodge; and the Onaway Beach resort, which later became known as the Glenwood Inn (Splitstone 1946:56).

By the 1930s and into the 1940s, large-scale irrigation projects in eastern Washington had begun, such as the Columbia Basin Project. The dry Eastern Washington climate allowed farmers to regulate watering and manage disease and pest control; it proved more advantageous than the Orcas Island climate, and island fruit farmers found it tough to compete (Carter 2012; Kershner 2021; Pratt 2019:85). Excursioners who had grown



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (A-frame) Property ID: 730482

fond of their time on Orcas continued to visit, resulting in a shift in the island's economy toward non-agricultural tourism efforts (Welch 2002–2021).

Onaway Beach Resort and Glenwood Inn

The land within the Project area left government ownership in two stages: as an 1891 cash sale to David Bever, who acquired 150.5 acres; this included Government Lot 2 and a portion of the eastern half of Section 10, Township 37 North, Range 02 West (Willamette Meridian). Then, the following year Geraud Burroughs acquired Government Lot 3, also through a cash sale; this property consisted of 42.1 acres within the western half of Section 10 (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office 2022a; 2022b). An 1894 map shows that the western half of the project area (the land acquired by Burroughs) was largely cleared and planted with an orchard, and a building stood on the property (NOAA 1894). The land acquired by Bever was still largely undeveloped. At some point in the subsequent decades, these two parcels of land were joined under the same owner, and by 1933 were owned by W.C. Metcalf (Metsker 1933:10). Metcalf was, at this time, participating in the agritourism industry on the island; an aerial photograph taken in 1932 shows three tourist cottages stood at the top of the bluff overlooking the water (Figure 13). The image also shows that the northwest portion of the property was extensively planted with an orchard, while the northeast portion of the property was fenced pasture. A house and several small outbuildings can be seen in the east portion of the property, while there is no longer any sign of the building shown in the west half of Section 10 on the 1894 map.

The property was known in its early years of agritourism as the Onaway Beach Resort (Splitstone 1946:56). By the 1940s, it had been renamed the Glenwood Inn, and was one of twenty-five notable resorts, hotels, and camps scattered across Orcas Island (Weber-Roochvarg 2019). In 1946, the Glenwood Inn boasted several “non-housekeeping cottages with dining room service” (Splitstone 1946:102). Accommodation at this time included the three cottages at the top of the bluff as well as rooms in the main house, which also contained the main dining room for the inn. During the mid-1940s, Kenneth B. Shultz was the proprietor of the Inn, aided by his wife Inez and their young daughter, Beverly (Seattle Times 2021; Splitstone 1946:102).

In 1951, electricity fully arrived in the San Juan Islands, which enabled a shift in island tourism to beachfront cottages with modern amenities that used agriculture and farm activities as a selling point. For the Glenwood Inn, this shift likely occurred around 1953, when Bud and Clytelle Chambers became the inn's proprietors (Spokane Chronicle 1953). Three additional cottages were added to the beach below the bluff in the mid-twentieth century. By 1966, advertising for the inn was drawing attention to the waterfront location and the modern amenities of the cottages, while also highlighting water-based outdoor recreation in addition to the farm activities that were emphasized in previous decades. Focus also shifted around this time to self-sufficiency at the cottages, with no mention of a central dining facility, noting that cottages contained kitchens and bathrooms. The inn was described in advertising as “the friendly farm resort. Beautiful beach with draftwood [sic] and shells. Modern housekeeping cottages with fireplaces, showers, electric hot water and refrigeration. Swimming, fishing, boats, beach fires. Children's horse, farm activities” (Morgan 1966:55).

By 1969, Sid Nesbitt was listed as the proprietor, and sometime around 1998, David and Lina McPeake acquired the property (Bellingham Herald 1969, Lange 1998). The McPeakes constructed a large addition to the main house c. 2010, possibly as an expansion of tourist accommodations, but the new wing was never completed. In 2022,



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (A-frame) Property ID: 730482

the San Juan County Land Bank purchased the property from David T. and Lina M. McPeake (San Juan County Assessor 2023).

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicates that it was built in the 1960s as a rental cottage during a period of reinvention and expansion for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century.

There are no visible alterations to this building, and it retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling. It has lost its integrity of association, as it currently stands vacant.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B). It is significant under Criterion C an excellent and intact example of an A-frame building, which gained popularity in the 1960s as an inexpensive way to construct vacation homes (Walker 1996:250-1). Research indicates that this building is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is recommended eligible under Criterion A and C as a contributing resource in a potential historic district.

Physical description:

This one-and-one-half story A-frame cabin faces north toward the water, with north and south walls clad with vertical board siding and a steeply-pitched wood shingle-clad gable roof with eaves extending all the way to the ground on the east and west sides. The eaves extend furthest from the façade at the ridge and taper to meet the base of the wall on the north and south sides of the building. The building rests on a post-and-pier foundation and has a wood platform porch that extends across the main façade. Aluminum sliding doors are centered on the main façade and are flanked by tall, rectangular fixed windows set in a wood frame, with two similar windows set closer together under the eaves on the second floor. Smaller aluminum-frame slider windows are located on the south side of the building.

The interior is divided into three main spaces. The main room is a full-height, open living space featuring a freestanding conical metal fireplace in the northwest corner of the room with a stovepipe that extends through the west slope of the roof. An open balcony with a wood rail extends across the south half of the room and is accessed by a ladder or steep stair. The space beneath the balcony contains a bedroom, a galley kitchen and a bathroom.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (A-frame) Property ID: 730482

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Lange, Larry

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Roe, JoAnn

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (A-frame) Property ID: 730482

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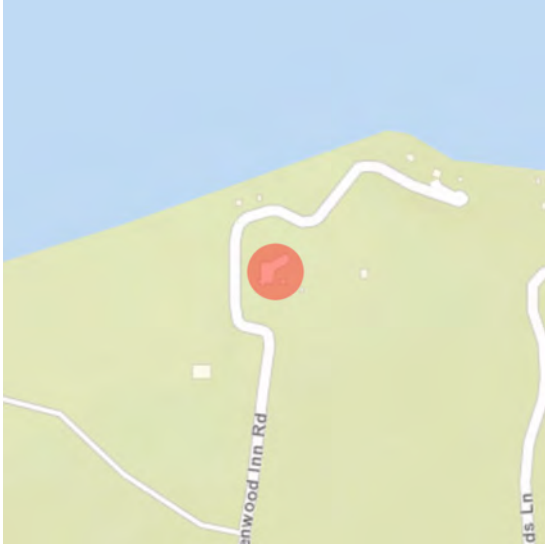


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage - (middle)

Property ID: 730483

Location



Address: 546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Eastsound, Washington, 98245
Tax No/Parcel No: 271031001000
Plat/Block/Lot: PR GL 2 PR GL 3 TGW TDS Sec 10, T 37N, R 2W
Geographic Areas: EASTSOUND Quadrangle, T37R02W10, San Juan County

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1955	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel

Historic Context:

Category
Agriculture
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Entertainment/Recreation
Maritime - Recreation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage - (middle)

Property ID: 730483

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-10-06754, , North Shore Conservation Easement (RCO 22-1439)		Survey/Inventory	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn -
Beach Cottage - (middle)

Property ID: 730483

Photos



Northwest corner of cottage; view to the southeast.



Kitchen and main entrance; view to the west.



Living room and fireplace; view to the northeast.



West wall of cottage; view to the northeast



East wall of cottage, showing brick chimney; view to the southwest.



North side of cottage; view to the south.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage - (middle)

Property ID: 730483

Inventory Details - 3/24/2023

Common name: Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (middle)
Date recorded: 3/24/2023
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: GLE-22-11

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Post & Pier
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Side Gable
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement (1930-1970)	Minimal Traditional

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The Growth of Agritourism
In the early 1900s, the tourism industry on Orcas Island was born when a group of Seattle teachers began frequenting Patrick and Mary Norton’s inn in Deer Harbor. The Norton Inn combined the relaxation of a vacation stay with outdoor activities led by Patrick, including farm chores, fishing, boating, hiking, and other island adventures (Welch 2002–2021). This was the beginning of agritourism on Orcas Island, which combined the agrarian lifestyle of island properties with the natural beauty of the great outdoors, to provide mainland folk with an unforgettable vacation stay. Soon, other resorts began to follow suit, including the Madrona Inn; the Waldheim, Sound View and Crescent Beach resorts; the Buckhorn Lodge; and the Onaway Beach resort, which later became known as the Glenwood Inn (Splitstone 1946:56).

By the 1930s and into the 1940s, large-scale irrigation projects in eastern Washington had begun, such as the Columbia Basin Project. The dry Eastern Washington climate allowed farmers to regulate watering and manage disease and pest control; it proved more advantageous than the Orcas Island climate, and island fruit farmers found it tough to compete (Carter 2012; Kershner 2021; Pratt 2019:85). Excursioners who had grown



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage - (middle) Property ID: 730483

fond of their time on Orcas continued to visit, resulting in a shift in the island's economy toward non-agricultural tourism efforts (Welch 2002–2021).

Onaway Beach Resort and Glenwood Inn

The land within the Project area left government ownership in two stages: as an 1891 cash sale to David Bever, who acquired 150.5 acres; this included Government Lot 2 and a portion of the eastern half of Section 10, Township 37 North, Range 02 West (Willamette Meridian). Then, the following year Geraud Burroughs acquired Government Lot 3, also through a cash sale; this property consisted of 42.1 acres within the western half of Section 10 (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office 2022a; 2022b). An 1894 map shows that the western half of the project area (the land acquired by Burroughs) was largely cleared and planted with an orchard, and a building stood on the property (NOAA 1894). The land acquired by Bever was still largely undeveloped. At some point in the subsequent decades, these two parcels of land were joined under the same owner, and by 1933 were owned by W.C. Metcalf (Metsker 1933:10). Metcalf was, at this time, participating in the agritourism industry on the island; an aerial photograph taken in 1932 shows three tourist cottages stood at the top of the bluff overlooking the water (Figure 13). The image also shows that the northwest portion of the property was extensively planted with an orchard, while the northeast portion of the property was fenced pasture. A house and several small outbuildings can be seen in the east portion of the property, while there is no longer any sign of the building shown in the west half of Section 10 on the 1894 map.

The property was known in its early years of agritourism as the Onaway Beach Resort (Splitstone 1946:56). By the 1940s, it had been renamed the Glenwood Inn, and was one of twenty-five notable resorts, hotels, and camps scattered across Orcas Island (Weber-Roochvarg 2019). In 1946, the Glenwood Inn boasted several “non-housekeeping cottages with dining room service” (Splitstone 1946:102). Accommodation at this time included the three cottages at the top of the bluff as well as rooms in the main house, which also contained the main dining room for the inn. During the mid-1940s, Kenneth B. Shultz was the proprietor of the Inn, aided by his wife Inez and their young daughter, Beverly (Seattle Times 2021; Splitstone 1946:102).

In 1951, electricity fully arrived in the San Juan Islands, which enabled a shift in island tourism to beachfront cottages with modern amenities that used agriculture and farm activities as a selling point. For the Glenwood Inn, this shift likely occurred around 1953, when Bud and Clytelle Chambers became the inn's proprietors (Spokane Chronicle 1953). Three additional cottages were added to the beach below the bluff in the mid-twentieth century. By 1966, advertising for the inn was drawing attention to the waterfront location and the modern amenities of the cottages, while also highlighting water-based outdoor recreation in addition to the farm activities that were emphasized in previous decades. Focus also shifted around this time to self-sufficiency at the cottages, with no mention of a central dining facility, noting that cottages contained kitchens and bathrooms. The inn was described in advertising as “the friendly farm resort. Beautiful beach with draftwood [sic] and shells. Modern housekeeping cottages with fireplaces, showers, electric hot water and refrigeration. Swimming, fishing, boats, beach fires. Children's horse, farm activities” (Morgan 1966:55).

By 1969, Sid Nesbitt was listed as the proprietor, and sometime around 1998, David and Lina McPeake acquired the property (Bellingham Herald 1969, Lange 1998). The McPeakes constructed a large addition to the main house c. 2010, possibly as an expansion of tourist accommodations, but the new wing was never completed. In 2022,



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage - (middle) Property ID: 730483

the San Juan County Land Bank purchased the property from David T. and Lina M. McPeake (San Juan County Assessor 2023).

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicates that it was built in the 1950s as a rental cottage during a period of reinvention and expansion for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century.

Alterations to the building appear to be limited to the replacement of the original front door with a vinyl door. This alteration has caused minor loss of design, materials and workmanship. The cabin retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but has lost its integrity of association, as it currently stands vacant. This building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource in a potential historic district.

Physical description:

This small, single-story, board-and-batten cabin stands on a post-and-pier foundation and is capped with a slightly uneven side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The rear slope of the roof is slightly longer than the front slope, bringing it slightly further from the ridge and closer to the ground on the south side of the building. The cabin has a center-bay entrance with large windows in the east and west bays. The east window is a two-light wood-frame picture window, and the west window is part of a two-light window that extends around the northwest corner of the building. Smaller single-light awning and hopper windows are located on walls toward the rear of the building. The main entrance opens onto a main room that contains a kitchen on the west side of the room and a Roman brick fireplace on the east wall of the room. The chimney for this fireplace stands along the east outside wall of the cabin. The south exterior wall of the building was not accessible due to vegetation growth. A small, rail-less porch extends across the western two-thirds of the main façade.

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Carter, Phil



Historic Property Report

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage - (middle) Property ID: 730483

2023 Deed and Sales History, tax parcel 271031001000. On file with the San Juan County Assessor, Friday Harbor, Washington.

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Spokane Chronicle

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2019 Tourism in the San Juan Islands, Part 1. Electronic document, <https://www.historylink.org/File/20753>, accessed February 9, 2023.

Welch, Tom

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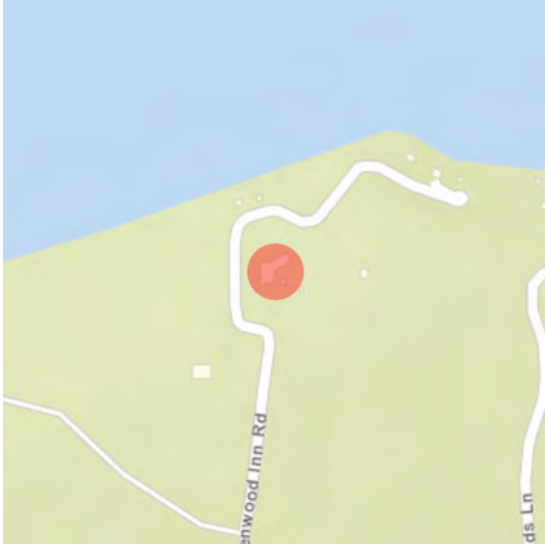


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (west)

Property ID: 730484

Location



Address: 546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Eastsound, Washington, 98245
Tax No/Parcel No: 271031001000
Plat/Block/Lot: PR GL 2 PR GL 3 TGW TDS Sec 10, T 37N, R 2W
Geographic Areas: T37R02W10, EASTSOUND Quadrangle, San Juan County

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1955	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel
Domestic	Domestic - Hotel

Historic Context:

Category
Agriculture
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Entertainment/Recreation
Maritime - Recreation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (west)

Property ID: 730484

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-10-06754, , North Shore Conservation Easement (RCO 22-1439)		Survey/Inventory	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (west)

Property ID: 730484

Photos



Cottage; view to the southeast.



Built-in bunk bed in cottage; view to the east.



Living room, kitchen and brick fireplace; view to the southwest.



Southeast corner of building; view to the northwest.



North side of cottage; view to the southwest



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (west)

Property ID: 730484

Inventory Details - 3/24/2023

Common name: Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (west)
Date recorded: 3/24/2023
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: GLE-22-12

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Post & Pier
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Cross Gable
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Cladding	Wood - Plywood
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Irregular

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement (1930-1970)	Minimal Traditional

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The Growth of Agritourism
In the early 1900s, the tourism industry on Orcas Island was born when a group of Seattle teachers began frequenting Patrick and Mary Norton’s inn in Deer Harbor. The Norton Inn combined the relaxation of a vacation stay with outdoor activities led by Patrick, including farm chores, fishing, boating, hiking, and other island adventures (Welch 2002–2021). This was the beginning of agritourism on Orcas Island, which combined the agrarian lifestyle of island properties with the natural beauty of the great outdoors, to provide mainland folk with an unforgettable vacation stay. Soon, other resorts began to follow suit, including the Madrona Inn; the Waldheim, Sound View and Crescent Beach resorts; the Buckhorn Lodge; and the Onaway Beach resort, which later became known as the Glenwood Inn (Splitstone 1946:56).

By the 1930s and into the 1940s, large-scale irrigation projects in eastern Washington had begun, such as the Columbia Basin Project. The dry Eastern Washington climate allowed farmers to regulate watering and manage disease and pest control; it proved more advantageous than the Orcas Island climate, and island fruit farmers found it tough



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (west) Property ID: 730484

to compete (Carter 2012; Kershner 2021; Pratt 2019:85). Excursioners who had grown fond of their time on Orcas continued to visit, resulting in a shift in the island's economy toward non-agricultural tourism efforts (Welch 2002–2021).

Onaway Beach Resort and Glenwood Inn

The land within the Project area left government ownership in two stages: as an 1891 cash sale to David Bever, who acquired 150.5 acres; this included Government Lot 2 and a portion of the eastern half of Section 10, Township 37 North, Range 02 West (Willamette Meridian). Then, the following year Geraud Burroughs acquired Government Lot 3, also through a cash sale; this property consisted of 42.1 acres within the western half of Section 10 (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office 2022a; 2022b). An 1894 map shows that the western half of the project area (the land acquired by Burroughs) was largely cleared and planted with an orchard, and a building stood on the property (NOAA 1894). The land acquired by Bever was still largely undeveloped. At some point in the subsequent decades, these two parcels of land were joined under the same owner, and by 1933 were owned by W.C. Metcalf (Metsker 1933:10). Metcalf was, at this time, participating in the agritourism industry on the island; an aerial photograph taken in 1932 shows three tourist cottages stood at the top of the bluff overlooking the water (Figure 13). The image also shows that the northwest portion of the property was extensively planted with an orchard, while the northeast portion of the property was fenced pasture. A house and several small outbuildings can be seen in the east portion of the property, while there is no longer any sign of the building shown in the west half of Section 10 on the 1894 map.

The property was known in its early years of agritourism as the Onaway Beach Resort (Splitstone 1946:56). By the 1940s, it had been renamed the Glenwood Inn, and was one of twenty-five notable resorts, hotels, and camps scattered across Orcas Island (Weber-Roochvarg 2019). In 1946, the Glenwood Inn boasted several “non-housekeeping cottages with dining room service” (Splitstone 1946:102). Accommodation at this time included the three cottages at the top of the bluff as well as rooms in the main house, which also contained the main dining room for the inn. During the mid-1940s, Kenneth B. Shultz was the proprietor of the Inn, aided by his wife Inez and their young daughter, Beverly (Seattle Times 2021; Splitstone 1946:102).

In 1951, electricity fully arrived in the San Juan Islands, which enabled a shift in island tourism to beachfront cottages with modern amenities that used agriculture and farm activities as a selling point. For the Glenwood Inn, this shift likely occurred around 1953, when Bud and Clytelle Chambers became the inn's proprietors (Spokane Chronicle 1953). Three additional cottages were added to the beach below the bluff in the mid-twentieth century. By 1966, advertising for the inn was drawing attention to the waterfront location and the modern amenities of the cottages, while also highlighting water-based outdoor recreation in addition to the farm activities that were emphasized in previous decades. Focus also shifted around this time to self-sufficiency at the cottages, with no mention of a central dining facility, noting that cottages contained kitchens and bathrooms. The inn was described in advertising as “the friendly farm resort. Beautiful beach with draftwood [sic] and shells. Modern housekeeping cottages with fireplaces, showers, electric hot water and refrigeration. Swimming, fishing, boats, beach fires. Children's horse, farm activities” (Morgan 1966:55).

By 1969, Sid Nesbitt was listed as the proprietor, and sometime around 1998, David and Lina McPeake acquired the property (Bellingham Herald 1969, Lange 1998). The McPeakes constructed a large addition to the main house c. 2010, possibly as an



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Beach Cottage (west) Property ID: 730484

expansion of tourist accommodations, but the new wing was never completed. In 2022, the San Juan County Land Bank purchased the property from David T. and Lina M. McPeake (San Juan County Assessor 2023).

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicate that it was built in the 1950s as a rental cottage during a period of reinvention and expansion for the agritourism business that began operation on the property in the early twentieth century.

Alterations to this building include the construction of the two additions, both of which occurred more than fifty years ago. The additions were built within the period of significance for the property and do not affect the integrity of the resource. The main door of the cabin has been replaced with a vinyl door in more recent decades, and the chimney may have been removed above the roof line. The loss of a portion of the chimney and the replacement of the front door has resulted in some loss of design, materials and workmanship. The building retains its integrity of setting, location, and feeling, but has lost its integrity of association due to the vacant state of the property. This building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). This building is recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource in a potential historic district.

Physical description: This cabin is a one-story, side-gable building with a small gable ell extending to the rear (south). The building rests on a post-and-pier foundation, is clad with board-and-batten siding and capped with a moderately-pitched gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The building contains a variety of wood-frame window types including large single-light fixed windows, and two- and six-light fixed or awning windows. The south side of this building and portions of the east and west sides have limited access due to vegetation growth.

The building appears to have been constructed in three phases, all over fifty years old. The original cabin was a single room with a door flanked by two large single-light windows. A single-bay addition was constructed on the east side of the original structure at an early date to add a separate bedroom. A small gable addition was then added to the rear of the structure off the first two sections of the building to add a full bathroom as part of modernization efforts that took place on the property shortly after this building was constructed. This addition is clad with plywood.

The main room of the cabin is an open living space featuring a brick fireplace opposite the main entrance on the south wall and a kitchen on the west wall of the room. A chimney for this fireplace was not visible from the front of the cabin, so it may have been removed.

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Historic Property Report

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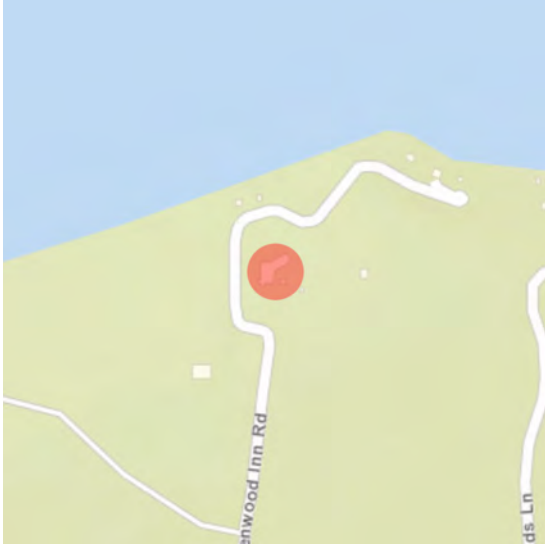


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Pump House and Spring

Property ID: 730485

Location



Address: 546 Glenwood Inn Rd, Eastsound, Washington, 98245
Tax No/Parcel No: 271031001000
Plat/Block/Lot: PR GL 2 PR GL 3 TGW TDS Sec 10, T 37N, R 2W
Geographic Areas: T37R02W10, EASTSOUND Quadrangle, San Juan County

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1930	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Secondary Structure
Domestic	Domestic - Secondary Structure

Historic Context:

- Category**
- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Community Planning and Development
- Entertainment/Recreation
- Maritime - Recreation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn -
Pump House and Spring

Property ID: 730485

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-10-06754, , North Shore Conservation Easement (RCO 22-1439)		Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Pump House and Spring
Property ID: 730485

Photos



Pump House, view to the east



Back of pump house, showing electric components; view to the west.



Water flowing behind spring box; abandoned equipment in foreground; view to the southwest.



Pump house and spring box, view to the southwest.



Pump house and spring box; view to the northwest.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Pump House and Spring Property ID: 730485

Inventory Details - 3/24/2023

Common name: Glenwood Inn - Pump House and Spring
Date recorded: 3/24/2023
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: GLE-22-13

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Wood
Cladding	Wood - Drop Siding
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Early 20th Century American Movements (1900-1940)	Arts & Crafts

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The Growth of Agritourism
In the early 1900s, the tourism industry on Orcas Island was born when a group of Seattle teachers began frequenting Patrick and Mary Norton’s inn in Deer Harbor. The Norton Inn combined the relaxation of a vacation stay with outdoor activities led by Patrick, including farm chores, fishing, boating, hiking, and other island adventures (Welch 2002–2021). This was the beginning of agritourism on Orcas Island, which combined the agrarian lifestyle of island properties with the natural beauty of the great outdoors, to provide mainland folk with an unforgettable vacation stay. Soon, other resorts began to follow suit, including the Madrona Inn; the Waldheim, Sound View and Crescent Beach resorts; the Buckhorn Lodge; and the Onaway Beach resort, which later became known as the Glenwood Inn (Splitstone 1946:56).

By the 1930s and into the 1940s, large-scale irrigation projects in eastern Washington had begun, such as the Columbia Basin Project. The dry Eastern Washington climate allowed farmers to regulate watering and manage disease and pest control; it proved more advantageous than the Orcas Island climate, and island fruit farmers found it tough



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Pump House and Spring Property ID: 730485

to compete (Carter 2012; Kershner 2021; Pratt 2019:85). Excursioners who had grown fond of their time on Orcas continued to visit, resulting in a shift in the island's economy toward non-agricultural tourism efforts (Welch 2002–2021).

Onaway Beach Resort and Glenwood Inn

The land within the Project area left government ownership in two stages: as an 1891 cash sale to David Bever, who acquired 150.5 acres; this included Government Lot 2 and a portion of the eastern half of Section 10, Township 37 North, Range 02 West (Willamette Meridian). Then, the following year Geraud Burroughs acquired Government Lot 3, also through a cash sale; this property consisted of 42.1 acres within the western half of Section 10 (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office 2022a; 2022b). An 1894 map shows that the western half of the project area (the land acquired by Burroughs) was largely cleared and planted with an orchard, and a building stood on the property (NOAA 1894). The land acquired by Bever was still largely undeveloped. At some point in the subsequent decades, these two parcels of land were joined under the same owner, and by 1933 were owned by W.C. Metcalf (Metsker 1933:10). Metcalf was, at this time, participating in the agritourism industry on the island; an aerial photograph taken in 1932 shows three tourist cottages stood at the top of the bluff overlooking the water (Figure 13). The image also shows that the northwest portion of the property was extensively planted with an orchard, while the northeast portion of the property was fenced pasture. A house and several small outbuildings can be seen in the east portion of the property, while there is no longer any sign of the building shown in the west half of Section 10 on the 1894 map.

The property was known in its early years of agritourism as the Onaway Beach Resort (Splitstone 1946:56). By the 1940s, it had been renamed the Glenwood Inn, and was one of twenty-five notable resorts, hotels, and camps scattered across Orcas Island (Weber-Roochvarg 2019). In 1946, the Glenwood Inn boasted several “non-housekeeping cottages with dining room service” (Splitstone 1946:102). Accommodation at this time included the three cottages at the top of the bluff as well as rooms in the main house, which also contained the main dining room for the inn. During the mid-1940s, Kenneth B. Shultz was the proprietor of the Inn, aided by his wife Inez and their young daughter, Beverly (Seattle Times 2021; Splitstone 1946:102).

In 1951, electricity fully arrived in the San Juan Islands, which enabled a shift in island tourism to beachfront cottages with modern amenities that used agriculture and farm activities as a selling point. For the Glenwood Inn, this shift likely occurred around 1953, when Bud and Clytelle Chambers became the inn's proprietors (Spokane Chronicle 1953). Three additional cottages were added to the beach below the bluff in the mid-twentieth century. By 1966, advertising for the inn was drawing attention to the waterfront location and the modern amenities of the cottages, while also highlighting water-based outdoor recreation in addition to the farm activities that were emphasized in previous decades. Focus also shifted around this time to self-sufficiency at the cottages, with no mention of a central dining facility, noting that cottages contained kitchens and bathrooms. The inn was described in advertising as “the friendly farm resort. Beautiful beach with draftwood [sic] and shells. Modern housekeeping cottages with fireplaces, showers, electric hot water and refrigeration. Swimming, fishing, boats, beach fires. Children's horse, farm activities” (Morgan 1966:55).

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Onaway Beach Resort / Glenwood Inn - Pump House and Spring Property ID: 730485

expansion of tourist accommodations, but the new wing was never completed. In 2022, the San Juan County Land Bank purchased the property from David T. and Lina M. McPeake (San Juan County Assessor 2023).

History and Significance

The design of this building and the materials used in its construction indicate that it was built in the 1930s as a pump house to supply water to the property. It was in use during the period of time that the property operated as an agritourism business.

Alterations to this building include the replacement of the roof and the partial removal of the pump equipment. These alterations have caused some loss of integrity of design, materials and workmanship, but the building retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling and association. The building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. This building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of tourism on Orcas Island. It is not associated with people significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B), and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (Criterion C). Research indicates that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Although this is a secondary building on the property, it played an important role in the operation of the facility by supplying water to the property for residential and agricultural use. This building is recommended eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource in a potential historic district.

Physical description:

The pump house is a small, single-room, side-gable building with a single wood-panel door on the eaves side of the building providing access to the interior. The roof, which has exposed rafter tails, is constructed with plywood panels covered with rolled composite roofing. The building is clad with drop siding with corner boards. The pump house stands in front of a cast-in-place concrete box capped with a large plywood lid; this feature protects the spring that supplies water to the pump house. The building was built to house the pump equipment; this equipment is now scattered around the area immediately surrounding the building.

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